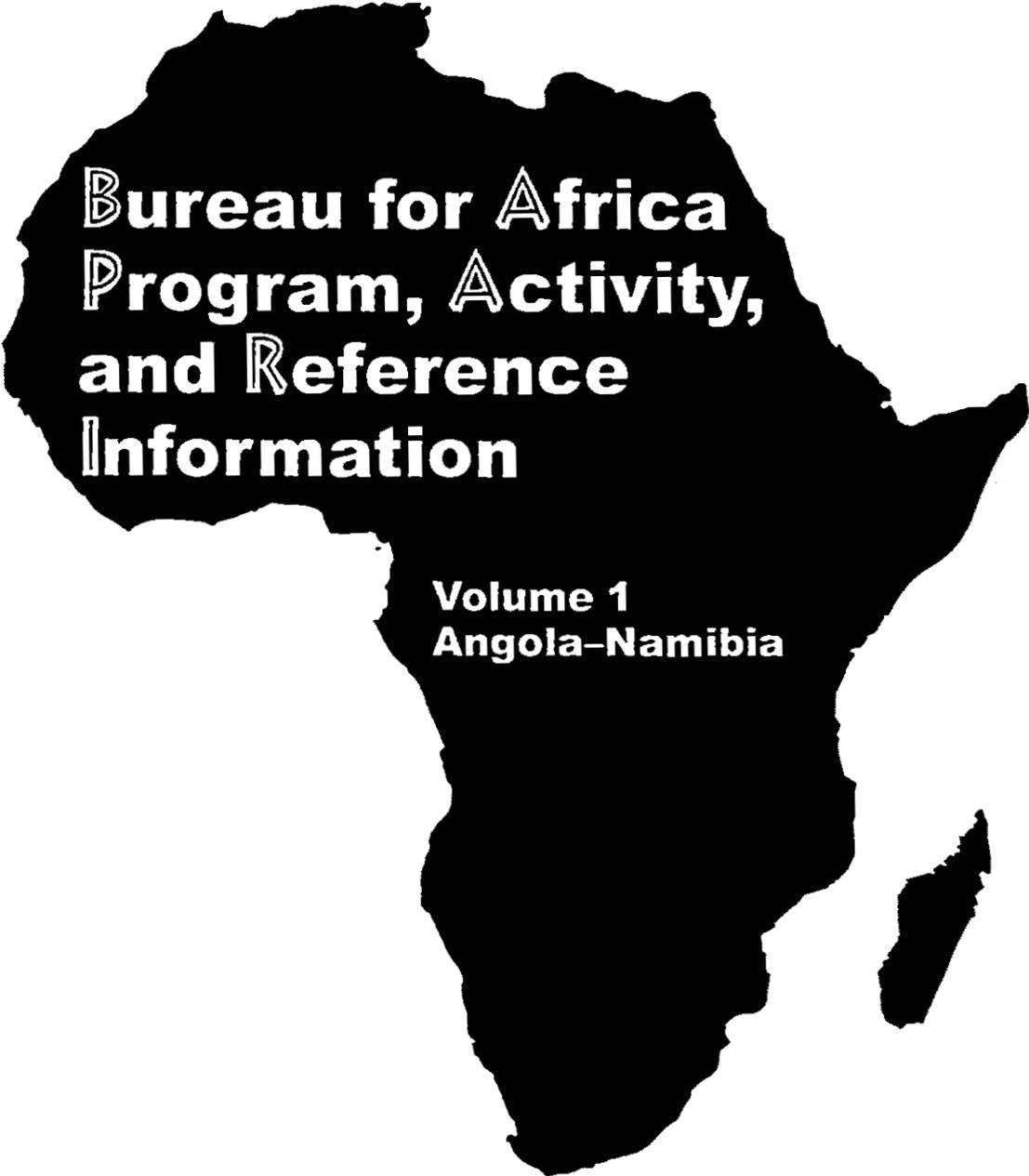


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# USAID Mission Directors and Locations



SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS  
Bureau for Africa

ADEA	-	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AELGA	-	Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance
AFDB	-	African Development Bank
AFDF	-	Africa Development Fund
AGOA	-	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
ATRIP	-	Africa Trade and Investment Program
BASIC	-	Basic Support for Institutionalized Child Support
CA	-	Cooperating Agency
CARPE	-	Central African Regional Program for the Environment
CBNRM	-	Community-based natural resource management
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	-	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CERTI	-	Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative
CEWARN	-	Conflict Early Warning Network
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel
CLUSA	-	Cooperative League of the United States of America
COMESA	-	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CVA	-	Conflict vulnerability assessment
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Program
CSD	-	Child Survival and Disease Fund
CSH	-	Child Survival and Health
CSM	-	Contraceptive Social Marketing
CSO	-	Civil society organizations
DA	-	Development Assistance
DCA	-	Development Credit Authority
DCOF	-	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
DRP	-	Demobilization and Rehabilitation Program (World Bank)
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DfID	-	Department for International Development, UK
DG	-	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	-	Democracy and Human Rights Fund
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
DPT	-	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAC	-	East African Community
EAGER	-	Equity and Growth through Economic Research
EAP	-	Environmental Action Plan
EBRD	-	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	-	European Community
	-	European Commission
ECHO	-	European Commission Humanitarian Organization
ECOMOG	-	Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States

EDDI	-	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
EEDC	-	Economic Entrepreneurial Development Center
EG	-	Economic Growth
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resources
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-	Expanded Program of Immunization
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	-	Food and Drug Administration
FEWS	-	Famine Early Warning System
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FFW	-	Food for Work
FP	-	Family Planning
FR/RH	-	Family planning and reproductive health
G-7	-	Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States)
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA	-	Global Coalition for Africa
GCC	-	Global Climate Change
GDA	-	Global Development Alliance
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GHA	-	Greater Horn of Africa
GHAJ	-	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GLI	-	Great Lakes Initiative
GLJI	-	Great Lakes Justice Initiative
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GSP	-	General System of Preference
GTZ	-	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Development Cooperation)
HBCU	-	Historically Black Universities and Colleges
HIPC	-	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative [World Bank]
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IARC	-	International Agricultural Research Center
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDA	-	International Development Association
IDP	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IDSR	-	Integrated disease surveillance and response
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communications
IFES	-	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFESH	-	International Foundation for Education and Self Help
IFRC	-	International Federation of the Red Cross
IFI	-	International Financial Institute
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IMCI	-	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
ISA	-	Initiative for Southern Africa

MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MDB	-	Multilateral Development Bank
MFI	-	Micro-finance institution
MHO	-	Mutual health organizations
MIS	-	Management Information System
MOA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOF	-	Minister of Finance
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOJ	-	Ministry of Justice
MOPH	-	Ministry of Public Health
MSE	-	Micro and Small Enterprises
MT	-	Metric Ton
MTCT	-	Maternal-to-child transmission
MTT	-	Mobile Task Team
NIDS	-	National Immunization Days
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	-	Nongovernmental Organization
NPA	-	Non-Project Assistance
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
NTE	-	Non-traditional Export
OAU	-	Organization of African Unity
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
	-	Overseas Development Administration (British)
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	-	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OFDA	-	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance/USAID
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
OPV	-	Oral polio vaccine
ORS/T	-	Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy
OTI	-	Office of Transition Initiative/USAID
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PHN	-	Population, Health and Nutrition
PRIME	-	Program for Innovation in Microenterprise
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
RCSA	-	Regional Center for Southern Africa/USAID
REDSO	-	Regional Economic Development Support Office/USAID
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office/USAID
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAEDF	-	Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund
SAGA	-	Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access
SAGE	-	Strategies for Advancing Girls Education
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMME	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SPA	-	Special Program of Assistance for Africa
	-	Small Program Assistance

SPRP	-	Sector Policy Reform Program
SRP	-	Sahel Regional Program
SSH	-	Special Self Help Program
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBD	-	To Be Determined
TRADE	-	Trade for African Development and Enterprise
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
UNAIDS	-	United Nations AIDS Program
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Program
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	-	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	-	United States Government
USIA	-	United States Information Agency
VC	-	Vulnerable Children
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VOA	-	Voice of America
WAEN	-	West Africa Enterprise Network
WARP	-	West African Regional Program
WFP	-	World Food Program
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WID	-	Women in Development
WTO	-	World Trade Organization

## AFRICA

### U.S. National Interests

U.S. national interests in Africa include building regional stability, combating transnational security threats, promoting the continent's fuller integration into the global economy through free and fair trade, mitigating the devastating health and economic impacts of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, strengthening democratic institutions and preserving the environment. A growing African economy and regional stability enhance the economic prosperity and national security of the United States and the spread of democratic values.

U.S. interests are based on the premise that improved governance and higher living standards in Africa through broad-based economic growth foster political, environmental and social stability, promote better health, create opportunities for increased trade and investment, and enhance the region's ability to control the spread of terrorist activities. Promoting democracy and transparent governance, combating HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, and reducing poverty by enhancing opportunities for economic growth and investment reflect the most basic of American values. Improving the climate for free trade in Africa will open new markets for the export of U.S. goods, services and investment and will spur the growth of African exports within the region and with the United States.

Promoting indigenous African capacity to respond to complex man-made crises and natural disasters reduces the need for the United States to provide emergency humanitarian assistance. Transparent and accountable governance structures make it more difficult for potential terrorist networks to form and grow. Preserving the richness and diversity of Africa's natural environment and sound management of the continent's resource base are key to world-wide efforts to promote environmentally sound economic growth.

African leaders themselves must ultimately be responsible for improving the well-being of their peoples. The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), launched in late 2001, represents a very positive step in Africans' efforts to take charge of their own destiny. The United States is well-positioned to support these efforts.

### Development Challenges

**Reducing Poverty through Broad-Based Economic Growth** Sub-Saharan Africa remains the poorest region of the world and income disparities are substantial. Almost half of Africa's 675 million people live on less than 65 cents a day. The sub-continent experienced virtually no economic growth in the early 1990s. Growth increased significantly in the middle of the decade, reaching a high of 5% in 1996; however, continued high population growth rates coupled with the global economic slowdown and falling commodity prices, the debilitating effects of HIV/AIDS, natural disasters and conflict, meant that almost half of the countries in the region still had a lower GDP per capita at the beginning of the millennium than they did in 1980. To reach the Millennium Development Goal of reducing poverty levels in Africa by 50% by 2015 will require a 7% annual growth rate in GDP. Yet current estimates are that the continued global economic slowdown, exacerbated by the recent terrorist events, will see economic growth rates in Africa fall to just 3% in 2002. To reverse this situation, concerted action is required on multiple fronts: increasing agricultural productivity and trade; diversification of the economic base; building human capacity through improved educational opportunities, especially for girls; broadening and deepening the flow of information; strengthening African capacity to manage economic and natural resources; and enhancing the enabling environment for trade and investment.

Agriculture is the foundation of most African economies, supporting over 70% of the population and contributing an average of 30% of GDP. An increasing number of countries have begun to reform their economies by renewing their commitment to rural agriculture-led economic growth. Ethiopia, Mozambique and Guinea are examples of countries that have recently instituted policy changes resulting in significant improvements to the food security situation. Yet much more needs to be done to assure that Africans have adequate food resources. Africa is the only region of the world with absolutely no increase in

average agricultural productivity per capita between 1980 and 2000. Increasing the productivity of agriculture is critical to reducing poverty and improving food security. Despite progress, serious constraints remain to increasing agricultural productivity in much of the region. The most significant include under-capitalization of farmers, low usage of improved technologies and information, uneconomic land use patterns and insecurity of tenure, poor infrastructure, and inappropriate policy and regulatory frameworks which create distortions in markets and disincentives for efficient production. To address these constraints, USAID plans to launch a major new initiative in FY 2003 called Cutting Hunger in Africa. The initiative will stress African ownership of programs, stronger regional trade links, and the opportunities offered by "new" science, such as biotechnology.

Growth in today's information-based global economy depends on an educated workforce that can take advantage of economic opportunities. Investment in people is perhaps the single most important determinant of economic growth. Africa continues to lag far behind the rest of the world in such investment. The region suffers from an average illiteracy rate of 41%. Even among those who complete secondary school, the quality of education is often relatively poor. Africa is the only region of the world where primary school enrollment rates have decreased during the past 20 years. Girls fare worse than boys. Across the continent, on average just 50% of girls are enrolled in primary school as compared to 70% of boys, with drop-out rates for girls considerably higher. The "digital divide" continues to widen despite the noteworthy achievements of the USAID Leland Initiative, which has enhanced internet connectivity in 20 countries. Key constraints to improving the spread and the quality of education include not only the lack of qualified teachers, equipment and materials but also the inefficient use of available resources. HIV/AIDS is also seriously reducing the number of qualified teachers. Systemic reform is essential to prepare Africa's children for the world of today. USAID continues to focus most of its efforts on improving primary and basic education because it has a relatively greater impact on economic and social development, especially for girls.

Africa has great potential to enhance its role as a trade and investment partner. The positive results since the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) became fully effective in early 2001 bear witness to this potential. AGOA has resulted in \$4 billion in new trade and investment in the region. In the first six months of 2001, U.S. total trade with sub-Saharan Africa grew 17% compared to a year earlier. Yet sub-Saharan Africa continues to be a marginal player in international commerce. The region's share of world trade has shrunk from 3.5% in 1970 to just 1.1% in 2000. Africa accounts for less than one percent of U.S. exports and two percent of imports. Despite efforts to increase regional economic cooperation, intra-African trade has grown only very slowly, to \$19 billion in 1999. Foreign direct investment in Africa increased from \$1 billion to \$7.3 billion from 1995-99. This still represents only 0.9% of the global total and 3.5% of flows to developing nations, and it was highly concentrated in just five countries and in a few extractive industries. If Africa is to significantly increase its presence in the world economy, it must create a more receptive and competitive environment to lower transaction costs for foreign trade and investment. USAID is contributing to this effort by promoting harmonization of trade and customs policies, more transparent and efficient finance and investment environments and business linkages. The newly launched Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) initiative will expand upon these efforts.

Sub-Saharan Africa has abundant natural resources but they are unevenly distributed, have been poorly managed and have degraded significantly. Africa contains 45% of global biodiversity yet has the highest rate of deforestation in the world. Rapid urbanization and industrialization also create new environmental challenges. Over the next 25 years, population growth rates of urban areas will be three times that of rural areas. The top down, command and control approach to natural resource management by many countries has resulted in inefficient exploitation and contributed to degradation while inequitable access to natural resources is often among the root causes of social instability. Nonetheless, there have recently been some positive signs. Policy changes supported by USAID in over 20 African countries have focused on community-based approaches to natural resource management.

**Global Health** In the last two decades, substantial progress has been made in reducing infant and child mortality, yet the health of most Africans remains unacceptably poor by any standard. Much remains to be done for children and their mothers. Four million children die in Africa every year due to acute respiratory infection, malaria, measles and neonatal tetanus. Malnutrition is an underlying cause in many

of these deaths. Unlike any other region of the world, malnutrition rates are rising in Africa. Immunization coverage rates are increasing slowly yet the high effectiveness of preventing diseases through vaccination is undermined by limited access. A woman's risk of dying from maternal causes is 1 in 13 in Africa as compared to 1 in 157 in Latin America and 1 in over 4000 in industrialized countries. In addition to the high burden of diseases, many countries face the significant challenges of scarce public sector resources, limited staff, deterioration of health systems and decentralization. Despite these challenges, results in several countries demonstrate that improvements in child survival are possible when quality services are available with well-trained personnel and the necessary drugs. The inclusion of the community as a partner in health care also contributes to higher quality services and increased use of health facilities.

The continent's HIV/AIDS pandemic threatens to compromise economic, social and democratic gains. To date, almost 19 million Africans have died of complications resulting from AIDS, over 80% of whom were in their productive years. HIV prevalence rates remain above 8% in 18 of 41 African countries, approaching 25% in Zimbabwe and 35% in Botswana. There are over 13 million AIDS orphans. Particularly in southern Africa, average life expectancy will be reduced significantly over next decade and a shrinking labor pool will slow the continent's growth rate by as much as 2% a year.

Continued high population growth rates threaten to undermine the best efforts to improve the well-being and economic livelihood of Africans. There is a strong correlation between higher incomes, better female education, and modern family planning practices. Fertility rates have started to decline in some countries, particularly in those with relatively higher incomes, but the annual population growth rate of the continent is expected to remain over 2.5% through 2010, the highest in the world. By 2020 the population of the continent will swell from 675 million today to about 1 billion, despite the effects of AIDS and declining birth rates. Contraceptive prevalence rates remain under 15% in the region, although the majority of women say they desire fewer children.

**Democracy, Conflict Prevention and Humanitarian Assistance** Political stability and inclusiveness, rule of law, and accountability in government inhibit the growth of terrorist activity, foster the growth of civil society and promote a more equitable distribution of economic assets and access to social services. There are promising signs that democratic principles are indeed spreading across the African continent. Civil society organizations continue to gain strength, basic principles of democracy are more widely understood, and citizens are more aware of their basic human rights. Nevertheless, a controversial electoral process in Cote d'Ivoire, the Liberian government's refusal to address its people's needs and the virtual collapse of democracy in Zimbabwe are reminders that the process is still fragile.

Violent conflict and instability will remain a serious risk for almost half the countries in the region in the foreseeable future. In 2001, 21 countries in Africa were involved in armed conflict or natural disasters, displacing over three million people. These humanitarian crises and complex emergencies disrupt lives, jeopardize economic development and threaten progress in the social sectors. Terrorist organizations find more fertile soil for exploitation of vulnerable people where conflict or disaster disrupt normal life.

**Debt Issues** High external indebtedness continues to burden much of Africa, although the picture this year is brighter than it has been for those 34 countries participating in the IMF/IBRD Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. Through HIPC, external debt is reduced to sustainable levels if qualifying countries pledge to apply the savings towards poverty relief. Most countries are channeling savings to health and education. With the adoption of the enhanced HIPC Initiative in 1999 most of the participating countries have actually seen their debt burdens begin to shrink for the first time in many years. Twenty-four African countries have arrived at a decision point where debt flows have been relieved, while three African countries (Uganda, Mozambique and Tanzania) have reached the HIPC completion point where debt is forgiven. Debt service as a percentage of GDP is expected to fall from an average of 3.7% to about 2% in coming years.

**Global Development Alliance (GDA)** Through the GDA, USAID will be encouraging the formation of new alliances with the corporate sector, foundations, universities and private voluntary organizations.

There is considerable potential for the formation of such alliances in Africa, particularly in agriculture, education, health, environment, and information technology.

### **Program and Management Challenges**

**Post September 11 Security Issues** Six of 22 USAID Missions and two of three Regional Offices in sub-Saharan Africa exist in critical and high threat security situations, leaving USAID employees at risk. Of these eight facilities, funding and building solutions are currently in place for only three. USAID will address these deficiencies through the proposed Capital Investment Fund to be established in FY 2003.

**Staffing and Operating Expenses** USAID is rationalizing the utilization of its personnel to optimize performance. Direct-hire field staff levels in Africa will remain at 215. Washington-based Africa Bureau staff levels will decrease with the transfer of a number of positions to the central bureaus. This will achieve programming efficiencies and enhance the quality of technical support services to Africa.

**Other Donors** The United States moved up from third to second overall among bilateral donors, trailing only the United Kingdom, in Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) levels to sub-Saharan Africa in 2000, displacing France, and remaining ahead of Germany and Japan. By far the largest ODA levels to Africa are provided through the major multilateral donors in Africa. These include the World Bank Group, which lends almost exclusively through its concessional International Development Association (IDA) window, the European Union, the African Development Bank and the United Nations agencies.

### **FY 2003 Program**

The United States is committed to supporting strategies that address the most pressing challenges facing Africa today. USAID strongly endorses the bold new African-led approach represented by the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). NEPAD is a significant step toward the creation of an African-initiated strategy that offers concrete approaches to address some of the continent's fundamental development issues. The core of USAID's program in support of NEPAD will focus on enhancing the effectiveness of economic and natural resource utilization, combating infectious diseases, strengthening democratic governance, improving food security, promoting greater access to quality education and creating an environment more conducive to increased trade and investment.

In FY 2003, USAID will increase funding for its core programs in agriculture, child survival and health, democracy and conflict mitigation in Africa. It will work to improve Africa's trade and investment environment by continuing the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) initiative begun in FY 2002, and will launch new initiatives to improve education, increase agricultural productivity and address corruption.

**Economic Growth and Agriculture and Trade** Broad-based economic growth is critical if Africans are to enjoy higher standards of living and if the continent is not to be marginalized in the new global economy. Studies show that agriculture is the most cost-effective engine of economic growth in Africa. USAID expects to inaugurate a major new region-wide initiative called Cutting Hunger in Africa and increase its funding for agricultural programs by over 23% from FY 2002 to FY 2003. USAID will direct its assistance to countries where food insecurity is greatest and where governments are committed to improving the conditions for increasing growth and reducing poverty. Increased emphasis will be placed on programs to improve the use of modern technologies, expand credit to farmers, strengthen producer/cooperative associations, improve the functioning of markets and encourage policy change to provide economic incentives for farmers and small scale entrepreneurs. Related efforts will be made to promote private sector-led diversification of the economic base, such as agro-processing, and to increase exports. The TRADE Initiative will continue to focus on six broad areas: (1) promotion of U.S.-African business linkages; (2) enhanced competitiveness of African products; (3) mainstreaming of trade into the development agenda; (4) improved delivery of public services supporting trade (e.g. customs); (5) building capacity for trade policy analysis (e.g. WTO training); and (6) strengthening the business environment. The initiative will seek to mobilize a coalition of U.S. and host country partners drawing from both the government and the private sector around a field-driven, trade capacity building agenda. Selected field

Missions will develop five-year trade and investment program proposals. USAID will establish three regional "Hubs for Global Competitiveness" in west, east and southern Africa that will coordinate the initiative and support country-based activities to facilitate national competitiveness in global markets.

USAID will continue to focus its efforts in the environmental area on policy changes and capacity building in support of community-based approaches to natural resources management. USAID will also contribute substantively to broader donor efforts to reduce long term threats to the global environment, particularly climate change and the loss of bio-diversity. Finally, USAID will develop new approaches to respond to the environmental issues caused by the growing urbanization of much of the region.

In accordance with President Bush's announcement that USAID will take measures to address the critical need to increase educational levels for the economic and social development of the region, in FY 2003 USAID will launch a new education initiative and will increase its funding for the education sector by 28% over its FY 2001 levels. The initiative will target improved access and quality of education through increased funding of scholarships, especially for girls, improved teacher training, enhanced use of new learning technologies, and increased community involvement in education. USAID will also continue to support bilateral programs that address country-level education system reform.

**Global Health and Population** USAID's efforts to improve the health of sub-Saharan Africans focus on increasing the availability, effectiveness and access to quality health care. USAID will continue to combat the leading causes of maternal and child mortality and morbidity including malaria, TB, malnutrition, respiratory diseases, diarrhea and vaccine-preventable illnesses. USAID programs will increase immunization coverage, strengthen surveillance, enhance the skills of health care professionals, improve community and household practices for prevention and management of childhood illnesses, and develop innovative health care financing strategies. USAID will continue to support a range of family planning programs, including public education and behavior change communications, advocacy and outreach through traditional community structures, community-based distribution and social marketing of contraceptives and encouragement of child spacing practices.

HIV/AIDS has moved beyond being just a health problem in many countries in the region, particularly in southern Africa. It is now a major development issue that threatens economic and social progress across a broad front. USAID plans a major 36% increase in its funding for HIV/AIDS in Africa from FY 2002 to FY 2003. Programs will build on earlier successful efforts in Uganda, Zambia and Senegal, which include voluntary counseling and testing, social marketing of condoms, and behavior change communications strategies. USAID will continue to enlist the support of community-based partners, including faith-based organizations. Programs to prevent maternal-to-child transmission of HIV and care and support activities for persons affected by AIDS will be expanded. USAID will work closely with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) which is placing field staff in many countries in the region.

**Democracy, Conflict Prevention and Humanitarian Response** It is now widely recognized by the donor community and by African leaders themselves that good governance, political stability and economic development are closely intertwined. Africa's better-managed economies have also made the greatest gains in political rights and civil liberties. USAID supports the application of democratic principles and good governance by promoting representative political processes and institutions, the rule of law, the growth of civil society and respect for human rights. Particularly promising are efforts to build principles of participation and good governance into programs in other sectors, such as environment and natural resources, education, and health care in ways that reinforce both work in those sectors and progress in democracy and governance as a whole. In countries undertaking decentralization of governmental functions, USAID will promote policy dialogue between citizens and public officials at the local level.

USAID will increase its funding of democracy and conflict prevention programs in Africa by 53% in FY 2003 and leverage greater impact through linkages with other sectors. USAID will launch a new initiative to address one of the region's most insidious development challenges, corruption. USAID will also expand its efforts to research and disseminate the tools to help countries prevent and address conflict by better understanding its root causes and to assist them with post-conflict confidence building measures.

Humanitarian crises, whether man-made or natural disasters, continue to buffet Africa and show no signs of abating. These emergencies threaten lives, economic growth, democratic progress and regional stability. USAID will continue to support efforts to build African capacity to better cope with the effects of these humanitarian crises.

**Africa**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Country/ Fund Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
<b>Angola</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	4,900	7,287	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	6,975	0
Development Assistance	5,096	2,676	3,758	7,400
Economic Support Fund	500	2,491	0	0
PL 480 Title II	59,828	33,481	3,386	8,004
<b>Total Angola</b>	<b>70,324</b>	<b>45,935</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>15,404</b>
<b>Benin</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	10,058	10,158	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	6,738	0
Development Assistance	3,826	3,723	7,862	12,261
Economic Support Fund	250	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,833	4,090	3,998	4,023
<b>Total Benin</b>	<b>17,967</b>	<b>17,971</b>	<b>18,598</b>	<b>16,284</b>
<b>Burundi</b>				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	500	0
Development Assistance	0	0	3,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	4,500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,481	9,825	0	0
<b>Total Burundi</b>	<b>6,481</b>	<b>14,325</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	8,980	15,337	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	17,328	0
Development Assistance	830	4,788	3,965	21,500
Economic Support Fund	2,000	4,978	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,332	14,244	1,220	0
<b>Total Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	<b>15,142</b>	<b>39,347</b>	<b>22,513</b>	<b>21,500</b>
<b>Eritrea</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	4,133	4,516	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	4,800	0
Development Assistance	4,694	5,603	5,538	8,519
PL 480 Title II	2,560	2,830	0	1,908
<b>Total Eritrea</b>	<b>11,387</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>10,338</b>	<b>10,427</b>

Country/ Fund Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
<b>Ethiopia</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	27,799	26,086	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	26,507	0
Development Assistance	12,439	14,561	19,445	50,054
PL 480 Title II	139,666	102,982	12,939	27,281
<b>Total Ethiopia</b>	<b>179,904</b>	<b>143,629</b>	<b>58,891</b>	<b>77,335</b>
<b>Ghana</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	15,220	15,419	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	19,455	0
Development Assistance	22,381	19,858	15,063	39,743
Economic Support Fund	0	4,500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	20,879	18,347	11,544	14,951
<b>Total Ghana</b>	<b>58,480</b>	<b>58,124</b>	<b>46,062</b>	<b>54,694</b>
<b>Guinea</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	9,930	9,354	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	5,650	0
Development Assistance	8,634	9,168	12,942	20,725
PL 480 Title II	8,965	10,712	3,331	3,441
<b>Total Guinea</b>	<b>27,529</b>	<b>29,234</b>	<b>21,923</b>	<b>24,166</b>
<b>Kenya</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	11,370	13,272	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	27,763	0
Development Assistance	21,503	19,927	12,347	46,693
Economic Support Fund	700	2,400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	29,664	48,174	9,861	12,134
<b>Total Kenya</b>	<b>63,237</b>	<b>83,773</b>	<b>49,971</b>	<b>58,827</b>
<b>Liberia</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	2,552	1,850	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	2,000	0
Development Assistance	4,140	5,720	3,225	5,200
PL 480 Title II	3,271	3,062	1,294	1,027
<b>Total Liberia</b>	<b>9,963</b>	<b>10,632</b>	<b>6,519</b>	<b>6,227</b>
<b>Madagascar</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	4,050	4,185	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	8,975	0
Development Assistance	12,916	15,183	9,240	17,528
Economic Support Fund	132	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	7,102	5,011	9,032	10,732
<b>Total Madagascar</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>24,379</b>	<b>27,247</b>	<b>28,260</b>

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Country/ Fund Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
<b>Malawi</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	11,856	14,862	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	15,615	0
Development Assistance	19,048	13,150	13,028	30,877
PL 480 Title II	4,003	1,754	4,099	6,290
Total Malawi	34,907	29,766	32,742	37,167
<b>Mali</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	12,878	12,433	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	13,321	0
Development Assistance	22,370	22,054	19,435	32,961
Development Credit Authority	0	99	0	0
Economic Support Fund	0	750	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,905	2,372	0	0
Total Mali	39,153	37,708	32,756	32,961
<b>Mozambique</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	11,950	12,953	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	19,277	0
Development Assistance	37,569	31,469	21,681	45,492
Economic Support Fund	500	600	0	0
PL 480 Title II	23,627	23,137	7,361	16,870
Total Mozambique	73,646	68,159	48,319	62,362
<b>Namibia</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	4,002	4,383	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	500	0
Development Assistance	7,237	5,498	6,258	5,480
PL 480 Title II	434	0	0	0
Total Namibia	11,673	9,881	6,758	5,480
<b>Nigeria</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	17,000	23,363	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	37,066	0
Development Assistance	20,500	30,941	18,548	66,235
Economic Support Fund	20,000	23,445	0	0
Total Nigeria	57,500	77,749	55,614	66,235
<b>Rwanda</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	6,950	7,167	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	10,300	0
Development Assistance	9,820	6,997	5,311	18,173
Economic Support Fund	4,000	2,100	0	0
PL 480 Title II	10,028	10,394	9,076	10,979
Total Rwanda	30,798	26,658	24,687	29,152

Country/ Fund Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
<b>Senegal</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	6,900	10,366	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	14,405	0
Development Assistance	17,153	13,375	13,350	28,380
PL 480 Title II	295	834	0	0
<b>Total Senegal</b>	<b>24,348</b>	<b>24,575</b>	<b>27,755</b>	<b>28,380</b>
<b>Sierra Leone</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	500	1,884	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	325	0
Development Assistance	0	3,116	3,417	3,868
Economic Support Fund	0	950	9,000	0
PL 480 Title II	23,265	32,975	13,589	0
<b>Total Sierra Leone</b>	<b>23,765</b>	<b>38,925</b>	<b>26,331</b>	<b>3,868</b>
<b>Somalia</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	0	500	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	500	0
Development Assistance	0	2,500	2,467	2,900
PL 480 Title II	11,412	9,702	12,866	0
<b>Total Somalia</b>	<b>11,412</b>	<b>12,702</b>	<b>15,833</b>	<b>2,900</b>
<b>South Africa</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	13,188	17,362	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	20,625	0
Development Assistance	32,979	32,665	33,849	62,428
Development Credit Authority	756	289	0	0
Economic Support Fund	700	800	0	0
<b>Total South Africa</b>	<b>47,623</b>	<b>51,116</b>	<b>54,474</b>	<b>62,428</b>
<b>Sudan</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	0	1,000	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	500	0
Development Assistance	0	3,500	10,881	22,300
Economic Support Fund	0	10,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	36,181	40,888	868	0
<b>Total Sudan</b>	<b>36,181</b>	<b>55,388</b>	<b>12,249</b>	<b>22,300</b>
<b>Tanzania</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	9,800	10,725	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	16,700	0
Development Assistance	14,322	10,378	8,124	32,936
PL 480 Title II	4,668	29,256	1,590	0
<b>Total Tanzania</b>	<b>28,790</b>	<b>50,359</b>	<b>26,414</b>	<b>32,936</b>

Country/ Fund Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
<b>Uganda</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	21,868	30,680	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	34,150	0
Development Assistance	29,544	19,198	22,724	62,944
Economic Support Fund	400	595	0	0
PL 480 Title II	18,844	31,290	10,410	15,880
<b>Total Uganda</b>	<b>70,656</b>	<b>81,763</b>	<b>67,284</b>	<b>78,824</b>
<b>Zambia</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	16,328	26,838	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	30,830	0
Development Assistance	16,000	10,255	11,822	50,285
Economic Support Fund	0	300	0	0
PL 480 Title II	811	0	89	0
<b>Total Zambia</b>	<b>33,139</b>	<b>37,393</b>	<b>42,741</b>	<b>50,285</b>
<b>Zimbabwe</b>				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	5,200	6,438	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	9,473	0
Development Assistance	6,926	6,384	1,700	18,108
Economic Support Fund	800	3,280	0	0
<b>Total Zimbabwe</b>	<b>12,926</b>	<b>16,102</b>	<b>11,173</b>	<b>18,108</b>
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>1,021,131</b>	<b>1,098,542</b>	<b>764,811</b>	<b>850,510</b>

## Angola

On the United Nations Human Development Index, Angola ranks 146 out of 162. One child under five dies every three minutes. Approximately one million children have lost one parent; 300,000 have lost both.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Angola continues to be ravaged by war and faces a serious humanitarian crisis. Although conventional warfare has ceased, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) guerrilla attacks continue. These attacks and government counterinsurgency measures continue to displace populations. Military action close to Angola's borders has occasionally spilled over into neighboring countries. Despite diplomatic efforts by the United Nations (UN) and others, the 26-year-old civil war continues and more than two million internally

displaced people require assistance. Although Angola was at one time an exporter of food, at present it cannot feed itself and relies on imported and donated food. According to the UN, more than 1.3 million Angolans rely on external food assistance to meet basic food requirements. Even in areas of the country where military activity has not caused large-scale destruction and suffering, Angolans face severe hardships. USAID's strategy is centered on addressing emergency, transition and development efforts. Development efforts are hampered by landmines, collapsed infrastructure, banditry, insecurity and inadequate government support.

Yet, Angolan citizens remain willing to help themselves, and pressures are increasing for more accountable government. Civil society has recently spoken out more forcefully on a wide range of issues. Churches, in particular, have become much more vocal in advocating both better performance by the government and stronger efforts to end the war. Town hall meetings and radio debates, with participation by public officials, are on the rise even in the provinces. Although journalists are still harassed and the best-funded media are government publications, media are now able to report more openly than in the past. Health conditions and services, most notably for women and children, remain appalling. Angola has among the highest maternal mortality rates in the world, 1,800 deaths per 100,000 live births. Infant mortality is well over 17% while the mortality rate for children under five is almost 30%. Although malaria kills more Angolans than any other disease, a national campaign to combat the disease is only just beginning. UNAIDS estimated HIV prevalence at 2.8 % in 1999, however, the epidemic appears to have spread considerably. The World Health Organization and UNICEF both estimated prevalence to be 8.6% in 2001. The anti-polio campaign has fared better than other public health efforts in Angola, and approximately 62% of the total population of children under five have been vaccinated against the disease.

U.S. national interests in Angola center on relieving the suffering of war-affected Angolans by providing emergency and humanitarian assistance. Angola is the United States' eighth largest oil supplier and plays a pivotal role in southern Africa's regional stability.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$14.119 million

*FY 2003 Request:* \$15.404 million

USAID is requesting funds for three programs: improving maternal and child health and decreasing HIV incidence; improving food security with a focus on smallholder agriculture; and strengthening civil society. In FY 2002, USAID will continue to be the leading donor of emergency humanitarian assistance. USAID's pilot AIDS education and prevention activity has proven highly successful, and the program will be expanded both geographically and programmatically. Support from private sector partners for HIV/AIDS efforts will grow as well. Polio efforts will continue. In FY 2002, a new USAID health activity focusing on maternal and child health in Luanda will begin. A follow-on activity to strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities to respond to the educational needs of vulnerable children will also begin in FY 2002. In addition to increasing the availability of information and strengthening the advocacy skills of civil society organizations, USAID will seek opportunities to enhance democratic processes through the organization of farmer associations and village health and sanitation committees. Gender remains a crosscutting theme in the USAID program.

**ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:** The USAID program in Angola includes the following objectives for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Last Notified</u>	<u>Planned Completion:</u>
654-001	Community Resettlement & Rehabilitation	FY 02 CBJ, p. 34	FY 2002
654-002	Increased National Reconciliation	FY 02 CBJ, p. 38	FY 2002

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** Through the Democracy/Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance bureau, USAID/Washington programs support several activities in Angola. The Association Liaison Office for University Cooperation in Development is assisting Agostinho Neto University in developing a political science and public administration degree program. USAID supports several emergency health activities including child immunizations, safe and hygienic deliveries for women, and potable water. USAID/Washington supports a P.L. 480 food sales (monetization) program that directly supports smallholder agriculture and promotes internally displaced persons resettlement. Another central USAID program supports a child survival program to reduce infant, child and maternal mortality through home visits, community training and a variety of low-tech/high-impact interventions that focus on malaria, diarrheal disease, nutrition and immunizations. Displaced Children and Orphan Funds support a program run by the Christian Children's Fund to provide assistance to war-affected children and their communities. With funding provided through the War Victims Fund, Vietnam Veterans of America support a Center in Moxico Province which fitted 227 people with prosthetics. Most of the recipients were victims of land mine accidents.

**OTHER DONORS:** The United States is the leading bilateral donor followed by Spain (health and agriculture) and Italy (humanitarian assistance and democracy/governance activities). The European Union is the leading multilateral donor. After several years of suspended activities, the World Bank is re-engaging in Angola and is in the planning stages for economic technical assistance and education programs. Donor coordination within Angola is improving, due to efforts led by the United Nations Development Program. United Nations agencies and USAID work closely together, particularly in the health sector. Sweden and the Netherlands are leading donors in humanitarian assistance after the United States.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Angola

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Improved Food Security (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Enhanced Household Food Security in Targeted Communities 654-005

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,703,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,750,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** Development Assistance (DA) resources for agriculture marketing strategies will provide:

- funding to assist private sector led growth in targeted secure areas;
- technical assistance to establish and strengthen democratically run cooperatives and farmer associations;
- technical assistance to improve production of selected crops and identify market opportunities;
- advisory services to integrate issues of land registration and land tenure into the agricultural marketing program; and
- analysis of land legislation and the beginning of a pilot effort to address land registration and land reform.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID is providing a grant to the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) for work on a food security activity that is market driven and located in the more stable areas of Angola. During the first year, this activity will define the program and establish 40 new farmer associations and cooperatives based on democratic and free market principles, and will identify four high-value crops for marketing. USAID will also fund technical assistance to examine land legislation along with further review of the land tenure situation. Significant P.L. 480 Title II food resources complement this program through inputs such as seeds and tools, extension services and basic agricultural services.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* DA funds will continue to support private sector-led growth with an emphasis on high-value crops. Technical assistance will help establish 75 new farmer associations and organize the associations created in FY 2002 into federations. Two additional high-value crops will be identified for improved marketing and processing. USAID will continue to integrate democracy and governance activities into the agriculture program to implement a pilot program to address issues of land titling and registration.

**Performance and Results:** A jointly funded monetization program, primarily using Development Assistance resources resulted in an increase of agricultural production through the distribution of seeds, tools and better cropping techniques, the program has had a positive impact on nearly 400,000 people by improving their diets through increased vegetable and crop production. In some cases, and especially for the IDPs that have been given good land, the program has reduced by up to 70% the amount of food relief needed. The four implementing partners report establishment and strengthening of 200 farmer associations that are benefiting 14,000 farmers through increased production and more nutritious food. Overall, 68% of the farmers participating are women, which has a direct impact on the nutrition and welfare of children. In one area, severe acute malnutrition among children was reduced from 8.6% to 4% as a result of DAP activities. Approximately 64 metric tons of seed - maize, beans, peanuts and cowpeas - were produced in country during two cropping seasons (October, 1999 to June, 2001). Annual yields for major staple crops increased over the life of the project: maize yields increased by 6%, beans by 10%, peanuts by 47% and cassava by 20%. Future programs are planned to be supported primarily through food aid.

The activity to promote cooperatives is conducting preliminary market analyses.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** The principal grantee is the Cooperative League of the USA.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Angola

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Strengthen Civil Society (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Constituencies Promoting Democratic Governance

Strengthened, 654-006

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,055,000 DA; \$941,000 Prior Year ESF

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,000,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** The USAID democracy and governance program focuses on:

- providing technical assistance, training and sub-grants to civil society organizations to form coalitions, develop advocacy campaigns, and to media (radio and print) to disseminate information to Angolans on issues of general civic concern such as basic human rights, constitutional reform, health (HIV/AIDS), and laws affecting land tenure and land rights;
- providing training, technical assistance, and subgrants to support female adult literacy and civic education programs to promote women's knowledge of their rights and increase their participation in the political process;
- providing subgrants to organizations to promote outreach efforts such as town meetings, seminars, constitutional fora, radio programs and debates to promote increased interaction between citizens and government officials to build a more participatory and democratic process; and
- providing technical assistance, training and sub-grants to civil society organizations and media to support Angola's constitutional revision process through broadcasting debates, workshops, public fora and community meetings with the participation of parliamentarians to enable citizens to provide input to the drafting of the new constitution.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 resources to continue support for the strengthening of civil society through coalition building, the dissemination of information through press and radio and advocacy of: 1) civil rights, particularly those of women and children; 2) transparent and accountable governance; and 3) a more participatory democratic process that promotes contact between public officials and citizens. Working through international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to Angolan NGOs and grassroots groups to maximize impact and build local capacity. USAID will continue to support the constitutional reform process by sponsoring forum and training seminars to increase interaction between citizens and public officials, both appointed and elected. Democracy and governance activities will be integrated into agriculture and health programs, to ensure, that farmer associations and health committees are democratically established and allow for maximum participation by members. The program will focus on the integration of advocacy, empowerment, media and human rights into the overall USAID portfolio.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* Activities which will continue in FY 2003 are coalition building and advocacy on issues such as land tenure and the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. In FY 2003, this program will provide farmer associations, community health committees and other civic groups with skills for more effective exchanges with government agencies and officials.

**Performance and Results:** For the first time in Angola, democracy and governance activities enabled the establishment of four coalitions sharing common interests and issues. These coalitions are composed of 14 civil society organizations (CSOs) and NGOs that are combining efforts to address social and political problems confronting Angolan citizens. Each coalition focuses on one of the following issues: 1) children's rights to education; 2) traditional land rights of pastoral communities; 3) the right of internally displaced women to housing; and 4) the right to confidentiality and employment for people living with HIV/AIDS. These coalitions of smaller advocacy groups have increased their capacity to advocate effectively and hence increased their impact.

Lack of information is a significant problem for Angolans. Working with World Learning, USAID produced 20,000 monthly newspaper supplements and distributed them to institutions such as schools, community centers, universities, and local organizations in 11 provinces. The supplements covered such topics as health, land rights, freedom of the press, children's rights to education, the rule of law, HIV/AIDS, human rights and women's rights. Numerous letters from beneficiaries throughout Angola requesting additional copies of the supplements demonstrated a real need for such information not only to inform citizens but to create an atmosphere conducive to participatory democracy.

Angola is in the process of drafting a new constitution. USAID sponsored programs and debates on constitutional issues that were broadcast on radio in Portuguese and in five indigenous languages. A series of town meetings, forum, workshops and training seminars promoted increased interaction with public officials and produced concrete recommendations that were eventually presented to the Constitutional Commission of the Angolan National Assembly.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** National Democratic Institute, World Learning, and the Mississippi Consortium for International Development and through sub-grants, local Angolan entities.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Angola

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Maternal and Child Health and AIDS (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Use of Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS Services and/or Products and Improved Health Practices, 654-007

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$6,975,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$4,650,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** The USAID program to improve maternal and child health and decrease HIV incidence includes:

- support for National Immunization Days for the eradication of polio;
- support for training and technical assistance to the Ministry of Health for malaria management and surveillance including multi-drug malaria resistance studies;
- malaria prophylaxis and bed nets for pregnant women and children;
- social marketing of condoms in Luanda, Cabinda, and Lobito;
- empowerment of women to take needed health measures;
- training of health care providers in a Luanda-based maternal child health program, introduction of safe motherhood interventions, and rehabilitation of health infrastructure;
- support for community training and awareness of child health issues;
- strengthening the Ministry of Health's immunization capacity;
- creating nutritional safety nets through supplemental and therapeutic feeding for war-affected populations;
- support for primary emergency health care for war-affected populations; and
- provision of prosthetic devices to individuals injured by mines.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will expand social marketing of condoms and behavior change activities into Benguela and Cabinda provinces. The HIV/AIDS program will expand to include education about and diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and voluntary counseling and testing for HIV. FY 2002 will mark the beginning of the implementation phase of the Roll Back Malaria program in Angola, implemented by the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health, and funded by USAID. Maternal and child health will be a high priority for a new program beginning in FY 2002 to build the capacity of the Ministry of Health for the delivery of these services in Luanda. In target areas, the program will fully immunize children by their first birthday, increase access to public health services, and reduce maternal mortality. Specific baselines and targets will be set and ways to integrate democracy and governance principles will be introduced. Polio eradication activities, including the immunization campaigns, will continue.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* FY 2003 will see the continuation of the maternal and child health program in Luanda, polio eradication, and malaria programs. These programs will be strengthened through joint coordination, including a pilot project to introduce prophylactic treatment of malaria in pregnant women, and NGO supervision of NID campaigns in Luanda. The MCH program will be expanded in the form of broad dissemination of guidelines and protocols throughout Luanda and Planalto provinces. In addition, the HIV prevention program will be expanded to include condom social marketing in more provinces and will include new components of HIV/AIDS prevention activities to be determined through assessments conducted in FY 2002.

