

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT



**Budget Justification
Fiscal Year 2001
ANNEX I**

Africa

NOTICE

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Africa Overview

(text taken from the FY 2001 Budget Justification)

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Introduction

U.S. National Interests

U.S. national interests in Africa are to accelerate the continent's full integration into the global economy and combat transnational security threats.

The United States promotes sustainable broad-based economic development in Africa because U.S. economic prosperity, the promotion of democratic ideals and values, and our national security are enhanced by the continent's economic development. Africa must maintain or increase current rates of economic growth to secure political stability, raise living standards, and grow as a market for U.S. exports and investment. Slowing the rate of population growth also supports these objectives.

Promoting democracy and governance in Africa reflects American values, reinforces grassroots participation in governance, and supports U.S. economic interests by reducing corruption and economic risks, advancing the Rule of Law, and creating an environment conducive to U.S. trade and investment. Peaceful competition for political leadership and participation in government reduces the potential for conflict and its humanitarian assistance costs to the United States.

Infectious diseases threaten not only the health and well being of Africans, but social and political stability and economic productivity. The spread of these diseases respects no borders and poses health risks throughout Africa and, potentially, throughout the world (including the United States).

The rich biodiversity of Africa's giant landmass is yet to be fully discovered and appreciated in fields such as medicine and agriculture. Improved stewardship of Africa's vast environmental resources is key to maintaining and improving a healthy global environment into the future.

Nearly half the global population requiring emergency humanitarian assistance lives in Africa. USAID continues to strengthen the capacity of African states, organizations and individuals to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, and respond to crises.

Development Challenges

Poverty. Twenty-one of the world's thirty poorest countries are in sub-Saharan Africa. Nearly half the region's people live in absolute poverty - the equivalent of a dollar a day or less. Positive per capita growth in the past

four years has not been enough to prevent an increase in the absolute number living in poverty in sub-Saharan Africa. Cutting poverty in half by 2015 will require 7% annual gross domestic product (GDP) growth with its benefits distributed widely. USAID programs to strengthen economic institutions, promote private sector initiative, and support microenterprise development contribute to broad-based economic growth. Other USAID programs contribute to this goal by encouraging stability and the rule of law through good governance and democracy, and by promoting smaller families and a healthier, better-educated workforce.

HIV/AIDS. By end of 1998, nearly 23 million adults and children were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa - accounting for 2/3 of the world's infected persons. More than 1.8 million Africans will die from AIDS this year. New infection rates are staggering: in South Africa, 1,750 are infected by AIDS daily. Problems extend beyond the health sector. Economists estimate that the shrinking labor pool (10% of southern Africa's workforce is infected) will slow the continent's economic growth rate by as much as 1.4% yearly for 20 years. HIV/AIDS has raised the cost of doing business, killing professionals, schoolteachers and farmers, reducing incomes now and investments in the future. HIV/AIDS is overloading social welfare systems. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for 95% of the 13 million children worldwide who will be orphaned by AIDS by end of 2000. Increased funding for HIV/AIDS activities supports successful USAID programs around Africa, including Uganda, Senegal, Zambia, and Nigeria.

Education. USAID is responding to the rapid expansion of the number of students in Africa and severely limited host government resources in part through the President's Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI). It will improve educational quality and access to technology and practices needed in the 21st century. It aims to increase girls' and women's participation, strengthen education institutions as development resource centers for their countries and communities, and establish strategic, sustainable partnerships at all levels. EDDI engages U.S. private and non-federal government actors in a broad partnership with African education partners across all education sectors.

Debt. Sub-Saharan African debt nearly quadrupled from 1980 to 1998. External debt as a share of GDP nearly tripled, peaking at 71% of GDP in 1994. Economic reforms since the mid 1990s have increased average GDP growth rates for Africa as a whole, and rescheduling and debt forgiveness by many countries, including the United States, reduced the external debt ratio to roughly 68% of GDP in 1998.

Africa is beginning to benefit from debt forgiveness under the heavily indebted poor country initiative (HIPC) that enables countries that face unsustainable debt to avoid the debt rescheduling process if they have established track records of successfully implementing economic and social reforms. Of the 41 countries classified as HIPC, 33 are in Africa. In June 1999, the Cologne summit of seven leading industrial democracies, the G-7, established the enhanced HIPC initiative (HIPC II) to provide faster, deeper and broader reduction of bilateral debts. By the end of 2000, HIPC II could commit to debt relief for some two dozen eligible sub-Saharan African countries. To receive HIPC II debt relief, these countries must develop poverty reduction strategies aimed at ensuring that HIPC II debt relief improve the lives of their poor. Mauritania, Uganda, and Mozambique are initial candidates.

Nigeria in Transition. Nigeria accounts for 47% of West Africa's population and 43% of its GDP. Currently undergoing a profound transformation, Nigeria is among the U.S. foreign policy priority countries transitioning to democracy. A two-year transition strategy expands the assistance program beyond healthcare and family planning to support economic reform, agriculture, education, democracy, energy and infrastructure.

Slowing Population Growth. At current rates of population growth, sub-Saharan Africa will grow to over one billion people by 2020, despite declining birthrates and increasing number of deaths from AIDS. Contraceptive prevalence rates have been rising for the last three decades, yet remain under 10% in most of sub-Saharan Africa. The high rate of population growth intensifies existing social, political, economic, and environmental pressures. USAID assists African countries to reduce these pressures through family planning programs emphasizing healthier, smaller families, and through support of girls education, a major determinant of family size.

Globalization and Regionalism. Driven by the explosive growth of information and communications and other technological changes, the interrelated processes of globalization and regionalism profoundly influence Africa's development needs, challenges and opportunities. Keeping pace demands literacy, numeracy and technical ability - skills the majority of Africans do not yet possess. To enhance Africa's competitive position in a global economy, African leaders are in the forefront of efforts to foster regional economic integration. They know Africa's problems are not contained within national borders; political instability in one country spills over to others; uncontrolled infectious diseases spread across borders; poor transport and communication infrastructure links between countries raise costs of

doing business and reduce market size. Regional approaches can increase investment and improve economic performance.

USAID recognizes that targeted regional programs - the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), the Initiative for Southern Africa (ISA), the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) and the West Africa Regional Program (established in FY 2000) - add value to the development process. These, and regional activities operated from Washington including the Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program, EDDI, and the Leland Initiative for the internet and global information technologies, are delivering results. Economic integration in Southern Africa has been enhanced significantly through assistance on regional protocols relating to trade, finance and investment, transport, and telecommunications laws; amelioration of cross border trade barriers; and facilitating efficient movement of goods and services between the countries. In East Africa, the GHAI has helped establish a critical mass of African nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working on conflict prevention, management and response. In West Africa, long term USAID support for the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel has enabled this organization to become the preeminent regional institution on environment and food security matters. Finally, the Leland Initiative has been a critical element in bringing the global information infrastructure to Africa. USAID is committed to helping the continent overcome the challenges such as illiteracy and trade barriers and make the most of its new opportunities from globalization and regionalization.

Program and Management Challenges

USAID's four program and management challenges in Africa include responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, crises and transition country programming, staff and operating expense constraints, and upgrading security for USAID staff.

HIV/AIDS. USAID supports the President's Leadership in Investment in Fighting the Epidemic (LIFE) initiative, a major interagency effort to combat HIV/AIDS in Africa. To fight the pandemic in Africa, USAID is requesting \$129 million in FY 2001.

Crisis and Transition. In transition countries, USAID programming seeks first and foremost to help achieve stability, then to move the country as quickly as possible to a sustainable development program. USAID's response to the special opportunity to support a return to democracy in Nigeria has been and continues to be a vigorous one. If the positive developments of 1999 continue, Nigeria could become a sustainable development country in several years. USAID is shifting its program emphasis in South Africa to directly address factors that could derail its political and economic transition, i.e. HIV/AIDS, criminality and unemployment. Because of rising threats to Zimbabwe's stability, USAID developed a flexible strategy in 1999 to help prevent and mitigate crises. For example, the strategy will bring into play increased emphasis on rural income creation as conditions warrant it.

Staffing and Operating Expenses. USAID must meet the needs of a dynamic assistance program while direct hire staff for program direction and oversight is declining. Staffing levels have fallen to approximately 207 U.S. direct hire in Africa and 90 U.S. direct hire in Washington as USAID is challenged to increase aid effectiveness and to take up new efforts, such as the LIFE initiative. Consideration of operational efficiencies in pursuing U.S. development objectives in Africa - as well as availability of direct hire staff and constraints on operating expense resources - will determine the mix of direct versus indirect country presence and the extent of programs to support regional and international organizations.