No family planning/reproductive health activities will be funded under this Strategic Objective.

**Performance and Results:** While as recently as 1999 no surveillance sites to detect potential or suspect cases of polio existed, eight regional sites have now been established which monitor potential cases in all

18 provinces. All potential or suspect cases will now be investigated through laboratory confirmation of the presence of polio. During the last immunization campaign, 93% of all children under five years of age in accessible areas of Angola were vaccinated against polio, or approximately 62% of the total population of children under five. In Bie province of Angola where health care delivery is severely compromised and maternal morbidity and mortality extremely high, CARE focused one of its program interventions on educating women and health workers in internally displaced persons camps to recognize danger signs requiring medical evacuation during pregnancy, birth and the post-partum period. The percentage of women who could correctly recognize the symptoms increased from 61% in early 2001 to an impressive 86% later in the year. As a result of interventions on diarrhea management and prevention, the women's knowledge in recognizing signs of dehydration increased by 31% over the year. Such interventions are yielding positive trends in health knowledge among displaced women and a concomitant decrease in diarrhea cases and complications related to pregnancy.

More than three million condoms have been sold in six months at affordable prices in Luanda, five times the target number for condom sales in one year. Six Angolan non-governmental organizations have begun working with prostitutes to provide them with information to better protect themselves. The private sector is participating in the AIDS prevention activity by procuring all of the condoms for the social marketing campaign, valued at over one million dollars. More significantly, the Angolan Catholic Church has publicly committed to the fight against HIV/AIDS. Reaching an understanding with the Catholic Church, a strong political power in Angola, represents a major accomplishment on the part of the program, and will be of great assistance to all organizations implementing HIV/AIDS prevention activities in the country.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID's current key partners in health activities include the World Health Organization, Catholic Relief Services, Population Services International and UNICEF.

**Angola**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual *	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	4,900	7,287	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	6,975	0
Development Assistance	5,096	2,676	3,758	7,400
Economic Support Fund	500	2,491	0	0
PL 480 Title II	59,828	33,481	3,386	8,004
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>70,324</b>	<b>45,935</b>	<b>14,119</b>	<b>15,404</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>654-001 Increased resettlement, rehabilitation and food-crop self-reliance of war-torn Angolan communities</b>				
CSD	4,900	0	0	0
DA	1,256	0	0	0
<b>654-002 Increased national reconciliation through strengthened democratic and political institutions</b>				
DA	3,840	0	0	0
ESF	500	0	0	0
<b>654-005 Enhanced household food security in targeted communities</b>				
DA	0	1,443	1,703	1,750
<b>654-006 Constituencies promoting democratic governance strengthened</b>				
DA	0	889	2,055	1,000
ESF	0	2,491	0	0
<b>654-007 Increased use of Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS services and/or products and improved health practices</b>				
CSD	0	7,287	0	0
CSH	0	0	6,975	0
DA	0	344	0	4,650

\* FY 2001 includes direct apportionment to Department of State of \$300,000

## Benin

Life expectancy is 53.6 years. The adult literacy rate was 39% in 1999 while female literacy was 23%.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** After a decade of renewed democracy, including a third presidential election in March 2001 and market-based economic growth, Benin is making the transition towards political and economic freedom. Human rights are guaranteed and respected and socio-economic development is occurring, although pervasive corruption has a negative impact on public management. Notwithstanding the significant progress over the past decade, Benin is tackling ongoing problems of poverty. Literacy and school enrollment are low, especially for girls, although advances have been made.

Private investment has been insufficient to encourage sustainable economic growth. Inadequate public transparency and accountability, ineffective public management and low utilization of budget resources thwart the provision and sustainability of public services, especially for education and health. Lack of civil society participation in national and local decision making limits the pressure on the Government of Benin (GOB) to improve accountability and inhibits communities from actively influencing national development efforts. The population growth rate is 3% and child mortality is 156 per 1000. While only 2.5% of the population in Benin was infected with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1999, the trend, if left unabated, could mirror that of other countries ravaged by HIV/AIDS.

Benin is a poor country with a per capita income estimated at approximately \$380. It ranks 147 out of 162 countries according to the 2001 United Nations Human Development Index, an indicator that ranks overall quality of life. One third of the population lives under the poverty threshold. However, Benin is managing its economy well in terms of macro-economic factors and has maintained an average economic growth rate of 5% per year. Much of the public investment budget is financed by donor contributions while debt servicing in 1998 was 35% of gross domestic product and 218% of exports. Debt servicing is expected to decrease due to Benin's participation in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), under which the Government of Benin (GOB) is to receive an equivalent of \$460 million in official debt relief. Under HIPC, Benin received \$5.6 million of debt relief in FY 2000 and \$18.7 million in FY 2001. A large portion of the debt relief is to be used for increased spending in the social sectors. Efforts in Benin will continue to combat poverty by improving health and education services and the provision of other public services. The structural reforms will continue along with strong efforts to improve private sector development, increase private investment, and improve sectoral policies, especially in agriculture. These measures will help set the stage for high and sustainable growth.

Benin continues to be of interest to the United States for the promotion of democracy, stability and security in the region, and the promotion of U.S. exports and investment. Benin is an ally of the United States in the fight against terrorism.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:*      \$ 18.598 million      *FY 2003 Request:*      \$16.284 million

The Program Data Sheets provided cover the three objectives for which USAID is requesting funds and will be used to finance ongoing programs in: 1) primary education reform and education of girls; 2) family health for family planning services, HIV/AIDS prevention and improvement of health sector policies; and 3) governance and accountability to support GOB and civil society anti-corruption efforts, the promotion of new communication technologies, micro-finance, technology transfer, and agriculture to increase rural incomes.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** The Program for Innovation in Microenterprise (PRIME fund), financed by the USAID/Washington Office of Microenterprise Development, is complementing USAID/Benin bilateral resources to increase access to micro-financing for the development of microenterprise and other local private initiatives. USAID/Benin participates in West African Regional Program (WARP) activities that promote trade (including cross border women's activities), harmonize commercial law, stimulate regional economic development, and improve energy availability through a regional gas pipeline. WARP will help Benin to understand and profit from the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and World Trade Organization activities. Funding from the Leland Initiative will supplement USAID/Benin bilateral resources to promote

new communication technologies and increase Internet connectivity. Benin benefits as well from an Africa-wide Africa Bankers Training Program. Through USAID/Washington support to a U.S. university, a new method of natural family planning is being introduced in selected public and private health clinics. The HIV/AIDS bilateral program in Benin is complemented by the WARP health and HIV/AIDS regional activities, as well as the "Corridor Project," a program linking five countries and connecting Abidjan to Lagos. Through the Africa Bureau-funded Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) activity, technical assistance is provided to the Ministry of Health to adapt BASICS-produced pilot nutrition materials for national use. Benin benefits from P.L. 480 Title II food resources which serve to increase girls' primary school enrollment, improve nutrition, increase community access to micro credit, and improve food security in food deficit areas of Benin.

**OTHER DONORS:** In 2000, the United States was ranked first among bilateral donors in terms of annual development expenditures, while Denmark was the largest in terms of annual financial obligations. Donor coordination is successful. Denmark focuses on agriculture, road construction, judicial reform and private sector development. Other bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus are: France (secondary and higher education, agriculture), Germany (hydraulic and rural water, forestry, bridge construction, government decentralization, and national park management), Canada (administrative reform and micro-enterprise development), Switzerland (health, adult literacy, rural development, artisan development, institutional/structural reform), Netherlands (community development, women in development, infrastructure), Japan (judicial reform, food support, agriculture promotion), and Belgium (health, rural development, education, sanitation and water).

The principal multilateral donors and development financiers include the United Nations agencies, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Union, African Development Bank, and the West African Development Bank. The European Union provides budget support in health and project financing in transport, judicial reform and government decentralization. The United Nations Development Program is focused on the environment, women and development, HIV/AIDS prevention, and communications. The World Bank supports the promotion of girls' education, construction of primary schools, judicial reform, private sector development, HIV/AIDS prevention, and budget reform, while the IMF supports structural reform and privatization of parastatals. The African Development Bank supports human resource development, construction of secondary schools and technical skills training centers and the West African Development Bank supports private sector and infrastructure investment.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Benin

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Reforming Primary Education in Benin (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** More Children Receive a Quality Basic Education on an Equitable Basis, 680-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,000,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES:** \$7,000,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID assistance to the Benin primary education reform program includes:

- technical assistance and education commodities to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education in developing and printing new primary education curricula and instructive materials;
- promotion of girls' education;
- training primary school teachers to use the new curricula;
- technical and management assistance to parent associations for greater involvement in school management;
- technical assistance to improve Ministry of Education planning and management capacities;
- training of students and teachers to improve the sanitary environment of schools; and
- training and institutional support to decentralized local governments in the education sector.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY2002 funds to help the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education carry out the reform of primary education through the development and introduction of new curricula for the fourth grade. Teachers will be trained to use new teaching strategies in accordance with the new curricula. Student textbooks will be produced and distributed for the fourth grade. Funds will also be used to: 1) promote girls' educational activities in areas where the enrollment rate is particularly low; 2) strengthen parent associations to take an active role in the management of school operations and administration; 3) improve the sanitary environment and student health practices in schools; and 4) provide technical school training to primary school dropouts.

The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education will continue to benefit from technical assistance and training to improve planning and management capacities. A new institutional contract will be established to assist the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education with this phase of the reform. P.L. 480 Title II resources will be used to assist schools in northern Benin in establishing and operating school feeding programs. To improve the local management of education services, USAID will finance training and institutional support to decentralized local governments.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY2003 requested resources to support the ongoing reform of primary education in Benin. Emphasis will be placed on training primary school teachers, producing and distributing teacher guides and student textbooks, and developing and introducing new curricula for the fifth grade. Other areas include promoting girls' education and facilitating sustainable involvement of parents in education issues at both local and national levels. USAID will work with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to achieve improvement in the management of resources that are made available to the education sector, as well as with local decentralized governments.

**Performance and Results:** The development of new curricula, textbooks and workbooks and the training of teachers in improved educational skills will improve the overall quality of primary

education for students in Benin. Greater numbers of children are expected to successfully complete primary school as a result of improved educational approaches and teaching materials in the classroom and the increased availability of learning materials for students. At the same time, USAID supports alternative technical education for school dropouts and early school leavers.

Gross enrollment rate (GER) has increased to 89% (73% for girls) in 2001 compared with 57% in 1991 and 80% in 2000.

Continued support to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and the involvement of parent associations in school management will help to achieve a gross school enrollment rate of 92% by 2005. Girls will have a higher enrollment and retention rate in school, especially as a result of special activities to encourage female enrollment.

Currently, primary school students in the first three grades are receiving improved school instruction and have access to textbooks and workbooks where in the past these materials were not available or multiple students had to share one textbook. Over 13,500 teachers have been trained in the new curricula and 340,000 mathematics and French textbooks have been produced, reducing the student textbook ratio from a national average of eight students per one textbook to two students per one textbook. Over 550,000 students in grades one through three have benefited from the reform to date. Approximately 1,200 parent associations are actively involved in school management activities. This includes developing and executing school budgets, finding resources to improve school equipment and infrastructure, and advocating school issues with education officials.

The reform program will be extended to successive grades over the next three years, one grade per year. It is expected that the objective of one textbook per two students will be met for all six primary school grades when the reform reaches grade six in 2005. In addition to the reform program, approximately 250,000 school children are expected to increase their knowledge of basic hygiene and health practices.

Nineteen schools benefited from the P.L. 480 Title II feeding program that trained parents to run a school canteen program. This program contributed to increasing enrollment and retaining children in school.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Key partners include World Education, Inc., Medical Care Development International, International Foundation for Education and Self-Help, U.S. Peace Corps, Catholic Relief Services, CARE International, World Learning, and the Songhai Center. Other partners are local non-governmental organizations and indigenous associations. USAID will select a new implementing agency for continued technical assistance for the primary education reform program.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Benin

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Benin Integrated Family Health Program (BIFHP) (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Use of Family Health Services and Prevention Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment, 680-002

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$6,738,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 4,338,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** The USAID/Benin Integrated Family Health Program (BIFHP) includes the following components:

- social marketing and promotion of family health products;
- training of health care workers and technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH);
- communication campaigns and activities to promote healthier behaviors; and
- purchase of health commodities.

BIFHP activities related to family planning/reproductive health include the following:

- technical assistance to the national health NGO network;
- training community-based health agents; and
- technical assistance to support health sector decentralization.

Key beneficiaries of both programs are children up to age five, women of childbearing age, and populations at risk of being infected with HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program (Family Health):** USAID will continue to support socially marketed distribution and promotion of a variety of family health products. Funds will also be used to train health care workers to treat sick children, prevent infections, and provide emergency obstetric and prenatal care. USAID is supporting an expanded malaria program that includes integrated management for childhood illnesses (IMCI), antenatal clinics, and insecticide treated bednets (ITNs). USAID will also provide direct support to the National AIDS Control Program to help them coordinate the new national HIV strategy, and will give small grants to non-governmental organizations to carry out HIV prevention activities. Assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health planning and coordination unit to help develop effective planning tools and to purchase equipment. In support of health sector decentralization and to reduce shortages of medicines in rural health centers, USAID will purchase commodities to help establish a regional medical depot in northern Benin.

**FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:** USAID will help the MOH clarify and implement its decentralization policy. Funds will be used to provide technical assistance to the national network for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in health to help the network advocate for improved health sector policies, and to improve the quality of family planning services offered in the NGO clinics. In its target zone in northern Benin, USAID will continue to train health care workers to use standardized service delivery protocols developed in FYs 2000 and 2001 with USAID assistance. USAID will also support training and supervision for community health services and training of community health management committees. Funds will also be used to support social marketing of contraceptives, and to train pharmacy workers in family planning counseling.

**Planned FY 2003 Program (Family Health):** FY 2003 resources will be used for operations research, training and supervision related to malaria control. USAID funds will continue to support training for health care workers in targeted zones in order to improve the quality of services.

**Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:** FY 2003 funds will be used to support health care worker training in family planning, community-based outreach services, and social marketing of contraceptives. They will support on-going decentralization activities in the health sector and provide

technical assistance to the MOH to evaluate the performance of a new supply and distribution system for drugs and contraceptives.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Benin Integrated Family Health Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

In 2001, 57% (12% in 1999) of health centers in target zones offer a complete package of services (including family planning, immunization, and prenatal consultations).

**Performance and Results:** Preliminary information from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted in FY 2001 with USAID assistance, indicates that significant progress has been achieved in USAID's target zone in northern Benin, particularly in use of modern contraception. Final DHS data will be reported in next year's Annual Report. In FY 2001, increases were noted in the sales of socially marketed products (including condoms, contraceptives, and insecticide treatment kits for mosquito nets), and in the number of sales points for these products. The MOH pledged to seek funding to replicate throughout the country a pilot nutrition activity supported by USAID. USAID

supported the development of a new supervision manual and 76 trainers and members of health district teams were trained in improved supervision techniques. As a result, 46% of health centers in USAID's target zone received supervision visits that met national supervision standards (up from only 9% in 2000).

P.L. 480 Title II child survival interventions led to improved immunization rates and significant reductions in malnutrition in the program target zones. In FY 2001, USAID supported a variety of training to improve the quality of care offered in public health centers. These training activities targeted new approaches to child health care, obstetrical and neonatal care, supervision of health workers, and the use of explicit service delivery guidelines. USAID's malaria activity introduced an integrated approach to the treatment of childhood illnesses by training 132 health care workers and 22 laboratory technicians in new protocols and techniques.

Continued progress will lead to increased access to quality health services in the USAID target zones and increased access to key family health products nationwide. Ultimately, this program will have an impact on the entire Beninese population, as numerous USAID pilot interventions have been adopted by the GOB for expansion throughout the country.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID activities are implemented through University Research Corporation, Population Services International, CARE International, INTRAH, Africare, and MACRO International, Inc.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Benin

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy and Governance Strengthening (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy, 680-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$862,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$923,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** The Democracy and Governance Special Objective program is helping Benin to improve its democratic governance through:

- technical assistance and small grants to improve advocacy skills of local non governmental organizations (NGOs);
- technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of Benin Supreme Audit Institutions;
- training, technical assistance and micro credit to small-scale entrepreneurs;
- technical assistance to transfer appropriate technology to local Beninese farmers; and
- technical assistance in legislative reform.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will continue to increase the participation of NGOs in local governance and enhance their advocacy skills in order to help improve the delivery of health and education services. A government decentralization support activity will be implemented to prepare the central government to better assume its coordination role, pending the reinforcement of local officials' capacities to provide services, especially in health and education.

To promote transparency and accountability in government, USAID will continue to provide training to Supreme Audit Institutions and encourage public awareness of the negative effects of corruption through local civil society organizations. USAID will initiate activities to increase the participation of women in development. Support to the Ministry of Communications will help expand their communications bandwidth to four megabytes and promote Internet and other new communications technologies. In FY 2002, technical assistance and training for Benin National Assembly members to reinforce the legislative and analytical capacities of parliamentarians and their technical staff will be completed.

Ongoing private sector and local-level development initiatives will be promoted through funding the small-scale palm oil, market gardening and domestic energy sub-sectors, and introducing other technologies, such as high-yield potatoes and sunflower oil in the northern region of Benin. USAID intends to provide technical assistance to local micro-credit institutions to advocate for an improved micro-finance regulatory and policy environment.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* The Mission plans to revise its democracy and governance program to emphasize economic governance. Through this approach USAID will reinforce the linkages among agriculture, health and education sectors for greater development impact.

It is anticipated that the revised program will help: 1) increase citizens', especially women's, participation in decision making for grassroots development activities; 2) support democratic decentralization by increasing incomes of subsistence farmers through micro-finance, appropriate agriculture, and information technologies transfer; 3) reduce corruption by strengthening mechanisms to increase transparency and accountability; and 4) promote synergy among USAID-funded activities in order to maximize developmental impact in health and education.

USAID will continue its women-in-development activities and plans to increase support to the Ministry of Communication to expand the communications bandwidth and to promote Internet and other new communication technologies.

**Performance and Results:** USAID continued to play a key role in supporting the GOB's commitment to improve democratic governance. Important outcomes included mitigation of ethnic and political conflicts through our support for the March 2001 presidential elections, and enhanced awareness by local communities and citizens about Benin's decentralization process. Transparency and accountability were improved through the development of public management tools, auditing procedure manuals, and training of public accountants and internal controllers on the use of these manuals. A total of 115 accounts were audited by Supreme Audit Institutions, comprised of inspectors from the Office of the Inspector General of Finance and the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court. Another program outcome was increased

The micro credit activity reached its targeted client levels with 84% of beneficiaries being women.

participation of civil society in national decision making, such as: 1) advocating for the organization of local elections and 2) the fight against corruption. Vulnerable women were provided greater access to financial resources through micro-credit. Poor populations had increased access to small-scale technologies, enabling them to become stronger actors in local development and influencing local decision-making. Through the

P.L. 480 Title II village banking program, rural communities have gained greater financial investment resources to increase household income for improved food security. Beninese legislators in the National Assembly, as well as their technical staffs, improved their legislative and analytical capacities in budgeting, law drafting, human resource skills development, and in analyzing such issues as child trafficking and female genital mutilation. With USAID assistance, the GOB expanded its communications bandwidth to two megabytes, and further increased Internet connectivity in the country.

With continued progress, Benin will have greater public accountability and transparency in governance. Civil society will have access to and play an effective role in national and local decision making. Similarly, local communities will be empowered to initiate ideas and improvements that have an effect on local development.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Current U.S. grantees are: Enterprises Works Worldwide (EWW), National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), and the State University of New York/International Development Group. GOB partners include the National Assembly, Office of the Inspector General of Finance, the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court, and the Decentralization Mission of the Ministry of Interior. Local partners include Transparency International Benin, Africa Obota, VITAL Finance, and other NGOs and indigenous associations.

**Benin**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	10,058	10,158	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	6,738	0
Development Assistance	3,826	3,723	7,862	12,261
Economic Support Fund	250	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,833	4,090	3,998	4,023
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>17,967</b>	<b>17,971</b>	<b>18,598</b>	<b>16,284</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>680-001 More children receive a quality basic education on an equitable basis</b>				
CSD	5,733	5,720	0	0
DA	0	0	7,000	7,000
<b>680-002 Increased use of family health services and preventive measures in a supportive policy environment</b>				
CSD	4,325	4,438	0	0
CSH	0	0	6,738	0
DA	2,500	2,238	0	4,338
PL 480	3,833	0	0	0
<b>680-003 Improved governance and reinforced democracy</b>				
DA	1,326	1,485	862	923
ESF	250	0	0	0

## Burundi

The population of Burundi is 6.6 million; 1.2 million are displaced persons or refugees. 230,000 children are AIDS orphans.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** The signing of the Arusha Peace Accord, brokered by Nelson Mandela, in August 2000, and the installation of a Transitional Government on November 1, 2001, offer some hope for ending the conflict between Burundi's Tutsi and Hutu communities and fostering stability in the Great Lakes region. However, two main Hutu rebel groups have not yet joined the peace process, and the lack of a cease-fire hampers implementation of the accord. Reconciliation thus constitutes a major challenge. Associated with this process are several urgent needs: reform of the army; demobilization of combatants; the reintegration of refugees, the internally displaced, and ex-combatants; the expansion of and equitable access to economic opportunity and civil liberties, especially for women; improvement of the justice system; and resolution of land tenure issues.

Debt service requirements and economic revitalization constitute other key challenges. Burundi's 2001 per capita gross domestic product was \$180, external debt in November 2001 was \$1.2 billion, and debt service requires 60% of national expenditures. Revitalization of the agricultural sector will also be a major task. Ninety percent of the population survives on subsistence farming on small, degraded plots, making it difficult for families to sustain themselves. In the context of conflict and recurrent drought, serious food insecurity and nutritional stress exist in several provinces. Ninety percent of export earnings come from coffee, but low international prices and the lack of foreign exchange to import agricultural tools jeopardize the sector.

Health status continues to deteriorate. The incidence of malaria and tuberculosis is increasing, life expectancy is decreasing, maternal mortality is rising, and infant mortality has increased to 136 per 100,000. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is estimated to be 11.3% (20% in towns and cities, 7.5% in rural areas). HIV/AIDS has orphaned 230,000 children.

Ethnic conflict in Burundi has been a central factor in the continuing instability in the Great Lakes region. It is in the U.S. national interest to ensure respect for human rights and reductions in the need for humanitarian assistance by encouraging a return to peace in Burundi and throughout central Africa.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$3.5 million

*FY 2003 Request:* \$4.0 million

The Program Data Sheet covers the special objective for which USAID is requesting funds. Projects will focus on: promoting among Burundians the principles of peace and reconciliation between the two ethnic groups, including efforts to enhance ownership and involvement in the peace process, which has been confined to the "political elite", by all Burundians; addressing the roots of conflict through justice and good governance, and fundamental reforms of the military, including incorporation of Hutus as 50% of the officer corps, and demobilization; empowering a nascent civil society and partnership with civil authorities; helping Burundians displaced by the conflict reintegrate into their communities; and contributing to the restoration of the agricultural and health sectors in ways which promote greater economic and social equity, and an appropriate role for the private sector.

Three new activities are planned for FY 2002. These will: 1) promote agricultural revitalization in food insecure provinces; 2) help orphans and war victims; and 3) support the Peace Accord Implementation Monitoring Committee. USAID's strategy on Burundi will evolve as the peace accord is implemented. FY 2003 funds are likely to be used to expand FY 2002 activities nationwide; reinforce scheduled activities of the transition, including elections; provide incentives for the reintegration of displaced people and ex-combatants; continue to advance peace and reconciliation; provide legal aid to vulnerable people; and combat HIV/AIDS in the rural areas through social marketing, education, and training of health workers.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** Throughout the transition period, USAID will provide emergency humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable communities throughout Burundi. U.S. food assistance

also targets vulnerable groups. Using Economic Support Funds (ESF) under the Great Lakes Justice Initiative, USAID works to strengthen democratic institutions by supporting: an independent radio production of programs that contribute to public awareness of democracy and rule of law; a women's center which works with local human rights groups on women's issues; and efforts by civil society organizations to increase activities in the justice sector. Regional or USAID/Washington support of HIV/AIDS programs is possible, as methods of providing HIV/AIDS assistance are reviewed.

Donor pledges to support the Peace Process in Burundi totaled \$830 million at the 2001 Geneva Conference.

**OTHER DONORS:** The United States and Belgium are Burundi's major bilateral donor partners. France and Britain jointly fund HIV/AIDS activities with USAID. Other important bilateral donors include: Austria (water, sanitation and human rights), Germany (debt relief, conflict mitigation and prevention, democracy and health), and Italy (emergency assistance, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation). Key multilateral donors are the World Bank and the European Community. The UNDP and UNICEF also provide important assistance. Donor activities are coordinated through bi-monthly meetings. USAID coordinates HIV/AIDS activities with the French and British.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** USAID/Burundi

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Supporting Implementation of the Peace Accord (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Foundation for a Peaceful Transition in Burundi Established, 695-005

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,000,000 DA; \$500,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 4,000,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** The USAID program involves:

- technical assistance, commodities, training, and financial operations to help implement the Arusha peace accord.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide technical expertise, commodities, training, and operations support to: 1) promote ethnic dialogue and reconciliation; 2) improve the justice system; 3) strengthen and expand civil society organizations; 4) combat HIV/AIDS; 5) revitalize the agriculture sector; 6) provide skills training to members and officials of local organizations in various sectors and subjects to foster reconciliation, expand the democratic process, and promote social and economic development; 7) improve maternal/child health care; 8) assist orphans and war victims; 9) provide polio immunizations; 10) educate selected Burundi students at LaRoche College, Pennsylvania; and 11) support the Arusha Peace Accord Implementation Monitoring Committee.

Anticipated outputs include: 1) radio programs to promote reconciliation; 2) increased participation by Burundians, particularly women, in civil society organizations; 3) stronger, more experienced local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) providing services to constituents and working closely with local government authorities; 4) educational programs to increase public knowledge and combat the spread of HIV/AIDS; and 5) up to 10-15 undergraduate students enrolled in LaRoche College.

These activities will: promote public awareness of the causes and prevention of civil conflict and HIV/AIDS; educate the public in human rights, rights of women and children, and the Peace Agreement negotiated at Arusha in August 2000; support radio programming which promotes inter-ethnic harmony; and reinforces themes of health, peace, justice, and good governance; enhance the capacity of local and female-headed NGOs; reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and provide counseling for people living with AIDS; provide scholarships to Burundians who can contribute to the country's recovery; renew the agricultural base of the economy; and rehabilitate war victims, sustain displaced children, and facilitate the peaceful return of refugees and ex-combatants.

As implementation of the peace accord evolves, and because USAID's objective is short term, the Burundi program will also evolve.

*FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use funds to expand ongoing activities into more provinces outside Bujumbura, support the transitional government, assist in the process of reintegration of displaced people and ex-combatants, provide humanitarian assistance as needed, continue to send the message of peace and reconciliation, improve the justice system, and combat HIV/AIDS through social marketing and education. The desired result is to establish the peaceful coexistence of Burundians. The current strategy is scheduled for completion by FY 2003. This strategy will be reviewed in FY 2002 for extension and possible modification. A new notification for FY 2003 will be provided, if applicable.

**Performance and Results:** The majority of development assistance has promoted ethnic and civil reconciliation through local NGO capacity building, dialogue, and information dissemination. At the end of the reporting period, 85% of Burundians had access to unbiased radio programming produced by the private radio station, Studio Ijambo, which was equipped with state of the art digital equipment (funded partially by USAID). A series of 23 new programs on current affairs were produced. These are also

disseminated on the World Wide Web to reach the Burundian diaspora. Every week 16 hours of original programming are broadcast. Programs deal with current topics in a factual, truthful way, counteracting a political culture characterized by rumor, threat and distortion. Weekly segments of a soap opera present the story of a family facing daily challenges brought on by insecurity, HIV/AIDS and poverty, and how it deals with these challenges in a non-confrontational way.

In Bujumbura, 300 women's groups received training and engaged in dialogue promoting reconciliation and pan-ethnic understanding. USAID-supported civil society activities were also expanded from the capital into the provinces. Seventeen local civil society organizations were trained in participatory management and development activity design, and received funding for micro-projects in their communities. Eighteen rural communities were surveyed to identify civil society organizations and their needs, 565 adults were enrolled in 10 literacy centers, and two community schools and two clinics were rehabilitated. In addition, conferences, youth concerts and sporting events promoting ethnic harmony were organized. To help combat HIV/AIDS, 1.45 million condoms were distributed.

Two conferences were organized on the establishment of a truth and reconciliation commission. Conferees recommended that such a commission be composed of both Burundian and international members and be located in Burundi. USAID financed the publishing and distribution of a review of precedent setting law cases for use by judges. A human rights association of 10 lawyers has been set up, with the goal of providing pro bono services for human rights cases.

It is expected that USAID partners will exert a positive influence on the reconciliation process, expand their presence in rural provinces, and help correct the imbalance of resource allocation between Bujumbura (Tutsi) and rural (Hutu) areas. The program will help restore confidence in the future for Burundians through support for dialogue and mediation, peace and reconciliation groups, independent media and civic/legal advocacy training, revitalization of the rural economy, and improvement of health services.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Prime grantees include: Search for Common Ground, the International Human Rights Law Group, Africare, CARE, World Vision, World Food Program, Concern Worldwide, Catholic Relief Service, Food and Agriculture Organization, Gruppo Volontariato Civile, International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, Solidarites, Medecins sans Frontiers, United Nations Children's Program, and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. A subgrantee to the International Human Rights Law Group is the International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

**Burundi**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

<i>Accounts</i>	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual *	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	500	0
Development Assistance	0	0	3,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	4,500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,481	9,825	0	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>6,481</b>	<b>14,325</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>4,000</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

695-005 Foundation for a peaceful transition in Burundi established				
CSH	0	0	500	0
DA	0	0	3,000	4,000
ESF	3,000	4,500	0	0

\* FY 2001 includes direct apportionment to Department of State of \$1,000,000

## Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

After three decades of decline and recent conflicts, per capita GDP has fallen from \$250 in 1990 to less than \$78 today. The under five mortality rate is 207 deaths per 1,000. A recent study indicates that even in peaceful regions untouched by the present conflict nearly half of the children are malnourished.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has suffered from problems of governance and economic decline for three decades. Recent conflicts have left most Congolese in dire need of emergency assistance. In parts of the country where fighting continues, roughly 10% of the population is dying each year (compared to a typical death rate of 2% for developing countries). Even in peaceful areas, child malnutrition rates are alarming. Under five child mortality is extremely high at 207

deaths per 1,000 due to malaria, infectious diseases, acute malnutrition, diarrheal diseases, low routine immunization coverage, and limited access to potable water. The maternal mortality rate, estimated to be 1,837 deaths per 100,000, could be one of the highest in the world. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates continue to climb, with an infection rate of 5.1%. The DRC government allocated approximately 25% of its national budget to education during the 1970s but less than 7% now. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including faith-based organizations, provide the vast majority of social services throughout the country. Congolese and international NGOs regularly compensate for weak governmental structures.

The World Bank estimates DRC's per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in 1999 at \$78. GDP has since declined. External debt at the end of 2000 was \$12.9 billion, which, according to the World Bank, equals roughly 280% of GDP and 900% of exports. The accumulated debt and severe economic decline are due to both recent wars and decades of corruption and economic mismanagement. Agricultural production has also suffered, and crop diseases, such as cassava mosaic virus, have exacerbated poverty and hunger. The ongoing war also threatens DRC's vast equatorial forest and other vital natural resources of global importance. The DRC has five natural World Heritage Sites, more than any other country in sub-Saharan Africa. All five, with irreplaceable resources and species such as gorilla and the indigenous chimpanzee, the bonobo, are endangered.

U.S. national interests in the DRC are: promotion of a democratic transition and sustainable economic growth in a country key to the stability and prosperity of all of central Africa; conflict reduction in a country where warfare still destabilizes vast regions and leads to a humanitarian emergency affecting millions of Congolese; and amelioration of health and environmental issues of significance to the Congolese, the United States, and the global community. The DRC also is an important ally in central Africa in the war against terrorism, and a location, where, if chaos occurs, terrorist activities could burgeon.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$22.513 million

*FY 2003 Request:* \$21.500 million

The Program Data Sheet provided covers the one objective for which USAID is requesting funds. Projects concentrate on improving primary health care services in rural areas, increasing immunization coverage throughout the country, combating HIV/AIDS and malaria, enhancing food security to reduce malnutrition, promoting a peaceful transition process under the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement, and protecting the environment. FY 2002 funds will be used to implement ongoing programs to improve health, promote peace, enhance food security, and protect the environment. In addition to continuing ongoing malaria core support to strengthening urban malaria control, the Ministry of Health, with the consensus of all shareholders, has revised the malaria treatment policy from chloroquine to fansidar, based on drug sensitivity tests. Implementation of the revised policy will focus on supply, diffusion of guidelines to every health facility, training and community education. The malaria policy will also address intermittent treatment during pregnancy. The mission is receiving infectious diseases funding for surveillance for the first time in FY02. Building on polio surveillance already on-going, there will be a link to integrated disease surveillance and response (IDSR) and strengthening the system of regional and provincial laboratories. USAID also intends to use FY 2002 funds to carry out new activities in response to a fluid and rapidly changing set of circumstances

The specific activities to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in greater detail in the following Program Data Sheet. USAID plans to use FY 2003 funds to implement and expand ongoing efforts.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** Under the ESF-funded Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI), USAID supports anti-corruption activities and projects to strengthen the capacity of democracy sector NGOs in coalition building, advocacy, information development and dissemination, human rights education, and justice promotion. Resources from the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) support integrating demobilized child soldiers, street children, and child prostitutes into society. USAID also supports projects to improve girls' access to primary education. USAID humanitarian aid provides life-saving emergency assistance, including health, water, and sanitation services, essential medicines, and food to vulnerable populations. USAID P.L. 480 emergency food assistance provides food to refugees and Congolese in need.

**OTHER DONORS:** The United States is the largest bilateral donor, followed by Belgium. Other major bilateral donors include France and the United Kingdom. Many donors, led by USAID and the European Union, are active in providing emergency humanitarian assistance. Most donor assistance is provided through international NGOs. Multilateral donors, such as the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank, support institutional strengthening of various government ministries, including the Ministry of Finance. The World Bank and the IMF are working closely with the DRC government to improve the performance of the economy and to design strategies to reduce poverty. The World Bank has recently begun a \$50 million grant program and has named a Kinshasa-based representative. Many bilateral and multilateral donors, including the United States, support the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, the process by which Congolese leaders are to decide on the new political institutions to reunite their country. They are also preparing to support reintegration of ex-combatants and other actions required to continue a transition to peace. The World Bank has put forward positive proposals to enhance donor coordination. Humanitarian actors, including the United States, have pushed for over two years for the placement of a humanitarian coordinator from the UN system to improve coordination of the myriad humanitarian interventions throughout the DRC. This position remains vacant.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Promoting Health, Food Security, and a Transition to Peace (Pillars: Global Health, Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Congolese People are Assisted to Solve National, Provincial and Community Problems through Participatory Processes that involve the Public, Private and Civil Sectors, 660-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,965,000 DA; \$17,328,000 CSH; \$500,000 Prior year DA; \$79,000 Prior Year CSD; \$4,978,000 Prior Year ESF

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$21,500,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1999

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's program to promote health, food security, and a transition to peace includes:

- technical assistance, training, and provision of supplies to improve primary health care services in rural areas and reduce child and maternal mortality;
- technical assistance, training, and provision of supplies to increase immunization coverage throughout the country to eradicate polio and combat other vaccine-preventable diseases;
- education and provision of supplies to prevent the transmission of HIV/AIDS and to assist those living with HIV/AIDS;
- technical assistance, training, and provision of materials to enhance food security and reduce malnutrition;
- technical assistance, training and equipment to support environmental protection and strengthen environmental support of non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
- support to NGOs and other actors working to promote implementation of the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement; and
- technical assistance to encourage the rule of law and the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, street children, and child soldiers.

USAID/DRC activities related to family planning/reproductive health include the following:

- family planning services in rural health zones throughout the country.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities: FY 2002 Program:** USAID will provide training and supplies to rural health centers; promote improvements in national immunization coverage, including through National Immunization Days; combat infectious diseases, including malaria and tuberculosis; and provide education, training, and supplies to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS. Activities will be designed in FY 2002 to identify and combat the leading causes of food insecurity and child malnutrition in particularly hard hit areas of the DRC. USAID will promote implementation of the Lusaka Cease-Fire Agreement, including actions related to the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD) and reintegrating ex-combatants and protecting vulnerable groups. Strengthening existing NGO constituencies for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources will also be undertaken with FY 2002 funds. Assistance will be targeted directly at restoring the self-sufficiency of disaster-affected populations and removing infrastructural bottlenecks that affect communities.

**FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:** With FY 2002 funds, USAID will provide family planning services in rural health zones, including the rehabilitation of maternity wards throughout the country.

**Planned FY 2003 Program:** USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to deepen activities in the health sector by improving health care delivery in all targeted rural health zones, expanding immunization coverage throughout the country, and reducing maternal mortality. As appropriate and based on experience, USAID also plans to expand into additional zones. In addition, resources requested are to be used to further strengthen implementation of HIV/AIDS activities by permitting improved targeting of interventions; to expand food security interventions; to undertake additional actions to reduce malnutrition; and to preserve natural resources and protect the Congo's rich biodiversity. If the DRC continues to

make progress in the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement, resources will also be used to assist the country during the transitional period leading to elections by supporting conflict resolution, good governance, and specific activities to prepare for democratic elections.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to continue to improve and provide family planning services in rural health zones.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from this Strategic Objective will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** The Government of the DRC, with USAID support, has successfully implemented a national polio vaccination and vitamin A campaign that has reached over 95% and 88% respectively of the country's estimated 10.7 million children under five years of age each year since 1999. USAID's condom social marketing project for HIV/AIDS prevention sold 12 million condoms during the last 12 months. Since 1999, 25 medical directors and administrators have been trained yearly in public health practices through the School of Public Health at the University of Kinsasha. Through USAID-funded partners, civil society groups developed a unified position paper presented to the ICD focusing on major issues such as nationality, form of government, and the future of the armed forces. USAID provided Internet connectivity for 49 civil society and local organizations. To improve food security and reduce poverty, USAID established cassava nurseries to screen and select mosaic-resistant cassava varieties to provide healthy cuttings to at least 1,200,000 people in five years. USAID has also spearheaded the drafting of forest protection legislation, scheduled to be promulgated in 2002. Palm-oil producers' income have increased by 25% in the project area due to loans provided to encourage soap manufacturing. An estimated 13,500 credit union members received loans in 2000 through the project's line of credit to cooperatives for micro enterprise development.

Important outcomes of this program in the health area will include substantial, measurable reductions both in child and maternal mortality and the near eradication of polio from the DRC. In targeted zones throughout the DRC, routine immunization coverage will more than double from current levels of below 20% to above 50%. Base line data for measuring success in infant, child, and maternal mortality interventions will be established. The number of individuals currently being treated effectively for infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and malaria, will double. The number of health care workers trained in public health will double. Seventy-two rural health zones will be operational with increased access and improved quality of care. In the food security area, USAID activities will result in sustainable increases in farmer income and in agricultural productivity, including in cassava production. Cassava yield in selected areas will more than double. Integrated USAID activities in health and food security will result in measurable reductions in childhood malnutrition in designated areas. In promoting a transition, USAID will expand the number of civil society organizations strengthened throughout the country and support specific activities required to prepare the DRC for successful democratic elections, including media support and conflict resolution interventions. In the environmental area, USAID will lead the effort to remove at least three of the DRC's five World Heritage sites from the endangered list.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** For its health programs, USAID anticipates continued collaboration with the existing prime partners: Interchurch Medical Assistance, Population Services International, Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS project), the Centers for Disease Control, International Rescue Committee, Tulane University, United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, Catholic Relief Services, and the Tuberculosis Coalition. The major subcontractor is Protestant Churches of Congo. For food security and environmental activities, new initiatives seeking to expand, extend, or supplement ongoing interventions will require new partnerships. USAID partners in transition to peace activities include the International Foundation for Election Systems and the International Human Rights Law Group.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

**PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

<b>Accounts</b>	<b>FY 2000 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2001 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2002 Estimated</b>	<b>FY 2003 Request</b>
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	8,980	15,337	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	17,328	0
Development Assistance	830	4,788	3,965	21,500
Economic Support Fund	2,000	4,978	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,332	14,244	1,220	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>15,142</b>	<b>39,347</b>	<b>22,513</b>	<b>21,500</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

660-001 The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that

CSD	8,980	15,337	0	0
CSH	0	0	17,328	0
DA	830	4,788	3,965	21,500
ESF	2,000	4,978	0	0

Total Transfers

## Eritrea

Despite Eritrea's rank as one of the poorest countries in the world, it ranks 31<sup>st</sup> in healthy life expectancy due to a high commitment to health care and a low level of corruption.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** With the end of the two-year border conflict with Ethiopia, Eritrea has begun plans for post-conflict reconstruction. Eritrea is among the poorest countries in the world, ranked at 148 out of 162 countries in the United Nation Development Programme's Human Development Index for 2001. Life expectancy is 51 years, while infant mortality is estimated at 66 deaths per 1,000. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is at an early stage in Eritrea, but the risk of rapid spread is already high. The past mobilization of a large number of Eritreans aged 18-40 years, and the planned demobilization may boost transmission and carry HIV to rural areas.

Eritrea faces a number of new development challenges, including post-conflict reconstruction, chronic drought, low skill and education levels, limited natural resources, demobilization and refugee resettlement. According to International Monetary Fund and Central Bank of Eritrea estimates, Eritrea experienced a negative GDP growth rate of minus 8.2% in 2000. However, GDP is projected to increase by a significant amount in 2001; contingent on tax and other reforms, it could reach 7%. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in 2000 was estimated at \$200. The budget deficit was estimated at 48% of GDP, while external debt was estimated at \$300 million, or 49% of GDP.

U.S. national interests in Eritrea are two-fold. First, successful implementation of the peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia will lessen conflict and enhance regional stability in the Greater Horn of Africa. Second, Eritrea has been and remains a staunch U.S. ally in combating global terrorism.

### THE USAID PROGRAM

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$10.338 million

*FY 2003 Request:* \$10.427 million

USAID has three objectives in Eritrea: increase the quality, availability and use of primary health care services; expand rural incomes and employment; and develop human potential for economic and democratic development through training and access to information through the Internet. FY 2002 funds will be used to implement ongoing programs in health, rural income expansion and human potential development, and to expand HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. New activities will support the demobilization and reintegration process and to expand information technology initiatives. The specific activities to be funded with FY 2002 and 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the following Program Data Sheets. A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2003 funds once the strategy is approved.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** In FY 2001, USAID/Washington and the Department of Agriculture provided food assistance for internally displaced people, other war affected groups and drought victims. In addition, the Department of State's Office of Population, Refugees and Migration provided assistance for the repatriation of refugees from Sudan. USAID/Washington humanitarian assistance also supported water and sanitation and health services for internally displaced groups, and for seeds and tractor services for drought-affected areas. Eritrea also benefits from USAID/Washington projects in health, information technology, women in development, human capacity development, and conflict and famine early warning systems.

**OTHER DONORS:** Italy and the United States are Eritrea's first and second largest bilateral partners, while the World Bank (demobilization, economic recovery, health, human capacity development) and European Union (energy, roads, education, food) are first and second overall. UN agencies manage a diverse portfolio largely funded by other donors. Other major bilateral partners are the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France and Germany.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Eritrea

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Health and Population (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Use of Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans, 661-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$4,800,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,900,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1995

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** The Eritrea Health and Population Program (EHPP) includes:

- training of health care professionals;
- technical assistance to strengthen primary health care systems;
- health education materials, equipment, and supplies for primary health care; and
- technical assistance in service provision, logistics and management systems.

Eritrea health activities related to family planning/reproductive health include the following:

- training in family planning and reproductive health.

Mothers and children under five are the key beneficiaries.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2002 funds to support training, technical assistance, and commodities to strengthen integrated management of childhood illness, immunization, obstetric life-saving skills to ensure safe deliveries, child growth monitoring, nutrition education, malaria surveillance, and HIV/AIDS prevention and care. In addition, the program will support training of health workers to introduce integrated management of childhood illness in rural health clinics, establish training centers for obstetric life-saving skills, develop radio programs to improve health behavior at the community level, and expand Eritrea's HIV prevention condom social marketing program. Initiatives to improve the financial sustainability of the health system will be developed.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID's work in family planning and reproductive health will provide funds to support training for nurse-midwives and other health workers to improve the delivery of basic family planning services by the Eritrean Ministry of Health.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID intends to use FY 2003 resources to expand the integrated management of childhood illness program, continue training nurse midwives in basic and essential emergency obstetric care, implement community health education activities, conduct malaria surveillance, and implement new HIV prevention and care initiatives. In order to sustain progress and ensure the longer-term financial viability of the health system, Eritrea is beginning to rationalize the services and resources provided at each level of the health care system. As part of its new strategy, USAID will help to develop the necessary financial and performance management systems, and train family health care teams to address the acute shortage of health care personnel. A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2003 funds once the strategy is approved.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID expects to use FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health funds to continue training of nurse-midwives and other health workers to provide family planning services, produce educational materials on family planning, and improve logistics and management information systems for contraceptives and other essential pharmaceuticals.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Eritrea Health and Population Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID assists three of Eritrea's six zones. Health facilities in two of the three USAID target zones were damaged by conflict in May 2000, and USAID helped replace equipment and supplies needed to restore primary health care services in damaged facilities. Work also began on

USAID sponsored short-term training for more than 4,000 participants. Topics ranged from diagnosis and treatment of common child illnesses to counseling for people receiving HIV test results.

two satellite obstetric life-saving skills training centers to supplement the training center already established in the capital. Focus group discussions and surveys of knowledge, attitudes, and practices provided the basis for design of radio programs and other materials for community health education. Health workers were trained to provide integrated management of childhood illness, and the number of health facilities with this service grew from 0 to 15. This program is also strengthening growth monitoring and promotion and vitamin A supplementation in order to address micronutrient nutrition in children. Both National Immunization Days and routine immunization are used to ensure polio immunization coverage. Eritrea's HIV prevention condom social marketing program introduced new packaging, promotional materials, and condom vending machines for selected bars, nightclubs, and hotels. As a result, condom sales increased by 25% in 2001. USAID also helped to increase the involvement of faith-based organizations in HIV prevention and care. This year, Eritrea's three main Christian denominations and the Muslim community organized the first interfaith National Worship Day to commemorate World AIDS Day. Training of trainers was provided to develop the counseling capacity needed to establish HIV voluntary counseling and testing services, as well as support services for people living with HIV and AIDS and others affected. Data on malaria were collected to improve targeting of malaria control efforts; malaria cases have fallen over the last two years. Licensing of health care professionals was established. Preparations were made to launch the 2002 Eritrea Demographic and Health Survey.

Continued progress in these areas will help to reduce infant mortality, improve maternal health, and slow the spread of HIV/AIDS. Numerical targets for these results will be established when the Eritrea Demographic and Health Survey is completed in 2002.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID's activities are implemented through John Snow, Inc. (prime), Academy for Educational Development (sub), World Learning (prime), African-American Institute (sub), the Eritrean National Statistics and Evaluation Office (sub), Family Health International (prime), PATH/Kenya (sub), Abt Associates (prime), Center for Human Services (prime), Camp Dresser & McKee International Inc. (prime), Population Services International (prime), the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (sub), the United Nations Children's Fund (prime), and the World Health Organization (prime).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Eritrea

**PROGRAM TITLE** Rural Income (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports, 661-002

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION and FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,318,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,600,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's program to raise rural income includes six components:

- technical assistance and credit to rural enterprises;
- creation of village savings and loan associations;
- training and technical assistance for loan officers and extension agents;
- business development services;
- small-scale irrigation; and
- trade facilitation.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to accelerate the post-conflict recovery of the rural and agricultural enterprises located predominantly in southern and western Eritrea. Quick-disbursing loans and improved business development services will be extended to proven clients willing to restart their enterprises. Income from sales will generate employment opportunities and spearhead the economic rehabilitation in a region devastated by the border conflict with Ethiopia. Village-level savings and loan associations are being created to serve the needs of non-traditional clients through micro-loans. Assistance in establishing and managing a business is being offered as a condition of access to small to medium-sized credit for qualified demobilized soldiers. Technical assistance and skills strengthening will be offered to credit officers, extension agents and farmers to reinforce the linkages between the public and private institutions serving rural and agricultural enterprises and to improve the agricultural vitality of a combined area responsible for 70% of Eritrea's food grain harvest.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to improve Eritrea's food security in addition to the ongoing efforts aimed at strengthening the economic recovery. The challenge will be to expand the production of cereal, legume and livestock in areas dependent on rainfall while increasing the participation of poor farmers, encouraging private sector sourcing of inputs and services and improving the technology transfer process in a manner that is financially sustainable and environmentally acceptable. USAID will assist the Ministry of Agriculture with a flood recession irrigation scheme. As a model of new land development, the project will encourage crop diversification, improved agricultural practices, integrated pest management and community-based empowerment in grain storage and marketing. USAID will assess the need for assistance in amending land and agriculture policies to accommodate food security needs. In addition, plans to restore traditional patterns of trade and commerce in cattle and small ruminants to include veterinary services and surveillance and control for agro-pastoralists will also be considered. In coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organization, USAID intends to use its comparative advantage under the Famine Early Warning System and the experience gained under the National Food Information System to develop the expertise in timely data analysis, interpretation and application needed to stay abreast of Eritrea's perennial food security challenge.

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2003 funds once the strategy is approved.

Between mid-2000 and late 2001, USAID funded 369 loans valued at \$4.8 million, made by the Commercial Bank of Eritrea, to rural businesses and agricultural enterprises damaged by war. To date, about 80% of the loans are current.

**Performance and Results:** As a result of USAID activities and a strong partnership with the Government of Eritrea, community organizations have established savings associations that are beginning to make micro-loans to their members, and small and medium size enterprises now have access to commercial credit. Three hundred and sixty-nine businesses destroyed during the war have been re-established. Of these, 96 loans or 26% went to women-owned business. Livestock lost during the war has been replaced in areas of the Temporary Security Zone. Internally displaced farmers who were able to return to their land in the Temporary Security Zone received seeds and tractor services in time to plant a crop in the first year after their return home. Of 12,000 hectares in individual holdings receiving mechanized services, 10,000 hectares were financed by a USAID grant to U.S. and local non-governmental organizations.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID anticipates continuing the already established partnerships with Agricultural Cooperative Development International (prime), U.S. Department of Agriculture (prime), Food and Agriculture Organization (prime), Africare (prime), CARE (prime), and the Eritrean NGOs Vision Eritrea (sub) and Haben (sub). USAID will select new implementing partners for the activities under the new strategy. These activities could include integrated pest management, improved animal health, adaptive agricultural research, and agricultural statistics.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Eritrea

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Developing Human Potential (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels, 661-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,220,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,019,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1993 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's program to develop human potential in Eritrea includes five components:

- scholarship programs for civil servants and the faculty of the University of Asmara;
- linkages between the University of Asmara and U.S. universities for faculty exchanges, curriculum development, and joint research projects;
- technical assistance, training and commodities to provide Internet connectivity, information technology policy reform and e-commerce development;
- technical assistance and training to improve women's status and economic opportunities; and
- technical assistance, training and equipment to support the demobilization and reintegration of 200,000 soldiers.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide support for the Government's demobilization program. Activities will include training, technical assistance and limited equipment to assist the National Commission for Demobilization and Reintegration's central and regional staff to successfully manage the demobilization and reintegration of the first group of 80,000 soldiers. In addition, specialized skills training will be designed and implemented for demobilized soldiers who elect to upgrade their technical skills or start businesses rather than return to previous occupations. This will be part of a broader new initiative that USAID is designing for short-term training at the local and regional levels. USAID also will build on the upcoming expansion of the Internet bandwidth and system funded under the Leland Initiative. This new effort will introduce additional information technology (IT) policy reforms, provide technical assistance for the privatization of the Telecommunications Services of Eritrea, support a planned association of Internet Services Providers, and sponsor information technology training and e-commerce initiatives, particularly those facilitated by Eritrea's planned certification under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Ongoing activities will continue, including the scholarship program, two university partnerships in social sciences and health sciences, and support for women's empowerment activities such as the establishment of a gender resource center at the University of Asmara, and other targeted initiatives.

*FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to continue assistance for the remaining groups of soldiers to be demobilized and for ongoing activities, e.g., the scholarship program, university linkages, information technology activities and women's economic empowerment. As part of the new strategy, special programs will be developed for female demobilized soldiers who are single heads of household. Skills training for demobilized soldiers will be directly linked to a periodically updated labor market survey, especially commissioned for the World Bank-led Demobilization and Rehabilitation Program (DRP), which USAID will support throughout the program.

A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2003 funds once the strategy is approved.

**Performance and Results:** USAID has funded graduate programs for 35 out of 235 faculty at the University of Asmara that have recently completed or initiated studies abroad, or 15% of this total. These include seven PhDs, six Masters of Law degrees, and 22 Master's degrees in such fields as law, political science, journalism, archaeology, social work, linguistics, and nursing. One of the Masters of Law graduates was recently confirmed as the chief justice of Eritrea's Supreme Court. There are also eight civil servants from the ministries of finance, macropolicy, justice, trade and industry, foreign affairs, and fisheries, who have started or completed graduate programs. Due to USAID's support and committed

partnership with the Government of Eritrea, the national Internet system has been expanded to one secondary city (Massawa), and the University of Asmara has been hooked up directly to the National Gateway, facilitating distance education and research opportunities. The bandwidth has been doubled and policy reform continues. A hefty telephone line surtax for Internet use was rescinded, and other reforms are planned, including replacement of domestic long-distance phone charges with a lower universal Internet charge, and creation of an IT Training Academy for internationally certified courses, a private sector venture encouraged by the Government.

Continued progress in training and higher education programs will contribute to achievement of two primary goals shared with the Eritrean government: an educated citizenry and a skilled workforce. Eritrean professors with advanced U.S. degrees will produce better-educated university graduates in the fields of social sciences and health sciences, approximately 217 graduates per year, and better-qualified civil servants in key ministries and agencies. A successful demobilization, assisted by USAID and other donors, will increase productivity and ease Eritrea's transition to a peacetime economy.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID anticipates the continued involvement of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (prime), University of Florida (sub), University of California at Los Angeles (sub) University of Wisconsin (sub), State University of New York at Stony Brook (prime), State University of New York at Buffalo (sub), Johns Hopkins University (sub), University of California at Berkeley (sub), World Learning (prime), the African-American Institute (sub), the National Council of Negro Women (prime), and the National Union of Eritrean Women (sub). USAID will select new implementing partners for follow-on activities in the areas of IT policy reform, training and e-commerce development, and for new activities to enhance specialized skills training and women's economic empowerment.

**Eritrea**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	4,133	4,516	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	4,800	0
Development Assistance	4,694	5,603	5,538	8,519
PL 480 Title II	2,560	2,830	0	1,908
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>11,387</b>	<b>12,949</b>	<b>10,338</b>	<b>10,427</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>661-001 Increased use of Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans</b>				
CSD	3,733	4,516	0	0
CSH	0	0	4,800	0
DA	200	345	0	3,900
<b>661-002 Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports</b>				
DA	3,247	3,900	3,318	2,600
<b>661-003 Increased capacity for accountable governance at local and national levels</b>				
CSD	400	0	0	0
DA	1,247	1,358	2,220	2,019

## Ethiopia

- Four to five million Ethiopians are chronically food insecure.
- Infant mortality is 166 per 1,000.
- The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 11%.
- Overall literacy is 22%.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Ethiopia has endured three wars and three major food security emergencies in the past four decades. It is the second most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa with a population estimated at over 63 million. The United Nations Development Program Human Development Report 2001 ranks Ethiopia as 158 out of 162 countries in the world on basic human indicators. Ethiopia has a very high HIV prevalence rate. Maternal and child health and literacy rates are among the lowest. Ethiopia's development progress is frequently disrupted by severe drought, preventing the country from breaking the cycle of

poverty. Much of Ethiopia's population is perpetually at the brink of disaster, one bad harvest (or less) away from starvation.

With a population growth rate of 2.8%, Ethiopia will have over seven million more people by 2006. Agricultural production is rising, but at a slower rate (2.4%), leading to an exponentially increasing structural food deficit. Nevertheless, Ethiopia, with proper structural and market reforms and with increased private sector investment, could feed itself. In December 2001, Ethiopia was approved for debt relief (estimated foreign debt is \$5.2 billion) under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative. Debt service savings should amount to nearly \$100 million a year for 20 years and must be used by Ethiopia for poverty reduction.

The United States' national interests in Ethiopia are two-fold: strategically located between Somalia and Sudan, Ethiopia is a vital ally in efforts to promote regional stability in the Horn of Africa and it is also a key ally in the global war on terrorism.

### THE USAID PROGRAM:

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$58.891 million

*FY 2003 Request:* \$77.335 million

USAID is requesting funds for six programs that promote food security; improve the health and welfare of women and children; strengthen primary education systems—especially for girls; promote good governance and the rule of law; mitigate disasters; and improve the livelihoods of pastoralists. FY 2002 funds will be used to implement programs in agriculture and environment (food security); child and maternal health; HIV/AIDS prevention and education; training, service provision, logistics and management systems development for family planning and reproductive health; basic education; financial expenditure management; judicial training; and disaster prevention and mitigation. FY 2003 funding will enable USAID to enhance and expand these programs to additional regions. Specific activities to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the Program Data Sheets.

**ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:** USAID is not requesting new funds for the following programs, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

Number:	Title:	Last Notified:	Planned Completion:
663-001	Availability of Food Grain Crops	FY 02 CBJ, p. 124	FY 2002
663-002	Primary and Preventative Health Services	FY 02 CBJ, p. 128	FY 2002
663-003	Quality and Equity in Primary Education	FY 02 CBJ, p. 132	FY 2002
663-004	Democracy and Governance	FY 02 CBJ, p. 136	FY 2002
663-005	Enhanced Household Food Security	FY 02 CBJ, p. 141	FY 2002

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** Food aid resources (development and emergency) are a major component of United States assistance to Ethiopia. Food aid resources and activities are fully integrated into the USAID development program to address food security. In FY 2001 USAID/Washington provided \$3.8 million in non-food humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia. The funds assisted eight non-governmental

organizations and United Nations agencies to support health, nutrition, potable water, sanitation, animal health, and early warning activities, primarily in the Somali, Tigray and Oromiya Regions.

USAID is working with the Packard and Gates Foundations to support initiatives in child survival and reproductive health. A Farmer-to-Farmer program is implemented with funding from USAID/Washington. In FY 2002, this program will expand efforts to all nine regional states and Addis Ababa. USAID also supports centrally funded research in child health, teacher training for Africa, and a pesticide disposal program.

**OTHER DONORS:** Major multilateral donors to Ethiopia are the World Bank, United Nations organizations, the European Union, and the African Development Bank. The World Bank strongly supports sector programs in education and health, HIV/AIDS, agricultural production, human capacity development, and Ethiopia's rehabilitation and reconstruction program along the Ethiopia/Eritrea border. The United States and Japan rank first and second among bilateral donor partners, followed by Italy, Ireland, Germany, and the Nordic countries. These latter support specific program sectors such as environment, basic education, and social infrastructure. The British are planning to restart programs, deferred during the border conflict, in basic education and food security. Donor coordination in Ethiopia is good, especially in sector development programs in roads, health, and education. Donor cooperation has been extremely effective this year in getting government agreement on a new approach to food security policy. Coordinated emergency responses to food aid needs, internally displaced populations, and HIV/AIDS have been extremely effective.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ethiopia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Food Security (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased, 663-007

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,582,000 DA; \$1,000,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$4,518,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

**Summary:** The program focuses on improving rural household food security in Ethiopia and includes the following five components:

- increase food, livestock and factor market integration;
- increase agricultural input and output market competition;
- increase/diversify rural household income;
- strengthen food, agriculture and environmental research systems; and
- improve food, agriculture and environmental technology dissemination.

The primary beneficiaries are Ethiopia's food insecure rural population, and specifically the six million people living in the 47 chronically food insecure districts of the Amhara region.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will fund the completion, analysis and dissemination of Ethiopia's first National Agricultural Census, and development of a pilot system to provide producers with timely, reliable market price information. USAID will also continue its very successful agricultural cooperative development activity by supporting the formation of eight cooperative unions and the establishment of eight rural savings and credit cooperatives to provide financial services to their members. USAID will fund micro-enterprise development activities, including: development of an in-service training program in best practices for micro-finance practitioners; development and piloting of business skills training courses for rural micro-entrepreneurs; and development of pilot efforts to increase market access and improve the effectiveness of appropriate rural technology development and dissemination. USAID will also support up to nine adaptive agricultural and environmental research sites, which will use farmer participation to set the research agenda and evaluate results, and fund development of extension programs using participatory methods to disseminate technology information to rural households in a way that enables them to make informed choices. In-service training in participatory methodologies for extension agents and supervisors will be provided, and research and extension activities will be linked with environmental rehabilitation and soil conservation activities in a pilot integrated community watershed (micro-catchment) management program at two sites. USAID will also pilot an innovative relief-to-development activity to address the root causes of chronic food insecurity with a combination of inputs and food aid. Finally, USAID will use HIV/AIDS funding to expand rural availability and use of condoms under the cooperative development program and incorporate HIV/AIDS material in all training courses.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID intends to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to improve annual crop and livestock production estimates and expand availability of timely market price information for producers. Cooperative development activities will be continued, with establishment of an additional eight cooperative unions and 12 rural savings and credit cooperatives. Micro-enterprise development activities will be expanded and the number of adaptive research sites increased, based on first-year results. A pilot home agent program will be launched in up to five districts to improve the dissemination of technology information to rural women, and HIV/AIDS materials will be provided. Extension and micro-catchment management activities may be expanded.

**Performance and Results:** The results of USAID-supported rural cooperative development activities continue to exceed expectations. During FY 2001, USAID partners helped restructure 84 farmer cooperatives into business-oriented enterprises with democratically elected Boards of Directors and established nine cooperative unions to take advantage of economies of scale for input (primarily fertilizer)

purchase and crop marketing. USAID partners also helped regional Cooperative Promotion Bureaus promote and establish eight rural savings and credit cooperatives to provide financial services (savings and credit) to their members.

USAID has been instrumental in mobilizing donor support for Ethiopia's first National Agricultural Census. This census is a year-long agricultural data collection exercise which will sample over 385,000 rural

- Farmer cooperatives distributed 78,592 metric tons of inputs, valued at \$27 million, to their members.
- Farmer cooperatives marketed 17,903 metric tons of member produce, with a value of \$12.6 million.
- Farmer cooperatives paid \$722,500 in dividends to their members.

households, urban households, pastoral households, and state and commercial farms. The census will provide the most reliable crop and livestock production estimates and general information that has ever been available on Ethiopia's agricultural sector at the district level. More importantly, the census results will provide a common reference point for the government, donors and other organizations, and establish the baseline for future annual crop and livestock production estimates, agricultural surveys and food needs assessments. In addition, USAID's support leveraged substantial contributions from

the European Union and the British. The census was launched in September of 2001 and data collection efforts are underway, with results expected in late 2002.

Adaptive research was carried out by a USAID partner. Over 600 rural households engaged in on-farm trials and demonstrations of new crop varieties and appropriate technologies. USAID also financed a management information system for a credit and savings institution, with over 200,000 clients and a loan portfolio of over \$2 million. Finally, an automated business licensing system for use by the Ministry of Trade and Industry was successfully tested and is now being expanded to other major urban areas.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** U.S. Department of Agriculture National Agricultural Statistical Service (prime), U.S. Bureau of the Census (prime), Agriculture Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (prime), Winrock International (prime), Title XII Contractor (to be awarded).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ethiopia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Health (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Family Health, 663-008

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$24,027,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$29,790,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

**Summary:** The program activities include the following components:

- targeted HIV prevention activities;
- high impact child survival interventions, including nutrition and polio;
- support to other infectious disease programs including TB and malaria;
- health care reform;

Family Planning/Reproductive Health resources are also funding the following in:

- technical assistance in service provision, logistics and management systems;
- contraceptives supply to both the non-governmental organization (NGO) sector and social marketing; and
- family planning and reproductive health training.

Mothers and children under five are the key beneficiaries.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will fund activities for the care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS and vulnerable children. This includes the treatment of opportunistic infections, as well as HIV prevention activities among high-risk populations (truckers, migrant workers, sex workers, and out of school youth). USAID will support the social marketing of condoms to prevent HIV infection; the national polio eradication campaign; the routine expanded program on immunization; the strengthening of the detection and treatment of tuberculosis and malaria; public health awareness campaigns; training programs for health care professionals that concentrate on health and nutrition practices and the development of treatment protocol standards and guidelines; the development of training manuals; and the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation system.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will finance training, service provision, logistics, and management systems development for family planning and reproductive health. The program includes the distribution of all contraceptive methods of family planning to NGOs, as well as distribution of oral contraceptives and condoms through the social marketing program. USAID will fund activities that strengthen and expand health care services from the urban and peri-urban areas to more rural settings and increase the quality of health services in selected regions.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID intends to use FY 2003 resources to expand the program to include more voluntary counseling and testing at HIV/AIDS sites and possibly offer tuberculosis screening for clients who test positive for HIV. In two of the three focus regions, USAID intends to award grants to explore innovative models in the continuum of care to HIV positive people, including their families and vulnerable children. USAID will continue to support Ethiopia's polio eradication efforts. USAID will also consider supporting the social marketing of insecticide-treated nets to reduce malaria infection in young children and women of childbearing age. USAID will continue plans to provide technical assistance in health care systems strengthening in selected areas.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID expects to use FY 2003 funds to upgrade Ethiopia's contraceptive logistics management and information system to include other reproductive health commodities, fund additional community-based family planning and HIV prevention behavioral change initiatives, and expand sites that offer quality post-abortion care services in an effort to protect maternal lives.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Ethiopia Family Health Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

- Approximately 14 million children were vaccinated against polio.
- Over 786,847 couples were protected by modern family planning methods.
- Over 3,850 persons were trained in reproductive health activities.
- Approximately 100 sex workers were trained as peer educators in HIV prevention activities.
- Over 3.8 million adults and 1.4 million adolescents were reached with HIV and reproductive health messages.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of FY 2001, 786,847 couples were protected by modern contraceptive methods through USAID's integrated reproductive health/HIV and social marketing programs. According to the Ethiopian Demographic and Health Survey of 2000, the national contraceptive prevalence rate was 8%. Rapid assessments of the USAID reproductive health focus areas show a contraceptive prevalence rate of approximately 38%, a significant increase over the national prevalence. Recently completed studies on contraceptive stock levels in country will allow USAID and other donors to better forecast contraceptive needs, allow government and NGOs to more appropriately target their family planning programming, and will allow for better contraceptive security.

The Policy Environment Score (a scale that measures changes in the policy environment for HIV/AIDS) was 67.4, an increase of 11 points over the last year and 30 points above the baseline of 37 in 1997. In FY 2001, approximately 14 million children were vaccinated against polio. A behavioral sentinel surveillance study is currently underway and will provide national data on the sexual

practices of high-risk groups. Over 600 health workers were trained in integrated approaches to improve health care practices.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** John Snow Inc. (prime), Population Services International (prime), Johns Hopkins University (prime), Family Health International (prime), the Consortium of Family Planning NGO's in Ethiopia (prime), Save the Children – USA (prime), and the Future's Group (prime), World Health Organization (prime), and United Nations Children's Fund (prime).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ethiopia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Basic Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced, 663-009

**STATUS:** CONTINUING

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$11,750,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$11,050,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

**Summary:** Basic Education includes the following components:

- pre-service teacher training programs developed in 19 Ethiopian teacher training institutions;
- in-service teacher training programs implemented through site-based centers and distance education;
- interactive radio instruction and supplementary materials quality improved;
- community-government partnerships strengthened; and
- education management systems, including personnel, financial, material management, and monitoring, evaluation, and planning, improved.

**Beneficiaries over the next six years:**

- 40,000 teachers trained;
- 50,000 principals and teachers up-graded through in-service programs;
- 5,000 school committees established;
- Over 3,000 planners, supervisors, curriculum developers trained; and
- Access for thousands of disadvantaged children.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program:**

USAID will fund activities that enhance the quality of classroom instruction through the use of student-centered, active-learning methods, improve course curriculum and content, and strengthen classroom practice teaching. Classroom interventions will be supported through the purchase of textbooks, classroom materials, and interactive radio lessons. Up to six linkage grants between Ethiopian teacher training institutions and U.S. universities will be funded to strengthen the use of current classroom technologies and curricula and provide

opportunities for U.S. teachers to demonstrate up-to-date class teaching techniques. A primary education degree program will be initiated to strengthen pre-service teacher training.

USAID will expand site-based teacher in-service training programs to 10,000 teachers. Cluster-based resource centers will be provided equipment and reference materials. Self-instructional course modules and the use of interactive radio instruction materials will be developed and expanded to include grades one and two in 11,000 primary schools. Classroom materials that focus on HIV/AIDS, nutrition, environment, and other subjects will also be developed and distributed to all primary schools.

The capacity of 500 school management committees to take over the management of their community schools will be strengthened through training in strategic planning and management. Modest cash incentive awards will be granted to committees that present the best strategic plans. Local education officers will be provided training in education management and supervision. In addition, grants to improve alternative education delivery methods will be made to 200 committees to ensure more equitable learning opportunities for the disadvantaged, particularly pastoralists and girls.

Demand-driven technical assistance and limited commodities that enable regions to automate and efficiently plan and manage their human and material resources will be provided to focus regions. Policy studies will be funded and disseminated to appropriate bodies to influence planning decisions. In addition, funds will be provided to the Ministry of Education to develop and apply nationwide grade four and eight testing and standards. Training will also be provided to decision makers and planners to improve their capacity to make timely and informed decisions.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will continue to fund: pre-service teacher training programs in 19 Ethiopian teacher training institutions; in-service teacher training programs to an additional 10,000 teachers; the interactive radio instruction program; community-government partnership grants to 800

schools; and education management systems improvement (including personnel, financial, material management, monitoring, evaluation, and planning).

**Performance and Results:** USAID activities in basic education began in 1995 with the aim of improving the quality and equity of primary education. New primary textbooks using regional languages and the active-learning approach were written. A program for producing supplementary reading materials, especially those written by teachers, has supplied new regional language books. Extensive capacity building for curriculum specialists was undertaken with the build-up of effective monitoring and evaluation systems involving teachers. Evaluation results helped to improve the materials, strengthen the flow of information to and from the schools, and increase the involvement of curriculum developers through in-service programs for teachers. An effort to make the instructional materials gender balanced has been integrated into all of USAID activities.

USAID's pre-service teacher education activities improved the quality of teachers by building academic staff capacity; improving instructional materials; strengthening facilities for producing instructional materials and teaching aids; providing computers and computer training; supporting programs of co-curricular activities that encourage the success of female students; and increasing administrative efficiency.

USAID has strengthened the community-school relationship through incentive grants to over 1,400 schools. The school management committees for these schools now have the capacity to diagnose their educational problems and plan future development. This innovative undertaking has changed the quality and gender equity of the school environment.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Academy for Educational Development (prime), World Learning Incorporated (prime), Tigray Development Association (prime), Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (prime), and Save the Children – USA (prime).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ethiopia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed, 663-010

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$893,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$956,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

**Summary:** The program includes three components:

- using public financial resources more effectively through support to the Expenditure Management and Control Subprogram of the Government's Civil Service Reform Program;
- strengthening the judiciary through training and provision of legal resource materials; and
- increasing participation in civil society.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program:** FY 2002 funds will be used to continue technical assistance and support to Ethiopia's Civil Service Reform Program, specifically for the more effective use of public resources. A public expenditure program, a multi-year strategic framework for the annual budget that for the first time links capital and recurrent expenditure, will be prepared at the federal level. In addition, funds will be used to support the consolidation of budget reforms and to roll out and test the computerized budget information system in one selected region. Funds will also be used to prepare training manuals, provide training to Members of Parliament in how to review and analyze the budget, and provide training of regional officials in the preparation and use of the revised accounting system.

In FY 2002, USAID funds will be used to strengthen the judiciary through support for the establishment of a judicial training center by the Federal Supreme Court; continue training of federal and regional judges; and initiate training for district judges. Inputs will include training of trainers, training of judges, and the printing and distribution to trainees of previously out of print legal codes. Outputs will include an increased number of trained judges with access to the legal knowledge and resource materials necessary to hand down well-founded and consistent interpretations of the law.

In FY 2002, USAID will provide technical assistance to civil society organizations to increase their participation in civil society including capacity building through the development of financial and personnel systems and training in strategic planning, advocacy, and conflict management. Funds will also support a civil society organization resource center that provides Internet training and access, personnel placement, and limited commodities.

- More than 800 federal and regional judges were trained.
- A 12 volume compilation of Ethiopian laws was published and distributed to federal courts.
- 600 copies of legal codes were printed and distributed.
- 1,783 government accountants were trained.
- The backlog in clearing accounts was eliminated in three regions.

**Planned FY 2003 Program:** USAID intends to use FY 2003 resources to extend the budget reforms to additional regions and concentrate on the implementation of the public expenditure program, which will for the first time link Ethiopia's capital and recurrent budgets within a rolling three year planning horizon. An increasing emphasis will be placed on devolving the reforms to the district level within the regions. The current activity to strengthen the judiciary expires at the end of FY 2002. It will be evaluated and consideration will be given to the design of follow on activities that support further strengthening of the judiciary and human rights.

**Performance and Results:** USAID-supported activities to ensure more effective use of public resources resulted in: on schedule operational roll out of the budget at the federal level, using an improved chart of accounts and the new computerized budget information system; training of 1,783 government

accountants; completion of the design for the public expenditure program; and completion of a modified cash double entry accounting system. The backlog in clearing accounts was reduced to zero in three regions and less than two years in the other regions, from a high of more than four years. These multiple accomplishments enabled the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to meet nine World Bank conditions for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative for debt relief, contributed to more effective use of both donor and GOE funds, and provided a framework for tracking poverty related expenditures under the forthcoming Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. In addition, more than 800 federal and regional judges were trained and provided with legal resource materials, contributing to a reduction in the judicial backlog and a decrease in the percentage of lower court rulings over-turned by higher courts.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Harvard University (prime), PACT (prime), and the Ethiopian Federal Supreme Court (prime).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ethiopia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Mitigate the Effects of Disaster (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Mitigate the Effects of Disaster, 663-011

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,370,000 DA; \$930,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,140,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

**Summary:** USAID's program to Mitigate the Effects of Disaster (MED), funded with Child Survival and Health, Development Assistance, and Title II Development and Emergency resources, includes the following components:

- improve early warning and emergency response capacity at federal and regional levels;
- decrease the vulnerability and improve the nutritional status of children and at-risk persons in target areas; and
- restore socioeconomic institutions in the Ethiopia-Eritrean border region, minimizing the potential for further conflict.

Activities under this objective are integrated with USAID's objectives in health, education and agriculture in Ethiopia.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program:**

FY 2002 Development Assistance resources will be used to support rehabilitation activities targeting internally displaced population (IDPs) and returnees along the Ethiopian-Eritrea border. Productivity and livelihoods of 16,000 IDPs will be restored through the provision of agricultural (oxen, seeds, tools) and income generating inputs. FY 2002 funds will also provide 52,000 people household utensils and food preparation materials as well as improve sanitation and health for an additional 29,000 IDPs.

**FY 2002 Beneficiaries:**

- Five million food insecure people.
- 500,000 food aid program beneficiaries.
- 97,000 internally displaced people.

FY 2002 P.L. 480 resources will be used to address the needs of five million food insecure people. While the total number of affected people changes from year to year, depending on the weather and other factors, a core group of four to five million people remain chronically food insecure, unable to generate enough income or produce enough food to meet the most basic needs of their families. The chronically food insecure population will be targeted for rehabilitation or safety-net services that address the systemic issues that keep them destitute.

A pilot relief to development activity and the integration of food aid activities with USAID's on-going development assistance programs are critical to meeting this objective. Emergency food aid combined with DA resources will be used for two chronically food insecure districts to rebuild community and household assets and give impoverished communities a step out of poverty.

FY 2002 Development Assistance resources will also be used to improve disaster preparedness, plan and implement food security strategies, develop appropriate emergency response packages, and build the emergency response capacity of the Government. The geographic information system and database management, as well as finance and budgeting training programs, will be expanded to cover district level project staff in four regions. USAID will also fund special studies in food aid targeting and alleviating destitution.

**Planned FY 2003 Program:** FY 2003 resources will be used to further support the restoration of socioeconomic institutions along the Ethiopian-Eritrean border by providing 70% of the vulnerable returnees in target districts with sustainable access to primary health care, agricultural inputs and potable water systems. FY 2003 funds will also be used to improve the emergency response and mitigation capacity of

the Government of Ethiopia through integration and expansion of food aid and development assistance to cover more districts in four focus regions.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2001, the United States contributed food to meet the needs of 6.2 million drought-affected people throughout the country. This contribution constituted 70% of the total food aid delivered to Ethiopia in FY 2001.

The U.S. Government was the first donor to respond to the needs of the 350,000 IDPs. Activities implemented by USAID along the Ethiopian-Eritrean border were instrumental in restoring the productivity and livelihoods of the IDPs and re-establishing basic institutions in selected war-affected areas.

USAID Development Assistance funds complement food aid in Ethiopia by supporting short-and medium-term interventions to decrease the vulnerability of at-risk persons. In FY 2001, a five-year impact evaluation survey on the food aid program highlighted major achievements in health, asset building, and community participation and will inform follow-on activities beginning in FY 2003. For example, a natural resource conservation program rehabilitated 19,664 hectares of highly degraded land through community participation. In FY 2001, food resources were integrated with development assistance activities in agriculture, health, and basic education sectors. This was an important step towards achieving more effective USAID programs as well as strengthening the relief to development continuum.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** CARE (prime), Catholic Relief Services (prime), the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (prime), Save the Children – USA (prime), World Vision International (prime), Food for the Hungry International (prime), AFRICARE (prime), and Relief Society of Tigray (prime).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ethiopia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Southern Tier Initiative (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia, 663-012

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$850,000 DA; \$350,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,600,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001      **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

**Summary:** This program focuses on the pastoral (livestock-herding) areas of southern Ethiopia, which are among the least developed parts of the country. The objective includes the following components:

- increase incomes of pastoralist families through livestock marketing associations, and savings and credit institutions;
- support animal health, risk management and conflict resolution; and
- increase access to basic education; and
- increase access to family planning and reproductive health services.

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in southern Ethiopia are the primary beneficiaries of the program.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* Improving the livelihood of pastoralists in the Southern Tier area is critical and requires sustained multi-year funding. The harsh environment, combined with ineffective social and political coordination, frequently results in conflict over control of available land and water. FY 2002 resources will be used to develop a livestock price information database. Market data will be collected, processed and transmitted to district level livestock marketing authorities. The database will increase the marketing efficiency of primarily the pastoralists and small "bush" traders who depend on up-to-date price information to assist them in determining the amount of herd off-take, the sex and age of off-take, and the most favorable market for selling animals. Secondary clients include the larger livestock traders at the cross-border markets and the terminal markets in the urban areas in Ethiopia, as well as researchers, policymakers and those who will use the database to inform the Famine Early Warning System. The database will be designed to be compatible with the needs of Ministry of Agriculture, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission, Famine Early Warning System, livestock institutes and non-governmental organizations.

- Arid and semi-arid pastoral areas make up approximately 60% of Ethiopia's land mass.
- Ethiopia has the largest livestock herds (camels, cattle, sheep and goats) in Africa.
- Over 65% of children in livestock areas are malnourished.
- Literacy levels among pastoralists are the lowest in Ethiopia.

FY 2002 resources will also be used to increase access to basic education appropriate to pastoralists, implement activities to strengthen the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases and HIV, and improve the diet of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, particularly mothers and children. The program area covers approximately 2.7 million (1.3 million female and 1.4 million male) pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* FY 2002 resources will be used to increase access to family planning/reproductive health.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* FY 2003 Development Assistance resources will fund technical assistance to aid the development of pastoralist livestock marketing associations, and the development of appropriate methods and alternative forms of comprehensive risk management and training of community animal-health workers.

In FY 2003, an education development center will pilot an interactive radio instruction for Somalis activity which addresses the immediate educational needs of Somali-speaking children attending 15 schools in Ethiopia. The activity weaves issues such as drought, conflict prevention and mediation, girls' education

and other pertinent cultural issues into literacy and math instruction. The pilot program will utilize multi-channel learning and interactive radio instruction methods in developing an engaging, culturally sensitive, and educationally effective pilot program. In addition, 60 math and 40 literacy scripts will be written and produced in Somali.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* FY 2003 resources will be used to support mobile clinics and facility-based family planning/reproductive health services.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Southern Tier Initiative program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** During FY 2001, selected pilot activities supporting animal health, risk management and conflict resolution performed well. Local authorities established an association responsible for coordinating and improving livestock health care in the Somali region. The association trained 39 community animal health workers who are now operating independently as fee-based service providers in their communities. The workers have vaccinated 164,000 animals and treated 16,400 animals for disease. Community animal health workers offer animal health-care services for a small fee and have found livestock owners willing and able to pay for their services, even in low-income areas. These workers can generate sufficient income to provide for their own needs, thereby making animal health care available for pastoralists on a sustainable basis. The Ethiopian Livestock Marketing Authority has completed the design of a livestock market price information and dissemination system focused on the Southern Tier area.

A USAID-funded pastoral risk management project is working with local communities to improve access to savings and credit institutions. In FY 2001, this project organized five savings and credit groups with a total membership of 175 men and women. The group's total savings reached US\$770 in five months. The ultimate goal of this activity is to capture wealth otherwise lost in livestock deaths and convert it into investment capital for locally identified development projects. In FY 2001, 80 pastoralists in Ethiopia were also trained to increase their awareness of cross-border pastoralist issues, including land use and grazing between Ethiopians and Kenyans.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID's activities are implemented through the Global Livestock Collaborative Support Research Project -Outreach Component (prime), Save the Children – USA (prime), Education Development Corp., and several local indigenous non-governmental organizations.

**Ethiopia**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	27,799	26,086	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	26,507	0
Development Assistance	12,439	14,561	19,445	50,054
PL 480 Title II	139,666	102,982	12,939	27,281
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>179,904</b>	<b>143,629</b>	<b>58,891</b>	<b>77,335</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>663-001 Increased availability of selected domestically produced food grains</b>				
DA	3,667	0	0	0
<b>663-002 Increased use of primary and preventive health care services</b>				
CSD	13,150	0	0	0
DA	5,900	0	0	0
<b>663-003 Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education</b>				
CSD	13,149	0	0	0
DA	1,000	0	0	0
<b>663-004 Increased access to and participation in a democratic system</b>				
CSD	500	0	0	0
DA	1,872	0	0	0
<b>663-005 Enhanced household food security in target areas</b>				
CSD	1,000	500	0	0
<b>663-007 Rural Household Production and Productivity Increased</b>				
CSD	0	200	0	0
CSH	0	0	1,000	0
DA	0	3,807	3,582	4,518
<b>663-008 Improved Family Health</b>				
CSD	0	11,470	0	0
CSH	0	0	24,027	0
DA	0	4,650	0	29,790
<b>663-009 Quality and Equity in Primary Education System Enhanced</b>				
CSD	0	10,872	0	0
CSH	0	0	200	0
DA	0	0	11,750	11,050
<b>663-010 More Effective Governance and Civil Society Developed</b>				
CSD	0	1,646	0	0
DA	0	2,350	893	956
<b>663-011 Mitigate the Effects of Disaster</b>				
CSD	0	998	0	0
CSH	0	0	930	0
DA	0	2,654	2,370	2,140
<b>663-012 Improved Livelihoods for Pastoralists and Agro-Pastoralists in Southern Ethiopia</b>				
CSD	0	400	0	0
CSH	0	0	350	0
DA	0	1,100	850	1,600

## Ghana

Ghana ranks 119<sup>th</sup> out of 162 countries in the latest UN Human Development Index. The HIV/AIDS infection rate is 4%, and infant mortality is 57 per 1,000.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Ghana's recent national election further consolidated democracy as the 20-year military/civil rule of Jerry Rawlings ended and the opposition party won both the presidency and control of parliament. However, the new government faces major challenges to increase economic growth and reduce poverty. Private sector growth, critical to reducing poverty, is severely hampered by high interest rates, poor economic management, and Ghana's inability to attract sufficient domestic and foreign capital investment. The extreme poverty rate declined by 10% to 27% of total

population from the 1990's, but 59% of the population located in the rural savanna zone (central and northern Ghana) are classified as extremely poor. The International Monetary Fund estimates that Ghana's per capita gross domestic product was \$270 in 2000 compared to \$310 in 1999, due in large part to the devaluation of the cedi.

Overall performance on structural and macro-economic reforms has been good over the past 15 years with an average annual growth rate of 4.5% (as compared with 2.9% for sub-Saharan Africa), but such growth has been largely concentrated in finance, construction and gold and cocoa exports. Ghana has also experienced periodic declines in the quality of macro-economic management during election years (1992, 1996, and 2000) that caused cycles of inflation and devaluation in the subsequent years. Having an external debt of \$5.9 billion in 2001, Ghana has enormous debt servicing costs. If both principal and interest were paid, debt servicing would have required over 70% of 2001 government revenue (\$560 million). As it happened, not all debt could be serviced. Ghana has applied for external debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative, which requires an approved poverty reduction strategy. The strategy that Ghana has prepared is consistent with the U.S. foreign policy priorities and will focus on: 1) macro-economic stability; 2) sustainable economic growth/increased employment; 3) basic education and health services; 4) programs for those most vulnerable and at extreme risk; and 5) anti-corruption and good governance.

Ghana continues to be of U.S. interest as the third largest trading partner in Sub-Saharan Africa. It plays a key role in promoting political and economic stability in the region and has a strong human rights record.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$46.062 million      *FY 2003 Request:* \$54.694 million

USAID/Ghana's strategy supports the new Government of Ghana goal of poverty reduction through private sector-led growth. It is based on a diversified economy, which will generate greater amounts of investment, higher incomes and improved living standards. Improvements in education, health, and citizen participation in the democratic processes are essential for achieving this accelerated economic growth. The specific activities under the four Strategic Objectives (SOs) to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the following Program Data Sheets. All funding is incremental funding for on-going activities under existing strategic objectives.

SO 1 (Increased Private Sector Growth) supports sustainable private sector-led growth through a range of policy reforms and direct support to private enterprise. USAID also continues to support new energy development as critical to increased economic growth, including the development of the West African Gas Pipeline.

SO 2 (Improved Effectiveness of Primary Education Systems) experienced considerable growth and achievement during the past year moving from pilot efforts to mainstreaming into school systems in all of the 110 districts in the country. Nationwide test scores for English and Mathematics were higher in program-assisted than in non-assisted schools.

SO 3 (Improved Family Health) programs have made significant contributions toward improving the health of Ghanaians. A national HIV/AIDS program is helping to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS through high

profile media and behavior change activity. Immunization coverage increased, national Vitamin A distribution commenced, and an anti-malaria program was launched. Family planning use is also increasing. Activities under this SO will also support expanded community-based services delivery and initiatives in health care financing.

The main focus of SO 4 (Democracy and Governance Program) is to strengthen the legislature, anti-corruption/accountability, and decentralization. Citizen access to information increased significantly through the use of an expanding information and communication technology system funded through USAID's Education for Democracy and Development Initiative.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** The Women in Development Office within the Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Bureau funds the "Strategies for Advancing Girls Education" (SAGE) program that promotes increased school attendance by girls. The Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau is funding an adolescent reproductive health program through Plan International. The Global Health Bureau funds several organizations (e.g. Population Council, Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina, and Academy for Educational Development) to undertake program activities in midwifery schools, promotion of breastfeeding, community-based health services, and health training.

The African Trade and Investment Policy Program (ATRIP) provided approximately \$4 million to support the development of the West African Gas Pipeline which will link the gas fields of Nigeria to markets in Ghana, Togo, and Benin. ATRIP also supports capacity building efforts to meet international grades and standards leading to increased agricultural exports.

The P.L. 480 Title II resources are supporting agroforestry and on-farm production (Adventist Development and Relief Agency), and small and micro-enterprise, and micro-credit programs (Technoserve). Significant expansion of the basic education program in the northern regions was achieved with Title II resources (Catholic Relief Services). Title II is also supporting programs to improve nutritional practices and sanitation.