Security. A major issue for overseas operations is providing greater security for staff following the Nairobi and Dar es Salaam bombings. USAID has not received adequate funding in FY 2000 to support the "New Office Building" construction program recommended by the Crowe Report. Construction activities in Nairobi and Kampala will build new office structures for U.S. Embassies and supporting foreign affairs agencies. In FY 2000, USAID received \$15 million to fund the new office building in Dar es Salaam. For FY 2001 the request for the Department of State, Foreign Buildings Office includes \$50 million which will fund the construction costs for the new USAID office buildings on the Embassy compounds in Nairobi and Kampala.

Other Donors. By 1996, U.S. Official Development Assistance to Africa dropped to fourth behind France, Germany and Japan. Nonetheless, the United States plays a leadership role among donors. Major multilateral donors in Africa include the World Bank Group, lending almost exclusively through its concessionary International Development Association window, the European Union, the United Nations, and the African Development Bank. With global aid budgets declining, bilateral and multilateral donors are increasing coordination to improve effectiveness and efficiency in programming assistance.

FY 2001 Program

Economic Growth and Agriculture. Consistent with the President's partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa, USAID promotes sustainable economic growth by providing assistance for implementing economic policy reforms at the national level and assistance to small and medium sized business enterprise at the local level. The Equity and Growth through Economic Research activity's influence on policy reform in African countries surpassed expectations in 1998, including tax reforms in **Madagascar**, improved financial intermediation for the poor in **South Africa**, and improved electric power pooling in Southern Africa. Programs to increase non-traditional exports and foreign exchange earnings succeeded in **Kenya, Ghana, Malawi, and Uganda**, and local savings, lending, and private sector investment increased in **Mali, Kenya, and Madagascar**.

The Africa Seeds of Hope Act will support long-term growth by building capacity in the agriculture sector. The Act restores U.S. leadership in donor commitment to the promotion of agricultural development. The Africa Food Security Initiative is investing in rural roads, agricultural technology, and girls' education in order to achieve sustainable growth in agriculture. Through regional commodity networks, USAID supports an enhanced research system to improve the competitiveness of African agriculture. Farmers' associations and other community-based organizations have begun to promote and multiply agricultural technologies derived from the regional commodity networks, thus helping rural farmers and businesses to overcome basic constraints to productivity and income generation. Financial services for the agriculture sector improved as a result of the USAID-funded Africa Revitalization Program. In **Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Swaziland, and Uganda** credit unions revised their interest rate policies and began paying interest on deposits to expand credit union membership.

Democracy and Governance. In **Ghana**, programs strengthened 20 district assemblies and enhanced their collaboration with civil society organizations. The parliament began inviting civil society organizations to committee meetings for the first time. In **Guinea**, 22 rural local government units and 149 rural business groups are partnering to foster democratic decentralization, and the second multi-party presidential election, assisted by USAID and other donors, was successful. In **Tanzania**, USAID support to NGOs addressing sexual and domestic violence culminated in the passage of the "Sexual Offenses" bill to bolster women's rights. ESF funding will continue to support the Regional Democracy Fund for bilateral programs and provide support to selected regional institutions.

Education. USAID's three-pronged approach to basic education is **classroom-based**, measuring improvements in the quality and quantity of student learning; **systemic** in promoting African-led national plans; and **sustainable**, as it improves policy analysis and dialogue, builds capacity to manage reform, and increases national and local expenditures for education. USAID worked with local partners to improve school effectiveness in **Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, and Namibia**. In **Uganda**, clusters of schools are supported with professional development and training. The Association for the Development of Education in Africa and its working groups, partly funded by USAID, support the goal of sustainability. These self-organized groups receive professional and political support from African educators and education ministers and organize support for regional and country-level analysis, training, and technical support. The Forum of Women Educators, a group that female policy-makers organize and lead with USAID support, contributed tremendously to equity reform by raising the profile of female education. Their advocacy has dramatically increased female participation in educational systems. In **Benin, Guinea, Malawi, and Mali** the enrollment of girls has grown dramatically. For example, in **Guinea** the enrollment of school-age girls doubled from 19% to 37% from 1991 to 1998.

Family Planning. In **Kenya**, a drop in total fertility rate to 4.7 births per woman and increase in modern contraceptive prevalence rate to 32% reflects the success of USAID support over two decades. USAID's implementation of a community-based approach to health services in **Mozambique** has improved access to contraceptives. Communities receiving outreach services from fixed facilities in the focus area increased from 448 in 1997 to 1,065 in 1998, while those receiving services from community-based volunteers increased from 187 in 1997 to 265 in 1998.

Child Survival. In 1998 a USAID regional program addressed decreasing levels of immunization, leading to 27 countries adopting multiyear immunization plans. In USAID's target districts in **Madagascar**, vaccination coverage increased from 57% to 78% from 1996 to 1998, and the second national series of polio eradication days successfully immunized 99% of children under-five against the poliovirus. In **Nigeria's** successful National Immunization Days (NIDs), USAID trained around 700 immunization supervisors to oversee 1,500 NGO immunization sites. The 1997 NIDs covered 93% of children under-five with two doses of polio and the 1998 NIDs achieved 100% coverage.

HIV/AIDS. In **Nigeria** in 1998, condom sales increased to over 50 million for the first time since the record year of

1995. In addition, USAID supported the establishment of the first three community home-based care and support projects for persons living with HIV/AIDS. With USAID support, **Senegal** is containing the spread of HIV/AIDS through a combination of early and aggressive control efforts, including the involvement of religious, political, and traditional leaders; intensive information campaigns; and an effective epidemiologic surveillance system. The program focuses its communication strategy for behavior change on fostering the adoption of safer sexual behaviors and on sexually transmitted disease care among target groups. A recent population-based survey in Lusaka, **Zambia** revealed declining HIV prevalence rates in the 15-19 year old age group. USAID has worked with communities to reach approximately 60,000 people, establish six voluntary community schools, and develop a national training program in psychosocial counseling to address the needs of orphans and vulnerable children.

Environment. Assistance on environmental policy reform resulted in a drafted law that will allow private operators to manage 250,000 hectares of forests in southern **Mali**. The activity will promote sustainable management of forests and enable southern Mali to become a major source of fuelwood and timber for Bamako and Sikasso without causing desertification and degradation of the ecosystem. In **Southern Africa**, an enabling environment for community-based natural resource management has been achieved through the adoption of new national laws, regulations, and policies. In **Zambia**, a wildlife act establishes and empowers community resource boards to manage wildlife in game management areas. In **Botswana**, the proposed policy will expand beyond wildlife, and include forest, veld, and fisheries resources. Following USAID-supported research and policy dialogue over 1988-97, **Uganda** enacted a new Land Act in 1998, providing a framework for increased security and transparency in land tenure. The World Bank and the United Kingdom plan to invest in supporting implementation of the Act.

Humanitarian Assistance. The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) developed a vulnerability assessment methodology that the governments of **Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe** employed in 1998. Mozambique, for example, used the 1998 FEWS vulnerability analysis to plan seed and tool distributions. Despite adverse weather conditions, agricultural production increased dramatically in targeted areas of southern **Somalia** due in large part to an NGO activity that rehabilitated canals, river embankments, and the farm-to-market feeder roads and increased irrigated areas from 4,000 to 53,000 hectares. In southern **Sudan**, USAID supported a livelihoods intervention that increased local agricultural production and promoted the marketing of surplus crops. By the end of FY 1998, USAID-funded NGOs helped revive livelihoods for some 100,000 southern Sudanese.

Conflict Prevention. USAID's focus on conflict prevention has been most notable through the success with the **South Africa**-based NGO, the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD). ACCORD has been effective in assisting the Nyerere Foundation in **Tanzania** as part of the Arusha Peace Process; and helping organize a forum on conflict in West Africa. USAID, through the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, has been working to strengthen African organizations in conflict management. Through USAID support in 1998, the Africa Dialogue Center held one of the first meetings for NGOs working in conflict prevention, management, and response. The Greater Horn of Africa Initiative also launched two conflict funds in collaboration with African organizations and USAID missions - one, for quick responses to existing or emerging conflicts and a second, for pilot activities to address longer-term conflict.

Development Fund for Africa (DFA). To facilitate flexible U.S. response to the demands of countries in crises and transition and to meet the President's commitment to sustainable African development, the Administration again seeks a renewed appropriation for the DFA. The DFA will provide an assured and stable source of funding for Africa and flexibility to increase program impact.



The United States Agency for International Development

ANGOLA

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Introduction

United States national interests in Angola are based on the substantial U.S. economic interests in Angola and on the need to promote stability and development in southern and central Africa.

U.S. goals in Angola promote achievement of lasting peace; a successful democratic transition with protection of human rights; Angola's economic development and integration into the region; U.S. economic and commercial interests; and humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance to those affected by conflict. Currently, the United States obtains nearly 7% of its petroleum from Angola, more than twice the amount imported from Kuwait. Angola is one of the United States' largest investment sites in sub-Saharan Africa, with over \$4 billion invested to date, as well as one of its largest importers in sub-Saharan Africa. With increased stability, Angola could play a more significant role in the southern African economy, which is expected to be an engine of growth for the continent. Without internal stability, large quantities of food and/or other forms of humanitarian assistance may continue to be required.