**OTHER DONORS:** Donor coordination is excellent in Ghana. There are active donor coordination groups in 14 sectoral areas including health, education, and governance/democracy sectors. Assistance to Ghana, in the forms of grants and concessional loans from over 20 multilateral and bilateral donors is estimated at \$919 million in 2001. The United States ranks third among bilateral donors and contributes approximately 6% of that amount. USAID assistance is all through grants. Donor assistance focuses on infrastructure, economic growth and poverty alleviation, agriculture, education, health, family planning, and governance. Other major donors to Ghana include: the World Bank (infrastructure, education, and health); the International Monetary Fund (structural adjustment); United Nations agencies; Japan (the largest bilateral donor with programs in education, health, and agriculture); the European Union (transportation infrastructure); Great Britain (second largest bilateral donor with programs in public administration, health, education, rural infrastructure and agriculture); Denmark (health, energy, and water); the Netherlands; Germany; France; Canada; Italy; and Spain.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ghana

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Private Sector (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Private Sector Growth, 641-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,261,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$9,100,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID/Ghana's Trade and Investment Reform Program (TIRP) to increase private sector-led economic growth includes:

- promoting widespread public and private sector participation in policy change;
- providing technical assistance to increase the quality and variety of financial services;
- providing technical assistance to achieve sustainable increases in private enterprise production and marketing, especially in the area of non-traditional exports;
- improving service delivery of business associations;
- promoting private sector tourism activities; and
- facilitating the provision of more sustainable supplies of energy and better energy demand management.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* The objective of the National Economic Dialogue (NED) conference (May 2001) was to arrive at a consensus among representatives of the public sector and civil society on how to resolve the country's economic problems. Based on the recommendations of the NED, USAID will continue to provide analytical advice to the Government of Ghana (GOG) on the preparation of its national budget. A revised non-project assistance (NPA) policy reform agenda was developed to achieve important changes in economic policy. Several key technical briefs are being developed, such as the role of the financial sector, for incorporation into Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS), the most critical requirement for Ghana to fulfill after deciding to join the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) program. USAID advisors will continue to work with both Ghanaian companies and foreign investors to help the local companies meet increasingly stringent European phytosanitary import standards for fruits and vegetables. The Government and interested firms will also receive guidance on how best to take advantage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification for technical assistance to 1) improve exchange rate management and public debt management to spur private sector growth; 2) draft operational, regulatory and policy changes to stem government revenue leakage; and 3) assist with the introduction of innovative financial instruments such as the Development Credit Authority (DCA) to increase the business community's access to credit facilities. It will also continue to advise on how Ghana can access the trade benefits of AGOA. Intensive efforts will be made to expand the tourism industry by developing better sites and improving the tourism experience. More efficient household stoves will be introduced to lower the consumption of charcoal for cooking, thereby helping to conserve the country's dwindling forest resources.

A broader analysis of constraints to agricultural development and food security will be undertaken and addressed in the new Integrated Strategic Plan expected in FY 2003.

Between 1999 and 2000, export earnings of those firms receiving USAID assistance increased over 300% despite a 15% drop in overall earnings for products in the same sub-sectors.

**Performance and Results:** The National Economic Dialogue (NED) conference was highly successful. It was the new Government's first opportunity, after deciding to apply for Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) status, to achieve a national consensus on an effective course of action for economic recovery. Recommendations that came out of that meeting, which closely follow previous USAID policy work, will help shape Ghana's Poverty Reduction Strategy and the future

economic policy reform agenda with USAID and other donors. An example of the latter is the recent adoption of the Financial Sector Strategic Plan that was developed under the TIRP. A key recommendation of this plan was the creation of new financial sector instruments that would provide for longer term borrowing by Government (until the NED, almost all Government borrowing was on the basis of 90- and 180-day treasury bills). The Non Project Assistance program leveraged important policy changes, several of which were included in the Government's new economic agenda. For years, this program has urged export policy reforms allowing competitive pineapple exports by sea shipment instead of just by air. This has resulted in a major opportunity for small landholders to cash-in on a broader, lucrative European market. Last year, pineapples were shipped by sea all-year-round for the first time since the main association of pineapple exporters was formed.

Recently, garment company owners and producers receiving technical assistance demonstrated that they have matured to a new level of competence as they met challenges during selling trips to the United States. For example, when a representative of a lead firm forgot to register for a U.S. tradefair and wasn't accorded a booth, she rented an additional hotel room, developed and distributed flyers to hotel guests and conference participants. The firm representative took in over \$18,000 worth of orders, made connections with boutique owners in other cities, gained a lot of self-confidence and is now overwhelmed with new orders.

A major milestone was achieved for establishing the West Africa Gas Pipeline when the monumental Concession Agreement Term Sheet was signed-signifying agreement among four West African countries (Nigeria, Benin, Togo and Ghana) and the commercial investment group led by Chevron USA.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID's key partners in our private sector program include Sigma One Corporation (policy reform), AMEX International (enterprise development), TechnoServe (microenterprise development and credit), and Nexant/Bechtel Corporation (energy sector development).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ghana

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System, 641-002

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$6,700,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 8,375,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** Development Assistance resources are funding a Primary Education Improvement Program that includes:

- training communities to participate in and support development of schools;
- training Parent - Teacher Association members;
- constructing school classrooms and school latrines;
- providing technical assistance to improve classroom teaching and school management practices;
- training and providing technical assistance in planning, budgeting and management of financial and personnel resources; and
- awarding grants to district education offices to undertake school improvement activities.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID and its partners have agreed upon and incorporated recommendations from the March 2001 Mid-Term Evaluation of USAID/Ghana's Education program into the current program. In several instances, this has resulted in the development of new activities. Thus, in FY 2002 funds will be used for awarding 35 grants to district education offices to undertake activities to fight illiteracy in district schools and fostering greater community involvement in schools. One hundred, fifty-three classrooms have been constructed to date and an additional 210 will be built over the next two years. FY 2002 funds will also support training for regional education personnel to conduct nation-wide training of School Management Committees and Parent-Teacher Associations in Ghana. In the area of HIV/AIDS education, FY 2002 funds will support activities aimed at increasing capacity in the education sector to prevent and mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS. These activities are in addition to the classroom construction and on-site, in-service training that will be provided to teachers and principals in approximately 176 schools. In girls' education, USAID will seek to expand on the first year of the Strategies for Advancing Girls' Education (SAGE) Project. This will include the training of all Regional Girls' Education Officers in the use of the Girls' Education Handbook, in statistics and data utilization, and in resource mobilization. All principals and circuit supervisors will receive training in statistics and data use and resource mobilization.

USAID/Ghana anticipates that a total of 1,626 district education personnel, principals, teachers and community members will receive training in FY 2002. This training will contribute to improved learning of children in primary schools in targeted districts.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID intends to use the FY 2003 education resources requested in this Budget Justification to expand the District Grant Program by 50 districts. The grants will build the district education officers' skills and capacity to support improved learning programs in primary schools. Building upon the experience and successes of the SAGE Program, USAID also expects to expand its program in girls' education. USAID will complete its program of classroom construction and in-service training in an additional 80 schools. The U.S. non-governmental organization implementing USAID's HIV/AIDS education program is expected to award up to 10 grants to local NGOs to support the development and implementation of school-based HIV/AIDS Action Plans. Expanded support to build the monitoring and analytical capacity of district education offices will also be provided.

These activities are expected to contribute to improved learning, increased enrollment and improved performance of girl students, as well as an improved understanding of HIV/AIDS by students, teachers and Parent Teacher Associations.

Students in partnership schools have a higher pass rate in the Criterion Referenced Test (CRT) in English and math and have lower dropout rates.

**Performance and Results:** Data from the Quality Improvements in Primary Schools (QUIPS) Achievement Tests show that overall, pupils in the 45 partnership schools are performing better in spoken English, reading, and math than pupils in comparison schools. In the Criterion Referenced Test administered by the Ministry of Education, data show that 13.2% of QUIPS pupils passed in English compared to 9.6% nationwide and 6.3% of QUIPS pupils passed in math versus 4.4% nationwide. Dropout rates are lower in the QUIPS schools (3.6% compared to 5.4% nationwide), and lower for females (4.5% compared to 6.0% in schools nationwide).

An important outcome of the QUIPS program has been the increased number of communities actively involved in school decision-making and school projects. Some of the changes that have taken place include increased student enrollment, particularly for girls; improved teacher attendance; and newly built latrines. The overall results show a remarkable level of sustained community involvement in the education process. While 55% of QUIPS communities were targeted for greater community involvement, actual results reached 100% of the QUIPS communities.

Because mechanisms for meeting conditionalities under the Education Non-Project Assistance (NPA) Program would take much longer to create than anticipated, the Government of Ghana has agreed with USAID to convert the remaining \$4.5 million in obligated NPA funds to Project Assistance.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID's activities are implemented through the Academy for Educational Development, the Education Development Center, Catholic Relief Services, The Mitchell Group, and the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ghana

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Improved Family Health (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Family Health, 641-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$19,455,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$21,055,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** The Improved Family Health Program includes:

- strengthening routine immunization and polio eradication;
- promotion of Integrated Case Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI);
- improving nutrition;
- marketing of impregnated bednets to reduce malaria;
- behavior change campaigns to improve prevention of HIV/AIDS, and social marketing of condoms and surveillance and monitoring of the epidemic.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health activities include:

- communication campaigns to increase the use of family planning;
- training to increase the quality of service provision; and
- expanding reproductive health service provision through community-based approaches and social marketing of contraceptives.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* Strategically, the program is closely in line with the Ministry of Health's (MOH) new five-year plan of work which focuses on health communication, closer co-operation with the private sector, and reducing inequalities. CSH funds will support IMCI, polio eradication, strengthening of routine immunization, improved nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and Vitamin A supplementation. In FY 2002, tools will be developed to facilitate reporting and data analysis for an Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response system. Drawing on the success of the first 50 community-based insurance schemes, a strategy will be developed for health financing and for rapid coverage expansion of health insurance schemes.

HIV/AIDS funds will address the epidemic through a well-coordinated array of prevention activities. USAID will strengthen its focus on high-risk groups by expanding to the prison services and by consolidating its activities with miners. Professional drivers and uniformed services programs will be targeted on a national scale. Interpersonal communication and peer education activities will be expanded through faith-based organizations and other Non Governmental Organizations (NGO) groups. Private sector work-based programs will be also be developed.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* The USAID-sponsored Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) program has now been adopted by the Ministry of Health as the main strategy to reach the communities. Eighty more nurses will be deployed in villages with responsibilities for covering surrounding areas. This will cover over 50% of Ghana's 110 districts with reproductive health services. The upgrading of 150 clinics to full-service sites will continue in FY 2002. The recently launched multimedia family planning demand generation campaign is expected to have a major impact, especially on the demand for socially marketed contraceptives. Due to program success, contraceptive commodity procurement will increase and supply chains will be re-engineered to increase efficiency.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* Since immunization coverage is expected to level off around 90%, USAID/Ghana will focus on sustaining this high coverage by strengthening routine immunization services. Expansion and replacement of cold-chain equipment will be a priority to ensure that each clinic has an available stock of vaccines. USAID will also support expansion and integration of IMCI, nutrition and breastfeeding activities into its Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) program.

Community-based insurance schemes are to be developed rapidly based on new strategies for financing health services.

In FY 2003, when anti-retroviral therapy is expected to be more widely available, USAID will seek to ensure that voluntary counseling and testing services can be accessed. Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission will be provided to pregnant mothers. More emphasis will be put in FY 2003 on interpersonal communications, care and support through community-based NGOs and faith-based groups. The distribution network for condoms will be rapidly extended to reach the poorest groups and the most remote areas. New high-risk target groups will be identified and the management of sexually transmitted diseases will be improved.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* The rapid increase in contraceptive consumption requires a higher USAID investment. To minimize costs, the contraceptive logistical pipeline will be decreased and new cost-recovery strategies put in place. Rural access to services will be scaled up by placing health officers in the communities and by increasing the number of community-based volunteer distributors. On-the-job training to increase performance of health workers will also be emphasized in the FY 2003 program. Combined with social marketing, these interventions will ensure that a supply of contraception is sufficiently close to the user. A multimedia campaign is expected to generate increased demand for family planning services and result in significant increases in contraceptive use. In FY 2003 an intensive planning process for the next five years will be finalized.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Improved Family Health program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** The latest round of Vitamin A supplementation reached 96% of all children, from 89% in the previous round. Household surveys show that exclusive breastfeeding rates are 50% higher (69% versus 45%) in communities which receive USAID support. Full immunization levels are now over 80%. As a result of the successful HIV/AIDS campaign, condom sales through social marketing have increased by 63%. Data from recent surveys suggest that there is a positive trend among young men using abstinence as a way to avoid HIV/AIDS and that 95% of the sex workers in Accra protect themselves and their clients adequately from HIV/AIDS. The USAID target of protecting the equivalent of 600,000 couples against pregnancy was exceeded by 30% due to USAID's successful social marketing campaign and USAID support to the Ministry of Health for the training of over 1,800 clinic workers and 450 community-based health workers. In addition, the Government of Ghana has accepted USAID sponsored community-based mutual health schemes as a viable option to increase access to health services. Last year mutual health organizations grew from four to 47.

**Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** This activity is implemented through private non-profit Ghanaian associations such as the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation and the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana, as well as the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF. U.S. private voluntary organizations, include Africare and CARE International; and Global Health Bureau Cooperating Agencies such as PRIME, JHPIEGO Corporation, Engender Health, Family Health International, the Johns Hopkins University, BASICS and Linkages (the Academy for Educational Development), and international organizations, such as UNICEF and the World Health Organization.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Ghana

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input, 641-004

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,102,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,213,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID/Ghana's Democracy and Governance program includes:

- legislative strengthening activities with the national Parliament;
- promotion of civil society interaction with local district administrations in 10 districts;
- information technology support to key governance institutions as well as to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the governance sector; and
- support to anti-corruption initiatives.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to further the legislative strengthening program and expand the anti-corruption initiative. In the legislative program, cooperative agreements will be awarded to local NGOs to work with key parliamentary committees. Other NGOs will select specific legislative bills and instruments pending in Parliament and assist affected sectors of civil society to provide direct input to Parliament on these proposed laws. In the anti-corruption field, the Mission will continue to work closely with the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC), an alliance of public sector, private sector and NGO partners. Among the various projects proposed by the GACC and its members, the Mission will support programs that promise to have a *direct and practical* impact, such as the drafting of a Whistle Blower Protection Statute currently supported by the activity. The activity's local government civil society project, Government Accountability Improves Trust (GAIT), will also continue in FY 2002, with an emphasis on promoting transparency in local government administration. The Mission will continue its successful Information Technology (IT) program to governance institutions and NGOs. Currently, that program is funded by USAID's Education for Democracy and Development Initiative (EDDI).

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* The Mission intends to use requested FY 2003 funds to proceed with its legislative strengthening program and anti-corruption initiative. The Strategic Objective may expand the number of parliamentary committees within its program, as well as develop the capacity of the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, which is tasked with the function of legislative drafting. The Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition is expected by this time to have started implementation of a broad action plan, and the Mission will be able to select targets of opportunities for support. The activity will also seek to support the government's decentralization efforts by appropriate local government and/or local civil society projects.

With USAID support, a local NGO has drafted a Whistle Blower Protection Statute and efforts are underway to have the legislation introduced in Parliament.

**Performance and Results:** An important outcome of this program has been an increased percentage of bills passed in Parliament that include civic input and/or have been amended in Parliament as part of a vibrant and active legislative process. Similarly, the program has resulted in an increased number of private member motions and will result in an increased number of private member bills. In the anti-corruption arena, a Whistle Blower Protection Statute has been drafted with USAID support and efforts are

underway to have the legislation introduced in Parliament. Another NGO has received support to draft an ethics code for government officials in coordination with the Office of the President. As a result of the local government and local civil society program, there has been an increase in the amount of advocacy by local civil society organizations in the project districts.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** The grantee for the local governance project is the U.S. PVO Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA). Two local NGOs have received grants or cooperative agreements in the parliamentary program, the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) and the Legal Resources Center (LRC). A third local NGO, Center for Public Interest Law (CEPIL), is slated to receive a grant shortly. In the anti-corruption initiative, the National Institutional Renewal Program (a government agency) and Ghana Integrity Initiative (the local chapter of Transparency International) have received grants. In the EDDI project, several NGOs and government agencies have received information technology assistance.

**Ghana**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	15,220	15,419	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	19,455	0
Development Assistance	22,381	19,858	15,063	39,743
Economic Support Fund	0	4,500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	20,879	18,347	11,544	14,951
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>58,480</b>	<b>58,124</b>	<b>46,062</b>	<b>54,694</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>641-001 Increased private sector growth</b>				
DA	15,180	11,103	7,261	9,100
<b>641-002 Increased effectiveness of the primary education system</b>				
CSD	5,370	5,857	0	0
DA	0	0	6,700	8,375
<b>641-003 Improved family health</b>				
CSD	9,850	9,562	0	0
CSH	0	0	19,455	0
DA	5,900	7,255	0	21,055
ESF	0	4,500	0	0
<b>641-004 Public policy decisions better reflect civic input</b>				
DA	1,301	1,500	1,102	1,213

## Guinea

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Guinea continues to be of major significance to U.S. foreign policy interests as instability in the West Africa sub-region persists. Guinea has been a cornerstone of stability among the Mano River Union nations and has provided safe-haven to refugees fleeing conflict in the neighboring countries. In 2001, however, nearly 250,000 Guineans were displaced as a result of cross-border attacks by rebels from Sierra Leone and Liberia. As a result, there is a need to restore stability to these areas in Guinea and bolster the impact of Sierra Leone program activities. At the same time, changes to the Guinean Constitution in 2001 currently threaten to reverse the trend toward political decentralization, with negative implications for democratic participation. The United States will continue to work with Guinea to overcome these potential sources of instability by supporting Guinea's progress toward democracy. A democratic and well-governed Guinea is more likely to stay internally stable, which will strengthen the country's ability to respond to immediate humanitarian needs while regaining the momentum it had previously achieved in addressing the country's long-term development challenges. Assistance to Guinea supports the core U.S. values of mitigating conflict and human suffering, promoting democracy, and improving opportunities for free trade. Guinea's recent admission to the United Nations Security Council and its potential role as a moderate Muslim country in the global war against terrorism further heighten its importance to U.S. foreign policy interests.

- GDP Per Capita \$330
- Population 7.2 million
- GDP Growth Rate 3.3%
- Infant Mortality is 96 per 1,000
- Child Mortality is 167 per 1,000
- Life Expectancy is 46 years
- Literacy Rate 20%.

In addressing Guinea's development challenges, USAID has the opportunity to help improve some of the country's development indicators, among the lowest in the world. USAID and other donor assistance, combined with Guinea's political will and capacity to improve the lives of its citizens, has helped the country rise from the lowest-ranked country on the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index from 1991 to 1994 to 161 out of 174 countries in 1999. Despite structural changes made to the previously socialist economy, the country's potential to translate its substantial natural resource base into improved social and economic benefits for Guinea's 7.2 million citizens has yet to be reached. Instead, Guinea is characterized by a high population growth rate, low literacy levels, poor

levels of school enrollment, and a burgeoning AIDS epidemic. The external security crisis has caused the government to divert resources and adjust its development plan at the expense of a new poverty reduction strategy to which it has committed. Significant opportunities to enhance economic growth resulting from the cancellation of Guinea's official debt under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Relief Initiative and its eligibility for the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) are potentially jeopardized by these unstable conditions.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:*      \$21.923 million      *FY 2003 Request:*      \$24.166 million

USAID's program will continue to support Guinea's development efforts through four strategic objectives—natural resource management, health, education, and democracy—and by reinforcing the intrinsic linkages between these sectors. USAID assists Guinea to (1) improve natural resource management through increased sustainable agricultural production and economic growth; (2) improve the health of the Guinean population; (3) build human capacity through basic education and training; and (4) improve local and national governance through active citizen participation and conflict mitigation.

USAID's program responds to the Agency's focus on conflict mitigation and to the three program pillars of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; Global Health; and Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. Key activities to be implemented in FY 2002 include those that will significantly improve the economic well-being of thousands of small-scale farmers as a result of increased cash crop production, more efficient agricultural marketing, and more profitable rural enterprises. These economic incentives will also motivate the rural communities to invest more in the conservation of their natural resource base, especially the protection of Guinea's tropical forests. USAID plans to address the newly documented rapid rise in HIV/AIDS prevalence with a multi-sectoral program and strategy that raise Guinea's

institutional capacity to battle this new threat to its security. Success in the eradication of polio will be consolidated to ensure that it does not reappear. In addition, the Expanded Program of Immunization against other preventable diseases will be significantly strengthened. Education sector activities that promote sustained school enrollment among girls and rural equity will be expanded into 11 new prefectures. The most critical and current source of conflict in Guinea will be addressed through the provision of support to four political parties so as to engage the opposition, the ruling party, and the administration in a dialogue that promotes transparency and non-violence in the upcoming legislative elections.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** U.S. Government assistance to Guinea in FY 2001 focused on responding to the humanitarian crisis that erupted as a result of cross-border attacks sustained from September 2000 to March 2001. The USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) provided \$8.6 million to support emergency agricultural programs, provide essential food and non-food items, and coordinate humanitarian efforts targeting refugees and Guineans displaced by the conflicts. The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration provided \$22.8 million that was channeled through U.N. agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and PVOs in order to respond to the humanitarian crisis. USAID's Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) provides a scholarship fund to promote girls' enrollment in school. EDDI also will provide internet connectivity for the University of Kankan and the Guinean National Assembly, enabling both institutions access to technology and information. P.L. 480 Title II activities, with a total monetized value of \$7.4 million, focussed on food security and sustainable agricultural production.

**OTHER DONORS:** The United States and France are Guinea's first and second largest bilateral partners. French development assistance focuses on natural resource management, fisheries, and education. Other major bilateral donors and their principal areas

In 2000, bilateral and multilateral donors contributed a total of \$251,000,000 in development and humanitarian assistance to Guinea.

of focus include Japan (health and natural resource management), Germany (education, health and NRM), Canada (NRM, health and education) and Kuwait. Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the World Bank (social sector restructuring), and the European Union (infrastructure and NRM). The European Union focuses on NRM activities in the

areas of Upper Niger and the Gambia River, and supports the development of a transnational park in the Fouta Djallon highlands and Upper Guinea. German assistance helps protect two large classified forests in Guinea's Forest Region. The World Bank, WHO and UNICEF are important health sector partners and contribute to improving the routine immunization program, to which Japan contributes all vaccines. The World Bank and German assistance provide health centers with equipment and pharmaceuticals for sexually transmitted infections, while Germany co-funds with USAID private-sector social-marketing activities. The World Bank, the European Union, Japan, Germany, the African Development Bank, and France support school construction programs, as well as programs promoting girls' enrollment in school; France, the World Bank, and Germany are also involved in supporting teacher training and curriculum development programs in the education sector.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Guinea

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Improved Natural Resource Management and Economic Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:** Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 675-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$5,979,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,880,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1998

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID/Guinea's environmental and agricultural program integrates local capacity building, sustainable agricultural production, and off-farm income-generating activities to support economic growth in the target communities. It offers appropriate social and economic incentives to encourage conservation of the country's natural resource base. Training and technical assistance are provided in order to:

- empower local communities to sustainably manage their own natural resources;
- enable small-scale farmers to practice environmentally sound practices and technologies;
- create opportunities for establishing and expanding rural off-farm enterprises; and
- foster a policy environment that supports community-based natural resource management and encourages long-term investment in sustainable agricultural production.

Small-scale farmers, small and micro entrepreneurs, and traders are the primary beneficiaries. Strong emphasis is placed on the participation of women in the program as they play a key role in the rural economy and in ensuring household food security.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will provide training and technical assistance for approximately 10,000 small-scale landholders to increase production of food and cash crops through the application of environmentally sound farming practices and the introduction of improved seeds on about 8,000 hectares of land. The simultaneous transfer of skills in farm management, post-harvest technologies, and marketing ensures that economic benefits accrue to program participants in exchange for their investments. Resource-poor households will be assisted to expand off-farm small enterprise activities, reducing the demand for farmland and relieving pressure on the fragile natural resource base. Communities will receive training and technical support to sustainably manage a cumulative total of 79,000 hectares of natural forests (an increase of 27,000 hectares in FY 2002) so that they can generate a sustainable stream of economic benefits. Finally, resources will be used to influence changes at the policy level so that local populations are legally empowered to manage their community's natural resources and encouraged to make the long-term investments required to conserve the natural resource base for future generations. U.S. private voluntary organizations will continue to work with local non-governmental organizations and the Government of Guinea's (GOG) technical services to implement program activities.

More than 52,000 hectares of conservation-worthy tropical forests have been put under sustainable management plans since 1999, reaching over 50% of the target set for the life of the Strategic Objective.

As a result of USAID's forest co-management activities, threatened chimpanzee habitat and migration corridors are now managed according to sound environmental principles by local communities and with full support of the GOG.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to support the continued geographic expansion of the activities implemented under the Expanded Natural Resource Management Project. Greater emphasis will be placed on stimulating economic growth through the intensification and diversification of agricultural production, the continued transformation from subsistence to commercial agriculture, expansion of agricultural marketing

opportunities, development of rural enterprises, and promotion of sustainable forest management.

**Performance and Results:** Over the life of the Strategic Objective, 100,000 hectares of tropical forests will be managed by local communities in a sustainable manner. By the end of the program, at least 20,000 small-scale farmers will have increased farm revenues by investing in environmentally sound practices and technologies on 30,000 hectares of farmland. Off-farm income generating opportunities will be created as 27,000 small entrepreneurs expand their businesses.

By the end of FY 2001, over 52,000 hectares of forests were under sustainable management. With USAID's assistance, the Government of Guinea (GOG) devolved control over three state-owned forests totaling 50,374 hectares. These are now co-managed by local communities and the GOG's Forest Service according to mutually agreed management plans. With the backing of the GOG and the promise of future economic benefits, villagers are now restoring the forest cover, protecting watersheds, rehabilitating degraded areas, instituting agro-forestry practices, and implementing fire control measures. For the first time, communities are legally empowered to prevent the unlawful exploitation of the state's

In FY 2001, women participating in the Expanded Natural Resource Management project accounted for 67% of the farmers applying sustainable practices. Women operated 54% of the newly created enterprises and 69% of the expanded enterprises.

reserved forests. Local NGOs assisted 30 community-based organizations in developing village NRM plans, which lay out an implementation calendar for a wide variety of natural resource-related communal activities. Currently, 24 of these newly developed NRM plans are being implemented with success. More than 4,400 farmers applied sustainable agricultural practices on 1,455 hectares of farmland with many of them selling surplus production for a total value of \$667,700. USAID

also supported the signing of 59 long-term land-use contracts between landowners and landusers to underpin the conversion to market-oriented production. By improving security of tenure over land, land users are given an important incentive to invest in sustainable practices. About 6,350 small and micro-entrepreneurs increased their business assets, workforce, or revenues as a result of training in business development, management techniques, bookkeeping, and savings. Just under 18,000 loans (73% to women) for a total disbursement of \$2,770,000 were made to establish or expand micro-enterprises. The overall portfolio recovery rate is 98%.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Activities will be implemented by Winrock International (prime), Volunteers In Service To America (VITA) (sub) and Land O' Lakes (sub) in the Expanded Natural Resource Management project; Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc., Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and Africare in the P.L. 480 Title II-funded projects; VITA in the micro-credit program; and through an inter-agency agreement with Peace Corps for agro-forestry and environmental education activities.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Guinea

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Family Planning and Health (FPH) (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased use of essential family planning, maternal and child health, and STI/HIV/AIDS prevention services and practices, 675-002

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$5,650,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$4,960,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** Mothers, children under five, and sexually active adolescents and adults are the key beneficiaries of the Family Planning and Health (FPH) program that uses Child Survival and Health (CSH) resources to provide:

- technical assistance in the implementation of a national HIV sero-prevalence survey;
- technical assistance in the development of an action plan for integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI);
- training of health professionals in quality standards for maternal and child health services;
- demand-creation activities and health education campaigns including AIDS awareness; and
- technical assistance to the polio eradication effort and national immunization program.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health resources fund the following elements of the FPH program:

- training of health workers in quality standards for family planning and reproductive health;
- technical assistance in the delivery of high-quality family planning services with emphasis on community-based programs;
- a social marketing campaign in the commercial sector; and
- the supply of selected contraceptive commodities.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use CSH resources to continue funding most ongoing activities. At the national level, this includes technical assistance to the Ministry of Health to improve child survival interventions and a social marketing program aimed at increasing access to oral rehydration packets that are in high demand. The integrated delivery of primary health care services in one large geographic region of rural Guinea will be strengthened with the goal of becoming a model for

There are fixed points of sale for socially marketed contraceptives and oral rehydration packets in 90% of rural sub-prefectures.

the country. Targeted health agents and communities will be trained in the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), while U.S. private voluntary organizations will continue child survival activities. Polio and routine immunization activities will be supported again. Activities to counter identified micronutrient deficiencies will continue with the implementation

of a national Vitamin A survey and the distribution of Vitamin A capsules. New activities in FY 2002 include the development of a multi-sectoral AIDS prevention strategy and associated activities based on the findings of the recent national HIV sero-prevalence survey.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* These resources will be used to fund the social marketing of contraceptives and provide technical assistance to improve the Government of Guinea logistics and management systems for family planning and reproductive health. Contraceptive commodities will be supplied to the government, and the quality of family planning services will be improved at public-sector clinics as well as through community-based programs. Once the World Bank has supplied essential antibiotic drugs, a program for the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STI) will be completed using health personnel trained by USAID in the management of STIs. New pilot activities will be initiated in FY 2002 to address the issue of female genital cutting and to improve the quality of clinical family planning services in selected hospitals.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to continue increasing access to – and improving the quality of – maternal and child health services, particularly in the areas of safe motherhood, routine immunizations, and polio eradication. HIV/AIDS will be a key component of the program with USAID contributing to the

development of a national consensus on HIV/AIDS prevention. In addition, USAID expects to launch a coordinated donor effort to reduce several serious micronutrient deficiencies, including Vitamin A, iron, and iodine. The social marketing program for oral rehydration packets is targeted for continued expansion in order to ensure a more stable supply of this essential child survival product in both the public and private sectors.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID expects to strengthen its contraceptive marketing program in order to increase the sales and use of contraceptives, including condoms for disease prevention as well as family planning purposes. Community-based distribution of contraceptives will be expanded. USAID hopes to help promote behavior change in both family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention. The provision of clinical methods of contraception currently being piloted in five hospitals will be expanded to additional areas if successful.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Guinea FPH Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** Over the life of the FPH program, USAID interventions will contribute to increasing the national contraceptive prevalence rate to at least 8.75% from a 1998 baseline of 2.4%. Vaccination coverage rates in the USAID intervention zone are targeted to rise to 60% from the lowest baseline in the country (36.8% in 1996). The Ministry of Health will become a more effective organization and will decentralize significant decision-making authority. The country will embrace the challenge of HIV/AIDS and embark on a broad multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS prevention program.

Quality pre-natal care is now available at 83% of USAID-supported health clinics, up from 12% in January 2001.

Due in large part to USAID's efforts, Guinea has achieved and continues to maintain the Global Level Certification indicators for polio eradication. Immunization coverage for Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus (DPT) 3 for children aged 12-23 months increased from a 26% baseline in 1996 to 52.7% in 2001. During the last National Immunization Days, 95% of Guinean children under 5 received Vitamin A supplements as a result of USAID's micronutrient activity.

Access to quality services has increased significantly in USAID's intervention zone during the last year. Trained health-workers capable of offering prevention-integrated services for family planning and sexually transmitted illness are available in 96% of all health centers throughout USAID's intervention region. Use of family planning as measured by couple-years-of-protection has increased by almost 150% since 1997. The quality of pre-natal care and care for sick children in health centers has improved markedly due to USAID's training of health center personnel and efforts to strengthen the supervisory capacity of local health authorities.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID's activities are implemented through Management Sciences for Health (MSH); Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHU/CCP); Population Services International (PSI); Helen Keller International (HKI); BASICS, Johns Hopkins Program of International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (JHPIEGO); EngenderHealth; Africare; Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA); and Save the Children/USA. The World Health Organization is the principal partner for national immunization days.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Guinea

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Basic Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:** Quality basic education provided to a greater percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children, 675-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$5,700,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$6,500,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1995      **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** Guinea's economic and political development is hindered by a lack of adequate human capital. USAID/Guinea builds human resources by supporting the expansion and improved quality of basic education for 1.6 million school-aged children, with a special emphasis on ensuring equity of access to education for girls and rural children. The program includes capacity-building activities for the Ministry of Education and Parent/Teacher Associations (PTA), teacher training for Guinea's 20,000 primary school teachers, and the development of innovative radio broadcasts and instructional materials for teachers and students. The program includes:

- training and technical assistance to Guinea's Ministry of Education to improve sectoral strategic planning, management, and decision-making in basic education;
- in-service teacher training and technical assistance in the production of instructional materials and teaching materials development;
- training and small grants to PTAs to increase community participation in basic education; and
- technical assistance in coalition building for girls' education, and training to local civil society alliances to address equity issues in education.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program:** In FY 2002, USAID will provide Development Assistance resources to fund an expansion of activities that promote community participation and gender and rural/urban equity in education into 11 new prefectures. This expansion will provide training and technical support to 650 PTAs in the areas of improving internal governance, enhancing school management, improving educational quality, enhancing equity for girls, expanding basic literacy, and developing local action plans to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Support to PTAs and Local Alliances is intended to ensure sustainability of interventions in addressing quality education, access, equity, and obstacles to girls education. Small grants will be provided to these PTAs to use for local school improvement projects. Seventeen Local Alliances for Girls' Education will be developed to support improved equity in education. Technical assistance teams will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Education to develop and refine sector training for 20,000 teachers in Grades 1 through 6, promote the use of radio media for teacher development programs, develop interactive radio instruction lessons for all primary school students, and develop and distribute instructional materials.

**Planned FY 2003 Program:** USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to further expand community participation and gender and rural/urban equity-enhancing activities to five new prefectures. A total of 881 PTAs will receive training, follow-on technical assistance, and small grants for school improvement. Fifty-two Local Alliances for Girls' Education will be supported in their advocacy efforts to ensure equity in education. Training will continue to be provided regularly to 20,000 primary school teachers, with a focus on improving reading instruction. Students in Grades 1- 6 in all regions of Guinea will benefit from interactive radio broadcasts that use model-teaching techniques.

**Performance and Results:** Over the life of the Strategic Objective, USAID's in-service teacher training approach will reach 25,000 teachers nationwide. By 2004, if the drive for universal

During ten years of USAID support to primary education in Guinea, annual student enrollment has doubled, and girls' enrollment has tripled.

education continues as planned, the program will impact on all Guinean school-aged children. During the same period, it is expected that 908 PTAs and 53 Local Alliances will be reinforced. USAID was the first donor in Guinea to emphasize the importance of gender equity in education. Building upon a highly successful social awareness campaign for the education of girls and rural children in the mid-1990s,

USAID includes equity-enhancing initiatives throughout each aspect of its education program. Results can be seen in an increase in girls' primary school gross enrollment rates from 17% in 1990 to 50% in 2001. From 1990 to 2001, primary school gross enrollment rates increased from 28% to 61%, due in part to the contributions of USAID and other donors to the government's efforts to increase access to education.

With USAID assistance, Guinea's Ministry of Education has developed a tracking system for a package of minimal educational standards, called the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL) Planning Tool, which is currently used as a basis for planning and monitoring the primary education reform process. The FQEL Planning Tool has tracked significant progress during the past four years in the areas of gender equity in enrollment in primary school, the rational use of teacher and classroom resources, and academic achievement. In 2001, national consensus was reached on new quality standards in the areas of community/school relations, teacher development and performance, and instructional materials.

To improve classroom quality, USAID has supported interventions through an innovative "multi-channel" approach that includes (1) regular in-service teacher training, (2) the development and distribution of low-cost teaching manuals and student materials, (3) a radio-based teacher development program focused on general methodology and specific pedagogical innovations, and (4) interactive radio instructional programs. Results of this multi-channel approach have included increases in academic test performance of Grade 2 students.

To date, USAID has provided 258 PTAs with training in practical skills to improve their capacity to support local schools. Results from the pilot program have shown impressive and sustainable impacts on school quality, access, and equity in education. Small grants to PTAs have led to the construction or renovation of 372 classrooms, 24 teachers' residences, and 56 school offices. This has resulted in better school management, an improved teaching and learning environment, and access to education for 13,200 children in some of the poorest areas in Guinea. The development of 19 civil society Local Alliances for Girls' Education has resulted in dramatic success in increasing girls' enrollment and academic achievement in target zones.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID/Guinea's education activities are implemented by: (1) the Education Development Center (EDC) (prime) with Research Triangle Institute (RTI) (sub), and Creative Associates International (CAI) (sub); (2) World Education Guinea (prime) with Save the Children (sub), EDC (sub), RTI (sub), and the Academy for Educational Development (AED) (sub). AED will complete the "Strategies for Advancing Girls' Education" program in FY 2002.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Guinea

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Local & National Governance through Active Citizen Participation, 675-004

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,263,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,385,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1998

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** The USAID Democracy and Governance program in Guinea is made up of:

- training for more effective citizen participation in local government;
- technical assistance to promote more responsive political processes; and
- technical assistance to strengthen civil society organizations.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY2002 Development Assistance resources from the Democracy and Governance sector to continue activities that have shown results under the current USAID program. USAID will train more than 250 citizen associations (comprised of 15-120 members, more than half women) in civil rights and responsibilities. This training will support their subsequent engagement with local government to ensure that budgets are managed transparently and improved infrastructure and public services are delivered. Technical assistance will be provided to four political parties and more than 9,000 party members to engage the opposition, ruling parties, and the administration in a dialog to promote transparency in the upcoming legislative elections, and to create more responsive political processes. Political party youth and women will be trained to enable them to participate more fully in the decision-making structures of their parties and ensure their representation in the national assembly. USAID will provide technical assistance and training-of-trainer workshops in order to reach more than 300 civil society organizations that will deliver civic education programs and conduct a public information campaign on the electoral process, the government, and the legal system in Guinea. USAID will continue to support conflict mitigation activities focusing on peace-building in support of regional conflict prevention, and identifying and addressing sources of conflict within Guinea to ensure its continued stability.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to request FY 2003 resources to continue training citizens in local government in a new region of Guinea. USAID also plans to facilitate greater dialogue for the peaceful resolution of differences between rival parties, and between political parties and the administration, in order to ensure transparent and peaceful legislative and presidential elections. Technical assistance to national non-governmental organizations will strengthen local organizations so they can counterbalance the power of the administration and support citizen advocacy of government at all levels. Funds would also be used to train citizens in their legal, constitutional, and human rights through a combination of civic education campaigns and community training. At least 80% of the population would be reached through the rural radio broadcasts of this civic education campaign.

The USAID-sponsored Conflict Prevention Workshop identified several sources of conflict, among them the vacant Supreme Court seat and the absence of decisions from that body for two years. Within two weeks of the workshop, President Conte filled the seat.

**Performance and Results:** USAID influences the democratic process from the bottom up through training citizens, locally elected officials, and central government technical services. From the top down, USAID facilitates dialogue and builds government capacity to respond to citizen needs. A more democratic Guinea will be an important force for sub-regional stability. The highly successful conflict prevention workshop that brought together representatives of the government, military, religious organizations, political parties, and civil society to identify

potential sources of conflict in Guinea resulted in immediate changes being made by the President, thus, reducing tensions and responding to citizen concerns about security. Prior to the referendum, USAID

coordinated donor efforts to ensure that a number of proposed constitutional amendments were dropped by the administration, thereby guaranteeing the integrity of the National Assembly and the continued separation of powers.

USAID works with the government, civil society, political parties, and traditional leaders to expand the role of civil society in Guinea's development and foster the creation of umbrella organizations and federations capable of counterbalancing central government control. USAID uses an innovative model of civic education that works with local economic associations to link concepts of civil rights and responsibilities with tangible economic benefits. Training of citizens' economic associations in their rights and responsibilities has led to improved tax revenues for local government as participants have engaged in development planning, and responded positively to the clear correlation between payment of taxes and improvements in local service and infrastructure delivery. At the same time, citizens' economic associations are gaining access to loans for expanded agricultural and business activities through a credit activity.

Citizens are increasing their influence over government. In 23 districts, nine local government entities and one urban district carried out 37 concrete action plans developed and planned by citizens. Also, 278 citizen economic associations analyzed and planned activities with the national agricultural extension service in 15 local government districts.

Political parties are increasingly engaged in positive dialogue as their contact with the population increased through National Democratic Institute-sponsored political fora held in 31 of 33 prefectures. This dialogue, aimed at promoting the concept of social partnership, helped reduce tensions and increase understanding that political adversaries are not necessarily enemies - an important civic education lesson for Guinea. In one instance, participation swelled to 1,400 people. Edited versions of the debates were translated into local languages for broadcast throughout Guinea.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID activities will be implemented through the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) which trains citizens in their rights and responsibilities; the National Democratic Institute (NDI) which will work with political parties and the administration; and the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) which trains national NGOs. Additional funding for IFES' work with civil society is being provided by a Canadian non-governmental organization in support of a national council of civil society organizations supporting civil society organizations activities throughout the country.

**Guinea**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	9,930	9,354	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	5,650	0
Development Assistance	8,634	9,168	12,942	20,725
PL 480 Title II	8,965	10,712	3,331	3,441
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>27,529</b>	<b>29,234</b>	<b>21,923</b>	<b>24,166</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>675-001 Increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices</b>				
DA	3,572	5,638	5,979	7,880
<b>675-002 Increased use of essential FPMCH and STI/HIV AIDS-prevention services and practices</b>				
CSD	4,925	4,360	0	0
CSH	0	0	5,650	0
DA	2,800	2,230	0	4,960
<b>675-003 Quality primary education provided to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children</b>				
CSD	5,005	4,994	0	0
DA	0	0	5,700	6,500
<b>675-004 Improved local and national governance through active citizen participation</b>				
DA	2,262	1,300	1,263	1,385

## Kenya

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Kenya is at a crossroads. The upcoming general election in 2002, promising the first new president after more than two decades, offers a real political transition and an opportunity for political and economic transformation. There are presently two broad challenges: Kenya's current political and governance structure in which public office is used for private gain; and Kenya's stagnating economic performance. While the problems facing Kenya reflect in part challenges such as recurring droughts, floods, falling export commodity prices, violent conflict and public security concerns, Kenya's poor performance is also due to a policy environment that is not conducive to rapid and sustained economic growth. The new leadership will have the opportunity to restore public confidence and promote economic growth.

Kenya has considerable resources that could allow it to grow at a significantly greater rate than it has over the last decade. Kenya benefits from a hard working, comparatively well educated population; a dynamic entrepreneurial private sector at the microenterprise to the multinational level; a relatively diversified economy; and basic infrastructure, albeit in need of repair and modernization. Compared to most of Africa, Kenya has relative political stability and its government institutions are growing towards those of a mature and effective democracy.

Over 13% of the adult population are HIV-positive and HIV is estimated to result in a 1.3% reduction in annual economic growth.

However, over the past 40 years, the population of Kenya has nearly quadrupled, from eight million in the early 1960s to about 30 million today, diminishing the impact of a \$10.5 billion gross domestic product (GDP) to a per capita GDP of only \$350. HIV sero-prevalence rose from 4.8% of the adult (ages 15 to 49) population in 1990 to 13.5% in 2000. Following decades of steady decline, mortality of children under age five increased by 25% during the 1990s. Malaria continues to be the infectious disease that kills the most children, but HIV/AIDS is becoming an important factor. Despite the reduction in fertility, and the increase in mortality, the population continues to grow by over 2% annually, well in excess of the economic growth rate and far too fast for the country's natural resource base. Over half of Kenya's population lives below the poverty line. Its economic structure and production practices need to be modernized to improve its competitiveness and meet the demands of its rapidly growing population without straining Kenya's limited arable land and natural resource base. Kenya's economic growth rate declined from 1.4% in 1998 to a negative 0.3% in 2001 mainly due to severe drought, poor infrastructure, and insecurity. Widespread corruption and weak governance institutions undermine management of public resources, the effectiveness of the public service, the rule of law, and accountability. Weak governance institutions and increasing population also keep infrastructure such as roads, railway, and telecommunications from needed maintenance or modernization. These weaknesses deter private investment, higher economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction.

Kenya remains a high priority country for U.S. foreign policy interests. Kenya has consistently supported the United States in its fight against terrorism and transnational threats to U.S. national security. As the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya is the dominant economy in the Greater Horn of Africa. Kenya, as a center for commercial and economic activity in a regional market of nearly 200 million people, has the potential to promote economic growth and stability throughout the region.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

FY 2002 Estimate: \$49.971 million      FY 2003 Request: \$58.827 million

USAID's integrated strategic plan identifies four strategic objectives for which funding is requested: health and family planning, natural resources management, democracy and governance, and economic growth. USAID's program continues and builds upon program successes in crucial areas such as family planning, smallholder agriculture, microenterprise development, democracy and governance, and HIV/AIDS. The population and health program will work to reduce fertility rates and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through sustainable, integrated family planning, health services, child survival interventions, health sector reform, and improved health care financing. USAID's increase in FY 2003 resources will expand the fight against HIV/AIDS. The natural resources management program will work to improve natural resources

management in targeted biodiverse areas by and for stakeholders and will have the added benefit of contributing significantly to the resumption of economic growth since tourism is Kenya's second largest earner of foreign exchange. The democracy and governance program will work to increase the effectiveness of civil society organizations, increase the independence of Kenya's parliament, and promote a more transparent and competitive electoral process. USAID's program to promote increased rural household incomes will focus on improvements to smallholder agriculture and increased micro-enterprise activities in rural areas.

**ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED**

The USAID/Kenya program includes the following activities for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Last Notified</u>	<u>Planned Completion:</u>
615-004	Bomb Response Program	FY02CBJ, p. 244	FY2003

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** With funding from USAID/Washington, the Kenya program has supported malaria research through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In collaboration with USAID/Washington, three U.S. private voluntary organizations are implementing child survival interventions in Kenya. With funding from USAID's Education for Development and Democracy Initiative and from the Leland Initiative, USAID has helped provide scholarships to secondary school girls from poor families, assisted 22 educational institutions, provided internet connectivity to primary and secondary schools and e-mail services to Kenya's parliament. Funding provided jointly by USAID/Kenya and other regional and bilateral missions working in the region has dramatically increased the use of improved technologies resulting in increased milk production per cow, and increased incomes for small dairy farmers.