The Development Challenge

In 1994, the Lusaka Protocol was signed and Angola emerged from over 20 years of fighting with 500,000 dead, 3.5 million internally displaced persons, and more than 300,000 refugees in neighboring countries. Millions of land mines had been laid; most of the country's infrastructure was destroyed; and the economy largely had collapsed. The few remaining civil society organizations were weak and ineffective.

Unfortunately, the Lusaka Protocol has been abandoned and full scale fighting erupted in late 1998. Renewed conflict in some parts of the country between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) and the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) has created over a million new internally displaced persons. This reversed the progress that had been made between 1996 and 1998 through the emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance provided by the international community. Recently, though, GRA armed forces have made substantial gains, and prospects of a return to peace appear more possible. The revitalization of civil society continues despite the renewed conflict of the past year, with Angolans speaking out more about their concerns regarding the war and their ability to participate in the political process. Moreover, the number of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) is growing, and support for these organizations among Angolans and government officials is increasing. Still, Angola's nascent democracy remains very fragile and imperfect.

The United States has long-term goals and interests in assisting Angola's transition to become a stable force in the region and in promoting democratic government and economic prosperity. USAID plays an important part in supporting achievement of these goals. USAID is assisting the GRA's transition from war to peace by providing humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance. USAID also is supporting Angola's transition from a single party state to a democratic, free market economy by strengthening civil society and government institutions at the national and provincial level and by encouraging changes that will improve Angola's macroeconomic policy environment.

Other Donors

The World Bank, the European Union and the United Nations (U.N.) specialized agencies are the leading multilateral donors. The United States is the fifth largest bilateral donor, after Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Norway. However, the United States is by far the largest bilateral donor to the U.N. agencies in Angola for humanitarian assistance. In responding to the 1999 U.N. Consolidated Appeal, the United States provided \$35 million, which was over half of the pledged amounts for food aid.



Angola

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID's current strategy ends in FY 2000, and USAID is developing a new strategy for FYs 2001-2005. The program will address the following USAID goals: providing humanitarian assistance; promoting broad-based economic growth and agricultural development; protecting human health; and strengthening democracy and good governance. To achieve these goals, USAID will use a mix of emergency, transition and development activities. Although the current level of fighting is not as intense as in 1998, the need for humanitarian aid is expected to continue. The renewed conflict already has disrupted the planting season, and harvests are projected to be inadequate to meet the basic food needs. The GRA itself is providing a greater share of humanitarian assistance, including providing land and agricultural inputs for resettling internally displaced people in rural areas. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance also is funding humanitarian assistance proposals from NGOs.

USAID expects to continue assistance in child survival, health, and agriculture under the new strategy. USAID is developing a modest new program in HIV/AIDS prevention and is working closely with other donors, including private sector oil companies, to address this issue. Specific types of child survival activities to be undertaken will depend upon the results of upcoming evaluations of USAID's child survival portfolio, which currently includes immunizations and training of health workers and communities. Although U.S. oversight of land mine awareness activities has shifted from USAID to the State Department, USAID anticipates continued assistance to vulnerable groups, including war-traumatized children, and prosthetics production for land mine victims. In addition to food production, USAID will be exploring value-added agricultural opportunities and investigating expansion into geographic regions that have significant agricultural potential.

Democracy and governance also will remain a key element of USAID assistance in the new strategy. The portfolio will continue to focus on civil society through the strengthening of NGOs and media and civic education, building upon the successes of the past five years. It also will include support for the Angolan National Assembly and political parties. For example, funding would be used to upgrade the library of the National Assembly as well as to help parliamentarians become more responsive to constituent concerns. Regarding political party assistance, members could be invited to observe U.S. elections and learn about building grassroots support. The Angolan government is drafting a constitution, for which USAID has provided a small amount of technical assistance. This assistance is likely to be expanded as the process moves forward. Discussions already have taken place with the U.N. Human Rights Division on ways in which USAID programs can be more closely coordinated and human rights activities better integrated under the new strategy.

While the previous strategy and subsequent programs were developed primarily with NGOs, USAID will work more closely with the GRA and other interested parties in developing this new strategy and related activities. For example, within each strategic objective USAID will incorporate institutional and human capacity development components. USAID also will support some GRA regional integration initiatives, particularly under the auspices of the Southern Africa Development Community. The private sector also may become a more active partner of USAID. In FY 2000, USAID established a partnership with an oil company to provide assistance to the International Committee for the Red Cross. USAID has had discussions with other oil companies and expects to implement more public-private partnership activities in the future. There is increased interest on the part of U.S. companies in Angola to undertake social sector activities. Support for a center for street children, AIDS awareness and prevention campaigns, and training for leaders of Angolan non-governmental organizations are among the potential activities being discussed.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Angola

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Food-Crop Self-Reliance of War-Torn Angolan Communities, 654-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,256,000 DA; \$5,400,000 CSD; \$49,730,000 P.L. 480

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,655,000 DFA; \$6,414,000 CSD; \$7,799,000 P.L. 480

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's assistance to post-war Angola began in 1995 with a strictly emergency, humanitarian focus. As stability began to return to Angola in 1997 and the prospects for lasting peace improved, USAID's activities expanded to include non-emergency humanitarian and rehabilitation assistance. These transitional activities, targeted food security and child survival, were concentrated in the Planalto (Central Highlands) region. In many cases, these were natural extensions of emergency activities and took advantage of existing infrastructure. The food security activities underway aim to increase production, improve farming techniques, and reduce constraints on farmers. The U.S. Government's goal is to gradually move from humanitarian relief programs to rehabilitation and development interventions while retaining U.S. capacity through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) or the World Food Program to distribute relief assistance in those areas of the country where need continues. Four child survival activities funded in late FY 1998 will improve the local health centers' ability to respond to needs of isolated rural populations, provide immunizations and vitamin A to children, and strengthen preventive efforts and maternal health measures that will reduce demands on an over-extended health system. In December 1998, the conflict between UNITA and the Government forces resumed in parts of the Planalto region, resulting in over one million internally displaced people (IDPs), many of whom had been previously resettled in early 1998. The activity's beneficiaries primarily are displaced women and children who had been involved mainly in subsistence agriculture or small scale informal selling.

Key Results: Key results include: (1) increased levels of food security in communities with significant resettled populations; (2) improved health status in areas covered by NGO partner programs; and (3) rehabilitation of war victims and other vulnerable groups.

Performance and Prospects: Despite the return to hostilities, progress was reported in all three key areas. In the area of increased food production, activities focused on seed trials and training. On-farm trials were established in five of the six agro-ecological zones across the country, involving 11,355 farmers in the trials, while 18 variety trials were conducted in Malanje and Kuanza Norte. Local NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development extension agents, and more than 23,000 farmers in six provinces benefitted from training sessions on improved agricultural production. As areas of insecurity expanded and numbers of IDPs increased, efforts refocused upon supporting emergency humanitarian needs such as primary health care, water and sanitation, nutritional improvement of the children and vulnerable populations, and seeds and tools for agricultural production in secure areas of the provinces. During 1998, USAID supported the resettlement of 139,270 internally displaced people.

USAID's activities to support increased access to primary health care reached many beneficiaries. In 1998, about 26,850 children benefitted from growth monitoring programs in Kuanza Norte and Kuanza Sul provinces, and over 11,000 women received pre- and post-natal care. Using four mobile teams and five health posts, U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) provided 129,180 basic consultations and administered over 300,000 doses of vaccines. More than 92,000 participants attended over 1,000 health education sessions. In late 1998, USAID shifted its focus from primary health care to child survival activities, resulting in four new grants to U.S. PVOs that started implementation early in FY 1999.

Finally, land mine awareness programs as well as demining activities are crucial to both resettlement and agricultural activities. Mine action implementing partners removed and destroyed 566 anti-personnel land mines and cleared an area of 51,787 square miles in Huila, Kuanza Sul and Kuando Kubango provinces, including bridges linking Huila and Kuando-Kubango. Twenty trained land mine awareness instructors in Uige province sensitized 180,888 people to the dangers of land mines. Through a USAID grant, the Vietnam Veterans of America supports a center in Moxico province where Angolans are being trained to make artificial limbs and that provides rehabilitation training for war victims. In 1998, 321 prosthetic devices were produced and 2,279 people benefitted from rehabilitation training.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID is developing a new strategy to begin in 2001. The strategy is expected to include activities in agriculture and child survival, as before, and HIV/AIDS prevention, a new area of USAID assistance. It is

likely that USAID will expand its geographic focus to include provinces beyond the Planalto (Central Highlands) to meet needs in other parts of the country. USAID is examining the feasibility of implementing value-added agricultural activities. Child survival activities are expected to remain a priority, with interventions in addition to immunizations being considered; malaria, for example, has been identified as a major killer of infants and children in Angola. USAID is evaluating current child survival activities to determine the most effective types of interventions during the coming five years. These two studies will provide the basis for USAID selection of the most effective types of child survival interventions for the next five years. HIV/AIDS prevention activities also will be undertaken. While the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Angola has not reached the levels of neighboring countries, USAID strongly believes that it is time to initiate a prevention program in Angola. As the possibility of conflict in Angola has not been totally eliminated, the strategy will continue to include provisions for additional emergency humanitarian activities, should the need arise, in addition to planning for transitional activities required for vulnerable populations.