**OTHER DONORS:** Among the leading bilateral donors to Kenya, the United States ranks as the third largest after Japan and the United Kingdom (UK). The main donors to the democracy and governance sector include the UK, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, the European Union (EU), and Canada. The World Bank, the African Development Bank, Germany, the EU, and Japan support development of non-traditional agricultural exports. USAID is the leading donor in the micro- and small enterprise sector in Kenya. Other donors that support microfinance services (credit and savings) include the UK, the EU, the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). In the natural resources management (NRM) sector, the major donors include the Netherlands, the UK, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Denmark, the EU, the World Bank, the UNDP, and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). USAID is the leading donor to Kenya's population and health sector. Other donors in this sector include the UK, Japan, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), EU, the German Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW), and the World Bank. There is a high degree of coordination among USAID and other donors.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Kenya

**PROGRAM TITLE:** AIDS, Population, and Health (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services, 615-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY02 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$27,763,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY03 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 33,413,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1995

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary of Objectives:** There are three components in USAID AIDS, population, and health program:

- Improved health care financing and health care policies and practices;
- improved HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support;
- improved prevention and health care practices to combat childhood diseases, malaria and tuberculosis; and
- improved family planning and reproductive health services.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* With Child Survival and Health funds (CSH) USAID will continue to socially market condoms with the expectation that sales and use will continue to increase. USAID funds are expanding HIV/AIDS behavior change activities, including radio soap opera and peer education programs, focusing on high-risk groups and youth. Several workplace programs will "graduate" from USAID funding and be taken over by employers. Voluntary counseling and testing sites will expand from 20 to 44 in number. USAID is assisting the Government of Kenya to roll out its voluntary counseling and testing program at the district level and will help disseminate national voluntary counseling and testing guidelines in 10 districts. Care and support programs for people and communities affected by HIV/AIDS will continue: the training of 4,400 caregivers for over 8,000 homecare patients; the starting of expanded financial service associations in high prevalence areas; and the linking of income generating activities with micro-finance in these areas. Technical assistance in logistics management continues to improve the supply chain for condoms and HIV/AIDS test kits. Capacity-building efforts focused on the National AIDS Control Council will help to improve sentinel surveillance. Applied research and policy formulation activities include the launch of a national condom strategy, home-based care guidelines, and research on dual method protection against HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. Finally, USAID provides assistance for vulnerable children, and their siblings and families within the community, in a slum area of Nairobi and in a pilot area in Western Kenya.

USAID is also using CSH funds to improve the management of childhood diseases in a district public health setting, and transferring lessons to a set of hospitals and clinics in 19 districts. The CSH funds also support health sector financing and sustainability, including the upgrading and strengthening of the sector's financial information system and extending it to the district level; and provide technical assistance in the planning for a national medical supplies agency. USAID's social marketing program for insecticide treated bednets and redipping services, in collaboration with British assistance, will expand nationwide throughout Kenya. USAID is expanding the number of tuberculosis diagnostic centers, and will assess the national cost-sharing program.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will expand and strengthen integrated reproductive health services (including family planning) in 48 clinics in 10 districts, through training of providers and upgrading facilities. One health facility in each district will serve as a "Center of Excellence," to extend services to other private and public sector clinics. The program is also increasing demand for family planning and health care through community-level interpersonal communications and national-level mass marketing. USAID is providing assistance to strengthen national-level reproductive-health training and supervision systems, and will train approximately 3,300 medical staff in FY 2002. USAID will also continue to market oral and injectable contraceptives, and increase sales over FY 2001 levels. A new radio broadcast promotion program for family planning will be completed and aired in urban markets. USAID-provided commodities and technical assistance in contraceptive logistics management will assure a continuous supply of family planning commodities to regions and districts. Applied research and policy

formulation activities will continue. FY 2002 results will include a study to better integrate family planning services into voluntary counseling and testing sites.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will continue most of the activities listed above and expects to: train additional health workers and care givers to expand home-based care to 10,000 clients; improve the quality of voluntary counseling and testing services and ensure cost effectiveness; improve planning and budgeting for essential commodity procurement and delivery; develop a viable logistics structure and organization to obtain needed commodities and supplies; help develop a national health insurance program; and promote the health sector reform process.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will use funds to continue to expand family planning social marketing in urban areas, and expand the numbers of clinics strengthened in 10 districts. In addition, funding will be provided for the next Demographic and Health Survey that will be conducted in 2003.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the USAID/Kenya AIDS, population and health program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** Performance measures show that USAID's population and health program continues to achieve results. Under USAID's population program, sales of the socially marketed Trust condom remained high, at 1.2 million condoms per month, while sales of Femiplan injectable and oral contraceptives increased. In the first half of 2001, 19,000 bednets were sold, well above target. Cost-sharing revenue collections continued to surpass targets, growing to \$15 million in 2001. USAID's technical assistance for commodity distribution resulted in about 2 million couple years of protection, and no district-level shortages of major commodities.

Monthly sales of Trust condoms reached 1.2 million. 32 voluntary counseling and testing centers were opened in 2001, and provided services to over 9,000 clients.

Based on the HIV/AIDS strategies of both the Government of Kenya and USAID, geographically focused community prevention programs and innovative community-based care and support programs were further expanded in 2001. Thirty-two voluntary counseling and testing centers were opened in 2001, and provided services to over 9,000 people in six months. Following the training of community health workers and community-based care givers, almost 3,000 HIV-positive people received care in their homes. Given the strengthening of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS activities at both the facility and community levels, USAID expects to see expanded use of family planning, and positive behavior change leading to a slowing of the AIDS epidemic in our geographic focus areas.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Principal prime contractors and grantees include EngenderHealth, John Snow, Inc., PSI, AMREF, Catholic Relief Services, Pathfinder International, Family Health International, Futures Group, and the University of North Carolina. Subcontractors/grantees include the University of Nairobi, PATH, Society for Women and AIDS in Kenya, Kenya AIDS NGO Consortium, Children of God Relief Institute and the Kenya Medical Association.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Kenya

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Natural Resources Management (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Natural Resources Management in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for Stakeholders; 615-005

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,518,000 DA

**PROPOSED BY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 2,980,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** The natural resources management program *intends to minimize the unsustainable use of natural resources outside the protected areas by working with communities to enhance their abilities to manage their resources more sustainably. The program focuses on selected wildlife, forestry, rangelands and marine areas. There are four program components:*

- promotion and implementation of site-specific natural resource management initiatives;
- reduction of the encroachment and subdivision of land;
- better management of protected areas; and
- building and strengthening of environmental advocacy.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will obligate funds to provide technical assistance, organizational development and training to community based organizations, non-governmental organizations and the Government of Kenya. These funds will help support land use changes, increased socio-economic benefits to target communities, strengthened constituency for conservation amongst the Kenyan citizenry and improved policies, legislation and tools for conservation.

Activities to be funded include promotion and adoption of natural resources conservation tools and technologies such as agroforestry, water harvesting, soil fertility, rangeland management and natural resources management planning. Business skills training will be provided and nature-based businesses involving private sector-community partnership business agreements will be supported. USAID will support technical assistance to facilitate human/wildlife conflict management, and wildlife and ecological monitoring. The review of the Wildlife Management Act, the drafting of a coastal resources policy, and dialogue to improve fishing and water management will also be supported by USAID technical assistance.

USAID provides assistance to strengthen environmental advocacy and expand the institutional and technical capacity of community based organizations to undertake effective advocacy. Targeted forestry management activities, including participatory forestry management initiatives, community forestry initiatives, forestry inventory and dryland forestry management will be extended to the landscapes around Mt. Kenya and Arabuko Sokoke forests. Communities in focal areas will receive information and training on the new Kenya Environmental Management and Coordination Act, enacted in January 2000. To enable local communities to take advantage of the provisions that support co-management and general management of forests, the act will be translated into local languages and interpreted.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to expand on environmental advocacy and increase the interaction of civil society and government on issues related to land use and forestry management. Activities will include information exchange forums, public awareness campaigns and provision of environmental information to targeted groups such as parliamentary caucuses and land and environmental working committees/groups. The marine initiative will increase the coverage and scope for the integrated coastal zone management activities. Water harvesting and management initiatives, community initiatives and environmental education for tourists and beach users will be expanded. FY 2003 funding will also be used to support on-going programs in community-based sustainable management of wildlife resources in targeted areas.

**Performance and Results:** The program made significant contributions to changing the attitudes and activities of the targeted communities, resulting in use of land in favor of profitable and sustainable natural resource management. Three community conservation areas have been established. The area under

conservation increased in 2001 by 161,000 hectares to a total of 706,000. Five community/private business agreements were concluded. Management of the Jomo Kenyatta public beach has improved as a result of USAID support to integrated coastal management. The community is undertaking beach cleaning, and providing environmental education to beach visitors. The program provided direct and indirect benefit to 22,000 people, including a substantial number of women, in 2001 as well as financial and technical support to 15 nature-based businesses, 25% of them women managed or owned. Seven of the businesses were jointly funded with the private sector.

In 2001, the area under conservation increased by 161,000 hectares. Last year, 15 businesses were established, 25% of them women managed.

Through USAID support, the information technology capacity of the Kenya Wildlife Service has been enhanced, with the monitoring system in parks and private ranches computerized and six major parks supplied with internet connections. A rhino and wildlife database has been established at the Kenyan Wildlife Service, significantly enhancing its wildlife and ecology monitoring capacity. This state-of-the-art monitoring has resulted in improved management of wildlife in Kenya. On the advocacy front, 27 community-based organizations were provided institutional or technical support, and a community based organization network was initiated. The majority of community based organizations have included wildlife advocacy in their mandates. Progress has also been made in engaging the government and local communities in integrated coastal policy formulation.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Prime grantees are African Wildlife Foundation, PACT, University of Rhode Island, and Kenya Wildlife Service. The sub-grantees are African Conservation Center, Price Waterhouse-Coopers, East Africa Wildlife Society, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development and the Coast Development Authority. Additional partners will be selected to implement the forestry component.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Kenya

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance, 615-006

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,494,000 DA; \$380,000 Prior year DA; \$1,000,000 Prior year ESF

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,000,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's program has three core components:

- increasing civil society organizations' effectiveness in advocating for reforms, monitoring government activities, and preventing and resolving conflicts;
- increasing the independence of select government institutions. Currently, USAID is focusing on one institution - the National Assembly - Kenya's parliament; and
- promoting more transparent and competitive electoral processes.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be used to provide technical support to the Electoral Commission of Kenya for improved electoral administration. Grants will also be awarded to promote a competitive and transparent electoral process including developing a more professional and accessible media. Limited funds may also support the constitutional review process to provide comparative experience and to review the draft report and recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commission of Kenya.

MPs are now amending Government of Kenya bills, including the Finance and Appropriations Bills and other pending legislation.

Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to continue the implementation of the parliamentary strengthening program. The program will help improve parliamentary effectiveness by linking members of parliament (MPs) to experts, who will provide information on key public policy and pending legislation, facilitate contacts between MPs and interest groups, and address the parliament's need for an information management system including the provision of computers and internet access.

Additionally, DA funds will be used to refine USAID's conflict prevention and resolution strategy and award grants to major Kenyan civil society organizations, including religious organizations, working in this area. Institutional and technical capacity building skills will also be provided to civil society organizations as needed.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* A number of recent structural and political reforms have led to greater independence for the Kenyan National Assembly. Members of Parliament (MPs) are now starting to exercise this increased authority. The challenge is to enhance MPs' effectiveness in devising appropriate legislation with input from civil society and diverse interest groups. Consequently, USAID plans to request funding for training members of the new parliament on economic and policy issues affecting the country.

USAID intends to use FY 2003 resources to continue awarding small grants to provide oversight of anti-corruption programs and monitoring human rights violations. As gender is a critical element of the program, resources will be used to support activities that are intended to increase women's participation in politics. Resources for civil society organizations will also continue to promote conflict prevention and resolution.

**Performance and Results:** A substantial increase in the quality and length of parliamentary debate on various government bills was evidenced last year. Members of Parliament proposed several amendments to the finance and appropriations bills for the first time in over 20 years. USAID support for Kenyan civil society organizations also has increased the effectiveness of parliament. These

organizations regularly provide assistance in drafting bills and conducting policy analysis. Civil society organizations have provided technical support to MPs on the budget process thereby building parliaments ability to provide oversight of the executive branch. A gender desk has been established to mainstream gender in policy and decision-making process. In response to a government request, USAID's partners participated in drafting and reviewing proposed human rights legislation. The draft was submitted to the Attorney General's Office and should be finalized and submitted to parliament for passage.

After a prolonged and effective campaign, faith-based NGOs managed to get representatives appointed to the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission. This major achievement will ensure a broader representation of Kenyan views on the Commission. Efforts to promote the use and acceptance of public opinion polling have had significant impact. These polling results are now regularly quoted in all the major print and broadcast media.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID activities are implemented by Kenyan civil society organizations including but not limited to: the Institute Of Economic Affairs, Transparency International/Kenya, the National Council of Churches of Kenya, the Anglican Church of Kenya, the League of Kenyan Women Voters, and the Muslim Civic Education Trust. U.S. organizations include the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the State University of New York, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, whose program utilizes funding from USAID/Washington. Key government institutions include the parliament and the Electoral Commission of Kenya. All of these are prime contractors or grantees.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Kenya

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Increased Rural Household Incomes (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Rural Household Incomes, 615-007

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,335,000 DA; \$1,150,000 Prior year DA; \$500,000 Prior Year DFA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,300,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** This USAID program aims to increase rural household incomes in Kenya from both agriculture and micro-enterprise activities, with the following components:

- increased agricultural productivity of dairy horticulture, maize and other commodities;
- increased agricultural trade of these commodities;
- increased effectiveness of smallholder organizations to provide business services to their members; and
- increased access to business support services for micro and small enterprises.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide technical assistance, training and capacity building to the government of Kenya, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to improve productivity, decrease production costs, enhance soil fertility in agricultural areas, improve crop and animal husbandry practices and inform government decision making on a variety of policy issues constraining agricultural growth in Kenya. These funds will also be used to address policy issues constraining micro and small enterprise development and increase their access to credit and business development services.

USAID provides support for policy research and advocacy on issues regarding agricultural production incentives and consumer prices. USAID also assists in developing maize and horticultural varieties and production systems to meet European Union standards. FY 2002 funds will be used 1) to develop pest-resistant technologies and varieties for arid and semi arid lands areas; 2) to expand artificial insemination and extension services to small dairy farmers; 3) to train small farmers on improved crop and dairy management practices; and 4) to develop capacity for trade negotiations, biotechnology, research and extension for institutions focusing on agricultural production and marketing.

USAID will also assist in creating consumer awareness of prices, new markets, new products, product value enhancement technologies and grades and standards. P.L. 480 food assistance resources will be used to address production and marketing constraints in the arid and semi arid lands areas. USAID assistance will improve the regulatory framework for micro-finance institutions. Funds will be used to introduce new savings and loans products for micro and small enterprises and to strengthen selected institutions to enable them to provide the services on a more sustainable basis.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to expand on-going activities and to start new activities that will contribute to the above outputs. FY 2003 funds also will be used to expand biotechnology and producer-organization activities. USAID assistance will help to rehabilitate biotechnology laboratory centers and assist the country to participate more meaningfully in the various U.S. trade programs and initiatives.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's programs have continued to achieve positive results in 2001 that contributed to increased incomes for rural households. USAID's policy research and dialogue provided critical support to the policy reform process in the agriculture sector. The reform has increased private sector participation, increased market efficiency, and appears to have improved farmer to market price ratios for maize, which have increased from 90% to 93% since 1999.

More income opportunities were created by increased access to business support services to micro and small enterprises. By the end of June 2001, a cumulative total of \$22 million in loans had been provided to 97,000 micro and small business clients and about \$11 million had been mobilized in savings accounts through USAID-supported micro finance institutions. Kenya Women's Finance Trust, a microfinance institution serving only women, had disbursed loans to 38,000 women.

Working with a large number of private stockists through implementing partners, USAID successfully provided agricultural inputs and extension services to rural smallholder farmers. One implementing partner alone stimulated demand for agricultural inputs and sold over \$150,000 worth of inputs, such as improved hybrid seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, and tools, to small-scale farmers who had never bought agricultural inputs before. Another partner assisted smallholder farmers to multiply and sell over 29 tons of improved maize and bean seeds, thereby creating more income opportunities for the farmers.

The Title II program enhanced transition of vulnerable households from relief to development status by increasing household food production and diversifying income sources among targeted communities. When Kenya's northern communities were receiving 100% of food needs from free food aid distributions, 1,528 farmers of the Morulem Irrigation scheme, a USAID supported project of World Vision (WV) in one of the areas hardest hit by the 1999-2001 drought, had surplus in grain storage and received no food aid.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Prime contractors and grantees participating in USAID program implementation are Winrock International, Food for the Hungry, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, CARE/Kenya, Adventist Day Relief Agency, Technoserve, Appropriate Technologies for Enterprise Creation, Heifer Project International, Land 'O' Lakes, the Sustainable Community-Oriented Development Program, Tegemeo Institute, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program Holdings, KREP Bank, Cooperative Bank of Kenya, Kenya Plant Health Inspection Services, Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis and Crop Management Research Training. Subcontractors and minor grantees include: Tuskegee State University, Michigan State University, Iowa State University and American Seed Trade Association, African Breeders Services, Seed Trade Association of Kenya, International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology, and the University of Pennsylvania.

## Kenya

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Kenya is at a crossroads. The upcoming general election in 2002, promising the first new president after more than two decades, offers a real political transition and an opportunity for political and economic transformation. There are presently two broad challenges: Kenya's current political and governance structure in which public office is used for private gain; and Kenya's stagnating economic performance. While the problems facing Kenya reflect in part challenges such as recurring droughts, floods, falling export commodity prices, violent conflict and public security concerns, Kenya's poor performance is also due to a policy environment that is not conducive to rapid and sustained economic growth. The new leadership will have the opportunity to restore public confidence and promote economic growth.

Kenya has considerable resources that could allow it to grow at a significantly greater rate than it has over the last decade. Kenya benefits from a hard working, comparatively well educated population; a dynamic entrepreneurial private sector at the microenterprise to the multinational level; a relatively diversified economy; and basic infrastructure, albeit in need of repair and modernization. Compared to most of Africa, Kenya has relative political stability and its government institutions are growing towards those of a mature and effective democracy.

Over 13% of the adult population are HIV-positive and HIV is estimated to result in a 1.3% reduction in annual economic growth.

However, over the past 40 years, the population of Kenya has nearly quadrupled, from eight million in the early 1960s to about 30 million today, diminishing the impact of a \$10.5 billion gross domestic product (GDP) to a per capita GDP of only \$350. HIV sero-prevalence rose from 4.8% of the adult (ages 15 to 49) population in 1990 to 13.5% in 2000. Following decades of steady decline, mortality of children under age five increased by 25% during the 1990s. Malaria continues to be the infectious disease that kills the most children, but HIV/AIDS is becoming an important factor. Despite the reduction in fertility, and the increase in mortality, the population continues to grow by over 2% annually, well in excess of the economic growth rate and far too fast for the country's natural resource base. Over half of Kenya's population lives below the poverty line. Its economic structure and production practices need to be modernized to improve its competitiveness and meet the demands of its rapidly growing population without straining Kenya's limited arable land and natural resource base. Kenya's economic growth rate declined from 1.4% in 1998 to a negative 0.3% in 2001 mainly due to severe drought, poor infrastructure, and insecurity. Widespread corruption and weak governance institutions undermine management of public resources, the effectiveness of the public service, the rule of law, and accountability. Weak governance institutions and increasing population also keep infrastructure such as roads, railway, and telecommunications from needed maintenance or modernization. These weaknesses deter private investment, higher economic growth, job creation, and poverty reduction.

Kenya remains a high priority country for U.S. foreign policy interests. Kenya has consistently supported the United States in its fight against terrorism and transnational threats to U.S. national security. As the third largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa, Kenya is the dominant economy in the Greater Horn of Africa. Kenya, as a center for commercial and economic activity in a regional market of nearly 200 million people, has the potential to promote economic growth and stability throughout the region.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$49.971 million

*FY 2003 Request:* \$58.827 million

USAID's integrated strategic plan identifies four strategic objectives for which funding is requested: health and family planning, natural resources management, democracy and governance, and economic growth. USAID's program continues and builds upon program successes in crucial areas such as family planning, smallholder agriculture, microenterprise development, democracy and governance, and HIV/AIDS. The population and health program will work to reduce fertility rates and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through sustainable, integrated family planning, health services, child survival interventions, health sector reform, and improved health care financing. USAID's increase in FY 2003 resources will expand the fight against HIV/AIDS. The natural resources management program will work to improve natural resources

management in targeted biodiverse areas by and for stakeholders and will have the added benefit of contributing significantly to the resumption of economic growth since tourism is Kenya's second largest earner of foreign exchange. The democracy and governance program will work to increase the effectiveness of civil society organizations, increase the independence of Kenya's parliament, and promote a more transparent and competitive electoral process. USAID's program to promote increased rural household incomes will focus on improvements to smallholder agriculture and increased micro-enterprise activities in rural areas.

**ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED**

The USAID/Kenya program includes the following activities for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Last Notified</u>	<u>Planned Completion:</u>
615-004	Bomb Response Program	FY02CBJ, p. 244	FY2003

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** With funding from USAID/Washington, the Kenya program has supported malaria research through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In collaboration with USAID/Washington, three U.S. private voluntary organizations are implementing child survival interventions in Kenya. With funding from USAID's Education for Development and Democracy Initiative and from the Leland Initiative, USAID has helped provide scholarships to secondary school girls from poor families, assisted 22 educational institutions, provided internet connectivity to primary and secondary schools and e-mail services to Kenya's parliament. Funding provided jointly by USAID/Kenya and other regional and bilateral missions working in the region has dramatically increased the use of improved technologies resulting in increased milk production per cow, and increased incomes for small dairy farmers.

**OTHER DONORS:** Among the leading bilateral donors to Kenya, the United States ranks as the third largest after Japan and the United Kingdom (UK). The main donors to the democracy and governance sector include the UK, the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, the European Union (EU), and Canada. The World Bank, the African Development Bank, Germany, the EU, and Japan support development of non-traditional agricultural exports. USAID is the leading donor in the micro- and small enterprise sector in Kenya. Other donors that support microfinance services (credit and savings) include the UK, the EU, the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). In the natural resources management (NRM) sector, the major donors include the Netherlands, the UK, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Denmark, the EU, the World Bank, the UNDP, and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). USAID is the leading donor to Kenya's population and health sector. Other donors in this sector include the UK, Japan, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), EU, the German Kreditanstalt fur Wiederaufbau (KfW), and the World Bank. There is a high degree of coordination among USAID and other donors.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Kenya

**PROGRAM TITLE:** AIDS, Population, and Health (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services, 615-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY02 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$27,763,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY03 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 33,413,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1995

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary of Objectives:** There are three components in USAID AIDS, population, and health program:

- Improved health care financing and health care policies and practices;
- improved HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support;
- improved prevention and health care practices to combat childhood diseases, malaria and tuberculosis; and
- improved family planning and reproductive health services.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* With Child Survival and Health funds (CSH) USAID will continue to socially market condoms with the expectation that sales and use will continue to increase. USAID funds are expanding HIV/AIDS behavior change activities, including radio soap opera and peer education programs, focusing on high-risk groups and youth. Several workplace programs will "graduate" from USAID funding and be taken over by employers. Voluntary counseling and testing sites will expand from 20 to 44 in number. USAID is assisting the Government of Kenya to roll out its voluntary counseling and testing program at the district level and will help disseminate national voluntary counseling and testing guidelines in 10 districts. Care and support programs for people and communities affected by HIV/AIDS will continue: the training of 4,400 caregivers for over 8,000 homecare patients; the starting of expanded financial service associations in high prevalence areas; and the linking of income generating activities with micro-finance in these areas. Technical assistance in logistics management continues to improve the supply chain for condoms and HIV/AIDS test kits. Capacity-building efforts focused on the National AIDS Control Council will help to improve sentinel surveillance. Applied research and policy formulation activities include the launch of a national condom strategy, home-based care guidelines, and research on dual method protection against HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancy. Finally, USAID provides assistance for vulnerable children, and their siblings and families within the community, in a slum area of Nairobi and in a pilot area in Western Kenya.

USAID is also using CSH funds to improve the management of childhood diseases in a district public health setting, and transferring lessons to a set of hospitals and clinics in 19 districts. The CSH funds also support health sector financing and sustainability, including the upgrading and strengthening of the sector's financial information system and extending it to the district level; and provide technical assistance in the planning for a national medical supplies agency. USAID's social marketing program for insecticide treated bednets and redipping services, in collaboration with British assistance, will expand nationwide throughout Kenya. USAID is expanding the number of tuberculosis diagnostic centers, and will assess the national cost-sharing program.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will expand and strengthen integrated reproductive health services (including family planning) in 48 clinics in 10 districts, through training of providers and upgrading facilities. One health facility in each district will serve as a "Center of Excellence," to extend services to other private and public sector clinics. The program is also increasing demand for family planning and health care through community-level interpersonal communications and national-level mass marketing. USAID is providing assistance to strengthen national-level reproductive-health training and supervision systems, and will train approximately 3,300 medical staff in FY 2002. USAID will also continue to market oral and injectable contraceptives, and increase sales over FY 2001 levels. A new radio broadcast promotion program for family planning will be completed and aired in urban markets. USAID-provided commodities and technical assistance in contraceptive logistics management will assure a continuous supply of family planning commodities to regions and districts. Applied research and policy

formulation activities will continue. FY 2002 results will include a study to better integrate family planning services into voluntary counseling and testing sites.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will continue most of the activities listed above and expects to: train additional health workers and care givers to expand home-based care to 10,000 clients; improve the quality of voluntary counseling and testing services and ensure cost effectiveness; improve planning and budgeting for essential commodity procurement and delivery; develop a viable logistics structure and organization to obtain needed commodities and supplies; help develop a national health insurance program; and promote the health sector reform process.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will use funds to continue to expand family planning social marketing in urban areas, and expand the numbers of clinics strengthened in 10 districts. In addition, funding will be provided for the next Demographic and Health Survey that will be conducted in 2003.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the USAID/Kenya AIDS, population and health program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** Performance measures show that USAID's population and health program continues to achieve results. Under USAID's population program, sales of the socially marketed Trust condom remained high, at 1.2 million condoms per month, while sales of Femiplan injectable and oral contraceptives increased. In the first half of 2001, 19,000 bednets were sold, well above target. Cost-sharing revenue collections continued to surpass targets, growing to \$15 million in 2001. USAID's technical assistance for commodity distribution resulted in about 2 million couple years of protection, and no district-level shortages of major commodities.

Monthly sales of Trust condoms reached 1.2 million. 32 voluntary counseling and testing centers were opened in 2001, and provided services to over 9,000 clients.

Based on the HIV/AIDS strategies of both the Government of Kenya and USAID, geographically focused community prevention programs and innovative community-based care and support programs were further expanded in 2001. Thirty-two voluntary counseling and testing centers were opened in 2001, and provided services to over 9,000 people in six months. Following the training of community health workers and community-based care givers, almost 3,000 HIV-positive people received care in their homes. Given the strengthening of reproductive health and HIV/AIDS activities at both the facility and community levels, USAID expects to see expanded use of family planning, and positive behavior

change leading to a slowing of the AIDS epidemic in our geographic focus areas.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Principal prime contractors and grantees include EngenderHealth, John Snow, Inc., PSI, AMREF, Catholic Relief Services, Pathfinder International, Family Health International, Futures Group, and the University of North Carolina. Subcontractors/grantees include the University of Nairobi, PATH, Society for Women and AIDS in Kenya, Kenya AIDS NGO Consortium, Children of God Relief Institute and the Kenya Medical Association.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Kenya

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Natural Resources Management (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Natural Resources Management in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for Stakeholders; 615-005

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,518,000 DA

**PROPOSED BY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 2,980,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** The natural resources management program intends to minimize the unsustainable use of natural resources outside the protected areas by working with communities to enhance their abilities to manage their resources more sustainably. The program focuses on selected wildlife, forestry, rangelands and marine areas. There are four program components:

- promotion and implementation of site-specific natural resource management initiatives;
- reduction of the encroachment and subdivision of land;
- better management of protected areas; and
- building and strengthening of environmental advocacy.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will obligate funds to provide technical assistance, organizational development and training to community based organizations, non-governmental organizations and the Government of Kenya. These funds will help support land use changes, increased socio-economic benefits to target communities, strengthened constituency for conservation amongst the Kenyan citizenry and improved policies, legislation and tools for conservation.

Activities to be funded include promotion and adoption of natural resources conservation tools and technologies such as agroforestry, water harvesting, soil fertility, rangeland management and natural resources management planning. Business skills training will be provided and nature-based businesses involving private sector-community partnership business agreements will be supported. USAID will support technical assistance to facilitate human/wildlife conflict management, and wildlife and ecological monitoring. The review of the Wildlife Management Act, the drafting of a coastal resources policy, and dialogue to improve fishing and water management will also be supported by USAID technical assistance.

USAID provides assistance to strengthen environmental advocacy and expand the institutional and technical capacity of community based organizations to undertake effective advocacy. Targeted forestry management activities, including participatory forestry management initiatives, community forestry initiatives, forestry inventory and dryland forestry management will be extended to the landscapes around Mt. Kenya and Arabuko Sokoke forests. Communities in focal areas will receive information and training on the new Kenya Environmental Management and Coordination Act, enacted in January 2000. To enable local communities to take advantage of the provisions that support co-management and general management of forests, the act will be translated into local languages and interpreted.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to expand on environmental advocacy and increase the interaction of civil society and government on issues related to land use and forestry management. Activities will include information exchange forums, public awareness campaigns and provision of environmental information to targeted groups such as parliamentary caucuses and land and environmental working committees/groups. The marine initiative will increase the coverage and scope for the integrated coastal zone management activities. Water harvesting and management initiatives, community initiatives and environmental education for tourists and beach users will be expanded. FY 2003 funding will also be used to support on-going programs in community-based sustainable management of wildlife resources in targeted areas.

**Performance and Results:** The program made significant contributions to changing the attitudes and activities of the targeted communities, resulting in use of land in favor of profitable and sustainable natural resource management. Three community conservation areas have been established. The area under

conservation increased in 2001 by 161,000 hectares to a total of 706,000. Five community/private business agreements were concluded. Management of the Jomo Kenyatta public beach has improved as a result of USAID support to integrated coastal management. The community is undertaking beach cleaning, and providing environmental education to beach visitors. The program provided direct and indirect benefit to 22,000 people, including a substantial number of women, in 2001 as well as financial and technical support to 15 nature-based businesses, 25% of them women managed or owned. Seven of the businesses were jointly funded with the private sector.

In 2001, the area under conservation increased by 161,000 hectares. Last year, 15 businesses were established, 25% of them women managed.

Through USAID support, the information technology capacity of the Kenya Wildlife Service has been enhanced, with the monitoring system in parks and private ranches computerized and six major parks supplied with internet connections. A rhino and wildlife database has been established at the Kenyan Wildlife Service, significantly enhancing its wildlife and ecology monitoring capacity. This state-of-the-art monitoring has resulted in improved management of wildlife in Kenya. On the advocacy front, 27 community-based organizations were provided institutional or technical support, and a community based organization network was initiated. The majority of community based organizations have included wildlife advocacy in their mandates. Progress has also been made in engaging the government and local communities in integrated coastal policy formulation.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Prime grantees are African Wildlife Foundation, PACT, University of Rhode Island, and Kenya Wildlife Service. The sub-grantees are African Conservation Center, Price Waterhouse-Coopers, East Africa Wildlife Society, and Small and Medium Enterprise Development and the Coast Development Authority. Additional partners will be selected to implement the forestry component.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Kenya

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of Governance, 615-006

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,494,000 DA; \$380,000 Prior year DA; \$1,000,000 Prior year ESF

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,000,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's program has three core components:

- increasing civil society organizations' effectiveness in advocating for reforms, monitoring government activities, and preventing and resolving conflicts;
- increasing the independence of select government institutions. Currently, USAID is focusing on one institution - the National Assembly - Kenya's parliament; and
- promoting more transparent and competitive electoral processes.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be used to provide technical support to the Electoral Commission of Kenya for improved electoral administration. Grants will also be awarded to promote a competitive and transparent electoral process including developing a more professional and accessible media. Limited funds may also support the constitutional review process to provide comparative experience and to review the draft report and recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commission of Kenya.

MPs are now amending Government of Kenya bills, including the Finance and Appropriations Bills and other pending legislation.

Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to continue the implementation of the parliamentary strengthening program. The program will help improve parliamentary effectiveness by linking members of parliament (MPs) to experts, who will provide information on key public policy and pending legislation, facilitate contacts between MPs and interest groups, and address the parliament's need for an information management system including the provision of computers and internet access.

Additionally, DA funds will be used to refine USAID's conflict prevention and resolution strategy and award grants to major Kenyan civil society organizations, including religious organizations, working in this area. Institutional and technical capacity building skills will also be provided to civil society organizations as needed.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* A number of recent structural and political reforms have led to greater independence for the Kenyan National Assembly. Members of Parliament (MPs) are now starting to exercise this increased authority. The challenge is to enhance MPs' effectiveness in devising appropriate legislation with input from civil society and diverse interest groups. Consequently, USAID plans to request funding for training members of the new parliament on economic and policy issues affecting the country.

USAID intends to use FY 2003 resources to continue awarding small grants to provide oversight of anti-corruption programs and monitoring human rights violations. As gender is a critical element of the program, resources will be used to support activities that are intended to increase women's participation in politics. Resources for civil society organizations will also continue to promote conflict prevention and resolution.

**Performance and Results:** A substantial increase in the quality and length of parliamentary debate on various government bills was evidenced last year. Members of Parliament proposed several amendments to the finance and appropriations bills for the first time in over 20 years. USAID support for Kenyan civil society organizations also has increased the effectiveness of parliament. These

organizations regularly provide assistance in drafting bills and conducting policy analysis. Civil society organizations have provided technical support to MPs on the budget process thereby building parliaments ability to provide oversight of the executive branch. A gender desk has been established to mainstream gender in policy and decision-making process. In response to a government request, USAID's partners participated in drafting and reviewing proposed human rights legislation. The draft was submitted to the Attorney General's Office and should be finalized and submitted to parliament for passage.

After a prolonged and effective campaign, faith-based NGOs managed to get representatives appointed to the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission. This major achievement will ensure a broader representation of Kenyan views on the Commission. Efforts to promote the use and acceptance of public opinion polling have had significant impact. These polling results are now regularly quoted in all the major print and broadcast media.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID activities are implemented by Kenyan civil society organizations including but not limited to: the Institute Of Economic Affairs, Transparency International/Kenya, the National Council of Churches of Kenya, the Anglican Church of Kenya, the League of Kenyan Women Voters, and the Muslim Civic Education Trust. U.S. organizations include the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the State University of New York, the International Republican Institute, and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, whose program utilizes funding from USAID/Washington. Key government institutions include the parliament and the Electoral Commission of Kenya. All of these are prime contractors or grantees.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Kenya

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Increased Rural Household Incomes (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Rural Household Incomes, 615-007

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,335,000 DA; \$1,150,000 Prior year DA; \$500,000 Prior Year DFA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,300,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** This USAID program aims to increase rural household incomes in Kenya from both agriculture and micro-enterprise activities, with the following components:

- increased agricultural productivity of dairy horticulture, maize and other commodities;
- increased agricultural trade of these commodities;
- increased effectiveness of smallholder organizations to provide business services to their members; and
- increased access to business support services for micro and small enterprises.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide technical assistance, training and capacity building to the government of Kenya, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector to improve productivity, decrease production costs, enhance soil fertility in agricultural areas, improve crop and animal husbandry practices and inform government decision making on a variety of policy issues constraining agricultural growth in Kenya. These funds will also be used to address policy issues constraining micro and small enterprise development and increase their access to credit and business development services.

USAID provides support for policy research and advocacy on issues regarding agricultural production incentives and consumer prices. USAID also assists in developing maize and horticultural varieties and production systems to meet European Union standards. FY 2002 funds will be used 1) to develop pest-resistant technologies and varieties for arid and semi arid lands areas; 2) to expand artificial insemination and extension services to small dairy farmers; 3) to train small farmers on improved crop and dairy management practices; and 4) to develop capacity for trade negotiations, biotechnology, research and extension for institutions focusing on agricultural production and marketing.

USAID will also assist in creating consumer awareness of prices, new markets, new products, product value enhancement technologies and grades and standards. P.L. 480 food assistance resources will be used to address production and marketing constraints in the arid and semi arid lands areas. USAID assistance will improve the regulatory framework for micro-finance institutions. Funds will be used to introduce new savings and loans products for micro and small enterprises and to strengthen selected institutions to enable them to provide the services on a more sustainable basis.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to expand on-going activities and to start new activities that will contribute to the above outputs. FY 2003 funds also will be used to expand biotechnology and producer-organization activities. USAID assistance will help to rehabilitate biotechnology laboratory centers and assist the country to participate more meaningfully in the various U.S. trade programs and initiatives.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's programs have continued to achieve positive results in 2001 that contributed to increased incomes for rural households. USAID's policy research and dialogue provided critical support to the policy reform process in the agriculture sector. The reform has increased private sector participation, increased market efficiency, and appears to have improved farmer to market price ratios for maize, which have increased from 90% to 93% since 1999.

More income opportunities were created by increased access to business support services to micro and small enterprises. By the end of June 2001, a cumulative total of \$22 million in loans had been provided to 97,000 micro and small business clients and about \$11 million had been mobilized in savings accounts through USAID-supported micro finance institutions. Kenya Women's Finance Trust, a microfinance institution serving only women, had disbursed loans to 38,000 women.

Working with a large number of private stockists through implementing partners, USAID successfully provided agricultural inputs and extension services to rural smallholder farmers. One implementing partner alone stimulated demand for agricultural inputs and sold over \$150,000 worth of inputs, such as improved hybrid seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, and tools, to small-scale farmers who had never bought agricultural inputs before. Another partner assisted smallholder farmers to multiply and sell over 29 tons of improved maize and bean seeds, thereby creating more income opportunities for the farmers.

The Title II program enhanced transition of vulnerable households from relief to development status by increasing household food production and diversifying income sources among targeted communities. When Kenya's northern communities were receiving 100% of food needs from free food aid distributions, 1,528 farmers of the Morulem Irrigation scheme, a USAID supported project of World Vision (WV) in one of the areas hardest hit by the 1999-2001 drought, had surplus in grain storage and received no food aid.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Prime contractors and grantees participating in USAID program implementation are Winrock International, Food for the Hungry, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, CARE/Kenya, Adventist Day Relief Agency, Technoserve, Appropriate Technologies for Enterprise Creation, Heifer Project International, Land 'O' Lakes, the Sustainable Community-Oriented Development Program, Tegemeo Institute, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program Holdings, KREP Bank, Cooperative Bank of Kenya, Kenya Plant Health Inspection Services, Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis and Crop Management Research Training. Subcontractors and minor grantees include: Tuskegee State University, Michigan State University, Iowa State University and American Seed Trade Association, African Breeders Services, Seed Trade Association of Kenya, International Center for Insect Physiology and Ecology, and the University of Pennsylvania.

**Kenya**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(In thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	11,370	13,272	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	27,763	0
Development Assistance	21,503	19,927	12,347	46,693
Economic Support Fund	700	2,400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	29,664	48,174	9,861	12,134
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>63,237</b>	<b>83,773</b>	<b>49,971</b>	<b>58,827</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>615-001 Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created</b>				
DA	4,500	0	0	0
ESF	700	0	0	0
<b>615-002 Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resources Management</b>				
DA	10,703	0	0	0
<b>615-003 Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services</b>				
CSD	11,370	13,272	0	0
CSH	0	0	27,763	0
DA	6,300	5,800	0	33,413
<b>615-005 Improved Natural Resources Management in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Stakeholders</b>				
DA	0	3,200	2,518	2,980
<b>615-006 Sustainable Reforms and Accountable Governance Strengthened to Improve the Balance of Power Among the Institutions of</b>				
DA	0	2,330	2,494	3,000
ESF	0	2,400	0	0
<b>615-007 Increased Rural Household Incomes</b>				
DA	0	8,597	7,335	7,300

## Liberia

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Long after presidential elections in 1997 marked the end of its civil war, Liberia continues to face overwhelming challenges. The economy and the Government of Liberia (GOL) are in disarray and basic human needs are being supplied by the donor community. Eighty percent of the country's 2.6 million people live in poverty. Eighty percent are illiterate. Severe

Liberia has not recovered from the Civil War and its aftermath. Much of the economy has been destroyed. Physical, human and social infrastructures have been severely damaged. Many Liberians are still psychologically affected.

unemployment has become the norm. Corruption is widespread. The current government's policies on human rights and fostering regional insecurity have prevented the international community from providing the support that Liberia desperately needs to overcome its serious problems. Fiscally, the government is in a dire financial condition. Liberia's external debt amounts to over \$2.2 billion, more than five times its GDP. Most revenues and expenditures are off-budget. Therefore, the GOL does not have the means to service this debt and provide for the basic human needs of its people.

Given the *current political environment*, and until such time as effective engagement can be resumed with the GOL, USAID will be working with international and local non-governmental organizations and community groups to help provide basic services, while directing its primary effort toward the strengthening of Liberia's civil society to build self-reliance and foster civic education and human rights. In this way, civil society will, hopefully, be positioned to take advantage of a political opening whenever that might occur. USAID will also support national reconciliation between political parties, as well as working with the international donor community in supporting Liberia's presidential and general elections scheduled for 2003.

U.S. assistance has been critical to maintaining internal stability to avoid a return to a destructive and costly humanitarian crisis. USAID programs have provided social services to resettled populations, training for ex-combatants, support for health and educational institutions, and feeding programs for vulnerable groups. The USAID program supports U.S. national interests through promoting good governance, reducing human suffering, and promoting regional stability.

### THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$6.519 million

FY 2003 Request: \$6.227 million

The attached Program Data Sheets cover the three Strategic Objectives (SOs) for which USAID is requesting funds. These three SOs concentrate on increasing civil society's capacity for supporting the restoration of good governance in Liberia while improving food security and access to essential health care services.

In FY 2002, USAID assistance will fund international and national non-government organizations (NGOs) by integrating and supporting maternal, reproductive and child health services, including HIV/AIDS. The USAID/Liberia program will continue to implement activities that improve the food security and health status of the Liberian people. USAID, in cooperation with the international donor community, will provide assistance to prepare for viable 2003 presidential and general elections. USAID activities in FY 2002 are funded with resources from the Development Assistance Account, P.L. 480 Title II, and the Child Survival and Health Fund.

In FY 2003, USAID plans to refocus its agricultural activities on key issues affecting rural economic growth. The program will work within the current political and economic transitional context now facing Liberia, but will attempt to start addressing the long-term developmental issues confronting the nation. If approved, the Rural Economic Growth program will replace the current agricultural program beginning in FY 2004. Health activities will continue, with greater focus on community capacity building. In addition, USAID intends to take the lead in strengthening health sector NGOs enabling them to engage the government in a dialogue on key health sector policy issues affecting the population. USAID will also continue its assistance in civic education and human rights. Activities in FY 2003 will be supported with resources from the Development Assistance fund and P.L. 480 Title II.

**ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:** The USAID program in Liberia under the previous strategy has residual activities that are ongoing and require no new FY 2002 funding.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Last Notified:</u>	<u>Planned Completion:</u>
669-001:	Successful Democratic Transition, Including Free and Fair Elections.	CBJ, FY 2001 pp. 264-269	FY 2001
669-002:	Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program.	CBJ, FY 2001 pp. 268-271	FY 2001

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** The USAID/Liberia mission has been enhanced with funding from the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund. The Leahy War Victims Fund has been used to provide corrective surgical services as well as prostheses and physiotherapy for the disabled. Physiotherapy for children affected by polio and other mobility disorders is also being provided. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund supports activities that promote social and economic reintegration of war-affected youth through their participation in vocational and literacy education, child's rights advocacy, youth networking and HIV/AIDS education and awareness activities at the community level.

The European Union is Liberia's largest donor, followed by the United States, which provides one third of the total assistance to Liberia.