Other Donor Programs: Sweden and Norway are among the leading bilateral donors providing assistance to Angola. Many donors are involved in emergency activities, with the World Food Program and the U.N. Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit as the main partners. Of the approximately \$67 million worth of food aid raised by the 1999 U.N. consolidated appeal, the United States contributed about \$35 million. The European Union and UNICEF are strong supporters of child survival activities and other health programs in Angola.

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of internally displaced persons resettled (annual)	60,000	139,270	300,000	350,000	*
Kilometers of secondary and tertiary roads maintained (annual)	1,646	529	500	500	*
Number of bridges repaired/maintained (annual)	74	33	30	30	*
Number of increased water systems (ponds) developed (annual)	122	73	70	70	*

* Targets for FY 2001 will be established when the new country strategy is approved in FY 2000.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Angola

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased National Reconciliation Through Strengthened Democratic and Political Institutions, 654-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,340,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,880,000 (DFA), \$5,000,000 (ESF)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID recognizes that the development of a more open and participatory democratic system is a pre-condition for Angola's emergence from the civil war of the past 25 years. The prolonged conflict has prevented Angolans from working together toward common objectives, and has extremely weakened the political and civil society institutions. The U.S. democracy goals in Angola are the establishment of democratic institutions and the adherence of the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) to democratic practices and respect for human rights, including women's rights, to achieve good governance. USAID supports this goal by carrying out a set of activities designed to promote the development of efficient formal institutions, including strengthening Parliament and political parties. USAID activities also strengthen civil society institutions, prevent human rights abuse, and promote a free and democratic press, in order to facilitate Angola's transition to peace and development. Together, these interventions aim to reinforce the skills of the political leadership and ordinary citizens to support the creation of a free and democratic political system. USAID assistance, provided through U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and universities, ranges from training community-based organizations in urban and rural areas to implementing civic education and human rights programs to addressing needs of government institutions, such as the legislature, and political parties. Beneficiaries include political leaders on the national and local levels as well as local nongovernmental organization (NGO) leaders and their members.

Key Results: Expected results include: (1) creating reconciliation opportunities among Angolans; (2) citizens exercising their democratic rights and responsibilities; and (3) accountable governance within Parliament.

Performance and Prospects: USAID supports a variety of training activities to address the weakness of Angolan civil society and political institutions. The International Republican Institute conducted workshops to strengthen the National Assembly's legislative performance in budgeting, and coalition building. The majority of civil society training is conducted through NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs). The U.S. PVO PACT trains approximately 18 Angolan NGOs each year in basic management skills; most of the current group being trained are women's organizations. America's Development Foundation is implementing an advocacy training and sub-grant program, from which 85 civil society organizations have benefitted (including about 40% female participation). In conjunction with the Angolan Ministry of Education and Culture, the Mississippi Consortium for International Development (MCID) is implementing a grassroots civic education program. The first training session for approximately 20 primary school teachers was held, and MCID continues to provide suggestions on the civic education curriculum. The National Democratic Institute successfully conducted a series of anti-corruption debates that enabled jurists, politicians and the public to discuss the issue. It also produced plays about good governance and civic education, which were videotaped and rebroadcast on TV and radio.

Human rights and media training by the U.S. PVO World Learning continues. Based on this training, Angolan NGOs have successfully led campaigns for small farmers in Huila province to keep land for grazing and to prevent military conscription of minors in Benguela and Cabinda provinces. The independent media has been playing an active and crucial role in the promotion of democratic values and defense of freedom of expression and transparency in governance by reporting on corruption and the abuse of power.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID is developing a new country strategy to begin in FY 2001. Most of the local NGOs and CSOs still are weak and lack the knowledge and skills to fully address and engage on issues related to democracy and governance. Under the new strategy, USAID will continue to strengthen and build capacity of local NGOs and CSOs, helping them to focus and more clearly define their mission and agenda in order to increase the impact of their programs.

With regard to activities to strengthen government institutions, USAID's previous legislative strengthening and political party development activities will be reexamined when developing the new country strategy; discussions also are underway with the Ministry of Justice and the Angola Bar Association to carry out judicial sector reform activities. Because the current democracy and governance environment presents many new challenges--restrictions of civil liberties, crackdowns on the press, imprisonment of journalists, and marginalizing the opposition--strengthening the role of the media also is expected to form part of the new strategy. Should the Angolan government go forward with plans for national elections in 2001, USAID may support activities to ensure that elections are free and fair.

Other Donor Programs: USAID remains the leading donor implementing a comprehensive democracy and governance program in Angola. Sweden and the Netherlands recently have hired staff to deal with issues related to democracy and governance, mostly in the areas of human rights and women's development. The United Nations is the primary donor providing support for the promotion and defense of human rights.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through U.S. PVOs and institutions including the National Democratic Institute; PACT; the International Republican Institute; World Learning; America's Development Foundation; Mississippi Consortium for International Development; and the U.S. Department of State.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of reported citizen initiatives on dispute resolution (annual)	5	*	25	40	**
Number of Parliamentarian and political party members trained (cumulative)	1,500	1,680	3,000	4,000	**
Number of political parties strengthened to understand democratic processes and work across party lines (cumulative)	9	11	30	40	**

* The unfavorable political environment prevented monitoring of this activity during this period.

** Targets for FY 2001 will be established when the new country strategy is approved in FY 2000.

[U.S. Finance Table](#)(Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Angola				
Title and Number: Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Food-Crop Self-Reliance of War-Affected, 654-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	20,574 DA	7,977 DA	12,597 DA	
	8,887 CSD	3,151 CSD	5,736 CSD	
	5,600 ESF	1,600 ESF	4,000 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,500 DFA	1,500 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	6,600 DA	5,000 DA		
	3,920 CSD	3,220 CSD		
	ESF	1,500 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	27,174 DA	12,977 DA	14,197 DA	
	12,807 CSD	6,371 CSD	6,436 CSD	
	5,600 ESF	3,100 ESF	2,500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,500 DFA	1,500 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,256 DA			
	5,400 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,256 DA			
	5,400 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	DA	0 DA	28,430 DA	
	6,414 CSD	0 CSD	24,621 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	5,600 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,655 DFA	0 DFA	3,155 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Angola				
Title and Number: Increased National Reconciliation Through Strengthened Civil Society 684-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,970 DA	4,247 DA	2,723 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	4,697 ESF	643 ESF	4,054 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,528 DFA	2,565 DFA	963 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	3,500 DA	2,530 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	703 ESF	3,803 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	963 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	10,470 DA	6,777 DA	3,693 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	5,400 ESF	4,446 ESF	954 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,528 DFA	3,528 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	400 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,340 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,340 DA			
	0 CSD			
	400 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	12,810 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	5,000 ESF	0 ESF	10,800 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,880 DFA	0 DFA	5,408 DFA	



Angola

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	8,300	8,500	3,596	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	3,535
Child Survival & Disease Fund	4,700	2,700	5,400	6,414
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	5,000	900	0	5,000
P.L. 480 Title II	32,736	33,822	49,730	7,799
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	50,736	45,922	58,726	22,748
Operating Expenses	1,553	2,504	2,500	2,750
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	1,553	2,504	2,500	2,750

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	3	3
Other U.S. Citizen	1	3	1	2
FSN/TCN	5	22	22	22
Subtotal OE Funded	7	26	26	27

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	0	3	3	2
FSN/TCN	6	10	10	7
Subtotal Program Funded	6	13	13	9
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	0
Total Work Force	13	39	39	36

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
654-001, Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Food-Crop Self-Reliance of War-Affected Angolan Communities							
- DA	0	0	0		0	0	0
- DFA	1,655	0	0	0	0	0	1,655
- CSD	0	6,414	0	0	0	0	6,414
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	7,799	7,799
654-002, Increased National Reconciliation Through Strengthened Civil Society and Political Institutions							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	1,880	0	0	1,880
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	1,655	0	0	1,880	0	0	3,535
- CSD	0	6,414	0	0	0	0	6,414
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	7,799	7,799

Mission Director, Keith Simmons



BENIN

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Introduction

Benin continues to be of interest to the United States because of its transition to a democratic, free market society and the continued strengthening of its democratic institutions.

History suggests that democratic countries tend to be more stable, prosperous and less likely to provoke conflict with their neighbors than authoritarian countries, and that democratic countries are more apt to play a moderating and restraining role in the event of regional instability and civil strife. Benin has played such a role in the sub-region. For these reasons, Benin is important to U.S. strategic interests in regional stability, promotion of U.S. exports, economic development, democracy, and health. These goals are reflected in the U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan.



The Development Challenge

The challenge for Benin is to continue its adherence to the structural adjustment program. In 1999 the economy grew by approximately 5%, up from 4.4% in 1998. However, with the approach of the March 2001 presidential election and the demand for higher wages by trade unions, the Government's commitment to current macroeconomic reforms could weaken.

Benin has an illiteracy rate of 75% overall but primary school enrollment, particularly girls' enrollment, continues to rise. Regional and gender educational disparities still exist, but progress is occurring. Although the Ministry of Education (MOE) is committed to education reform, it remains a highly centralized organization that suffers from inefficiencies. The challenges for the MOE include increasing the number of primary school teachers; reducing student drop out rates; and boosting the utilization of its budget.

Infant and child mortality rates are falling but remain among the highest in West Africa. The major causes of morbidity and mortality of children are malaria, diarrhea, and acute respiratory infections. The fertility rate of six children per women combined with a population growth rate of over 3% per year means that Benin's population will double in less than 25 years. The Ministry of Health (MOH) has made some important policy decisions but obstacles still exist. Current laws continue to present barriers to reproductive health. The Government of Benin (GOB) has not yet put into place adequate policies and mechanisms to facilitate the management of a decentralized health care system and to assure more equitable services.

USAID assistance to Benin is designed to contribute directly to several of the major U.S. foreign policy interests set forth in the State Department's International Affairs Strategic Plan. USAID focuses on three sectors: the education sector promoting equitable education for children; the health sector promoting the increased use of preventive health measures and family health services; and the democracy sector promoting improved governance and reinforced democracy.

Other Donors

The United States is the fifth largest bilateral donor. In 1998 Benin received \$235 million in foreign assistance. Major donors were the European Union (\$37 million), Denmark (\$34 million), Germany (\$23 million), the World Bank (\$20 million), Japan (\$19 million), France (\$19 million), the United States (\$16 million), the West African Development Bank (\$8 million), the African Development Bank (\$7 million), and the Netherlands (\$7 million).

Benin is a heavily indebted country with an outstanding external debt at the end of 1998 equivalent to 58% of the gross domestic product. Eighty one percent of the debt was owed to multilateral creditors.). Benin is being considered for debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative.



The United States Agency for International Development

Benin

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID's program for 2001 will continue to support Benin's development efforts through three mutually reinforcing objectives.

In the education sector USAID will continue to assist the expansion of the Ministry of Education's primary education reform program, emphasizing improved pedagogical approaches and learning materials. USAID will finance activities to increase girls' enrollment in school and to improve geographic equity in primary education. USAID will assist the MOE to improve its financial management and improve the ministry's capacity to plan and manage effective education programs. The program will encourage local government and community involvement in education.

In the health sector USAID will increase demand and availability of family planning, maternal and child health, and sexually transmitted infections/HIV preventive services in the Borgou region in rural northern Benin where health conditions are the worst. The program will be complemented by a national program aimed at selected health interventions in HIV/AIDS and in health policy reform that will enable more effective implementation of health programs at the regional level.

To improve governance, public accountability, and the environment for civil society participation in decision making, USAID will continue to provide technical and managerial assistance for electoral reform, strengthening the legislature and civil society organizations at the national and regional levels, and reinforcing the national audit institutions. Furthermore, to encourage private and local initiatives and community participation in local revenue generation, USAID will finance small-scale credit and the development of small-scale technologies.

P.L. 480 Title II resources, distributed through Catholic Relief Services, reach all six regions of Benin and contribute directly to supporting activities that are integral to achieving results in USAID's education, health and democracy programs. This program addresses household food security issues. The integrated approach facilitates access to essential foods, quality education, and revenue making it possible for villagers to afford education and health costs and to contribute financially to community development activities.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Benin

TITLE AND NUMBER: More Children Receive, on an Equitable Basis, a Basic Education Which Prepares Them for Productive Roles in Society, 680-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,733,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,733,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID began supporting primary education reform in 1991, as the government began following upon on the nationwide review of the education system. During the Education Round Table held in May 1997, the Government of Benin reconfirmed its commitment to primary education reform with an added emphasis on community participation and

equity, particularly for girls. As a result of this effort, the gross enrollment rate (GER) has increased to 77% in 1999 compared to 57% in 1991. However, a wide enrollment gap still exists between girls and boys. Current enrollment rates stand at 61% and 91% for girls and boys, respectively. The primary school leaving exam pass rate increased in 1999 to 69% from 70% in 1997; however, the completion rate still remains very low. Although the Ministry of Education (MOE) has made some effort to be less centralized, it continues to suffer from organizational inefficiencies. The MOE is only able to spend 30-40% of its non-salary recurrent expense budget for education. Moreover, public officials are poorly trained, underpaid and not easily held accountable for their actions. This limits the educational impact that could be attained and suggest that there is deficiency in governance. Civil interest groups are not yet adequately involved in the education reform process.

In response to these problems, USAID's education activity continues to provide quality basic education on an equitable and expanded basis. Technical assistance and training is provided to: help the Ministries of Education and Finance establish and maintain sufficient financing for primary education; improve the institutional capacity of education planning; upgrade systems to provide quality teaching and learning environment; increase equity of access to a quality education; and promote widespread public participation. The immediate beneficiary of this program is the primary school student population currently estimated at 870,000 nationwide. Another group of 10,000 primary school dropouts will also benefit from USAID assistance. Intermediate beneficiaries are the MOE, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), teachers, parents, NGOs and PVOs.

This program addresses the U.S. strategic goal of economic development and aids the Mission Performance Plan to "contribute to the achievement of a strengthened human resource base, specifically through equitable access to primary education, technical training, and other programs." It also supports USAID's agency objective of human capacity built through education and training.

Key Results: Success in the education activity requires: (1) Improved key pedagogical systems and inputs for delivery of a quality basic education with the Fundamental Quality Level (FQL) priority norms used as a planning tool to deliver a quality basic education; (2) Increased equity of access to primary schools, including improved geographic and gender equity; (3) Maintained adequate financing for primary education, representing more than 50% of the National Education budget; (4) Increased civil and government participation in basic education; and (5) Improved institutional capacity for educational planning, management and accountability. During this reporting period the increase in enrollment rates exceeded the planned targets, due in part to USAID financed activities, along with the support of other donors and parents' encouragement to send their children to school. USAID financed training for teachers to improve their teaching skills and their use of improved school curricula. Additionally, USAID technical support to the newly formed Network for Promotion of Girls' Education and awareness raising activities on the benefits of sending girls to school yielded positive results. Also key to this success is the commitment of MOE to set and apply Fundamental Quality Level (FQL) norms for primary schools, related to the quantity and quality of school infrastructures, teachers and pedagogical materials. USAID's financing of teacher training and the revision of the primary school curricula helped to boost up the primary school leaving pass rate. The support and encouragement of parents is evident by the increase in the number of associations actively involved in school activities. In 1999 the number increased from 200 to 1000. By 2003, USAID expects that this figure will reach approximately 2000, covering nearly 50% of the all primary schools in Benin.

Performance and Prospects: During this past year, USAID continued its focus on the ten FQL priority norms deemed essential for greater efficiency within the primary education system and improved results in the classroom. USAID is the major supporter of the MOE's primary education reform program, which is moving from an experimental phase to a expansion phase throughout the country. USAID has provided technical assistance and financial support for the development of improved primary education curricula and new textbooks, the revision of teaching materials, and the training of teachers in improved pedagogical methods and the utilization of new curricula. The expansion phase of the reform program began in 4,500 primary schools with 250,000 first graders. A total of 9,000 primary schoolteachers and school directors have been trained in the techniques of the new program. Textbook production and distribution, jointly financed by USAID and the GOB, have been undertaken. The FQL norm of one book per two children has been met for first graders. The reform program will be extended to successive grades over the next five years, one grade per year. The next phase will include teaching training and the production of textbooks targeting second graders. Complementary to the reform program, approximately 100,000 school children increased their knowledge of basic hygiene and health measures. USAID financed skills training to primary school dropouts and leavers; this activity will be expanded to reach another 10,000 students.

USAID continues to support environmental education in schools through the Global Learning and Observation to Benefit the Environment (GLOBE) Program, which has now expanded to 75 schools. The program will continue to expand with approximately 40 new teachers trained per year. USAID will maintain its support to the Network for the Promotion of

Girls Education, which has begun working with international and local NGOs, and community groups to increase further girls' enrollment and retention rates. USAID's continued technical support will aid the network as it becomes a key player in addressing gender issues within the classroom and the community especially in regards to textbooks, pedagogical materials and teacher training.