**OTHER DONORS:** The deteriorating political situation coupled with the GOL's involvement in the Sierra Leone conflict has resulted in increasing alienation from the international community. United Nations sanctions against members of the current Government remain in force. This has manifested itself in a significant decrease of donor

engagement in the country. The European Union (EU) remains Liberia's largest donor, followed by the United States. Coordination with the EU has been exceptionally close and can be seen with the geographic coverage of development programs. For the most part, the EU has provided coverage in southern and eastern Liberia, with USAID covering the northern counties (with the exception of Lofa County for security reasons). Taiwan has also provided significant assistance towards the country's reconstruction program. Other major bilateral and multilateral donors include Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Nations. Neither the World Bank nor the International Monetary Fund is active in Liberia. Donor activities include assistance to improve food security, democracy and governance, income generation, and basic health care.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Liberia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) Services (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) Services Through Civil Society, 669-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,000,000 CSH; \$550,000 Prior Year DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,100,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID/Liberia's Primary Health Care Program includes the following major components:

- training of health care professionals and community health workers, including traditional birth attendants, to improve the quality of service delivery;
- facilitating the establishment of Community Health and Development Committees, Women Groups and Youth Clubs, for the prevention and control of prevalent diseases including HIV/AIDS;
- technical assistance in service provision, and the establishment of a system for monitoring and evaluation; and
- provision of primary health care services delivery.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health funding will be used for:

- supplying contraceptive commodities;
- training in family planning and reproductive health; and
- providing technical assistance in service provision, and logistics and management systems.

Mothers and children under five are the key beneficiaries of USAID/Liberia PHC Program.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID's support to maternal and child health services is implemented through international organizations working through local NGOs and community-based organizations. Activities provide service delivery to selected rural communities in seven of Liberia's 15 counties. Children under five years of age and women of reproductive age are the primary targets for the PHC program. A total of 47,000 children under one year of age are targeted for immunization services; 269,000 children under five years of age are targeted for Child Health Services; 249,000 adolescents (13 – 24 years of age) are targeted for STI/HIV/AIDS prevention and control services; and 158,000 pregnant women are targeted for antenatal, post-natal, nutritional education and tetanus immunization services. Training for health care professionals and community health workers will be conducted to improve the quality of service delivery. A series of health education sessions and public awareness campaigns will be conducted to increase service utilization and to empower the community to take the appropriate actions aimed at controlling the transmission of prevalent diseases. Other activities will include the development of standards and guidelines, development of training manuals and the establishment of a system for monitoring and evaluation of health interventions.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID's work in the population sector will focus on training and the provision of family planning and reproductive health services. The program will include the distribution of information on contraceptive methods of family planning, infection prevention, as well as management of sexually transmitted infections. These efforts will strengthen and expand service delivery at health facilities. The focus on training will translate into an improved quality of family planning and reproductive health services delivery. The training will include STI/HIV/AIDS prevention, counseling, informed consent, and competency-based approaches to teaching and facilitative supervision. Approximately 317,000 women of reproductive age have been targeted for Family Planning/Reproductive Health Services.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID/Liberia will expand its current activities and strengthen the community-based component, in addition to beginning to address key health policy issues with the GOL. Assistance will be provided to Community Health Committees, community-based organizations, and local NGOs to

improve their capacity to design, implement, monitor and evaluate health interventions and enter into dialogue with the government.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* FY 2003 Development Assistance funds will expand and strengthen Family Planning/Reproductive Health services in health facilities and strengthen initiatives by local organizations to mobilize the community and increase the numbers of community-based agents who provide information on reproductive health and core family planning services.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Liberia PHC Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID/Liberia's assistance has led to an improved quality of PHC service delivery in the following program areas. A total of 158,538 children under 5 years (58%) received consultations for morbidity with malaria, acute respiratory infection and diarrhea accounting for 67% of the total consultations. The National Immunization Days (NIDS), a result of the third year of Liberia's polio eradication activities, vaccinated far more than the targeted number of children under five. Measles vaccinations were received by a total of 40,646 children under one year of age, the third dose of polio (OPV 3) vaccination was received by a total of 37,927 children under one year of age, and a total of 28,103 children under one year of age received the third dose of diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DPT 3) vaccination, thus yielding a coverage rate of 85% for measles, 80% for OPV 3 and 59% for DPT 3. A total of 50,350 pregnant women received two or more doses of tetanus toxoid vaccination yielding a

Over the past three years, USAID has supported the polio immunization of more than 853,000 children under five (85% of that population received vaccines for measles, while 80% received OPV 3) during the National Immunization Days.

coverage rate of 32% among pregnant women as compared to 25% in 2000. The couple-years-protection for the period under review is 3,266 as opposed to 2,139 in 2000. Prostheses from the Ganta Rehabilitation Workshop were received by a total of 393 lower-limb amputees (316 males, 77 females) while 113 children (61 males, 52 females) from the Benedict Menin Rehabilitation Center

received corrective surgery for polio and other mobility deformities. Training workshops on HIV/AIDS prevention and control were attended by a total of 9,363 youths and community members, and HIV/AIDS Brochures and Bookmarks in easy-to-read English were produced.

Continued progress in these areas will result in slowing the rate of vaccine preventable diseases and HIV infection, improve maternal and child survival in the targeted communities, and promote the socio-economic reintegration of the physically disabled. Health Services in the Health Facilities and initiatives by local organizations will be strengthened to mobilize the community and increase the numbers of community-based agents who provide information on reproductive health and core family planning services.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID's activities are implemented through Africare, International Rescue Committee, Save the Children Fund, World Vision International, United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization. The Breast Feeding Advocacy Group (BAG), the Family Planning Association of Liberia (FPAL) and the Christian Health Association of Liberia (CHAL) are sub-contractors of Africare.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Liberia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Increased Food Security in Targeted Areas (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Food Security in Targeted Areas, 669-004

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,665,000 DA; \$543,311 Prior Year DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,500,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's program to increase food security includes assistance in three main components:

- the multiplication and distribution of improved food and cash crop varieties;
- food post-harvest loss prevention – storage, processing, preservation and marketing;
- assistance in re-stocking of small ruminants.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide assistance to introduce and promote improved low-cost agricultural technologies, including planting materials and cultural practices. Funds are used for: 1) the multiplication and distribution of high-yielding planting materials and ruminants; 2) the establishment of community-based organizations and farmer groups; and, 3) the production of small farm implements.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* The current agricultural portfolio will be restructured to develop a broader program design that will focus on addressing the issues confronting more sustainable private-sector development in rural areas. Possible interventions include: 1) information, training, material assistance to the private sector and farmer groups to foster rural economic growth, with an emphasis on food security; 2) providing improved high-yielding rice seed, cassava clones and other inputs adaptable to local farming environment on a sustainable basis; 3) developing marketing, input supply, post harvest storage and processing through the private sector and farmer and community groups; and 4) addressing key policy constraints limiting the growth of sustainable agriculture and private sector growth. This program will work within the current transitional framework existing in Liberia, but will lay the groundwork for a more sustainable approach to agriculture and rural development.

The P.L. 480 program will continue to complement efforts to improve food security. It is hoped that in 2004 P.L. 480 resources will also be reprogrammed to allow for the development of rural credit and rural infrastructure programs, within the context of the rural economic growth program.

Last year 164 new community groups, with over 22,000 members were organized and provided with improved planting materials.

**Performance and Results:** As a result of USAID activities in Liberia, small-holder farmers are producing food crops for domestic consumption and cash crops for export. This program has resulted in the sustained availability of improved planting materials. Several of the farming communities are already producing small agricultural tools

for their own uses and for sale. Remarkable progress has been made in increasing participation in networking between the principal grantees (referred to as International Non-Governmental Organizations) and the various local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and farming groups. The NGOs have enhanced the management capacity of farming groups, operating in a total of 669 communities in nine of Liberia's 15 counties, benefiting 245,000 beneficiaries. Last year, community groups cultivated a total of 81 hectares of lowland and produced 194,400 metric tons (MT) of paddy rice. At a conservative conversion rate of 65%, this translates into 126,360 MT of clean rice. The adoption of lowland rice culture also leads to a reduction in slash-and-burn activities, which have adverse effects on the ecology. In addition to rice, the project cultivated, as food supplements, roots and tubers (cassava, eddoes (yams) and potatoes) and assorted vegetables at the fringes of lowland rice fields.

The initial results are encouraging and suggest that continued and expanded assistance can be provided, if there is the opportunity for farmers and the private sector to become more self-reliant.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID anticipates the continued involvement of the following partners through 2003: World Vision International and Catholic Relief Services. USAID will select a new implementing partner either through an existing IQC mechanism or through the competitive process.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Liberia

**PROGRAM TITLE AND NUMBER:** Civil Society Role in Democratic Governance Strengthened (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE:** Increased Role of Civil Society in Democratic Governance Strengthened, 669-005

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$560,000 DA; \$752,744 Prior Year DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$600,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's program includes the following components:

- foster political reconciliation;
- support international donor community in efforts to foster free and fair elections; and
- strengthen community organizations to increase civic action and promote democratic governance.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* The presidential and general elections scheduled for 2003 are of critical importance to the future of democracy in Liberia. In 2002, USAID will support a pre-election assessment to be conducted under the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS). The CEPPS Team will assess the current level of preparedness of Liberian political parties, the Liberian government and civil society to conduct credible, participatory and fair elections, in addition to assessing future donor community support to the electoral process. Based on the recommendations, USAID plans to work with the international donor community to strive toward making Liberia's elections "free and fair." Resources will be provided for political party development, the strengthening of the Election Commission, voter education and for election monitoring through civil society organizations. USAID will also support community action groups fostering self-reliance and national reconstruction and organizations supporting civic education, human rights and the rule of law.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will continue to fund voter education and election monitoring through civil society organizations. USAID will also continue and expand programs to strengthen community groups that focus on formal and non-formal education, civic education and human rights.

**Performance and Results:** In the past, activities supported initiatives that promote a greater flow of information on rights and responsibilities and have led to greater citizen engagement in the rule of law. USAID has provided resources that have assisted war-affected communities to rebuild communities and infrastructure critical to starting normal lives. Sixty-five school management committees have been established and schools rehabilitated. These community committees have started non-formal education opportunities for women. USAID is providing on-going assistance to a local non-governmental organization that produces radio programs and live dramas that respond to the day-to-day concerns of Liberians and that support the reconstruction of Liberia across all sectors. This is increasing the awareness by Liberians of their rights, responsibilities and civic duties, how to prevent the transmission of HIV-AIDS, and of issues concerning civic education in Liberia.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Implementing partners include the International Foundation for Election Systems (prime) and Search for Common Ground (sub). Election assistance will be provided through CEPPS, and through contractors that are to be determined. The International Foundation for International Self - Help (IFESH) implements formal and non-formal education programs.

**Liberia**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	2,552	1,850	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	2,000	0
Development Assistance	4,140	5,720	3,225	5,200
PL 480 Title II	3,271	3,062	1,294	1,027
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>9,963</b>	<b>10,632</b>	<b>6,519</b>	<b>6,227</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>669-001 Successful Democratic Transition, Including Free and Fair Elections</b>				
DA	1,000	0	0	0
<b>669-002 Successful Transition From Relief to Recovery through a Community Reintegration Program</b>				
CSD	2,552	0	0	0
DA	3,140	0	0	0
<b>669-003 Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) Services Through Civil Society, 669-003</b>				
CSD	0	1,850	0	0
CSH	0	0	2,000	0
DA	0	850	0	2,100
<b>669-004 Increased Food Security In Targeted Areas, 669-004</b>				
DA	0	3,270	2,665	2,500
<b>669-005 Increased Role of Civil Society in Democratic Governance, 669-005</b>				
DA	0	1,600	560	600

## Madagascar

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Poverty, unproductive agriculture and weak governance continue to threaten Madagascar's unique natural resource base and its biodiversity. The vast majority (70%) of Madagascar's population (growing at over 3% per year) depends on low-productivity, extensive agriculture for its livelihood. Yet, this is the main and most severe source of environmental degradation. Deforestation, bush fires, and extensive cropping of marginal lands result in destruction of ground cover necessary to prevent soil erosion, contributing to an annual loss of significant amounts of topsoil. Degradation threatens not only biological diversity, but also watershed and soil stability vital to the agrarian economy, and carbon storage to mitigate climate change.

Seventy-one percent of Madagascar's people were living in poverty in 2000. Poverty in Madagascar is more widespread in rural areas; 75% of the rural population lives below the poverty line, compared to 50% in urban areas. Forty-nine percent of Malagasy people are illiterate. Infant mortality (under age 1) has improved slightly to 88 deaths per 1,000 and maternal mortality is stable at 488 deaths per 100,000. This situation is mainly due to low economic growth and a rapidly increasing population against the backdrop of the country's 20 years of failed socialist economic and regulatory policies that discouraged private sector investment and growth.

The national presidential election held on December 16, 2001 marks an important step on the country's continuing path towards democratic development, following on late 2000 elections of provincial councils. This recent movement toward greater decentralization provides an opening to bring development activities closer to local populations and to adjust inputs to local needs and circumstances.

U.S. foreign assistance to Madagascar is motivated by three primary interests: Madagascar's natural resources – notably its unique biodiversity, which is of immeasurable global importance; the country's growing importance as a commercial partner, as demonstrated by its exceptional response to the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); and the deep poverty of its people, exacerbated by their vulnerability to recurrent natural disasters, continued food insecurity, and discontinuity in government management of social sector priorities. Complementary interests include the nascent HIV/AIDS epidemic, which further threatens improved economic well being, and the evolution of the country's transition to democracy.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:*      \$27.247 million                      *FY 2003 Request:*      \$28.260 million

The Program Data Sheets provided cover the three objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. FY 2002 is the final year of funding for USAID/Madagascar's FY 1998-2003 strategy. A new strategy will be approved in FY 2002 with funding beginning in FY 2003. The new program is expected to focus on: environment; agriculture and trade development; health, population and nutrition; and democratic governance. Requested P.L. 480 food aid resources are critical to assuring that USAID's assistance reaches vulnerable populations.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** USAID continues to play a catalytic role in bringing the benefits of the Internet to Madagascar using past investments from Leland Initiative and additional resources from the Africa Regional Education for Democracy and Development Initiative. USAID helped to extend the capacity of the Internet gateway in the capital as well as to install a high-speed Internet Point of Presence in four of Madagascar's most important secondary cities over the last two years. Establishment of a local Cisco Networking Academy, a campus computer network and Internet connectivity to Malagasy civil society and other partner organizations will be completed in early 2002. In collaboration with the Africa Regional Office of the Global Technology Network, a local branch for Madagascar was established, with 110 local firms expressing interest in the Global Technology Network program. One firm has concluded a contract with a U.S. company and seven Malagasy firms are actively involved in negotiations. With USAID/Washington funding, awareness workshops on regional and multilateral trading systems and the development of a strategic plan for the Madagascar-U.S. Business Council are underway. USAID/Washington funds also are supporting partial privatization and financial service improvements at

the National Savings Bank. USAID will continue to implement cyclone rehabilitation and disaster preparedness activities, for which \$20 million in International Disaster Assistance funds was received in FYs 2000 and 2001.

**OTHER DONORS:** In rank order the World Bank, France, the United States, the European Union, and Japan are the key donors. Transportation and communications, health and education, environment, and agriculture remain the priority investment areas for donor support. Donor coordination is well established on disaster relief, HIV/AIDS prevention, structural reform, natural resource management, rural development and food security, improved governance and transparency, and strengthening civil society. USAID has also established fruitful partnerships with other donors, private businesses and foundations. In the past year, alone, USAID has leveraged resources from the Packard Foundation, CISCO Networking Academies, Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization (GAVI), Conservation International, and Catholic Relief Services.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Madagascar

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy, Governance and Economic Growth (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Environment for Private Initiative, 687-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,240,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$785,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve the environment for private initiative includes:

- technical assistance to reform the country's major commercial codes and disseminate laws;
- training and small grants to strengthen Malagasy efforts to combat corruption;
- creation of the first arbitration and mediation center for businesses;
- technical assistance to the Malagasy National Savings Bank to expand access to financial services for the poor and finalize the privatization process;
- technical assistance for business and government to promote Madagascar's integration into the world trade and investment arenas;
- training and technical assistance to strengthen Malagasy capacity to undertake economic analysis for informed policy decision-making;
- technical assistance to civil society organizations to create a more transparent and inclusive economic policy decision-making process with government partners;
- technical assistance for development and dissemination of civic education messages; and
- extension of high-speed Internet connection to the rural provinces.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to strengthen civil society organizations and establish greater public dialogue between civil society and policy-makers. USAID technical support, grants and training will continue to: 1) strengthen government's ability to produce sound economic and poverty analysis for policy-making, and 2) ensure that civil society has access to this information and the skills to advocate for a greater voice in economic policy decisions.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* In FY 2003, under a new integrated strategic plan, USAID proposes a new democracy and governance program. This new strategic objective will work to strengthen the country's democratic transition by focusing on three principal areas: 1) enhancing and strengthening civil society representation and its ability to advocate, 2) increasing information flows to civil society, as well as between civil society and government, and 3) supporting good governance and decentralization. A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2003 once the strategy is approved.

**Performance and Results:** In 2001, Madagascar experienced an overall GDP growth rate of 6.7%. Private investment increased, from 8.3% of GDP in 2000 to 9.2% in 2001. USAID programs will continue to have an impact on Madagascar's positive economic growth rate.

USAID support has helped to strengthen the capacity of the National Savings Bank to serve its large and growing client and deposit base. This bank now has over 620,000 clients (48% women), representing 6% of the adult population of Madagascar. This past year, USAID assistance led to National Savings Bank's first-ever external audit, and to the promulgation of a new law enabling the bank to move forward in the privatization process.

Large gains also have been made in strengthening dialogue between civil society and government, and are expected to continue. The compilation of the country's *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper* – the document required for debt-relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative – has been an excellent example of this progress. USAID-financed partners, including the Government of Madagascar (GOM), produced valuable information to help inform civil society and decision-makers about the issues

to be addressed in the document. Support to regional and national workshops, as well as a coordinating committee, helped ensure that the voices of approximately 500 civil society organizations were heard by the GOM during critical junctures of the paper's development. This strategy paper will act as the GOM's blueprint for the country's future development.

USAID has provided critical support to the observation of provincial and presidential elections by Malagasy civil society organizations. This support has strengthened the national capacity to conduct election monitoring, and informed USAID's assessment of the critical need for civic education and voter registration to further strengthen democratic processes and institutions. USAID-supported election observation activities were crucial for leveraging other donor funding, and have helped focus donor and GOM attention on Madagascar's democratic development.

USAID support, through Education for Development and Democracy Initiative funding, in collaboration with the national telecommunications office and private sector partners, established the infrastructure required for direct Internet access to two additional provincial capitals. In addition to a basic network for the University of Fianarantsoa's library and research laboratory, the municipal information center will be equipped with computers, Internet access, and training to enhance communication among civil society partners.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Jureco (a local law firm) (sub), Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (prime), Cornell University (prime), Chemonics International (prime), Transparency International (prime), Nathan-MSI Group (prime), U.S. Embassy Public Affairs Section (prime), General Services Administration (prime).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Madagascar

**PROGRAM TITLE:** AIDS, Family Health, and Food Security (Pillars: Global Health; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Smaller, Healthier Families, 687-002

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$8,975,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 7,743,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds and P.L. 480 food aid monetization resources help to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children age five and under; prevent sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS through activities with high-risk populations, improve food security and mitigate natural disasters. CSH funds also support the increased use of modern contraceptives and improve the quality of family planning services. Specific activities include:

- technical assistance to the national immunization program, for polio eradication and Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization (GAVI) start up;
- mass media campaigns on key health messages;
- technical assistance to the child to child school health program;
- training farmers in methods for increased crop production;
- technical assistance to communities in disaster preparedness, mitigation and response.
- development of behavior change communication approaches and materials for child health, nutrition, and prevention of AIDS;
- social marketing of bednets, and safe water products; and
- training health workers in key child health and nutrition interventions; Family Planning/Reproductive Health resources will fund the following activities:
  - development of behavior change communication approaches and materials for reproductive health, and prevention of sexually transmitted infections;
  - social marketing of condoms; and
  - training health workers in key reproductive health interventions.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities: FY 2002 Program:** USAID will continue to implement an integrated approach to reproductive and child health through selected district health offices, NGOs, social marketing of health products, community action committees, the child to child school health program, and support to the central Ministries of Health and Education. USAID will provide financial support to and coordinate the 2002 Demographic and Health Survey. Technical support will be provided to the national immunization program including the start up of the GAVI Hepatitis B campaign, polio surveillance, and cold chain logistics.

Prevention of AIDS and sexually transmitted infections is a high priority. USAID will provide staff support to the Government of Madagascar multi-sectoral AIDS prevention office and finance operations research on testing and counseling, behavior change communication, and social marketing strategies for increasing the sales of condoms and sexually-transmitted disease test kits. Retail sales outlets for condoms will be expanded nationally.

Food assisted child survival programs and nutrition education – for improved maternal health, child feeding practices, and improved micro-nutrient status – will be expanded through non-governmental organizations and community groups. Monetization of P.L. 480 food aid will continue to support child survival work with farmers' groups to improve farming methods and crop yields. A program will be launched for the marketing of bednets for malaria prevention.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will continue to be a major provider of modern contraceptives to the country and will provide technical support to improve the quality of family

planning services through health worker training, youth awareness campaigns, and contraceptive logistics through a national purchasing agent.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID is currently developing a new integrated strategic plan for 2003 – 2008 that proposes a new streamlined health, population, and nutrition approach. This new approach will build on the achievements of the past 10 years, while addressing key current health needs in HIV/AIDS, child and maternal health, infectious disease prevention, especially malaria, and food security and nutrition. Primary importance will be placed on prevention and management of HIV/AIDS, and the strengthening of pharmaceutical logistics, including essential drugs and the vaccination cold chain. Selected service delivery level interventions in child and maternal health, and infectious disease prevention, including private sector participation and social marketing, will be expanded. Disaster preparedness and mitigation, food security, and gender equity concerns will be integrated throughout the portfolio. Substantial participant training will support all programmatic and technical areas. Community and NGO capacity to deliver high quality services will be strengthened. A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2003 once the strategy is approved.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* As stated above, USAID is currently developing a new strategy for 2003 - 2008. This strategy will address key health needs involving family planning and reproductive health, including sexually transmitted infections, and the strengthening of contraceptive commodity logistics.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from this program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** USAID assistance in child health, family planning, HIV/AIDS, food security, and disaster response and preparedness continue to be successful. USAID has contributed to a major turn around in the National Immunization Program. Children receiving Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT3) immunizations increased nationally from 48% in 1997 to 55% in 2000. In USAID focus areas, 2001 data show DPT3 rates at 94%; exclusive breastfeeding increased from 24% to 83% in target groups. Household food security interventions resulted in an increase in rice production from 70-300% with modern farming methods in targeted areas.

USAID family planning services and HIV/AIDS prevention efforts have also continued to meet performance targets. Condom sales through social marketing increased from 1.1 million in 1996 to over 6.0 million in 2001. The contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased nationally from 5% in 1992 to 12% in 2000. In USAID focus areas, 2001 data show a range of CPR from 15-23%. The number of sites where couples have access to reproductive health and family planning services grew nationally from under 150 in 1992 to over 1,145 in 2000.

This Strategic Objective is on track to meet health, family planning, HIV/AIDS, food security, and disaster response and preparedness targets. By the end of FY 2003, USAID expects to achieve a national rate of DPT3 immunization of 62%, over 7.5 million annual condom sales, CPR of 15% nationally, and 1,300 family planning sites.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** John Snow International (prime), Peace Corps (prime), CARE International (prime), Catholic Relief Services (prime), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (prime), 15 local non-governmental organizations (sub), Linkages (prime), Micronutrient Operational Strategies and Technologies (prime), the Futures Group (sub), the U.S. Bureau of the Census (prime), MACRO International (prime), the Population Reference Bureau (prime), Population Services International (prime), the Academy for Educational Development (sub), the Environmental Health II Project (prime), and Family Health International (prime).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID Mission:** Madagascar

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Biodiversity Conservation and Development (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones, 687-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES:** \$8,000,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES:** \$9,000,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** USAID will continue to support conservation and sustainable development in one of the highest biodiversity priority countries in the world. Technical assistance supports:

- improved management of the national protected area system;
- improved sustainable forest management;
- assistance to local farmers to improve agriculture production and marketing, to reduce pressures on forest resources and to increase rural incomes;
- enhanced environmental policy implementation and strengthen institutions; and
- mobilizing multiple actors to improve natural resource governance.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will continue its emphasis on biodiversity conservation and development activities focused on selected ecological regions. USAID will work with the Government of Madagascar (GOM), private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local communities and other donors in providing technical services and training to improve management of critical biodiversity habitats; reduce human pressures on biodiversity; and create economic and social incentives for local biodiversity conservation. USAID will continue to improve the incorporation of environmental concerns into national, regional, and local planning, policy, regulation, and decision-making to assure ecologically appropriate development and the effective application of environmental impact assessment and increase sustainable funding for biodiversity conservation.

As the program moves towards a new integrated strategic plan for 2003-2008, increasing emphasis will be placed on working with people closest to the natural resource base and moving resource allocation decisions closer to them. Directing resources to the community level will contribute to increases in rural incomes, decreases in illegal exploitation of natural resources and destructive slash and burn agricultural techniques, and improve protection of critical biodiversity habitats by deepening and strengthening the role of multiple actors as advocates for improved environmental management.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID is developing a new integrated strategic plan for 2003 – 2008 with a new environment/rural development strategic objective that will retain an eco-regional approach to conserving and managing Madagascar's unique biodiversity while promoting environmentally sensitive economic growth to alleviate rural poverty. Technical assistance and training will be provided to scale up approaches to conservation and accelerate impacts from the first two phases of the 15-year National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). Around core protection areas, selected for their critical biodiversity, sustainable use zones will be privately, publicly, or locally managed. Within these multiple use zones, improved management will lead to gains in the value of production and create off-farm employment opportunities with linkages to domestic and international markets. Public-private partnerships will be promoted to stem environmental degradation and increase rural Malagasy household revenue.

A complementary agricultural and trade strategic objective is proposed to focus on agricultural investments that rely on markets, incentives, and innovation while employing more environmentally sustainable practices. This will support production of existing and new primary and processed agricultural goods for domestic and international markets. Rural economic growth and agricultural productivity constraints will be addressed along the entire commodity chain: farm productivity, market organization,

agribusiness competitiveness, international trade performance, and national policy. Producer organization-agribusiness partnership development will be key to allow rural farmers to participate more effectively in increasing economic prosperity in Madagascar while conserving biodiversity. A new strategy is being developed, and new notifications will be provided for FY 2003 once the strategy is approved.

**Performance and Results:** USAID's support resulted in the development of tools and approaches for sustainable environment management, including environmentally friendly technologies for rural production, hillside and watershed stabilization, and planning procedures. An internationally respected national park system now protects 8% of Madagascar's territory (up from 4.7% in 1989), including 15 out of 16 critical biodiversity habitats, while stimulating economic growth through ecotourism. The implementation of the new national protected area law will allow 100% coverage of critical habitats in protected areas. Forest resources in eight classified forests, covering 200,000 hectares, are now managed sustainably by local communities. In response to the Highly Indebted Poor Countries conditions for debt relief, the Government of Madagascar established regional forest observatories to monitor forest exploitation and improve forest sector management, transparency, and governance.

From 1993 – 2001, the rate of forest loss was 2.6% and 3.5% in USAID zones, compared to 6.7% loss in comparable non-intervention zones.

USAID has helped establish 400 farmers associations, with over 14,000 farmers, around critical biodiversity habitats, meeting the target set for the year 2001. These farmers' associations employ environmentally sustainable agricultural techniques and agree to stop destructive slash and burn forms of farming. For the third year, the number of projects undertaking and formally reviewing Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) has met or exceeded projections, indicating an increased capacity within the government to review EIAs and greater private sector commitment to environment.

14,000 farmers abandoned slash and burn farming and now employ environmentally sustainable agricultural techniques in biologically important areas.

Under the cyclone assistance program, 10 cyclone-damaged dams and irrigation systems, six granaries, one bridge, one ferry and one causeway were rehabilitated using International Disaster Assistance funding resources. Of 383 kilometers (km) provincial and farm-to-market roads identified for rehabilitation, 156 km have been completed, 143 km are in process, and contract negotiations are in process for the rest. Furthermore, 3,467 hectares (ha) of land was returned to productivity; 7,668 farm families are now guaranteed two rice harvests per year with average yields of 3.43 tons per hectare, almost double the national average. USAID also supplied assistance for rail rehabilitation activities immediately following the cyclones, ensuring that critical farm to market transportation was available.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (prime), World Wide Fund for Nature (sub), Conservation International (sub), Chemonics (prime), International Resources Group (prime), Peace Corps (prime), and United States Geological Survey (prime).

**Madagascar**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(In thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	4,050	4,185	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	8,975	0
Development Assistance	12,916	15,183	9,240	17,528
Economic Support Fund	132	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	7,102	5,011	9,032	10,732
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>24,200</b>	<b>24,379</b>	<b>27,247</b>	<b>28,260</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>687-001 Improved environment for private initiative</b>				
DA	1,866	1,763	1,240	785
ESF	132	0	0	0
<b>687-002 Smaller, healthier families</b>				
CSD	4,050	4,185	0	0
CSH	0	0	8,975	0
DA	3,600	4,237	0	7,743
<b>687-003 Biologically diverse ecosystems conserved in priority conservation zones</b>				
DA	7,450	9,183	8,000	9,000

## Malawi

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** The United States' national interests in Malawi are the promotion of development through market-based economic growth and support for democratic governance. In 1994, Malawi underwent a peaceful political transition from decades of one-party autocracy to a multi-party democracy. Accompanying this political transformation were fundamental economic liberalization and political reforms. Further economic reforms and democratic institutional development are necessary to ensure the continued consolidation of a free market democracy in Malawi, a U.S. ally and supporter of U.S. interests in regional development and political issues.

Life expectancy is under 40 years and falling because of HIV/AIDS. 50% of the population is malnourished. Infant mortality is 104 per 1,000; HIV/AIDS affects 16% of the adult population; and GDP per capita is less than \$180.

Malawi's political and economic development is impeded because it is a landlocked, single cash crop agricultural economy with concentrated ownership of assets, limited foreign and domestic investment, and a high population growth and density. A legacy of authoritarian abuses has left a heritage of cultural tolerance to political terror within civil society, effectively curbing the expression of democratic freedoms. Life expectancy in Malawi is under 40 years. Infant mortality is 104 per 1,000 and malnutrition afflicts 50% of the population. Only half of the population has

access to safe drinking water and 16% of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS. The World Bank estimated that Malawi is one of the poorest countries in the world with a per capita gross domestic product in 2000 of \$180.

Malawi's economic growth potential is constrained by limited human capacity. The country's basic education system is weak; schools are overcrowded; teachers are not adequately trained; and teaching materials are inadequate.

External debt in December 2001 was \$2.5 billion, owed primarily to multilateral institutions, with debt servicing absorbing more than a quarter of the Government of Malawi's (GOM's) revenue. Malawi is not indebted to the United States directly. In December 2000, Malawi was approved for debt relief under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country initiative; this is expected to reduce Malawi's average annual debt service by about \$50 million over the next five years.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$32.742 million      *FY 2003 Request:* \$37.167 million

FY 2002 funds will be used to promote economic growth, democracy and governance, health, family planning, health and nutrition, and basic education. The FY 2003 USAID program aims to increase economic productivity by addressing critical needs in health and education. At the same time, USAID seeks to create income and employment opportunities for the average Malawian so that USAID's short-term investments in the social sectors of democracy, health, and education can be sustained over the long term. Food security and economic growth will be fostered through agricultural reform and modern farming practices that can translate into increased agricultural productivity, efficiency, and global market access, which in turn create off-farm employment opportunities. USAID programs promote citizens' understanding of their rights and responsibilities to increase participation in democratic decision-making.

A community-level social mobilization campaign supported by USAID has resulted in a marked increase in female enrollment at the primary level and a dramatic increase in the number of girls entering secondary school. FY 2003 funds will address the quality of education, which declined as a result of the policy decision to promote universal enrollment. Activities will improve teachers' professional skills; develop the schools' abilities to respond to the needs of the student population; and ensure the successful implementation and monitoring of critical reform policies.

All FY 2002 and FY 2003 funds will support ongoing programs as described in the following Program Data Sheets.

**ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:**

The USAID program in Malawi includes the following objectives for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Notified</u>	<u>Completion:</u>
612-001	Increased Agricultural Incomes	FY02 CBJ, p. 313	FY 2003
612-002	Natural Resource Management	FY02 CBJ, p. 317	FY 2003
612-003	Improved Health including Child Health	FY02 CBJ, p. 321	FY 2002
612-004	Quality Basic Education	FY02 CBJ, p. 326	FY 2002
612-005	Democratic Participation	FY02 CBJ, p. 330	FY 2002

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** In addition to the resources requested in the Program Data Sheets, USAID has an ongoing P.L. 480 Title II Food for Development program. This activity is integrated into the Mission's economic growth and health, population and nutrition programs. In addition, the Mission continues to work closely with the centrally managed Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) to assist Malawi in its food monitoring situation, and the Leland Initiative, which has opened up the Internet to commercial interests and lowered cost to Malawian consumers. The Mission also works closely with the Africa Bureau in the development of Malawi's private sector and trade capacity. Specifically, African Trade and Investment Project (ATRIP) funding has permitted the development of Malawian business interests in support of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) and direct foreign investment, while the Equity and Growth through Economic Research (EAGER) Project has enabled the mission to identify constraints or barriers to private sector expansion.

**OTHER DONORS:** Overall development assistance to Malawi totals about \$400 million per year, excluding debt relief. The United Kingdom is by far the largest bilateral donor and works in many sectors, including budget support. The scale of the USAID program ranks in the second tier of bilateral donors, which includes Canada, Norway, Japan, Germany and Denmark. Germany focuses on health, education, and democracy and governance; Norway is addressing HIV/AIDS, health, agriculture, and natural resources; Japan works in agriculture and infrastructure while Denmark concentrates on democracy and governance, education, agriculture, and natural resource management. The Canadian program focuses on health, HIV/AIDS and education. In conjunction with the United Kingdom and Denmark, USAID is assisting the Malawian National Assembly to improve the interaction between civil society and government. Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Malawi

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Sustainable Economic Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes, 612-006

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,273,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$8,589,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001      **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

**Summary:** USAID's economic growth program increases rural incomes by:

- increasing smallholder agricultural productivity through the promotion of higher-value crops;
- enhancing market access through strengthened farmer associations;
- providing technical assistance and training to build private sector capacity to exploit market opportunities;
- improving access to financial services by encouraging the development of sustainable financial institutions; and
- realizing increased incomes from improved natural resource management through training and organizational assistance to communities.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide technical assistance to introduce modern agricultural practices and community-wide crop planning to small farmers. This will lead to an increase in agricultural productivity and enhance market access through farmers' cooperatives. New activities will help Malawi seize trade and growth opportunities for agri-businesses created by the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) by eliminating private sector growth bottlenecks in key sectors such as food processing, textiles and forestry products. USAID will promote the development of agricultural markets and provide support to the Government of Malawi's public enterprise reform program to encourage the privatization of parastatals. USAID is supporting the expansion of small-scale lending operations to under-served rural areas.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will continue current successful activities, begin activities to spur the growth of private sector enterprises, and help communities realize income gains from better natural resource management. Technical assistance will help the communities to develop management plans for strategic communal resources and facilities. Advisers and trainers will work with a cross-sectoral group within the community to create broadly-supported management plans for natural resource allocation. USAID will continue technical assistance and training for Malawi's national smallholder farmer association, and the development of the dairy industry. FY 2003 efforts will include development of a commodity exchange to expand access to reliable markets for Malawi's 1.6 million farm families.

**Performance and Results:** Malawi has made great strides toward market and trade liberalization, but many ordinary Malawians have not realized the benefits of these changes. The USAID program is helping small farmers take advantage of new opportunities arising from market liberalization. The current program will help increase the incomes of Malawi's smallholder farmers by 25%. In 2001, USAID programs significantly increased the incomes of over 85,000 farm families by providing access to markets. Working through farmer associations, sales of higher-value crops grew significantly. The export value of chili peppers increased by 65%, while cotton sales grew through a joint venture with Cargill, the U.S. agribusiness firm. Support to small-scale dairy farmers has led to the widespread adoption of improved dairy management techniques and better genetic stock. These changes have helped increase milk yields by 47% for over 4,000 participating farmers. Their milk yields are now more than double the national average and as a result, the number of milk producers associations grew to 39, surpassing the original target of 30 associations. Finally, because of Malawi's participation in AGOA, its apparel exports to the U.S. are expected to increase dramatically, leading to an expected 4,500 new jobs by the end of March 2002.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID's key partners include the Malawian National Smallholder Farmers Association (NASFAM), Agricultural Cooperative Development International, Volunteers for Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI-VOCA), Land O'Lakes, Washington State University, CARE, Emmanuel International, and Development Alternatives, Inc.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Malawi

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law, 612-007

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$755,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$808,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

**Summary:** The USAID democracy and governance program in Malawi comprises:

- technical assistance to the National Assembly through a U.S. private voluntary organization;
- small grants to local democracy and governance non-governmental organizations (NGOs); and
- a reform program for the administrative and management systems of the courts.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will promote increased participation by Malawian civil society in the political and social life of the country. This activity will provide a broad training program to strengthen the capacity of the National Assembly to respond to its constituents. USAID will provide training to officials in the High Court of Malawi to increase the overall efficiency of the court system.

USAID is focusing on four activities to support Malawian civil society. First, USAID is involved in the training and deployment of paralegals to assist rural Malawians in understanding and utilizing their legal and constitutional rights. Second, USAID has developed a simplified version of the constitution in the indigenous languages of Malawi and is distributing it via printed and electronic media. Third, USAID funds the development and broadcast of a weekly drama series on the national public radio that highlights the importance of constitutional rights and responsibilities in daily life for the average Malawian. Fourth, USAID support is improving the performance of government watchdog institutions by strengthening their grassroots links to Malawian citizens. In this way the government watchdogs are in touch with the community and understand the issues of the people they are trying to assist.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 funds to continue supporting local groups in the planned two-year programs outlined above.

**Performance and Results:** USAID has helped Malawi establish fundamental democratic institutions through activities such as voter registration, election administration and non-governmental organization development. The results of this initial phase were significant, with an estimated 97% of the registered voters voting in what were described by local and international observers as "free and substantially fair" elections in 1999. The current program emphasizes the consolidation and sustainability of democracy and sound public management to foster economic development. Results in the past year suggest that the USAID investment is contributing to the consolidation of democracy in Malawi. Specifically:

- The National Assembly committee structure developed with USAID advice has improved the quality of the legislative process and strengthened dialogue between policy-makers and civil society;
- Five public debates broadcast on national radio allowed citizens to broaden their understanding of, and air their views on, the budget process, corruption and planned amendments to the constitution; and
- Sixty members of civil society, journalists and members of parliament were trained in basic economics which improved the quality of debate on the budget and on Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan processes.

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**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID activities will be implemented by the National Democratic Institute, with additional funding from the British and Danish Governments; by local NGOs; and by key Malawian institutions including the National Assembly and the judiciary.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Malawi

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Health, Population and Nutrition (HPN) (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health, 612-008

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$15,315,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$17,080,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001      **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

**Summary:** The activities in this program are aimed at improving quality, coverage, management and efficiency of health service delivery in Malawi. USAID will strengthen the partnerships established between non-governmental agencies and district health offices, national programs and community-based activities. Resources for the HPN program will fund:

- expansion of voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS;
- mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on vulnerable children and orphans;
- expansion of home based care of HIV/AIDS patients;
- drug programs to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV;
- training health workers in new approaches such as integrated management of childhood illness;
- social marketing of condoms;
- capacity building for indigenous agencies;
- technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Population to introduce critical health reform and decentralization activities; and
- expansion of social marketing of insecticide treated nets, net retreatment kits and oral rehydration salts nationwide.

Family planning/Reproductive Health resources will fund:

- contraceptive commodities;
- technical assistance for logistics management of contraceptives; and
- training in delivery of comprehensive and quality reproductive health services.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program:** The child survival program will continue to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health and Population at the central and district levels to develop and implement workplans for essential health services, decentralization, hospital autonomy and quality assurance. District workplans and budgets for the district-private voluntary organization (PVO) partnerships supported by USAID have already been developed. To further reduce childhood mortality, vaccination coverage and early diagnosis of critical childhood diseases will be scaled up through the integrated management of childhood illnesses approach. Efforts will focus on increasing coverage of essential health services at the community and village levels.

The HIV/AIDS program will support wide expansion of voluntary counseling and testing services (VCT), orphan and vulnerable children activities, drugs for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, and home-based care. USAID investment plays a critical role in the creation and development of national VCT services through support to implementing agencies and the National AIDS Commission. The program will provide technical assistance to indigenous agencies to help them improve policy development and implementation, service provision, quality improvement, monitoring and evaluation.

**FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:** This component will support training, service provision, supervision, logistics and management systems for reproductive health. Training will emphasize infection prevention, counseling and informed consent, competency-based approaches to teaching and supervision. Provision of quality long-term and permanent family planning services will be expanded. The contraceptive logistics management and information system will be upgraded to include HIV diagnostic kits and drugs for sexually transmitted infections. Support to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is

required to mobilize villagers and increase the number of family planning distribution agents to provide information on reproductive health and family planning services.

*Planned FY 2003 HPN Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 funds to continue implementation of the five-year strategy begun in FY 2001. As part of this, USAID anticipates an expansion of the Voluntary Counseling and Testing program and a broadening of assistance to HIV/AIDS orphans.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will use FY 2003 resources to assist in implementation of the National Human Resource Plan and to facilitate the decentralization of health care delivery.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Malawi Health Population and Nutrition Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** Maternal and child health services continue to improve in both quantity and quality. All 24 Ministry of Health and Population hospitals and nine private hospitals now offer a full range of family planning services. Malawi now has the capacity to train service providers in quality long term and permanent contraception.

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate increased from 14% in 1996 to 26% in 2000.

The National AIDS Commission has completed a behavior change intervention strategy with technical assistance provided by USAID. The number of voluntary counseling and testing clients has significantly exceeded the target of 35,000 for CY 2001. Although there has been an increase in public

sector distribution of condoms, sales for socially-marketed condoms have also exceeded the 6,000,000 target for 2001.

In-country training was conducted for 174 Ministry of Health and Population staff in planning, program implementation, research methodology, computer skills, financial management and integrated management of childhood illness. Social marketing of insecticide treated nets has increased from 131,881 in 2000 to 172,852 in 2001.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID's activities are implemented through the Ministry of Health and Population; PVOs including Save the Children/U.S., Save the Children/U.K., International Eye Foundation, Umoyo Networks, Project Hope, Africare, and Population Services International. Cooperating agencies include EngenderHealth, Family Health International, Johns Hopkins Program for International Reproductive Health, and the University Research Corporation Center for Human Services; U.S. firms include The Futures Group, Macro International, Academy for Educational Development, Research Triangle Institute, John Snow International, and Abt Associates; and U.S. government partners include the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Malawi

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Basic Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, 612-009

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 5,000,000 DA; \$300,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$4,400,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2001

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

**Summary:** The USAID basic education program in Malawi is focused upon improving the quality and efficiency of Malawi's education system. To achieve this goal, the program includes activities that address:

- improving teacher professional skills through training;
- developing a national teacher education strategy;
- establishing effective schools in target districts;
- researching learning gains;
- implementing a social mobilization campaign on education quality;
- monitoring the performance of the Government of Malawi's (GOM) Education Policy Reform program; and
- developing a strategy to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS within the educational sector.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID resources will increase both the demand for quality education and the capacity of the education system to meet that demand. USAID will finance a campaign to mobilize communities and schools to raise issues regarding educational quality. Such campaigns have proven very effective within Malawi as a means of fostering dialogue within and among the communities. The result is that communities become empowered and accept the responsibility for influencing, implementing and achieving educational quality. Once communities have begun to articulate their desires, they keep stakeholders and policy makers informed of current developments, and begin to hold school and Ministry officials accountable for improving educational quality.

USAID will fund four coordinated programs to increase the capacity of the education system in Malawi. The first is to support training for Malawian graduate students to become the next generation's leaders in basic education. Second, USAID will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Education Science and Technology to develop a National Teacher Education Strategy to replace the current unstructured teacher training modes. Third, USAID will conduct research on learning gains in target districts. Finally, USAID will provide technical support to the Ministry of Education for policy reform and the development of a national strategy on HIV/AIDS in education.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will expand this objective in two ways. USAID will increase support to both trained and untrained teachers in target districts. It will also expand in-service teacher training for primary grades 1-4 using an integrated curriculum in target districts. Training on school management will be extended to Malawian school board committees.

USAID will establish a second program that provides basic degree requirements for primary school teacher trainers - a Bachelor of Education degree with a specialty in primary school methods.

**Performance and Results:** Important outcomes of this program will be an increase in literacy and numeracy for boys and girls; a steady increase in the number of teachers with degrees in primary education methods at primary teacher training colleges; an increase in the number of schools in the target districts with functional school committees; reformed policies in the education sector and mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on the sector.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Key partners include the Malawi Institute of Education and the Creative Center for Community Mobilization; private voluntary organizations such as Save the Children/U.S., and American Institutes for Research; local firms; and the Ministries of Education, Science and Technology and Gender, Youth and Community Services.