Technical assistance and training to the MOE and the MOF has improved management performance, resource allocation, internal control procedures, and accountability. The MOE and MOF with USAID's assistance have improved the budget expenditure tracking system. However, management and accounting have not yet reached acceptable standards and remain major obstacles in the effective utilization of MOE primary education budget resources, which accounts for 50% of the national education budget.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID will continue to assist the MOE increase internal efficiency and ensure that the new reform program is effective in the classrooms. Recognizing the tremendous advances already made in increasing girls' enrollment, USAID will revise its targets to reflect the current situation. USAID will work with education authorities and other donors to ensure that the students who pass the primary leaving exam under the new program experience a smooth transition to secondary school.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank supports on-the-job teacher training, the provision of pedagogical materials, financial tracking and accountability, and school construction. France provides assistance in secondary and higher education. The European Union's assistance contributes to school construction and technical training. Japan and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries finances major primary education school construction projects. The African Development Bank is becoming a key partner as it prepares itself to play a more active role in girls' education, training, and infrastructure construction. Other multilateral organizations and international NGOs also contribute to Benin's primary education reform. The GOB's support to primary education covers logistical and financial resources for a wide variety of education-related activities such as administrative and pedagogical support, construction of classrooms and recurrent costs.

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Baseline (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Gross Enrollment Rate	73%	76%	77%	79%	80%
Percent of Girls/Total	37%	38%	43%	45%	48%
Primary School Leaving Exam Pass Rate	70%	67%	70%	72%	75%
Primary School Leaving Exam Pass Rate (new program)	N/A	93%	75%	77%	78%

This is an index score on a 0 to 100 scale derived from five survey questions.

This indicator is a composite of three independent measures: participation in municipal government meetings, submission of a request to the municipal government, and presentation of complaints to the vigilance committee.

During 1999, the new Code of Criminal Procedures was approved and enacted, which would be the baseline for this indicator. For an effective implementation of the CCP, additional and complementary legislation is needed, including a new Judicial Branch Law, Public Ministry Law, and National Police Law. It is expected that in the Year 2000, at least two laws will be drafted and presented to Congress. By the end of 2001, at least two laws will be enacted, and two additional laws will be drafted.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Benin

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures in a Supportive Policy Environment, 680-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: : \$4,325,000 (CSD), \$2,500,000 (DA), \$3,590,000 (P.L. 480

Title II)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,294,000 (CSD), \$2,750,000 (DFA), \$4,245,000 (P.L. 480

Title II)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: In 1998, USAID established a program to increase the use of preventive health measures and family health services. This program was established in response to a number of studies and analyses carried out between 1993-1997, including the first national Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted in 1996. These studies revealed that the average woman gives birth to 6.3 children over the course of her childbearing years and that only 3.4% of women in union use modern contraception. Maternal mortality rates were estimated at more than 500 maternal deaths per 100,000 births. According to the DHS, 167 of every 1,000 children born in Benin die before the age of five, and major causes of child morbidity and mortality are malaria, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections. The HIV/AIDS rate has been steadily rising in Benin, with HIV prevalence growing from 0.5% in 1990 to nearly 4% in 1999. A number of rural towns have been hit much harder than urban areas by HIV, with prevalence rates as high as 14%.

Most of USAID's activities under in the health sector are geographically focused in the Borgou region, a rural area in Northern Benin. The health statistics in this area are worse than the national average and access and quality of health care services are extremely poor. USAID also works on a national level with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to address the lack of policies and guidelines on key family health issues, weak management and planning systems, and the fragile partnership between the public and private sectors.

This program directly contributes to the achievement of the Mission Performance Plan goals in health and population. It also supports USAID' agency objective of world's population stabilized and human health protected. Direct beneficiaries of USAID's program are children up to age five, women of childbearing age, and groups at risk of being infected with HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. Indirect beneficiaries include communities, particularly in the Borgou region.

Key Results: Success in the health activity requires: (1) improving the policy environment; (2) increasing access to family health services and products; (3) improving the quality of health management systems and services; and (4) increasing the demand for, and practices supporting the use of family health services, products and prevention measures. Results achieved in 1999 include: the MOH's adoption of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI), a new approach to children's health care; the introduction of a revised reproductive health curriculum at the nurse/midwife training school; 1999 sales of approximately 6 million condoms by 5,939 sales outlets; and the sales of roughly 31,000 units of oral contraceptives. A baseline assessment was recently conducted that will allow USAID to establish baselines and targets for activities in the Borgou region.

Performance and Prospects: USAID, working in collaboration with the public sector in the Borgou region, funded activities to assess the strengths and weaknesses of the health system. These activities are geared to increase community involvement in the planning and delivery of health services, improve systems such as personnel, supervision, pharmaceutical and contraceptive logistics, and data collection and reporting. This has resulted in improved local and regional capacity for planning and managing health care. Other activities carried out in the Borgou region include the development of nutrition education materials used by health agents; the promotion of micronutrient supplementation; and an environmental health activity that reduces the environmental risks related to diarrheal disease. In FY2000, USAID will support the establishment of national guidelines and to train Borgou health workers in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) approach. Additionally, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to public and private health workers (midwives, traditional birth attendants and community health agents) to provide quality family planning services. Knowledge and use of modern contraception in the Borgou region is significantly lower than in other parts of the country.

USAID's nation-wide social marketing program offers a range of affordable, high-quality family health products including condoms, oral contraceptives, oral rehydration salts (ORS), and insecticide-treated bednets. Injectable contraceptives will be introduced in early 2000. Sales and distribution networks for socially marketed products continue to grow steadily. Yearly condom sales have skyrocketed from 355,000 in 1990 to 3.5 million in 1998 to nearly 6 million in 1999. In addition, the promotion of insecticide-treated bednets, which started in three pilot zones last year, has recently been expanded to the national level and kits for chemically retreating the bednets will soon be available throughout the country. Unfortunately, ORS sales have not met expectations due to resistance in the MOH to raise the price of the product, which has kept it off the market.

At the national level, USAID continues to support the network of health non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Benin, focusing on increasing their ability to advocate on reproductive health issues and improving their relationship with the public sector. USAID financed new reproductive health course material used in training schools for nurses and midwives. This is an achievement that should have a strong, positive impact on the quality of future reproductive health services.

USAID is supporting HIV/AIDS prevention activities through the family health program in the Borgou region. However, since HIV/AIDS is not isolated to one region of Benin and HIV prevalence rates are highest in regions outside of the Borgou region. USAID is supporting HIV/AIDS education interventions throughout the country, in order to increase awareness and promote safe behaviors nationwide.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID is currently developing an AIDS prevention strategy, which will result in the implementation of national-level AIDS prevention activities.

Other Donor Programs: Over 87% of the public investment budget for the Ministry of Health (MOH) in 1998 was financed by external sources. USAID's assistance in 1998 represented 28% of the total donor assistance in the health sector. The United Nations Population Fund supports family planning service delivery in the public sector and the International Planned Parenthood Federation plays a parallel role in the private sector. The World Health Organization and UNICEF support the national immunization program. The UN agencies, coordinated through UNAIDS, work closely with USAID on issues related to HIV/AIDS prevention and offer technical assistance to the National AIDS Control Program. Germany and Switzerland are major health sector donors in the Borgou region, with Germany implementing a community-based primary health care program and the Swiss providing infrastructure and management support at the regional level. The World Bank supports the MOH in implementing a health care development project that provides the framework for the integration of family planning within the general health care system.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Current contractors and grantees include: University Research Corporation (URC), and the local International Planned Parenthood Foundation affiliate; Population Services International (PSI); Africare; CARE International; International Foundation for Education and Self-Help; The Futures Group International; Camp, Dresser & McKee; John Snow, Inc.; The Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. (BASICS); and JHPIEGO Corporation.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Annual sales of socially marketed condoms (National)	3,794,298 (1998)	5,931,605*	5,800,000	6,400,000
Sales points offering socially-marketed condoms (National)	5,500 (1998)	5,939	10,000	11,000
Women who can identify at least one modern contraceptive method (Borgou Region)	43.5%** (1996)	n/a	TBD	TBD
Infants under 4 months who are exclusively fed breastmilk (Borgou Region)	19% (1996)	TBD	TBD	TBD

The results in the first two indicators are not cumulative.

*Figures are based on 11 months of sales, January-November 1999. Given that 1999 figures already exceed 2000 targets, targets for 2000 and subsequent years are being revised.

**The DHS provides information on women with knowledge of one modern contraceptive measure. The USAID program target will measure the number of women with knowledge of at least three methods, but this baseline data has yet to be collected.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Benin

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy, 680-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,326,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,856,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Benin continues to consolidate its democracy at the macro level. However, despite the Government of Benin's (GOB) efforts to improve democratic governance and facilitate effective decentralization at the local level, results are still limited. Weak planning, budgeting and audit mechanisms, and corruption within the public sector continue to be the major constraints especially in the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health. Inefficiency, lack of transparency and accountability, endemic corruption, and rent-seeking behavior all have a negative impact on the GOB's capacity to effectively utilize foreign assistance. The lack of a transparent, fair and predictable legal and regulatory environment acts as a major constraint to private and local initiatives as well. However, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and professional organizations are beginning to assume greater responsibilities in national and local decision making. USAID's objective is to strengthen civil society's advocacy and networking skills, improve transparency and accountability of public and democratic institutions, improve the environment to promote local and private initiatives, support Benin's governmental decentralization process, and improve the legislative and deliberative performance of the legislature. The ultimate beneficiaries of this program will be the entire Beninese population. Intermediate beneficiaries are local NGOs, the National Assembly, and the Supreme Audit Institutions (SAI) in the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and in the executive branch of the GOB. This program supports the U.S. strategic goal in democracy and is a key element in the U.S. Mission U.S. Mission Performance Plan's (MPP) to "consolidate Benin's nascent democracy, improve good governance, and deepen respect for human rights."

Key Results: Success in the democracy activities requires: (1) increased participation of civil society in national decision making; (2) strengthened mechanisms promote transparency and accountability; (3) an improved environment for decentralized private and local initiatives; and (4) a strengthened, more independent and representative legislature. During this period, considerable progress was made on all planned results. Principles of accountability are being applied and accountability mechanisms are being strengthened. Accountability mechanisms are improving as the Supreme Audit Institutions (SAI) performed 72 audits as compared to the planned 40. The environment is becoming more receptive to private sector and local initiatives. Through the micro-enterprise activity increasing numbers of small producers have received loans, and micro-enterprise development training has been provided to disadvantaged communities, mostly to women. Under the Benin Indigenous Non-Governmental Organizations Strengthening (BINGOS) activity, an increasing number of NGOs are becoming viable organizations, governed according to democratic principles.

Performance and Prospects: Overall, the program is progressing as planned. The GOB continues to demonstrate a firm commitment to the democratic process and improved governance. In supporting the GOB's commitment, USAID plays a key role among donors in electoral reform and strengthening civil society organizations and the legislature, and coordinates with and complements efforts undertaken by the multiple donors intervening in the democracy/governance area. USAID is assisting the GOB to develop a comprehensive prioritized audit plan and is providing training to the MOF Chamber of Accounts auditors and to the executive branch in order to improve and sustain quality audit capacities. The Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court, with USAID's financial assistance, conducted controls on campaign spending and has published a report on the exercise. In collaboration with the National Advisory Commission on Ethical Conduct in Public Administration and local organizations such as Transparency International Benin, USAID is increasing efforts to combat corruption by institutionalizing anti-corruption programs.

Through the BINGOS activity, now in its final phase, greater numbers of NGOs will improve their capacity to become involved in decision making at the grass roots community level through BINGOS' training in advocacy. In order to ensure sustainability of these improved organizational capacities, BINGOS' NGO partners have created a network for governance, to advocate for the adoption of a code of conduct and for the improvement of governance at the national level. USAID will continue to support strengthened NGO capacity for advocacy through activities to improve the effectiveness of local decentralized governments.

USAID's technical assistance to the legislature led to the passing of an improved electoral code including the adoption of a single ballot system of voting, and decentralization laws. Legislative elections were held in March 1999 and a new legislature was installed in May 1999. The new National Assembly is composed of approximately 70% new members who have limited legislative skills. In the coming year, USAID will provide training and technical assistance to strengthen the legislative and deliberative capacities of the legislature and staff, and enhance the dialogue between legislators and their constituents. USAID will help improve management information systems and encourage greater participation of women in the local and national electoral and legislative processes so that pending laws affecting the operations of the education and health sectors are passed in a timely manner. In 1999 the Autonomous National Electoral Commission status became a permanent and independent entity. Local elections are planned for the first quarter of 2000,

and USAID plans to train the newly elected local government officials.

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

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID will intensify efforts to facilitate Benin's transition to increased local governance. These efforts will help to: strengthen governance capacity of local officials to ensure that local governments and other decentralized institutions possess sufficient authority to generate and manage resources; enhance community participation in decentralization and the role of civil society in effective local governance, and foster effective linkages among local associations and local governments.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current contractors and grantees include Africare, Appropriate Technology International, and Volunteers in Technical Assistance. Other partners include the National Assembly, the Inspector General's Office, the Chamber of Accounts, GOB Decentralization Mission, Transparency International Benin and local NGOs and Associations.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of BINGOS NGOs that scored over 50% in transparency, honesty	8	33	40	45	TBD
Number of annual audits (field reports completed or in process) performed by supreme audits institutions	10	53	72	75	TBD
Percent of loans serving the very poor including women	10%	28%	50%	100%	TBD
Number of bills or resolutions amended or initiated Annually by National Assembly	44	40	24	42	TBD

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Benin				
Title and Number: More Children Receive, on an Equitable Basis, a Basic Education, 680-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,767 DA	3,316 DA	3,451 DA	
	14,850 CSD	1,481 CSD	13,369 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	22,609 DFA	16,496 DFA	6,113 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	2,126 DA		
	7,000 CSD	4,737 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	7,000 DFA	4,495 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	6,767 DA	5,442 DA	1,325 DA	
	21,850 CSD	6,218 CSD	15,632 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	29,609 DFA	20,991 DFA	8,618 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	5,733 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	5,733 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	6,767 DA	
	5,733 CSD	14,000 CSD	47,316 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	29,609 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Benin				
Title and Number: Increased Use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures in a Supportive, 680-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	4,993 DA	730 DA	4,263 DA	
	6,550 CSD	247 CSD	6,303 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,375 DA	2,074 DA		
	4,913 CSD	2,535 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	200 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	7,368 DA	2,804 DA	4,564 DA	
	11,463 CSD	2,782 CSD	8,681 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	200 DFA	0 DFA	200 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,500 DA			
	4,325 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,500 DA			
	4,325 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	9,868 DA	
	4,294 CSD	9,226 CSD	29,308 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2750 DFA	4,774 DFA	7,724 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Benin				
Title and Number: Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy, 680-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	4,645 DA	273 DA	4,372 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,093 DFA	4,986 DFA	107 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,297 DA	1,983 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	100 ESF	40 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	107 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	6,942 DA	2,256 DA	4,686 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	100 ESF	40 ESF	60 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,093 DFA	5,093 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,326 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,326 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	8,268 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	100 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1856 DFA	4,000 DFA	10,949 DFA	



The United States Agency for International Development

Benin

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	5,150	4,275	3,826	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	4,606
Child Survival & Disease Fund	12,000	11,463	10,058	10,027
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	2,843	1,956	3,590	4,245
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	19,993	17,694	17,474	18,878
Operating Expenses	2,049	2,324	2,250	2,300
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	2,049	2,324	2,250	2,300

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	4	7	6	5
Other U.S. Citizen	1	1	1	1
FSN/TCN	45	48	54	54
Subtotal OE Funded	50	56	61	60

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	1	1	1	1
FSN/TCN	4	4	6	6
Subtotal Program Funded	5	5	7	7
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	1
Fellows	1	0	0	0
IDIs	1	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	2	0	0	1
Total Work Force	57	61	68	68

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
680-001, More Children Receive, on an Equitable Basis, a Basic Education which Prepares them for Productive Roles in Society							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	5,733	0	5,733
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
680-002, Increased use of Family Health Services and Preventive Measures in a Supportive Policy Environment							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	2,750	0	0	0	0	2,750
- CSD	0	4,294	0	0	0	0	4,294
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	4,245	4,245
680-003, Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	0	0	0	1,856	0	0	1,856
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	2,750	0	1,856	0	0	4,606
- CSD	0	4,294	0	0	5,733	0	10,027
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	4,245	4,245

Mission Director, Thomas E. Park





Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

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Introduction

The size, wealth of resources and strategic location of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in Africa guarantee that the country will play a pivotal role in regional developments.

The Embassy's Mission Performance Plan focuses on fostering political and economic development to forestall the recurrence of humanitarian disasters. USAID's assistance to the DRC, advances U.S. interests by bringing stability to a country and a sub-region torn by conflict, by conserving its unique biodiversity and by stemming the spread of infectious diseases including HIV/AIDs and polio. U.S. assistance will help foster the respect for human rights and the rule of law and strengthen civil society to become an equal partner in the development of the DRC. The DRC has the potential to attract vast U.S. investment in mining, oil, gas, power and electricity and serve as the third largest market for the United States in Africa. The DRC also has the potential to provide water and electrical power for much of central and southern Africa.