**Malawi**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	11,856	14,862	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	15,615	0
Development Assistance	19,048	13,150	13,028	30,877
PL 480 Title II	4,003	1,754	4,099	6,290
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>34,907</b>	<b>29,766</b>	<b>32,742</b>	<b>37,167</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>612-001 Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis</b>				
DA	8,379	0	0	0
<b>612-002 Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation and Management of Renewable Natural Resources</b>				
DA	6,387	3,500	0	0
<b>612-003 Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission, Including Improved Child Health</b>				
CSD	8,300	0	0	0
DA	2,800	0	0	0
<b>612-004 Increased Access to, and Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls</b>				
CSD	3,556	0	0	0
<b>612-005 Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened</b>				
DA	1,482	0	0	0
<b>612-006 Sustainable Increases in Rural Incomes</b>				
DA	0	6,170	7,273	8,589
<b>612-007 Increased Civic Involvement in the Rule of Law</b>				
DA	0	1,200	755	808
<b>612-008 Behaviors Adopted that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS and Improve Child Health</b>				
CSD	0	10,651	0	0
CSH	0	0	15,315	0
DA	0	2,280	0	17,080
<b>612-009 Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education</b>				
CSD	0	4,211	0	0
CSH	0	0	300	0
DA	0	0	5,000	4,400

## Mali

- Mali ranks 153rd out of 162 countries on the United Nations Human Development Index.
- Infant mortality is 123 per 1,000.
- 66% of Mali's population is under 26 years old.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** A landlocked Sahelian country with a per capita income of \$250 and a population of 10.5 million, Mali has an agriculturally based economy in which cotton, livestock and cereals predominate. Mali's high level of poverty makes it one of the most compelling cases for development assistance. Mali's development challenges include:

- a rapidly growing population with a fertility rate of 6.7;
- an adult population with 75% illiteracy;
- a low level of agricultural production with limited infrastructure;
- a fragile natural resource environment with a high vulnerability to unreliable rainfall;
- community organizations with limited ability to serve as partners in a decentralized government system;
- a population with 72.8% below the poverty line;
- the fourth highest rate of infant mortality in the world; and
- the thirteenth highest maternal mortality rate in the world.

Notwithstanding its economic problems, Mali has made remarkable progress in liberalizing its economy and has laid the foundation for a vibrant system of decentralized democratic governance. Mali has set an example within West Africa for political and economic liberalization, which is essential for increased U.S. trade and investment. Mali is a force for stability in the region and has been forthright in its support of the United States.

During his May 2001 visit to Mali, Secretary of State Colin Powell said that Mali is an example to the world on how to peacefully transition from a dictatorship to a free and democratic government. Mali has been commended by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund for economic reform, currently illustrated by the government's participatory development of the Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan. Mali has made exceptional progress in market liberalization, having lifted controls on all consumer pricing, including for food and fuel. Decentralized decision-making and effective civic action are progressing steadily, with community-level governing councils operating nationwide.

### **THE USAID PROGRAM:**

*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$32.756 million

*FY 2003 Request:* \$32.961 million

The Program Data Sheets describe the specific activities to be funded by USAID in FY 2002 and FY 2003. USAID assistance to Mali is concentrated in five strategic areas:

- increasing access to improved health care and basic education;
- increasing economic opportunities and income (largely through agriculture);
- strengthening civil society, community organizations and local government;
- improving access to and use of development information (using Internet and rural radio); and
- enhancing regional stability in northern Mali.

These areas address the priorities of the United States while matching Mali's development concerns. USAID/Mali's strategy supports the Malian government's goal of poverty reduction through private sector-led growth and increased access to health services and educational opportunity. USAID/Mali's strategy is based on a diversified economy offering broad participation by all of Mali's citizens, in order to generate larger amounts of investment, higher incomes and improved living standards.

USAID/Mali plans to use a portion of the FY 2002 funds to implement ongoing programs in health, basic education, economic growth, agriculture, environment, democratic governance, development in the North and information and communication technologies under Mali's Country Strategic Plan FY 1996 to FY 2003. USAID is currently designing a new Country Strategic Plan FY 2003 to FY 2012 that builds upon successes achieved. USAID expects to review Mali's new strategic plan in mid-2002. When approved,

USAID/Mali plans to use the balance of FY 2002 funds, in addition to FY 2003 funding, for new programs in health, basic education, economic growth, agriculture, environment, democratic governance, and information technology, under the new Mali Country Strategic Plan that will be implemented from FY 2003 to FY 2012.

USAID continues to be a leader in donor coordination and aid reform in Mali, with active participation in the formulation of Mali's Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan and collaborative efforts at programming assistance to priority sectors, principally in the areas of health, family planning, basic education, decentralization, trade, and agriculture.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** Mali actively participates in the Leland Initiative, the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, the Micro-enterprise Initiative, the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Debt Reduction Initiative, the Internet for Economic Development Initiative, and the Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program. Mali is a partner in the new Cutting Hunger in Africa Initiative and Malian President Konare serves on its Board of Directors. Food For Peace P.L. 480 resources are monetized in other countries to generate local currency that is used for development activities in Mali and neighboring countries under a regional food security program.

Donors provided about \$300 million to support Mali's development in 2000.

**OTHER DONORS:** The United States is a major donor, ranking third and providing roughly 12% of Mali's total bilateral and multilateral donor assistance in 2000. In order of importance, the other major donors include: the World Bank, European Union, France, International Monetary Fund, Japan, United Nations agencies, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, Norway, Switzerland, and Belgium. Coordination with other donors is implemented largely through the aid reform initiative of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Youth (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth  
688-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,700,000 DA; \$5,800,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** -0-

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** The Youth program will improve the basic education and life skills of youth younger than 16 years, as well as improve the health of Malians of all ages, with an emphasis on those 25 years and younger. Better-educated and healthier youth are more productive citizens, and can contribute to a more stable, progressive Mali. The program will address the following priorities:

- improving teacher training, learning materials, and assessment of student achievement;
- playing a leading role in curricula development;
- mobilizing community groups to create new schools in under-served areas;
- training community leaders to manage their schools more effectively;
- preventing an HIV/AIDS epidemic in Mali;
- ensuring the availability of quality child health services and products; and
- alleviating priority child health problems.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health program activities will include:

- increasing contraceptive supplies and their usage;
- ensuring the availability of quality reproductive health services and products;
- establishing standard procedures for reproductive health; and
- improving the Malian government's management of a contraceptives program.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to support U.S. private voluntary organizations that promote community based establishment and maintenance of basic health centers and primary schools. USAID's partners will strengthen the capacity of communities to manage these health centers and schools through on-going training and supervision activities. USAID supports activities that increase access to and promote quality social services, as well as strengthen the institutional capacity to upgrade provision of quality services. USAID supports interventions that expand and improve the training of health staff; establish standard procedures for child survival interventions; decrease malnutrition in children through policy reform programs; and improve the Malian government's supervision of basic education and delivery of health services. USAID supports integration of life skills development into school curricula; development of school health education programs; development of community schools; construction of additional classrooms; and improvement of the Malian government's management of essential school supplies and its contraceptives program. The program benefits over six million people.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will focus on family planning/reproductive health activities that expand and improve the training of family planning and reproductive health staff, as well as enhance standardization of procedures for family planning and reproductive health. USAID will encourage more active political commitment from leaders of the Malian government for family planning and contraceptive security. The program will use a multi-sectoral approach to respond to the impact of HIV/AIDS. The program will support activities that expand product availability, including strengthening the management capacity of community distribution authorities, and clarifying the role of the private sector.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will not use FY 2003 funds for this program because interventions will be funded under a new country strategic plan that will be implemented from FY 2003 to FY 2012.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Mali Youth Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

- Access to child survival services in USAID activity areas increased to more than 20% in 2000.
- USAID's school construction exceeds 1,600 primary schools, increasing enrollment by 133,000 children.
- Primary school national enrollment (58%) gained 2.2% in 2000.

**Performance and Results:** Important outcomes of this program are on track. Most targets are being met and some are being exceeded. The program is focused on two major results:

- better educated children, with emphases on increasing girls' education and life skills relevant to Mali's market economy; and
- healthier children and parents capable of making informed decisions about child survival and reproductive health.

Examples of health and education impact include:

- A USAID development partner achieved more than a 200% increase in modern contraceptive use (6,156 up to 20,546 Couple Years of Protection) from 1998 to 2000. The positive impact was enhanced by the use of well-known and respected community health workers who initiated the community based development activities, as well as encouragement of close collaboration between peer educators and community health workers;
- In the Kolondieba Region, vaccination coverage of children 12 to 23 months old went from 4.8% vaccination coverage in late 1999 to 50% coverage in late 2000. Extensive awareness raising sessions and increased coordination with public health service staff contributed to this achievement;
- In the Sikasso Region, the Garalo area has had consistently low vaccination coverage. Vaccination coverage of birth to 23 months old children reached 93% after just one year of community mobilization effort by one of USAID's partners.
- Children in the second and fifth grades of selected community schools performed better in mathematics and French than their counterparts in public schools because those communities invested more of their time and resources to monitor their students work, including student results being a condition for renewal of a teacher's contract.

This program expects to achieve the following results by the end of 2002:

- an increase in the access to child survival services to 22%;
- an increase in the access to family planning services to 50%;
- an increase in primary school enrollment rates to 62% overall and 49% for girls; and
- an increase in the contraceptive prevalence among women of reproductive age to 9.5%.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID's development partners include Africare, CARE, Centers for Disease Control, Center for Development and Population Activities, Cooperative League of the USA, John Snow Incorporated, Save the Children USA, World Education, and Population Services International. USAID works closely with the World Bank, Canada, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the Netherlands. Other donors that support education and health and activities include Japan, the European Union, Germany, France, and Switzerland.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Sustainable Economic Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Value-Added of Specific Economic Sectors to National Income, 688-002

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,319,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** -0-

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1998

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** The Sustainable Economic Growth (SEG) program will increase the value-added or profits of specific economic activities in the cereals, livestock and non-traditional agricultural subsectors by:

- increasing access to financial services;
- boosting Mali's competitiveness in producing, processing and marketing cereals, livestock, and non-traditional products;
- improving private sector marketing policy;
- stimulating better use of technology and natural resource management practices; and
- increasing access to both technical and market information.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* Mali is a targeted country for the Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program, promoting economic policy reforms. The second West Africa Market Outlook Conference was held in Mali, with participants representing all countries in the region. The new market information system is fully operational at both the national and local levels, ensuring better agricultural marketing information over a larger network of markets.

USAID will continue to help several individual micro-finance institutions, as well as the Professional Association of Micro-finance Institutions, in strategic planning, business plan development, designing and installing management information systems, and accounting and financial management training. To enhance agribusiness, a Development Credit Authority (DCA) loan guarantee program provides financing for agribusiness investments. The DCA program is addressing the lack of available investment financing in the agribusiness sector. USAID's participation in the multi-donor Cereals Marketing Restructuring Program enhances production and marketing policy dialogue at the Malian Government's highest levels. USAID supports improvement of livestock sector policies, specifically for improving Mali's competitiveness in exports to coastal countries, as well as enhancement of policies that increase private sector involvement in the development of Mali.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will not use FY 2003 resources to fund this program because interventions will be funded under a new country strategic plan that will be implemented from FY 2003 to FY 2012.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Annual rice production growth continues to exceed 4%.</li><li>• Micro-credit program savings increased 15% to \$1.1 million last year.</li></ul> |
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**Performance and Results:** SEG activities continue to meet or exceed overall performance targets for this reporting period. Stimulated since the early 1990s by USAID initiated support, Mali's land tenure reform and liberalization of rice milling and marketing have promoted increased private sector investment in irrigation. Since 1996, 5,000 hectares of irrigated land have been developed through private investment in response to new land tenure policies. In the 50 years before the reform, only 60,000 hectares overall had been developed for irrigation. Due to these reforms, farmers have more incentive to maintain and manage their irrigation structures, and are no longer forced to sell their paddy to state-owned mills at imposed prices.

USAID's support to the West African Regional Market Outlook Program has led to the establishment of the West African Traders' Network. Major cereals and livestock traders use the network to gain access to food needs assessments, updates on commodities market information and updates on commodity

contracts. Over the past three years, the network has facilitated regional trade of over 50,000 metric tons of cereals, and enhanced livestock trade, including the initiation of the export of 500 head of Malian cattle to Guinea.

Additional results include:

- The livestock sector continues to grow with livestock exports increasing 100% over the 1999 target of 279,000 head.
- For the third consecutive year, Mali's 750,000 metric tons rice harvest reached a new record high, even overcoming below normal rainfall in Mali and the Sahel last year.
- A USAID partner introduced simple concrete sluices and barrages for water flow control in a rice-growing zone. Farmers who used these structures to control water access last year lost only a small part of their rice crop to flood damage, while neighboring farmers lost up to 90% of their rice production from uncontrolled flooding.
- Over 12,000 ceramic-lined stoves were sold in 2000, saving 30% of the charcoal normally used, while reducing household costs by \$62 per stove per year. Women retained two-thirds of these savings and used it mostly for better food preparation. The reduced charcoal needs saved 1,800 hectares of forest. The reduction in carbon dioxide emissions due to the use of these stoves in 2000 was 16,000 metric tons.
- By FY 2001, over 31,500 farmers will be participating in natural resource management activities.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID's development partners include: CARE, Chemonics, Cooperative League of the USA, Enterprise Works, Michigan State University, Save the Children USA, and World Education. 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 the Republic of Mali, several donors jointly manage the cereals marketing reform project, in which USAID is an active player.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democratic Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Community Organizations in Target Communes are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance, 688-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,300,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** -0-

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1998

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** The Democratic Governance (DG) program assists community organizations to become effective development partners in targeted local government entities, called "communes." Effective democratic governance also aims at strengthening community organizations' capacity to influence public decision-makers in the planning of development activities. USAID's support is focused on two major areas of intervention:

- helping targeted community organizations to engage in democratic governance and civic action, primarily at local levels; and
- establishing an enabling environment that empowers community organizations, non-governmental organizations, and federations to carry out civic actions and to actively participate in determining public decisions.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to continue strengthening the capacity of community organizations to contribute effectively to local development. USAID will support training of newly elected communal leaders in financial management and transparency rules. USAID will encourage local leaders to upgrade their capacity to effectively mobilize resources to meet the needs of their constituents. USAID will strengthen the capacity of the newly formed Association of Municipalities of Mali (AMM) to represent the interests of communes vis-à-vis central government. USAID will also initiate a pilot activity to strengthen women's participation in decision-making at the local level.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will not use FY 2003 resources to fund this program because interventions will be funded under the new Mali Country Strategic Plan.

**Performance and Results:** Overall, the democratic governance activities met planned performance levels in 2000. The performance target that 45% of the target community organizations would be engaged in democratic self-governance and civic action at the local level was achieved, with participating women's groups exceeding that target by an additional 35%. Although the activity planned to have 40% of all target community organizations practicing sound management within their organizations by the end of 2000, overall achievement missed the target, but women's community organizations exceeded it (42%). By the end of 2000, 89% of all targeted community organizations were pursuing resolution of issues based on an action plan supported by their members, while women's organizations reached an 84% achievement rate. The target was 50%.

To ensure the sustainability of the decentralization process, USAID supported an advocacy campaign conducted by a U.S. private voluntary organization, including a grant program involving support to local non-government organizations. Launched in 2000, the advocacy campaign stimulated widespread participation by representatives from all sectors of civil society, central government and communal government. USAID's support helped to upgrade the capacity of community organizations and federations to identify, to analyze, and to address constraints in existing laws, regulations and policies affecting their efficient operation and smooth functioning. The grant program has encouraged community organizations to collaborate together more effectively and to establish results oriented federations linking mutual interest groups, with non-government organizations serving as intermediaries.

Additional results include:

- A USAID partner conducted a series of democratic governance training activities that led to mobilization of community resources to build three new classrooms in Sougougou. Another USAID partner encouraged establishment of parent-teacher associations linked to the community schools; in several cases, additional teachers were recruited and their salaries funded by a parent teacher association. Several associations also mobilized resources to construct additional classrooms for their schools.
- USAID supported workshops held in four sites to address how to reduce collection of illicit charges imposed by police and customs officials on livestock exports. As a result, the Malian government agreed to act to eliminate these illicit charges. In addition, livestock exporters agreed to build livestock markets at specific border sites to facilitate livestock exports.
- A USAID partner conducted advocacy training with agricultural groups that resulted in their collection of \$2.9 million from the Malian government as compensation for crop flood damage in 2000. As a result, a catastrophic crop insurance program has been created at the "Office de la Haute Vallee du Niger" to provide coverage for crop damage in selected agricultural zones of the upper Niger River basin.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID's development partners include: CARE, Cooperative League of the USA, Save the Children USA, and World Education. Other donors and international financial institutions actively involved in democratic governance activities include the United Nations Development Program, France, Germany, the European Union, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Canada and the World Bank.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Information and Communication (Pillars: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance; Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Global Health)

**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Access to and Facilitated Use of Information, 688-004

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$450,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** -0-

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1998

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** The Information and Communication program improves access to, and facilitates the use of, development information through the Internet and private community radio stations. The program expands dissemination of existing information by:

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

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to provide continued assistance for strengthening rural radio and for Internet access expansion. Training in use of community radio broadcasting as a development tool will continue, as will the capacity strengthening efforts for support organizations. The University of Mali will have been connected to the Internet and training of teachers and students started.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will not use FY 2003 resources to fund this program because interventions will be funded under the new Mali Country Strategic Plan.

- FM rural radio stations increase 10% in 2000.
- 105 parliamentarians have e-mail accounts.
- Mali's National Assembly has its own website.

**Performance and Results:** Significant progress was made last year in integrating the Internet in Mali's economic and educational sectors. The University of Mali, which has ten physically separate institutions, received a high-speed, wireless modem system that connects each institution to each other and to the national Internet gateway. The number of private sector Internet service providers increased from five to eight.

Eight new local institutions were connected to the Internet. By the end of 2003, USAID expects that there will be at least six new Internet service providers, over 4,000 Internet accounts, and full Internet access in at least 15 secondary cities in Mali. Further, at least 10 local non-governmental organizations and associations will have on-site Internet access.

The first partnership between a U.S. private sector firm and the University of Mali became a reality. With USAID encouragement, Cisco Systems established a regional training academy, housed at the University of Mali, offering courses in computer networking. Cyber cafés continued to multiply. The Malian Government established a new, high-level directorate within the Prime Minister's office devoted to the promotion of information technologies. Customs duties on computer equipment were reduced from 67% to 12%. The Mali Chapter of the Internet Society (ISOC Mali) took on a more important role in setting policy, guiding the evolution of the Internet in Mali, and training. The information and communications team provided Internet training for government officials (180 including ministers, mayors and regional governors), primary and secondary school students (350 of which half were girls), and other prospective users (600 including over 250 women).

Another noteworthy accomplishment is the connection of Mali's National Assembly to the Internet, with support from USAID. Mali's parliamentarians now have access to the vast resources of the Internet, including website development and access, e-mail communication, list servers, etc, thereby linking the National Assembly to the global information infrastructure. Today, 105 parliamentarians have e-mail

accounts and the National Assembly's website disseminates information to anyone who has Internet access.

Concerning community radio, 13 new stations joined the 119 private FM radio stations currently broadcasting (with a total of 148 broadcasting licenses granted to date). The percentage of Mali's population that has access to one or more community radio stations increased to 77% (compared to 64% in 1998). USAID also equipped the association of private radio stations in Mali (URTEL) with studio equipment for producing radio programs, and provided equipment for radio program production for Peace Corps volunteers. USAID also funded specialized training in radio production and communication techniques for Peace Corps volunteers and non-governmental organization participants, education radio programmers, and health radio programmers. A special radio campaign on Mali's new education reform program was designed, and 684 radio programs were disseminated over 38 radio stations.

USAID conducted a survey of the listening zones around 22 rural radio stations that confirmed the positive results from using rural radio to disseminate information about HIV/AIDS. The survey results indicated that 96% of the listening population in these 22 listening zones received information on HIV/AIDS from the radio programs. Likewise, 47% listened, then discussed HIV/AIDS with their peers and family members, as a result of the radio broadcasts.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or agencies:** USAID's development partners include eight private Internet service providers and several local private voluntary organizations, as well as Pathfinder Foundation (a new U.S. private voluntary organization), the Mali Chapter of the Internet Society, and the Federation of Private Radio Stations. To expand Internet services, USAID is collaborating with Canada and other donors, whose efforts focus on financing telecommunications infrastructure to enhance availability nationwide. Several donors joined USAID to create a donor coordination committee focused on achievement of community radio results and better coordination of services upgrading to avoid duplication of efforts.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Development in the North (Pillars: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance; Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Global Health)

**Special OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Development in the North, 688-005

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,181,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** -0-

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1998

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

**Summary:** The *Development in the North* program supports the people of the three northern regions of Mali in acquiring the capacity and confidence to maintain stability through broad-based and sustainable local development. The program 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 the availability and access to basic social services.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to expand management training of community organizations, associations, government officials and elected representatives; to improve small irrigation, livestock, micro-finance, and environmental protection; and to increase development of community schools, community health centers, and potable water resources for humans and livestock. USAID will continue to help civil society organizations to become effective partners with central and local government in development planning and decision-making. To assure parity with southern Mali, the program will enhance economic activities and income generation, as well as support expansion of basic social services in the North. *New initiatives will not be undertaken.*

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will not use FY 2003 resources to fund this program because interventions will be funded under the new Mali Country Strategic Plan.

**Performance and Results:** The overall performance of the *Development in the North* program was satisfactory in 2001. The total area of land developed for cereal and forestry production (1,291 hectares) is almost double the 2000 target (682 hectares). Savings generated exceeded the 2000 target by 100% and loans by 300%. A cumulative total of 66 water points were constructed/renovated by USAID-funded private voluntary organizations compared to 73 planned. Cumulatively, 547 income-generating activities were created, drawing upon financial support and technical assistance from USAID's partners, compared to 222 planned. Additionally, USAID's partners supported the creation of 26 community schools, increasing enrollment by 2,471 students.

Additional results include:

- Since a USAID partner assisted the nomadic Djebock community with the installation of a solar powered water supply system, quality of life has improved greatly. Children are sick less often from diarrhea due to their improved access to clean water. To generate funds to maintain the system, potable water is sold at reasonable prices to meet the community's water needs. Women's associations are engaged in gardening and overall economic activities have increased. Thirty-two new shops have opened, stimulating the local market while offering new employment opportunities.

- A USAID partner stimulated micro-finance in the region of Timbuktu, creating 285 new income-generating activities during 2000 alone. Village credit committees are in charge of the micro-finance program serving 3,000 clients in 23 villages. Their loan repayment rate is 90%.

Although no case of armed rebellion was reported during 2001, the number of incidents of banditry is high and conflicts between rival communities are frequent. The increase in reported hijackings of four-wheel drive vehicles is a special security concern.

By the end of FY 2003, it is expected that a total of 100 community organizations will have effective partnerships with local government in conducting civic actions and that 838 income-generating activities will have been initiated. In addition, 49 primary schools will have been created, leading to enrollment of approximately 4,500 students. Construction or renovation of 128 additional water points will also have addressed the need for increased access to potable water.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Locally elected bodies and the Malian ministries of health, basic education, and agriculture are participants in this program. Collaboration and close coordination with other donors, especially the World Food Program, the United Nations Development Program, United Nations Children's Fund, and bilateral organizations active in the North, are already underway. USAID's development partners include Action Against Hunger, Africare, CARE, Medical Care Development International, and World Vision.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Reproductive and Child Health (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Reproductive and Child Health, 688-XX6

**STATUS:** Starting

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 7,521,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$11,421,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2002

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

**Summary:** The Reproductive and Child Health program will increase the use of selected health services nationwide. Building on the achievements of previous activities, the new program will support efforts to:

- stabilize the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Mali;
- alleviate priority child health problems; and
- ensure the availability of quality child health services and products.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health funds will be used to:

- increase contraceptive use;
- ensure the availability of quality reproductive health services and products; and
- consolidate USAID investment in family planning into a Mali-owned long-term strategy for contraceptive security.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 resources to provide initial funding for child survival activities that will start under the new country strategic plan. Target population groups will be identified by the nature of the problems being addressed. For reproductive health, this includes sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS interventions that will specifically target high-risk groups, and adolescents within the general population. Child survival activities will strengthen skills of individuals and the capacity of delivery systems responsible for ensuring appropriate childcare.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will identify target populations for assistance, including sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, and family planning interventions that will specifically target high-risk groups, and adolescents within the general population. The program will support activities that expand family planning services and product availability, including strengthening the management capacity of community distribution authorities and clarifying the role of the private sector.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID will use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to support a reproductive and child health program. Priority reproductive health activities will include HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning interventions. Priority child survival activities will include malaria prevention, immunizations, nutrition status improvement, and safe motherhood and prenatal care. USAID's support in areas of USAID's comparative advantage will correspond with the priorities of the Ministry of Health, as embodied in Mali's 10-year health program. USAID's interventions will address policy dialogue, strengthen service provision, and promote greater use of services.

The program will encourage policies that expand service availability. Private sector and civil society organization roles in and contributions to health care service provision and training will be better defined. The program will support policy dialogue, including development and use of advocacy materials, and dissemination of the results of relevant studies and analyses.

Community-based outreach activities in family planning will be expanded to include availability of child survival products such as prenatal vitamins and iron, chloroquine and oral rehydration salts; and services such as information, education, and referrals. Community nutrition programs will also be established. USAID will strengthen the essential drug provision program, including the contraceptives logistics system. USAID will work to establish a supportive supervision system that addresses established norms and procedures (in reproductive and child health, in family planning methods, sexually-transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, childcare, and nutrition) for client reception, diagnosis, treatment and referral.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Basic Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Expanded and Improved Basic Education, 688-XX7

**STATUS:** Starting

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,469,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$6,050,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2002

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

**Summary:** The Basic Education program will improve the quality of and expand access to basic education nationwide, including the three northern regions. Building on the achievements of previous activities, the program will address primary education priorities, including:

- improving teacher training, learning materials, and assessment of student achievement;
- playing a leading role in curricula development;
- mobilizing community groups to create new schools in under-served areas; and
- training community leaders to manage their schools more effectively.

Donors in the education sector, including the World Bank, have joined with the Ministry of Education to support the various components of Mali's 10-year education plan. Through leveraging of World Bank loan funds to address infrastructure needs, USAID will be able to devote proportionately more funding to community capacity building for managing schools and addressing other access and quality needs.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 resources to work towards full implementation of targeted education policy reforms. The program will encourage the Ministry of Education to continue decentralization while promoting its commitment to improving access, quality, and capacity. The program will also encourage greater participation in education by communities, civil society organizations, and elected communal councils. The program will continue initiatives for curricula reform. Issues of teacher recruitment and management will also be addressed, including a comprehensive national approach to longer-term staff development, personnel management (including supervision), and legal issues related to the many mechanisms under which teachers are hired and trained. USAID will approach teacher training within this broader context of system needs. The program will introduce new training approaches for teachers and Ministry of Education staff involving distance learning and utilizing radio and information technology, as well as encourage greater partnerships with the private sector.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to support a basic education program. The program will build on the success of the community school program and target specific technical and material needs at various levels within the education system, both to further expand access to basic education, and to improve the quality of classroom education. These actions will support Mali's national objective of attaining universal primary education (enrollment) by 2015.

USAID will continue to expand and improve the community school program, particularly in under-served areas and to target specific and strategic technical needs of its education partners. A particular challenge will involve enabling children who complete grade six to continue their studies. By focusing on curriculum reform, improved teacher training and supervision, and ensuring the provision of learning materials in the classrooms, the quality of education will improve. Working with the Ministry of Education, communities, civil society organizations, and elected communal authorities, the program will strengthen the partnerships now being established to assure that maximum resources are provided for extending and improving basic education. Pending availability, Food For Peace P.L. 480 resources could provide resources to support a school feeding activity.

USAID will take a sector-specific HIV/AIDS approach, including participation of parents and teachers at the community level in the development and implementation of community-based activities involving children. USAID will provide support for conducting HIV/AIDS interventions in education at the national,

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The program will support community health center outreach activities, including expansion of local revenue generation. The program will support research on such issues as mothers' perceptions of health services, equity considerations, and determinants of desired behavior. These research results will form the basis of an information, education, and communication campaign focused on specific population groups. The program will develop and expand school health activities, such as referral services, life skills curriculum, and peer education initiatives. The program will also support social marketing campaigns to expand the use of contraceptives, oral rehydration salts, and HIV testing kits. Food For Peace may also provide resources for HIV/AIDS mitigation.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID has a long history of investment in family planning in Mali. However, contraceptive prevalence remains low, and the Malian government maintains a reactive role to USAID commodity supply and program efforts. The program will encourage expansion of family planning due to its importance to Mali's poverty reduction and long-term economic stability. Family planning interventions also make a major contribution to HIV/AIDS prevention. USAID will encourage more active political commitment from leaders of the Malian government for family planning objectives, and for long-term efforts for ensuring contraceptive security. The program will use a multi-sectoral approach to respond to the impact of HIV/AIDS that goes well beyond the health sector. Consistent availability of family planning and child survival products is key to expansion of service use. The program will support activities that expand product availability, including strengthening the management of community distribution authorities, and clarifying the role of the private sector.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Mali Health Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of the program, there will be a marked improvement in vaccination coverage of target populations and expanded use of community health services. There will be more assisted deliveries and greater immunization coverage. The spread of sexually transmitted infections will be held in check and HIV/AIDS prevalence should stabilize. There will be greater use of family planning methods, stimulating a decline in population growth rate. Mali will also see a decline in the incidences of malaria. There will be significant improvement in nutritional status, especially among children, reducing the risks of infant and child mortality.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Specific procurement arrangements remain to be worked out, but our efforts will complement and support those of other donors working in reproductive health and child survival, specifically United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Family Planning Association, the Netherlands, the European Union, the World Bank, and World Health Organization. All donors will work together within the context of Mali's 10-year health program.

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regional, and local levels of administration in close collaboration with the Responsible Reproductive and Child Health Program.

**Performance and Prospects:** By the end of the program, Mali will have more children proceeding on to secondary schools. In target areas, more children, especially girls, will be enrolled in primary schools. These students will be guided by more qualified teachers, using improved curricula suited to the students' needs. Schools will be better equipped and the student body better informed about HIV/AIDS. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the number of boys and girls completing primary school, reducing drop out rates. The number of trained teachers will increase, improving the quality of instruction. It is anticipated that students will increase their knowledge of sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS prevention methods. There will also be an increase in financial viability of selected schools and communities.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Specific procurement arrangements remain to be worked out, but a constant factor in the design of USAID/Mali's education program is its fit with what other donors are doing to support implementation of Mali's education program. A collaborative approach was agreed to during 2000 between the Ministry of Education and the main bilateral and multilateral donors (World Bank, USA, Canada, France, Germany, European Union, and the Netherlands). USAID support for the community school program will be coordinated with Ministry of Education plans to integrate these schools, which now number more than 2,000, into the national system. Likewise, support in other areas such as curriculum development, teacher training, and textbook production will be coordinated with the other donors through existing mechanisms. USAID has been actively involved in promoting donor collaboration and will continue these efforts.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Decentralized Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Shared Governance Through Decentralization, 688-XX8

**STATUS:** Starting

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,636,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$4,692,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2002

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

**Summary:** The Decentralized Governance program will foster and strengthen effective partnerships between civil society and local government to attain sustainable development throughout Mali. Building on the successes of previous activities, the program will support the decentralized governance priorities, including:

- conducting information, education, and communication campaigns on people's rights and obligations in the context of a democratic system of governance;
- enhancing capacity-strengthening initiatives for community organizations to enable targeted groups to operate democratically, manage operations, and carry out civic actions;
- establishing effective partnerships among all relevant actors – local government (including state representatives), civil society and local entrepreneurs; and
- strengthening the performance of all essential governing entities needed for good democratic communal governance.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 resources to support a decentralized governance program that will start under the new country strategic plan. The program will support activities in shared governance, including mechanisms and processes that will help newly elected leaders to create associations to represent their interests and to advocate on behalf of local government. The program will also assist elected local leaders in forming strategic alliances with civil society and private sector institutions to promote inter-communal cooperation. Discrete activities will be conducted to support policy reform relating to the transfer of authority to the communes, as well as supporting institutional reforms at the national level to ensure effective communal governance. Training will also be provided to local leaders on HIV/AIDS prevention and the effects it can have on community development. The program will disseminate civic education information and provide for direct contacts between citizens and local officials, stimulating commitments to greater civic action and conflict resolution.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue to support decentralized governance activities begun in FY 2002.

The program will also establish systems that incorporate inputs from citizens and communities in the decision-making process, including institutionalization of transparent and accountable processes. Such processes would include public budget vetting structures, media dissemination of relevant information, and public access to documents. Activities will also be considered that disseminate civic education information and provide for direct contacts between citizens and local officials, stimulating commitments to greater civic action and conflict resolution.

USAID will support the foundation of a societal contract defining the rights and responsibilities that citizens and communes retain when voluntarily ceding a degree of power to the state. This will ultimately reflect how citizens want the communes to be governed on their behalf. Another set of activities could include support to communes in adapting certain laws and regulations on decentralization to the needs and development goals of the communes. Additionally, mechanisms for public participation in planning and budgeting need to be created and installed, as do transparent procurement practices. Public-private partnership in tax collection can also help in efficiency and accountability in revenue mobilization. A systematic framework should be established for improved fiscal planning, revenue forecasting, budgeting, expenditure control, accounting and auditing. Finally, publication and application of contracting and procurement practices will contribute to better resource allocation and fewer opportunities for corruption.

USAID will support processes that will develop the capacity of civil society and local government representatives to undertake their responsibilities in financial management, accountability and transparency seriously.

A structure and a mechanism will be advocated to promote women's full participation in a wide range of local democratic governance processes, including active and visible political representation and influence in formal decision-making. Activities will target the promotion of women's participation and leadership in communal governance. USAID will support training in leadership skills for women mayors, councilors, and civil society leaders, publicizing successes of women as leaders, creating linkages between women leaders at both the local and national levels, as well as promoting policy reforms that encourage women to participate in communal governance.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of the program, Mali will have achieved a marked increase in women's leadership and participation in decision-making under decentralized governance. Each of the communes in Mali will be expected to operate effectively, including formulating development programs which they implement, while using transparent management practices to effectively allocate their own resources. When conflicts arise, it is expected that local residents and their representatives will resolve them equitably and within the context of the rule of law. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the use of internal operating procedures that define communal governance roles and assign responsibilities among legitimate local leaders. More communes will publish financial reports that apply sound financial management and internal control systems. More women will hold key leadership positions in the communal government and women's issues will be more fully addressed.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Specific procurement arrangements remain to be worked out. Major donors with complementary efforts will likely include the Netherlands, France, Germany, European Union, Switzerland, Canada, and the United Nations Development Program.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Economic Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Accelerated Economic Growth, 688-XX9

**STATUS:** Starting

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$3,830,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$9,798,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2002

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2012

**Summary:** The Economic Growth program will accelerate economic growth of selected economic subsectors throughout Mali. Building on the achievements of previous activities, the program will:

- develop viable and self-sustaining economic activities that help alleviate extreme poverty, the root cause of social and political instability;
- expand support for agribusiness finance and micro-finance;
- promote production of selected commodities;
- continue targeted assistance to agro-processing and marketing; and
- create an enabling policy environment conducive to economic growth.

The program will strengthen the competitiveness of the Malian private sector to take advantage of the opportunities made possible through sectoral policy reforms, improved processing of selected commodities, improved management of agro-enterprises, agricultural resources and micro-finance institutions, and formation of beneficial regional and world trade agreements.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 resources to support an economic growth program that will start under the new country strategic plan. The program will provide analytical assistance to decision-makers to assure that they understand key issues. The program will assess the negative and positive impacts of economic and commercial investment policies. The program will also strengthen policy advocacy within private sector groups. The program will also assist borrower groups in business plan development, feasibility studies, and loan management. USAID will focus on developing the institutional capacity within sustainable micro-finance groups.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to support the economic growth program. USAID will continue to be at the forefront in leading Malian policy reform efforts in many agricultural and economic sub-sectors. With the progress made in structural adjustment reforms, the program will also focus on macro-economic reforms. The program will provide analytical assistance to decision-makers to assure that they understand key issues. The program will assess the negative and positive impacts of economic and commercial investment policies. The program will also strengthen policy advocacy within private sector groups.

Using USAID's experience and specialized credit programs, USAID's partners will develop innovative approaches for increasing formal bank lending to the private sector, particularly in agribusiness. One potential approach that will be pursued is the use of the Development Credit Authority program as means to provide loan guarantee funds to approved local banks for lending to private sector enterprises. The program will also assist borrower groups in business plan development, feasibility studies, and loan management. USAID will focus on developing the institutional capacity within sustainable micro-finance groups. Activities will include strategic planning, business plan development, installation of management/financial systems, and management training.

The program will focus on the development and/or introduction of new processing technologies by assisting Mali's public research system to be more responsive to private sector needs. Efforts will be devoted to further market research to develop new processed products from abundant grains such as sorghum, millet, maize, and from fruits and vegetables, including products with higher nutritional values. An emphasis will be placed on the development of food norms and quality standards in conformance with the new regional trade agreements, as well as those of the World Trade Organization. The program will

also provide support to public and private organizations and industry associations involved in agro-processing and with training on the effects of HIV/AIDS on Mali's agriculture sector.

The program will focus on improving flows of market information, supporting industry associations and other commercial groups for joint export efforts, reinforcing existing market infrastructures and developing new ones, and introducing new and improved technologies. Special emphasis will be placed on linkages with the West Africa Regional Program that encourage expanding markets.

Improved environment and natural resource management activities are central to community-level management and promotion of decentralized resource management. The program will expand the successful activities on a nation-wide basis: training public and private partners in sound environmental assessments and planning; and improving food quality and safety by ensuring increased use of Integrated Pest Management techniques for crop production.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of the program, Mali would see significant increases in its exports of food products and expanded production of selected commodities. More Malian farmers will be using good ecological practices and farming methods/technologies. Mali's private sector will be playing an even more important role in Mali's policy reform. Agro-business enterprises will use more long-term credit to meet their capital needs. Micro-finance institutions will expand their credit for small-scale activities. Agriculture market information will be available throughout Mali and its neighboring countries, stimulating market liberalization throughout the region. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in private sector capacity to participate in policy analyses and dialogue. The amount of formal lending made to target clients will increase. There will also be an increase in value of credit and savings portfolios of targeted client groups. There will be an increase in the number of processing technologies adopted by the private sector. More agribusiness enterprises will be using private market information services. There will be greater integration of Mali's national market information into regional market information services. More farmers will be using improved natural resource management practices, leading to an increase in the use of environmentally safe technologies for crop production and processing.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Specific procurement arrangements remain to be worked out, but the Economic Growth program will be implemented in close collaboration with other donors/development partners in the economic growth sector to achieve results.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mali

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Information Technology (Pillars: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance; Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Information Technology, 688-Y10

**STATUS:** Starting

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$550,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,000,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2002

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

**Summary:** The Information Technology program will bridge the digital divide in Mali to make information available and useful by introducing innovative, appropriate tools. Building on the successes of previous activities, the program will create opportunities for Mali to participate in the information technology age as it applies to development by:

- pursuing newer, more cost-effective ways of disseminating information;
- developing new, appropriate information and communication activities; and
- providing a programmatic linkage between USAID/Mali and the various U.S. Government information technology initiatives that are in place.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 resources to provide initial funding for an information technology program that will start under the new country strategic plan. The program will provide information, training, and possibly low-cost Internet access for radio stations. The program will support technical assistance and training to guide Mali in the privatization and deregulation of its telecommunications sector.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to support an information technology program. Using newly emerging digital technologies, the program will provide information, training, and possibly low-cost Internet access for radio stations. This support will greatly enhance their capacity to produce high-quality and timely radio programs using the latest information on a wide range of development topics (such as civic education, environment protection, HIV/AIDS awareness), and providing a mechanism for rapidly distributing radio programs for broadcasting. On the policy front, USAID is well poised to guide Mali in the privatization and deregulation of its telecommunications sector, through technical assistance and training. This policy and regulatory support activity also provides synergistic opportunities under the West Africa Regional Program, and USAID/Mali's twinning responsibilities.

The program will introduce and promote newly developed and affordable technologies for connecting communities to information networks for bridging the digital divide between lesser developed countries and more developed nations, helping communities to identify appropriate systems based on their needs, including relevant technical assistance and training. Activities implemented under the program will also assist communities in setting up and managing their community-owned radio stations, and will provide training in the use of information networks for producing radio programs.

USAID can play an important role in encouraging partnerships between Malian and U.S. information technology firms, and in leveraging funding from U.S.-led initiatives. This could be done through assistance with trade missions and fairs, technical assistance for program design, and guarantee mechanisms. This could include e-commerce (buying and selling through the Internet). The program will explore new demonstration and promotion technologies for logistical and financial management of e-commerce and trade over the Internet, especially in such niche markets as handicrafts and tourism. As appropriate and required, the program will also provide technical assistance and training in new technologies.

**Performance and Results:** By the end of the program, Mali's private sector will be providing access to new information technologies available throughout Mali under a policy environment that protects access and encourages more open communication. Appropriate Internet communication and information

technologies will be available for all to use in selected target communities. Expanded rural radio will offer more complete coverage of the rural populations, greatly facilitating dissemination of information. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the use of Internet services by radio stations to develop their programs. More communities will be capable of managing their own small-scale information and communication systems, including radio stations, and basic store/forward e-mail systems.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Specific procurement arrangements remain to be worked out. United Nations Agencies, Canada, and the Netherlands are all active donors in the sector. USAID has established and works closely with a committee of donors, international organizations and local institutions that support community radio for development activities. The committee now comprises 19 member organizations, and has been replicated in other countries in the region. This grouping of partners, especially in collaboration with the association of private radio stations, would result in accomplishments that would be beyond the reach of any single organization.

**Mali**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	12,878	12,433	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	13,321	0
Development Assistance	22,370	22,054	19,435	32,961
Development Credit Authority	0	99	0	0
Economic Support Fund	0	750	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,905	2,372	0	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>39,153</b>	<b>37,708</b>	<b>32,756</b>	<b>32,961</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>688-001 Improved social and economic behaviors among youth</b>				
CSD	12,178	12,433	0	0
CSH	0	0	5,800	0
DA	4,117	5,995	2,700	0
<b>688-002 Increased value-added of specific economic sectors to national income</b>				
DA	10,753	5,782	3,319	0
DCA	0	99	0	0
<b>688-003 Community organizations in target communes are effective partners in democratic governance</b>				
DA	3,500	4,687	2,300	0
ESF	0	750	0	0
<b>688-004 Improved access to and facilitated use of information</b>				
DA	1,200	1,500	450	0
<b>688-005 Development in the North</b>				
CSD	700	0	0	0
DA	2,800	4,090	1,181	0
<b>688-XX6 Reproductive and Child Health</b>				
CSH	0	0	7,521	0
DA	0	0	0	11,421
<b>688-XX7 Expanded and Improved Basic Education</b>				
DA	0	0	3,469	6,050
<b>688-XX8 Shared Governance Through Decentralization</b>				
DA	0	0	1,636	4,692
<b>688-XX9 Accelerated Economic Growth</b>				
DA	0	0	3,830	9,798
<b>688-Y10 Information Technology</b>				
DA	0	0	550	1,000

## Mozambique

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Mozambique remains a major African success story, sustaining strong gross domestic product growth – reaching 14.8% in 2001 – in the years since its model war-to-peace transition. The country continues to press forward with economic and political restructuring. The government's internationally endorsed poverty reduction action plan is the blueprint for policy changes and programs to accelerate broad-based economic growth and create economic opportunities for families to lift themselves out of poverty. There are six priority areas: agriculture and rural development; education; health; basic infrastructure (roads, energy, water); good governance, and justice; and macroeconomic and financial sector policies. Based on this strategy, in September 2001 the international community approved the reduction of Mozambique's international debt under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative; other creditors followed suit with debt relief pledges at the October 2001 Consultative Group meetings.

Given Mozambique's importance in providing ocean access for several landlocked countries and its proximity to the industrial heartland of South Africa, political stability and economic growth in Mozambique contribute to U.S. national interests of peace, stability, and economic growth throughout Southern Africa. As a rapidly growing economy, Mozambique provides an emerging market for U.S. exports and continues to attract significant U.S. investment in agriculture, fisheries, minerals, and natural gas reserves.

The Government of Mozambique's central objective is to reduce levels of absolute poverty from 70% in 1997 to 60% in 2005 and to 50% by the end of this decade. Its action plan emphasizes policies to stimulate investment and productivity, in order to sustain broad-based annual GDP growth averaging at least 8%.

Still, the development challenges in this transition economy are daunting. Per capita annual GDP is still only about \$220. The currency was devalued in 2001 by 31%. While inflation is low, it did reach double digits in 2001. In the political sphere, although both the influence of civil society and government transparency and accountability continue to grow, crime and pervasive petty corruption must be subdued to restore citizen and investor confidence in state institutions. Sixty percent of adults are illiterate, and while the majority of seven-year-olds now attend school, fewer than 20% of them are likely to reach secondary school. Despite increased vaccination rates and better access to basic health services, life expectancy remains 46 years. Even if successfully checked in the medium term, the costs of HIV/AIDS to Mozambique's economy are expected to be large, with: (1) the loss of economically active adults in their prime earning years; (2) increased dependency, i.e., more children, especially orphans, for each economically productive adult; and (3) increased costs of treating the ill and the dying, and reduced savings and capital accumulation capacity of family and friends. Donor resources and private investment are needed if Mozambique is to maintain its growth.

Continued U.S. assistance will speed Mozambique's recovery from natural and man-made disasters, foster accelerated and more broad-based economic growth through agriculture and increased international trade, reduce poverty, stem the spread of HIV/AIDS, and contribute significantly to overall peace and security in sub-Saharan Africa. Mozambique is a model of the continent's potential – a desperately poor country joining the global economic system through profound and sustained democratic and economic reform. U.S. assistance will play an increasingly critical role in the country's future.

### THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate:      \$48.319 million      FY 2003 Request:      \$62.362 million

Both ongoing and new activities are summarized in the following four Program Data Sheets, which describe activities to achieve:

- Increased rural household income;
- Effective democratic governance;
- Increased use of essential maternal/child health and family planning services; and an
- Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development.

Each of these programs makes a direct and significant contribution to one or more of the Administration's foreign aid pillars (economic growth, agriculture, and trade; global health; and democracy, conflict prevention, and humanitarian assistance). Together, they broaden participation in political life and economic growth for all Mozambicans.

USAID field activities target the most populous and high-potential areas of the country – Manica, Nampula, Sofala, and Zambezia provinces – through community-level investments in the agricultural sector. The agriculture program also works at the national level, refining the role of the public sector while building capacity in the private sector. The community level health initiatives also work in the same provinces, as well as Gaza and Niassa provinces, while HIV/AIDS interventions are delivered nationwide. The democracy program strengthens the national legislature and mechanisms for citizen participation, including political parties and civil society organizations. USAID's program to support a viable enabling environment for private sector-led growth facilitates the dialogue between government and the private sector to refine and implement a pro-trade and investment approach to economic growth. In FY 2002 USAID will continue implementation of a \$132 million international disaster assistance funded post-flood reconstruction program in roads (\$35 million), railroads (\$55 million), and agricultural and commercial trade recovery (\$42 million).

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** P.L. 480 Title II food aid continues to be an integral part of USAID's program in both FY 2002 and 2003 and complements the efforts to help rural poor households to raise incomes and improve food security.

**OTHER DONORS:** Overall donor assistance to Mozambique's economic growth and poverty reduction strategy is expected to total approximately \$722 million in 2002, with \$577 million in grants and the balance as concessional loans. The U.S. remains the largest bilateral donor, providing over \$54 million in grants and monetized food aid in FY 2002. Other major donors include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Norway. Portugal, South Africa, and the United Kingdom are major sources of private investment in Mozambique. Donor coordination working groups are active in all of USAID's strategic areas. A common and important aspect is Mozambican Government leadership of each working group. USAID is partnered with the World Bank, the European Union (EU) and other bilateral European donors, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, to improve agricultural policy and restructure the agricultural public sector. USAID is a leading member of the Ministry of Health-chaired donor working group that includes Canada, the Netherlands, the EU, Japan, the World Bank and several other European Governments. USAID and the World Bank have also implemented complementary efforts to improve the environment for private sector growth. Of particular note are ten public-private forums to discuss and develop policies that foster private sector-led growth and development.

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## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mozambique

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Increased Rural Incomes (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas, 656-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$17,910,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$19,842,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID integrates development assistance with P.L. 480 Title II resources to help poor rural households raise incomes and improve food security and nutrition, through:

- construction and rehabilitation of major and secondary roads linking producers to markets;
- training and technical assistance for rural entrepreneurs and investors in business management and market analysis;
- technical assistance and resources to develop commercial financial services reaching rural populations;
- technical assistance and training to transfer improved sustainable agricultural technologies to small-scale and commercial farmers; and
- technical assistance, training, and budget support to reform, reorient, and revitalize public sector policy and investment supporting agricultural development.

In one zone in Nampula, 45,000 USAID-assisted small farm families increased their cash income this year through high-value crops like paprika and sesame. Total sales exceeded \$3 million; the \$67 average benefit per family was a significant income bonus, and marked a 10-fold increase over families' 1998 sales income.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* Market improvement activities will continue to be a major emphasis, with the \$40 million Caia-Gorongosa trunk road construction nearing completion, rehabilitation work starting on additional market roads, and design of a new major road construction activity. A set of targeted activities, expanded in 2001, will continue to increase the availability of financial and business services to farmers and entrepreneurs in rural areas. Ongoing efforts will continue to improve the quality of agricultural extension services and input supplies and will expand their availability to those farmers who are interested in, and capable of, shifting to more commercial farming. All of these activities are implemented through partnerships with private organizations, and are designed to strengthen the foundations for competitive markets to serve rural clients and bring benefits to the rural poor. Finally, USAID will continue to finance

technical assistance and training to improve agricultural policy management and research services essential to the successful restructuring of the agricultural sector.

Funding received in FY 2002 and FY 2003 from the Agricultural Initiative to Cut Hunger in Africa will advance important agriculture-related policy and investment changes. In Mozambique, the initiative will assist private and public actors to jointly implement programs and policies that increase investment, strengthen the competitiveness of Mozambique's farmers and farm-related businesses in the global economy, and expand the benefits of agricultural research and extension.

Seven of ten Mozambicans live in abject poverty, and 80% live in rural areas. In USAID target areas, per capita income averaged \$77.60 in 2001, up 60% from \$48.60 in 1997 but still far from the international poverty line of a dollar a day.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* This will be the final year of funding requested for this program. Activities in road rehabilitation, financial and business services to rural entrepreneurs, direct services to farmers, and technical assistance and training related to agricultural research and policy management will be continued.

**Performance and Results:** The rural economy contributed significantly to Mozambique's estimated 14.8% gross domestic product growth in 2001; commercial agriculture grew by 11.7% and family

agriculture by 15.5%. The USAID program aims for 10% per year growth in per capita income for nine million inhabitants of north-central Mozambique, and on average this was achieved. In areas targeted by the program, family income increased more than 60% on average since 1997, primarily due to increased crop production and improved market opportunities. Chronic malnutrition among young children significantly declined over the same period, from 51% to 30% in one of the target provinces, with smaller improvements in two others. Market access increased as construction of the Caia-Gorongosa trunk road progressed; farmers in this area sold about 20% more cotton in 2001 than last year, and increased their sales of beans and maize. Alongside these significant achievements at the family level, progress is also being made in the institutional and policy framework: the effectiveness of and accountability for public sector resources improved through transparent new management procedures; policy and regulatory decisions are increasingly based on sound data and on serious dialogue with the private sector; and the groundwork was laid for improved agricultural research with a new 2001 training program sending 12 Mozambican scientists to begin graduate programs in the U.S.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** This program is implemented in large part through partnerships with U.S. private voluntary organizations, including World Vision, CARE, Africare, Agricultural Cooperative Development International, Food for the Hungry, the 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 Nebraska. Key government partners are the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Roads Administration, and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mozambique

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democratic Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels, 656-002

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,261,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,350,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** This program uses development assistance funding to provide:

- technical assistance, training, and commodities to modernize and improve the effectiveness of the national legislature;
- technical assistance and training to improve the democratic soundness of major political parties;
- technical assistance and training to enact and implement targeted justice sector reforms; and
- technical assistance and training to enhance the knowledge and effectiveness of civil society organizations, enabling them to work for improved government performance, responsiveness, and accountability to citizens.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use development assistance to continue activities to improve the capability of the national legislature; develop civil society capacity to lead effective anti-corruption and conflict prevention efforts; strengthen government efforts to fight corruption; and enhance political dialogue through public debate and political party development. These activities will be delivered through direct grants to Mozambican NGOs, including direct support to Ethics Mozambique, a citizen-based anti-corruption NGO; contracts for technical assistance and training to empower Mozambique's judicial sector, with close cooperation with technical experts from the U.S. Department of Justice; and continuing grant funding to a U.S. organization for local political party strengthening.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* This will be the final year of funding provided for this program. In the future, greater emphasis will be placed on civil society anti-corruption and conflict prevention activities and on government institutions' actions that enable these activities, while work with the national legislature and the political parties will continue.

**Performance and Results:** Although Mozambique is a young democracy, this program has marked significant achievements related to effective civil society participation and leadership in legislative debates, political decisions, and public dialogue. USAID helps government

institutions in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to become more capable, accountable, and better focused on service delivery, representation, and citizen interests. A major accomplishment in 2001 was the completion of an attitude survey of citizens on corruption. Active public dissemination and discussion of the results and immediate responses from both government and civil society leaders have placed anti-corruption efforts prominently on the national and international political agenda. To further

The USAID-funded political party strengthening program contributed to the main opposition party's decision to hold a full party congress in 2001, its first in the post-war era. In this five-day congress, delegates discussed topics such as finances and grassroots-leadership communications, and in remarkably open sessions elected a 60-member National Council with membership from all provinces, as well as a 10-member Political Commission, a new Secretary-General, and a Party President. These achievements will help ensure that vibrant political choices will be increasingly available to Mozambican voters.

support the heightening public awareness about corruption, USAID facilitated intensive collaboration among the major anti-corruption organization, the Attorney General's office, and the national judicial training center, increasing confidence that reforms will occur. With USAID assistance, the national legislature began a strategic process to lead to the further modernization of this important democratic institution, including greater emphasis on planning, implementation and financial responsibility by the national legislature for the costs of their activities in order to reduce dependency on donors. Finally, a

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public opinion survey, completed this year, revealed significantly increased citizen confidence in government over the 1997 baseline, as well as the continuing need to foster constructive citizen interaction with government agencies.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Implementing partners include the National Legislature, Ethics Mozambique, the National Democratic Institute, and a number of Mozambican organizations whose leadership and participation are key to democratic progress.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mozambique

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Maternal and Child Health (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas, 656-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$19,277,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$21,800,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** This program increases access to and demand for basic health services and improves the management of the public health system by providing:

- technical assistance, training, and commodities to improve the reach and quality of child survival services delivered by the public health system;
- targeted technical assistance, training, and commodities to improve the management and effectiveness of the overall public health system to make basic services more available and sustainable; and
- technical assistance, training, and commodities, including condoms, to enable key Mozambican organizations to lead and manage extensive and effective HIV/AIDS prevention and care efforts.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health activities will include:

- technical assistance, training, and commodities, including contraceptives, to improve the reach and quality of reproductive health services, including family planning.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* This program will continue to deliver facility-based and community-based basic services that reduce child mortality and morbidity. Services target malaria, vaccine-preventable diseases, malnutrition, diarrheal diseases, and acute respiratory infections. USAID activities emphasize training, management, and commodity logistics to improve the quality and cost-efficiency of these services. USAID will contract for policy and financial management assistance to strengthen the Ministry of Health's capacity to align resource allocations with priorities, improve operational management and technical capacity, and formulate policy in support of health sector reform. HIV/AIDS funds will continue to be used in a two-pronged approach: intensive community-based prevention efforts in the Maputo-to-South Africa development corridor and in other targeted areas; and expansion of voluntary counseling and testing services, along with the provision of medical equipment and supplies to improve bio-safety practices in the public health system.

*FY 2002 Reproductive Health/Family Planning Program:* USAID will continue to focus on activities to reduce maternal mortality and reduce disease transmission: safe pregnancy, child spacing, control of sexually transmitted infections (including HIV), and adolescent health. Resources will continue to provide contraceptive commodities, technical assistance, and training to expand these services in public health facilities and through community outreach.

HIV prevalence is about 13% nationally, varying regionally from 5% to 21%. Ongoing prevention efforts will be expanded and better targeted. There are indications of hope. In a 2000 survey, 42% of adults reported condom use in the last sexual act, up from 28% in 1997, and condom sales are at an all-time high (11.2 million in 2001). USAID is the major donor in the HIV/AIDS battle in Mozambique.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* The final year of funding for this program will finance the continuation and completion of ongoing activities to deliver basic child survival services, HIV/AIDS prevention and care services, and health sector capacity development.

*Planned FY 2003 Reproductive Health/Family Planning Program:* As this program approaches its completion date, funding will provide contraceptives, technical assistance, and training to continue ongoing activities to reduce maternal mortality through child spacing and prevention and treatment of sexually transmitted infections.

All contracts and grants funded with resources under this program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** Performance under this program remains strong. In 2000, 71% of mothers whose children had diarrhea or fever sought treatment, as opposed to 39% in 1997; and 96% of these gave the prescribed medicine to the child, compared to 48% in 1997. Immunization coverage continued to increase in 2001 with the launch of the tetravalent vaccine reaching over 75% of the targeted children in the first day alone; USAID provided technical and logistics assistance and trained 1,400 health staff to make this achievement possible. Computerized mapping of improved malaria data and the approval of a pesticide use exemption in 2001 advanced the malaria control program supported by USAID; reduced morbidity from this childhood killer is expected by the end of the program. HIV/AIDS prevention activities directly reached over 380,000 Mozambicans during 2001, and condoms are now available at more than 3,700 outlets (mostly commercial), well over the target of 3,000. Contraceptive prevalence increased from 1.6% in 1997 to six percent in 2000, double the targeted increase.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** A major contract with John Snow Incorporated includes sub-grants to World Vision, Save the Children, Health Alliance International, Medical Care Development International, Terre des Hommes, and Project Hope. Population Services International and the Mozambican Foundation for the Development of the Community are direct grantees for HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Other Mozambican partners include the Ministry of Health and the National AIDS Council.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Mozambique

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Enabling Environment for Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector-Led Growth and Development, 656-004

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,510,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,500,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** This program focuses on overcoming constraints to investment and trade. It provides:

- technical assistance to improve the institutional and analytical capacity of government agencies responsible for trade policy and negotiations;
- technical assistance and institutional support to improve the ability of the private business sector to engage actively with government agencies charged with policy formulation and the reduction of red tape;
- technical assistance and commodities to expand access to competitive private sector internet services throughout the country, and to support policy and institutional reforms in the telecommunications sector;
- technical assistance and institutional support for the establishment of a non-judicial alternative dispute resolution facility to relieve an overburdened civil court system and increase investor confidence in contract enforceability; and
- technical assistance and institutional support to increase private sector participation in environmental policy formulation and enhance the environmental soundness of private investments.

Mozambique took steps in 2001 to modernize and expand its telecommunications network on the basis of free competition benefiting the consumer. A bid process for new mobile phone licenses was launched; a law was enacted for immediate privatization of the fixed communications network; and a new sector policy locked in a liberal hands-off regulatory philosophy. The goal is to increase the number of phones from 0.5/100 Mozambicans to 3/100 by 2007, while greatly increasing access to Internet.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* Development Assistance resources will finance a continuation of technical assistance and training to enable Mozambique's implementation of open trade agreements. Ongoing activities supporting telecommunications reform and liberalization will expand, and internet service access will reach provincial capitals and other major cities. Efforts will continue to further strengthen the capacity of business associations to ensure sound investment-friendly policies and regulations. Additional resources will be provided to train arbitrators for the alternative dispute resolution center.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* This will be the final year of

funding provided for this program. Activities targeted at red tape reduction, telecommunications reforms, and implementation of free trade agreements will continue.

**Performance and Results:** This program marked significant accomplishments in 2001 in all areas of activity. Mozambique's implementation of the Southern Africa Development Community Free Trade Agreement began, a result of three years of USAID assistance to the process; this support will continue and expand during the coming year as Mozambique seeks to make the most of new international and bilateral trade opportunities in the context of World Trade Organization membership and Africa Growth and Opportunity Act eligibility. Mozambique's first alternative dispute resolution center was established, and arbitrator training began. In 2001 the private sector and the government created joint forums to attack the constraints identified in a USAID-funded Red Tape Analysis; nine of the 10 forums are active, and a number of streamlined procedures have already been introduced by the government to reduce petty administrative constraints to economic activity (e.g. visas now available at all borders, requirement for pre-payment of customs duties eliminated). Impressively, governors and business associations in several provinces agreed to establish similar forums to address red tape problems at more local levels. The government evidenced even more striking commitment to reducing investment constraints in

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December 2001 when the Prime Minister elevated the level of government participation in these forums and personally committed to meeting with each of them twice a year. Finally, due to vociferous private sector advocacy, provisions of the labor law that discourage investment and sound management of businesses are being reviewed by the government; new regulations are expected within months. In short, with the targeted support provided by this program, Mozambique's climate is increasingly attractive to investment and trade.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Nathan Associates provides trade reform services under this program. Mozambican partners include the Confederation of Mozambique Business Associations, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

**Mozambique**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	11,950	12,953	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	19,277	0
Development Assistance	37,569	31,469	21,681	45,492
Economic Support Fund	500	600	0	0
PL 480 Title II	23,627	23,137	7,361	16,870
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>73,646</b>	<b>68,159</b>	<b>48,319</b>	<b>62,362</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>656-001 Increased rural household income in focus area</b>				
DA	25,177	18,840	17,910	19,842
<b>656-002 Government and civil society are effective partners in democratic governance at the national and local levels</b>				
DA	1,872	1,912	1,261	1,350
ESF	500	600	0	0
<b>656-003 Increased use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in focus areas</b>				
CSD	11,950	12,953	0	0
CSH	0	0	19,277	0
DA	6,100	5,250	0	21,800
<b>656-004 Improved enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development</b>				
DA	4,420	5,467	2,510	2,500

## Namibia

- Namibia's distribution of income is among the most inequitable in the world
- 20% of Namibians are infected with HIV/AIDS.

**THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE:** Namibia has emerged as an African success story since its independence from South Africa in 1990. Great strides have been made in building a parliamentary democracy, expanding the benefits of a free-market economy, and equalizing and expanding education opportunities. These investments have contributed to continued peace and security, but it will take more time to overcome the inequality in income and related poverty that a century of colonialism and apartheid left in its wake.

With the wealthiest 1% of the population earning more than the poorest 50%, Namibia's income distribution is among the most unequal in the world. Unemployment is estimated at 35% while another 25% of the population is underemployed. The inability to generate adequate levels of employment is a symptom of economic stagnation, with the growth per capita averaging just 1.5% since independence. Slow economic growth will continue until Namibia is able to fully shed the colonial economic model whereby resources are extracted and exported with little value added. Prospects are enhanced by the government's commitment to free market policies, Namibia's modern telecommunications and transportation infrastructure, and the rich resource base on which the country rests.

As serious as the unemployment problem is, the greatest threat to Namibia's future is an HIV infection rate of 20%. AIDS deaths have already cut into the ranks of teachers and other key professionals and the country has seen its life expectancy at birth drop from 60 years in 1991 to 46 years today. The epidemic is expected to result in 118,000 orphans by 2006 and a 15% to 25% shrinkage of the economy by 2010.

In addition to seeking the country's support for U.S. foreign policy, the U.S. national interest in Namibia is based on the desire to maintain and deepen Namibia's status as an African success story and to enhance its ability to contribute to peace, security, and stability on the African continent.

### THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$6.758 million

FY 2003 Request: \$5.48 million

USAID is requesting funds for ongoing objectives which, together, are designed to strengthen Namibia through the economic, social and political empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians. These programs promote private enterprise development, improve education in grades one through four, increase the environmental and economic benefits of community based natural resource management, strengthen democracy and curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. FY 2002 funds will be used to finance ongoing activities under four of these objectives.

### ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:

The USAID program in Namibia includes the following objective for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

Number:	Title:	Last Notified:	Planned Completion:
673-004	Democracy and Governance	FY 02 CBJ, p. 419	FY 2003

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** With funding totaling \$3.0 million provided over FYs 2000 and 2001, the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative (EDDI) continues to support USAID's bilateral programs, including the introduction of information technology to accelerate development, the promotion of youth entrepreneurship, and assistance for the education and social needs of children orphaned by the HIV/AIDS crisis. In FY 2001, USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) contributed \$1 million

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to help support the achievement of objectives under the Community Based Natural Resource Management Program. Plans are underway for the RCSA to make an additional contribution to the program in FY 02.

USAID's HIV/AIDS program budget has been supplemented with support from the Regional and Urban Development Office (RUDO) and the Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development. RUDO will continue to support in FYs 02-03 the efforts of local government authorities to reduce HIV/AIDS impacts at the community level. RUDO and the Center for Democracy and Governance have provided support for the democracy program. With the support of the Leland Initiative and the Center for Human Capacity Development's DOT.COM program, USAID is designing a cross-cutting information technology strategy in FY 2002 to be implemented during the FY 2002-2003 period. Over the FY 2001-2002 period, the Center for Human Capacity Development is also financing an International Foundation for Education Self Help program in which four American volunteers are training local teachers and Namibian bankers are sent for short-term training in the U.S.

**OTHER DONORS:** USAID is the second largest bilateral donor in Namibia, after Germany. Despite its relatively modest size, the USAID program is visible, strategic, and results-oriented. While donor coordination in Namibia could be improved, relationships are good, and USAID works actively with other donors to ensure complementarity in its sectors of interest. United Nations agencies have begun to play an important role in catalyzing a coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Namibia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Private Sector Support (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Economic Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged Namibians Through Accelerated Private Sector Growth, 673-001

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,350,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,400,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID's program to accelerate private sector growth includes three components:

- training and technical assistance in business management and enterprise development;
- grants and technical assistance to strengthen capabilities of local business services organizations; and,
- technical assistance and other support to enhance the competitiveness of Namibian companies in regional and international markets.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will use Development Assistance funds to start the program's flagship activity, the Small and Medium Enterprise Competitiveness Enhancement Program (SMECEP), and to continue ongoing activities. This new activity will provide training and technical assistance designed to help entrepreneurs expand their businesses through: (a) the adoption of better business practices; (b) increased linkages with larger firms through sub-contracting, outsourcing and other arrangements; and (c) greater participation in regional and international markets. A survey to assess impact on businesses, which received direct advisory assistance in 2001, will be conducted in the second quarter of FY 2002. Special attention will be dedicated to helping firms take advantage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act. Other ongoing USAID activities include entrepreneurship training for youth, the promotion of business linkages through e-commerce, and technical assistance to nature conservation organizations that are soliciting and negotiating business deals with private sector investors. Through this program, USAID and its partners will assist the Government of Namibia to bring down the country's 60% rate of under- and unemployment and to narrow income disparities in which the wealthiest 1% of the population earns more than the poorest 50%.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to expand activities under the small business program and other ongoing activities. USAID will finance a comprehensive program which identifies small and medium enterprises and provides technical assistance and training to assist them in business activities to accelerate the growth of the private sector.

**Performance and Results:** Through USAID assistance, 307 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) across the country received technical assistance and training from Namibia's Institute of Management and Leadership Training. As a result of another USAID activity, 18 consultancies targeted at specific Namibian SMEs assisted Namibian small businesses in the manufacturing, tourism and agricultural sectors. Improved productivity is beginning to show as a result of this assistance. For instance, a business mentoring volunteer introduced new merchandising techniques that helped a local weaver and her nine employees improve production methods. Sales are projected to increase 33% by early 2002. Another consultancy led to a joint venture between a Namibian company and a U.S. company to strengthen its business management training center and to equip it with video conferencing facilities. As a result of a USAID-financed trade mission, a local company established partnerships with three U.S. suppliers, leading to an FY 2001 increase in trade totaling \$75,000 and a doubling of Namibian staff. USAID helped the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry introduce additional services to its members and launched an interactive website. This increase in service delivery contributed to 50 new members joining the Chamber.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID's key government counterpart is the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Implementing partners include Junior Achievement International (prime), the International Executive Service Corps (prime), the Institute for Management and Leadership Training (sub) and Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (sub); the World Wildlife Fund (prime) and UNDP (prime). In FY 2002, USAID will award a contract with a U.S. firm for the implementation of the new SMECEP program, with expected participation of U.S. and local subcontractors.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Namibia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Basic Education Support (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Delivery of Quality Primary Education to Namibian Learners in Grades 1 - 4 in the Most Disadvantaged Schools, 673-002

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,684,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,800,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1995      **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** This program supports the Ministry of Basic Education, Sport and Culture (MBESC) through a combination of technical assistance, grants, and training in:

- improving leadership, management and teaching at both regional and school levels;
- empowering local community involvement in their children's education;
- enhancing the professional development of teachers, and higher degree programs for education officials involved in policy development, research, management and administration; and
- managing education impacts of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will continue technical support for Namibia's lower primary education reform efforts by funding activities to improve teaching practices, such as teacher training and support for specialized teachers who cover a cluster of schools. USAID technical assistance will strengthen management systems, and increase parental and community involvement in four of seven education regions. In addition, USAID will provide technical and other support to policy-makers and other education professionals to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector and to expand HIV/AIDS prevention activities in Namibia's schools. Together these activities will strengthen the capability of the education system to provide a quality education to students in grades one through four in Namibia's most disadvantaged schools, and promote abstinence and safe sexual practices in the upper grades.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources for technical assistance to extend program activities to additional circuits. USAID will provide training to introduce HIV/AIDS prevention activities into the school curriculum.

**Performance and Results:** This past year has produced significant results across all program activities. A total of 266 teachers, principals and education officers improved their professional performance as a result of USAID support for leadership training, greater focus on the creative learning, continuous classroom assessment, and parent and community involvement. All 1,800 school managers targeted in 1,000 primary and combined schools received leadership and management training. Programs to involve

Eleven Namibian education officials were awarded graduate degrees through an in-service, distance learning program. Research they completed during their coursework supports educational reform.

parents and communities in the improvement of schools were established in 10 of 33 school circuits, and over 700 schools were organized into clusters to facilitate mutual support schemes in improving education. These activities have already resulted in significant improvements, as measured by an assessment of teacher and student performance, school administration, and parent-community involvement. Teachers who previously relied solely on lecturing methods are now actively creating opportunities for student presentations and interactions; parent-

teacher meetings, which before were the exception, are becoming common; and forums to discuss professional concerns, which did not exist before, are now active.

USAID technical support enabled the establishment of four computer centers that provide access for teachers and education officials to on-line certification, distance education and professional development. Within the first four months of operation, the centers had approximately 700 registered users. Staff are now developing Namibia-specific, computer-assisted courses for teachers and other educators. In addition, through an in-service, distance learning program, 32 decision-makers in the Ministry of

Education are strengthening their professional capacity through graduate degree programs. The first 11 officials were awarded degrees (one Ph.D. and ten Masters) in FY 2001. Their research focused on education reform issues in Namibia, and will be disseminated through publications and seminars.

USAID is working to build the capability of the two key ministries responsible for education to manage the already alarming effects of HIV/AIDS. USAID supported Namibia's first-ever education sector HIV/AIDS strategy conference, and is collaborating with the United Kingdom to assist the joint HIV/AIDS task force of the two Ministries of Education in a sector-wide assessment of the impact of HIV/AIDS. The initial planning is underway for a website competition that will encourage learner-centered, project-based, civic involvement by learners in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** Activities are presently being implemented through the Academy for Educational Development (prime) and SchoolNet, a Namibian non-governmental organization (sub); the University of Montana (prime); Harvard University (sub); the University of Western Cape (sub); and the University of Namibia (sub); and the Rossing Foundation, a local non-governmental organization (prime).

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Namibia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Natural Resource Management (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Benefits Received by Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from Sustainable Local Management of Natural Resources, 673-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$2,224,000 DA; \$4,000 Prior Year DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$1,880,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1992

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID is supporting a community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) program through the following components:

- technical assistance and training to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), conservancies, and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) in establishing, managing and sustaining conservancies;
- technical assistance in CBNRM-related policy reform;
- finance for a cheetah protection activity.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will further strengthen the capability of local organizations, conservancies and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to sustain Namibia's CBNRM program subsequent to USAID's planned phase-out in 2004, through a combination of technical assistance, grants, and training. Through a grant to a U.S. private voluntary organization, USAID will work to ensure that: the Namibian organizations are technically and managerially able to provide the training and technical support the conservancies require; the government has in place and is able to oversee a regulatory regime that is conducive to CBNRM; and the conservancies themselves are well managed, financially viable and able to act in concert to further the interests of the CBNRM movement. The grantee will also work to develop joint ventures between conservancies and private sector partners. As a result of these activities, there will continue to be increased incomes from tourism, rebounding animal populations, and enhanced experience with grassroots democracy in the conservancy areas.

*Planned FY2003 Program:* In FY 2003, USAID will support activities for ensuring a sustainable national CBNRM program in Namibia by providing technical assistance in capacity building for conservancies and by providing training to local NGOs for grant making activities.

**Performance and Results:** Outstanding results have been achieved under this program since 1993. With the passage of the 1996 amendment to the Namibian Nature Conservancies Act of 1975, Namibia has one of the most progressive policy environments for CBNRM in Africa. Since 1996, 15 communal

Annual income and benefits to conservancies doubled, while wildlife numbers have soared under improved local management.

area conservancies have been registered by the government, encompassing 4,080,224 hectares of prime wildlife habitat and engaging an estimated 32,119 historically disadvantaged Namibians. The total income earned by conservancies under the program, primarily through tourism, has doubled from last year and is 230% over targets set in 1999. One conservancy is financially self-sufficient, and three others should be within the next 12 months. Conservancies are

becoming a driving force in rural development – two conservancies funded community projects and one distributed cash benefits to its membership. A total of 27 conservancies are targeted for registration, with seven conservancies being self-sufficient by the end of the program in FY 2004. Employment has also increased as a result of the program with over 500 full- and part-time skilled jobs created, close to 300 people receiving income from the production and sale of handicrafts, and over 700 people taking advantage of seasonal, unskilled employment opportunities.

In June 2001, Africa's largest and most comprehensive wildlife census, covering more than five million hectares, was carried out by 250 NGO, government and conservancy representatives. The census findings confirmed that, with improved management practices, game populations in conservancy areas in northwest Namibia have jumped significantly since a 1983 survey. Springbok numbers rose from 500 to

74,000, oryx from 500 to 15,000, Hartmann's zebra from 500 to 12,000, while the numbers of black rhino have doubled, and desert elephant have tripled.

The program contributes to strengthening the experience of rural Namibians with democratic practices. Conservancy leaders are selected and held accountable by their memberships. Women, generally an under-represented population in Namibia, are actively encouraged to participate on conservancy management committees.

Sustainability of the national CBNRM Program is a program objective. USAID assistance has enabled the Namibian Association of CBNRM Support Organizations to emerge as an effective organization and advocate for sound natural resource practices, enjoying broad stakeholder support. The approved CBNRM sub-division in the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has recruited staff, and the initiation of the sub-division in early 2002 will be an important benchmark for national CBNRM sustainability.

USAID supports an activity to protect the cheetah, an endangered species. Bush that encroaches on the cheetah's habitat will be cut and pressed into fuel logs. Export sales of the logs will provide a reliable source of income for activities to save the cheetah, as well as create local employment opportunities. In FY 2003, the cheetah conservation program will begin to receive direct profits from exported pressed logs and expand education and awareness activities in Namibia.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID's key partners are World Wildlife Fund (prime), a U.S. organization which works through eleven local partner groups, in addition to the 15 conservancies. The Cheetah Conservation Fund (prime) is also a grantee.

## PROGRAM DATA SHEET

**USAID MISSION:** Namibia

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Target Communities (Pillar: Global Health)

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission is Reduced through a Model Prevention Program in a Key Region, 673-005

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$500,000 CSH

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$400,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 2000      **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** USAID will support Namibian efforts to build effective, community-based responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through support to four program components:

- technical and other support to increase awareness among youth and labor groups on HIV/AIDS prevention;
- technical and other support to strengthen the ability of non-governmental organization service providers and private sector companies to respond to increased demand for information and services on safe sex, condoms, and voluntary counseling and testing;
- technical and other support to assure that the rights of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS are observed; and
- technical and other support to assist government institutions, communities and NGOs to identify and establish support mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children and their caregivers.

USAID will focus its efforts in five target communities in three regions, comprising one-sixth of the total population of Namibia.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 CSH resources to strengthen the ongoing HIV/AIDS program. USAID will also support the launch of a broadcast media effort to educate Namibians on how to avoid HIV/AIDS and how to care for those affected and infected by it. USAID will provide financing to open at least two more multi-purpose centers to provide a hub from which HIV/AIDS prevention and non-medical services activities can be supported. Experts will provide assistance to the government in developing the policy framework for the education and care of HIV/AIDS orphans, and assistance to NGOs supporting AIDS orphans and their caregivers.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* FY 2003 will mark a transition year as the program shifts to being managed and funded through regional program mechanisms.

**Performance and Results:** With 20% of the population believed to be HIV/AIDS positive, Namibia has one of the highest prevalence rates in the world. Although the USAID program is still in the initial stages of implementation, notable results have already been achieved. As a result of the program, a coalition of NGOs providing peer education training to the labor force has been organized. The coalition has developed a common training manual and trained close to 200 peer educators employed by parastatals, mining companies and commercial farmers. A number of the peer educators have gone beyond their workplace to also offer community programs. USAID's most visible success in reaching youth is evident at a multi-purpose center constructed with funds from the U.S. Department of Defense on land donated by a Namibian municipality. From the center, USAID, with assistance from a Peace Corps Crisis volunteer, facilitates the activities of: peer educators; a drama group and a choir whose works raise awareness about HIV/AIDS; an NGO which provides home-based non-medical care to people

The program's first multi-purpose center opened in May 2001 -- more than 6,000 people accessed HIV/AIDS related services in its first six months of operation.

living with HIV/AIDS; legal assistance to people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS; and a support group of people living with HIV/AIDS. Private sector groups have begun programs at the center as well, with one fishing company supplying a soup kitchen for orphans and vulnerable children. To reinforce its awareness-raising programs among youth, USAID has financed a weekly newspaper insert on

reproductive health and HIV/AIDS. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 Namibian youth are reached through the insert. In addition, 40 community paralegals have been trained and deployed to provide information on the rights of those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

To address the problems associated with rapidly growing population of orphans and vulnerable children, a National Steering Committee has been created with USAID's assistance and tasked with the development of a draft national policy. Already the Steering Committee's work has resulted in a significant increase in the level of resources that the national budget provides for orphans. USAID has, through Namibian NGOs, facilitated community, governmental and/or private sector support for the education and psychosocial support of over 1,500 orphans and vulnerable children and strengthened interventions to prevent discrimination or stigmatization.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** USAID activities are implemented by Family Health International (prime), a non-profit organization which holds subcontracts with the following local partner NGOs and entities: the AIDS Law Unit of the Legal Assistance Center, Catholic AIDS Action, AIDS Care Trust, the Chamber of Mines of Namibia, and The Namibian Newspaper.

**Namibia**  
**PROGRAM SUMMARY**  
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	4,002	4,383	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	500	0
Development Assistance	7,237	5,498	6,258	5,480
PL 480 Title II	434	0	0	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>11,673</b>	<b>9,881</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>5,480</b>

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY**

<b>673-001 Economic empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians through accelerated private sector growth</b>				
DA	2,760	0	1,350	1,400
<b>673-002 Improved delivery of quality primary education to Namibian learners in grades 1-4 in the most disadvantaged schools</b>				
CSD	3,002	1,998	0	0
DA	1,000	0	2,684	1,800
<b>673-003 Increased benefits received by Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from sustainable local management of natural resources</b>				
DA	2,619	3,800	2,224	1,880
<b>673-004 Increased accountability of parliament to all Namibian citizens</b>				
DA	858	1,698	0	0
<b>673-005 Increased Service Utilization and Improved Behavior Related to STDs and HIV/AIDS in Target Communities in Namibia</b>				
CSD	1,000	2,385	0	0
CSH	0	0	500	0
DA	0	0	0	400

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## How to Find Information on Programs and Procurement in USAID's Bureau for Africa

USAID's assistance to our overseas customers is delivered through a variety of development partners. Our partners include private businesses, private voluntary organization (PVOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities, community colleges, other U.S. government agencies, host country governments at all levels, multilateral organizations, professional and business associations, and other donors.

Organizations interested in partnering with USAID can obtain further information on current funding opportunities on the USAID Solicitations website at [www.usaid.gov/procurement\\_bus\\_opp/procurement/solicitation/](http://www.usaid.gov/procurement_bus_opp/procurement/solicitation/).

For other grant opportunities available to US-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs), visit [www.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/pvc/program.html](http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/program.html). For general information on PVO collaboration with USAID, this document may be helpful: [www.usaid.gov/hum\\_response/pvc/resourceguide.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/resourceguide.pdf).

Organizations based in Africa seeking USAID funding for activities in a particular country should contact the USAID mission in that country. A list of USAID mission addresses is contained in this volume.

In addition, USAID accepts unsolicited proposals, which contribute new ideas consistent with and contributing to the accomplishment of the Agency's objectives. However, the requirements for contractor resources are normally quite program specific and must be responsive to host country needs. Further, USAID's specific objectives are usually designed in collaboration with the cooperating country. These factors can limit both the need for and USAID's ability to use unsolicited proposals. Therefore, prospective offerors are encouraged to contact USAID to determine the Agency's technical and geographical requirements as related to the offeror's interests before preparing and submitting a formal unsolicited proposal. For guidelines on submitting unsolicited proposals, visit [www.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/300/30354s1.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/300/30354s1.pdf).

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 email at [stat-usa@doc.gov](mailto:stat-usa@doc.gov) or (202) 482-1986. It is also available online at <http://cbdnet.access.gpo.gov/>, <http://cbd.cos.com/>, or [www.cbdweb.com](http://www.cbdweb.com).

## **Utilization of Disadvantaged Enterprises**

USAID's Office of Small and Disadvantage 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 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 1994. This Committee, which has a representative from each Bureau and independent offices, 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. 13201 (Tribal Colleges and Universities). 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 USAID missions and posts in Africa to implement their programs and strategic objectives. Prior to fiscal year (FY) 1996, USAID had a provision in its legislation that required the participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities. Notwithstanding the fact that USAID has not had such a provision in its legislation since FY 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 all mechanisms that are available (such as small business and 8 (a) set-asides) that will provide opportunities for Disadvantaged Enterprises for procurement and assistance. In FY 2001, The Africa Bureau provided \$200,000 to registered 8 (a) firms and more than \$30 million to other Disadvantaged Enterprises.

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 its activities in accordance with existing federal and executive orders, laws, and regulations.

**Disadvantaged Enterprise Program  
Bureau for Africa  
USAID/Washington Representative**

**Elyssa Tran  
AFR/DP, Room 4.08, RRB  
Washington, DC 20523-4801  
(202) 712-4653**

## USAID Africa Mission Addresses

Country	Mailing Address	Local Address
<b>Angola</b>	DOS/USAID 2550 Luanda Place Washington, DC 20521-2550	Rua Kwamme Nkrumah, No.31 Edificio Maianga, 4th Fl. Luanda Tel: 244-2-399-518, 519, 520 Fax: 244-2-339-521, 522
<b>Benin</b>	DOS/USAID 2120 Cotonou Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2120	Rue Caporal Anani Bernard, BP 2012 Cotonou Tel: 229-30-05-00, 09-52, 21-79 Fax: 229-30-12-60
<b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	USAID American Embassy Kinshasa Unit 31550 APO AE 09828	198 Isiro Avenue Kinshasa / Gombe Tel: 243-88-03142 Fax: 243-88-03274
<b>Eritrea</b>	DOS/USAID 7170 Asmara Place Washington, D.C. 20521-7170	34 Zera Yacob St. Asmara Tel: 291-1-122-133, -126-546 Fax: 291-1-123-093
<b>Ethiopia</b>	DOS/USAID 2030 Addis Ababa Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2030	Riverside Building (off Asmara Rd. and Bole/Olympia) PO Box 1014 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: 251-1-510-088, -851, -887 Fax: 251-1-510-043
<b>Ghana</b>	DOS/USAID 2020 Accra Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2020	E45-3 Independence Ave. Accra Tel: 233-21-228440, 228467, 231938, 225326, 225087, 770286, 770287, 770292, 770293, 770285, 770289 Fax: 233-21-231937, 231942, 771887
<b>Guinea</b>	DOS/USAID 2110 Conakry Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2110	USAID Quartier Cameroun, Corniche Nord US Embassy, BP 603 Conakry, Guinea Tel: 224-41-2163, -2502, -2029 Fax: 224-41-1985
<b>Kenya</b>	Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102	USAID Offices Kasarani Road Nairobi Tel: 254-2-862-400, 402 Fax: 254-2-860-949, 562, 870

<b>Liberia</b>	DOS/USAID 8800 Monrovia Place Washington, D.C. 20521-8800	P.O. Box 10-1445 1000 Monrovia 10 Monrovia Tel: 231-226-370, 147, 011, 371, 372, 373 Fax: 231-226-148, 152
<b>Madagascar</b>	DOS/USAID 2040 Antananarivo Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2040	Immeuble Vonisoa III Ave. Docteur Ravohangy Anosy, Antananarivo, 101 Tel: 261-20-22-254-89 Fax: 261-20-22-348-83, 12
<b>Malawi</b>	DOS/USAID 2280 Lilongwe Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2280	Nico House-1st Fl. Lilongwe 3 Tel: 265-772-455, 197, 237 Fax: 265-783-181
<b>Mali</b>	DOS/USAID 2050 Bamako Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2050	Immeuble Dotembougou Rue Raymond Poincarre & Rue 319 Quartier du Fleuve / BP 34 Bamako Tel: 223-22-3602 Fax: 223-22-3933
<b>Mozambique</b>	DOS/USAID 2330 Maputo Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2330	Rua Faria de Sousa #107 Maputo Tel: 258-1-490-726 Fax: 258-1-492-098, 491-676
<b>Namibia</b>	DOS/USAID 2540 Windhoek Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2540	6 <sup>th</sup> Flr, Southern Life Tower Post Street Mall Windhoek Tel: 264-61-225935 Fax: 264-61-227006
<b>Nigeria</b>	DOS/USAID 8320 Abuja Place Washington, D.C. 20521-8320	Metro Plaza, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor Plot 992, Zakaria Maimalari St. Central Business District PMB 519, Garki Abuja Tel: 234-9-413-8374, 413-8375 Fax: 234-9-413-5741
<b>Rwanda</b>	DOS/USAID 2210 Kigali Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2210	Avenue Paul VI B.P. 2848 Kigali Tel: 250-570-940 Fax: 250-573-950, 574-735
<b>Senegal</b>	DOS/USAID Dakar Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2130	B.P. 49 2130 Avenue Jean XXIII & Rue Kleber Dakar Tel: 221-823-1885, 0242, 5880, 2848 Fax: 221-823-6155

<b>South Africa</b>	DOS/USAID 9300 Pretoria Place  Washington, D.C. 20521-9300	524 Church Street Sancardia Bldg., 9th Fl. Arcadia, Pretoria Tel: 27-12-323-8869, 342-1048 Fax: 27-12-323-6443
<b>Tanzania</b>	DOS/USAID 2400 Dar Es Salaam Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2140	50 Mirambo Building, 2nd Floor Mirambo Street Dar es Salaam, Tanzania East Africa Tel: 255-22-211-7537 Fax: 255-22-211-6559
<b>Uganda</b>	DOS/USAID 2190 Kampala Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2190	USAID: Uganda Mission 42 Nakasero Road Kampala, Uganda Tel: 256-41-235879 Fax: 256-41-233417
<b>Zambia</b>	DOS/USAID 2310 Lusaka Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2310	351 Independence Ave. / PO Box 32481 Lusaka 10101 Zambia Tel: 260-1-254-303, 304, 305, 306 Fax: 260-1-254-532
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	DOS/USAID 2180 Harare Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2180	1 Pascoe Avenue Belgravia Harare Tel: 263-4-252-401, 238, 593 Fax: 263-4-252-478, 592
<b>Regional Missions</b>		
<b>REDSO/EA (Nairobi)</b>	Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102	Kasarani Road Nairobi Tel: 254-2-862-400, 402 Fax: 254-2-860-949, 870, 562
<b>RCSA (Gaborone)</b>	DOS/USAID 2170 Gaborone Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2170	Plot No. 14818 Lebatlane Rd. Gaborone West, Extension 6 Gaborone Tel: 267-324-449 Fax: 267-324-404, 324-486, 564-286
<b>WARP (Bamako) c/o USAID/Mali</b>	DOS/USAID 2050 Bamako Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2050	Immeuble Dotembougou Rue Raymond Poincarre & Rue 319 Quartier du Fleuve BP 34 Bamako Tel: 223-23-6828 Fax: 223-22-3933

**BUREAU FOR AFRICA  
COUNTRY DESK OFFICERS**

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<b>West Africa</b>		
BENIN (Cotonou)	Rebecca Niec	202-712-5441
BURKINA FASO (Ouagadougou)	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
CAMEROON (Yaounde)	Dennis Panther	202-712-4544
CAPE VERDE (Praia)	Stephen Grant	202-712-4128
CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC (Bangui)	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
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GAMBIA (Banjul)	Bernard Lane/Stephen Grant	202-712-4153
GHANA (Accra)	Dennis Panther	202-712-4544
GUINEA (Conakry)	Benard Lane/Stephanie Garvey	202-712-4153
GUINEA BISSAU (Bissau)	Benard Lane/Stephen Grant	202-712-4153
LIBERIA (Monrovia)	Stephanie Garvey	202-712-0638
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**BUREAU FOR AFRICA  
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ETHIOPIA (Addis Ababa)	Lily Beshawred	202-712-0251
KENYA (Nairobi)	Kim Lucas	202-712-1518
MADAGASCAR (Antananarivo)	Ray Reddy	202-712-5168
REDSO/ESA (Nairobi)	Kim Lucas (Acting)	202-712-1518
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	Jean Durette	202-712-5509
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