The Development Challenge

The DRC is classified as a heavily indebted poor country (HIPC). The November 1999 report of the World Bank on the DRC indicates that the DRC's external public debt is 10 times its export of goods and services. Debt service due presently to the Paris Club is \$9.3 billion, more than twice the total government revenue. The domestic debt arrears exceed \$9 billion. Output continued to decline from minus 3.5% in 1998 to minus 14% in 1999. During the same period, inflation increased to over 325%. The accumulated debt and the nation's decline are largely due to the current conflict, decades of corruption and mismanagement of its resources by former President Mobutu that discouraged investment. Per capita income has dropped from \$361 in 1960 to below \$156 in 1999. Over 80% of Congo's population live in absolute poverty.

After coming to power in 1997, the Kabila government implemented strict fiscal and monetary policies, which created a relatively stable economy. An intense dialogue between donors and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (GDRC) on democracy began during this period. However, the demands of war have disrupted all key areas of economic activity as well as the political dialogue. The judicial sector is non-functional, as the court system has collapsed. Civil servants function without salaries, equipment and supplies. Nonetheless, citizens still depend on the court system to settle disputes. The delivery of social services has also collapsed, as successive governments have not been able to provide resources to support any of the social sectors. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) carry the burden of providing basic social services in health and education. The Catholic Church alone supports over 60% of the education and health care delivery services.

Over 60% of the population are under the age of 25. Infant mortality is high at 148 per 1,000. The routine immunization systems have ceased to function in most parts of the country. Polio immunization coverage for the first 6 months of 1999 was 13% nationally. In addition to polio, the DRC has perhaps the most extensive collection of known and emerging infectious diseases in the world. The DRC is famous for outbreaks of hemorrhagic fevers, monkey pox and

currently the HIV/AIDS epidemic. HIV/AIDS infection rate in the general population is approximately 6-8%. However, HIV/AIDS infection rate in foreign African armies engaged in the conflict ranges between 35-50%. The population growth rate of 3.2% also has the potential to erode any improvements in the standard of living.

The vast country is inaccessible during most of the year due to a general lack of road networks. Without roads, the Congo River became the major artery for transport, however much of the river is now cut off by belligerent forces leading to disruptions in the transportation of food stuff, goods and services. The DRC suffers from vast and intense environmental degradation, deforestation, soil erosion and flooding. Policies concerning access to and control over natural resources are antiquated and ambiguous. The conflict has encouraged outright large-scale deforestation, pillage and depletion of the DRC's vast equatorial forest and natural resources. In the rebel held areas, the outside powers are pillaging resources for profit and to finance their armies.

The war and U.S. legislative sanctions specific to the DRC (due to the Congo's inability to pay its development debts) limit U.S. assistance to the DRC. The present 18-month strategy focuses on humanitarian assistance to the victims and internally displaced of the conflict, and accents continued U.S. engagement in the Congo. It presents a program with short-to medium-term health, democracy, justice, and environment objectives. The program responds to changing political situations and accommodates a surge in funding and program development should the environment permit USAID to work freely in the DRC.

Through a well-focused health strategy, USAID has supported good governance in public health institutions and encouraged citizens' participation. The program focuses on a) enhancing child survival through the primary health care system; b) control and prevention of STD/HIV/AIDS; and c) rehabilitation of health delivery systems. USAID's infectious diseases control program as an element of primary health care, currently focuses on polio eradication and malaria control and includes an initiative to improve surveillance and response to disease outbreaks. Using USAID funding and technical support provided by BASICS II, the Centers for Disease Control, the World Health Organization plus the logistical and material support of UNICEF, the GDRC planned and implemented a national polio vaccination campaign which successfully reached over 85% of the country's estimated 10.2 million children aged 0-60 months in the midst of the conflict. Malaria control activities are implemented in collaboration with the BASICS project, which supports the introduction of these policies and practices into the health care delivery system and the community. Employing the USAID AIDSMARK program with Population Services International (PSI), an aggressive behavior change and condom social marketing strategies were initiated, targeting youth, commercial sex workers and other high-risk groups. USAID provided technical and material support through Tulane University to establish a School of Public Health (SPH) within the University of Kinshasa to train and broaden the human capacity base for health delivery in the Congo. With the closure of USAID in 1991, assistance to the SPH ceased. USAID support to the school resumed in FY1999. Over 20 medical directors and administrators are trained annually. The faculty has also taken a direct role in supporting operational research at the central level. Well-established USAID's contacts in the DRC not only supported CDC's investigation of two outbreaks of hemorrhagic fever but also helped assure its success in the occupied territories where the outbreak occurred.

The democracy and good governance strategy seeks to support the creation of necessary preconditions for arriving at an actual functioning democracy and economically viable transition. It supports the capacity of Congolese civil society to promote dialogue with government and other key actors and to actively participate in the democratic transition. The program supports the development of democratic institutions, improvement in human rights and the judicial process; it also supports the peace process through conflict management and avoidance and encourages the swift implementation of the Lusaka Accord. A well-informed peace building NGOs network has been established. Documentation Centers providing legal and peace building information in and beyond Kinshasa and internet access to individuals and civil society have been opened and are flourishing. Through the International Foundation for Election Systems and the Law Group, USAID programs support justice and the rule of law for ordinary Congolese. USAID promotes dialogue between civil society and local officials and provides assistance to ease critical bottlenecks in local communities. USAID assistance to victims of the conflict has encouraged restoration of normalcy, agriculture and food production and provision of health and services. USAID environment program seeks to build a constituency for environmental stewardship in the country. The program builds on community, government and private sector initiatives and reinforces the relationship between cities and the countryside.

Other Donors

Most donor assistance is provided through international NGOs. The European Union (EU) is the major donor in humanitarian assistance with \$50 million support in 1999. The United States is the second largest bilateral donor after

Belgium. With assistance from UNDP, the Ministry of Justice has assessed the justice sector. Accelerating the Lusaka Accord process will provide an opportunity for a surge in donor assistance.



The United States Agency for International Development

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

As pieces of the Lusaka Accord are put in place, the USAID program will position itself to respond swiftly to opportunities in support of the Accord. The support is critical in order to encourage further advances in implementation of the Accord. The FY2001 program will continue support to civil society and NGOs but will allow limited but well targeted support to the GDRC. It assumes continual approval of waivers for specific activities in the near-term and a country specific Brooke waiver for the DRC as part of the FY 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

The present strategy covers interventions in health, democracy, good governance and environmental protection sub-objectives. The FY 2001 program will build upon the success of these objectives. The three key intermediate results will be expanded to: 1) improve child survival, HIV/AIDS control and prevention; 2) support good governance and promote the rule of law with emphasis on multi stakeholder problem solving; and 3) strengthen constituencies for conservation, sustainable natural resources management and bio-diversity.

In the health sector, USAID's highly successful child survival and HIV/AIDS control activities will be expanded to all six provinces. The capacity of national and non-governmental health delivery institutions will be strengthened. USAID will support the eradication of polio, control of malaria and will position itself to respond to epidemics and outbreaks of rare and infectious diseases. It will support an expanded HIV/AIDS prevention and control program, targeting youths and people living with HIV/AIDS, while providing assistance to develop base line data.

In democracy and governance, USAID will continue to support civil society and strengthen its role as partners to the GDRC in building a politically stable country. USAID will support increasing the capacity of human rights NGOs for coalition building, advocacy, information development and dissemination, litigation and representation. Through IFES and the Law Group, USAID will strengthen the capacity of key NGOs to provide access to legal services to individuals and groups and will actively support a transition to a democratically elected government.

In environmental conservation and natural resources management, USAID will continue to support policy changes, capacity building and private initiatives to protect the environment. Interventions will include environmental advocacy, reinforcing community awareness and support to agro-forestry to increase production and income while enhancing livelihoods.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

TITLE AND NUMBER: The Congolese People Are Assisted to Solve National, Provincial and Community Problems Through Participatory Processes That Involve the Public, Private and Civil Sector, 660-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,980,000 (CSD), \$830,000 (DA), \$6,000,000 (P.L. 480 Title II)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Completion

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: The USAID program in the DRC that resumed in FY1999 took into consideration the uncertain, complex and highly constraining circumstances of providing humanitarian and development assistance to the DRC. Despite [U.S. legislative] sanctions that limit U.S. assistance to the DRC, the program obtained waivers to provide humanitarian and development assistance. The program focuses on the creation of viable processes and necessary circumstances for the DRC's transition to a stable nation. The three proposed objectives include: 1) addressing high risk global health concerns with emphasis on strengthening governance structures for public health and citizen participation; 2) promoting good governance and the rule of law with emphasis on multiple stakeholder problem-solving; and 3) building constituencies for sustainable management of natural resources. The program is complemented by the provision of humanitarian-related assistance. The main beneficiaries include: 1) the local communities assisted by USAID operations; 2) children under five served under the polio Immunization programs; 3) youth and young adults for HIV/AIDS control; and 4) pro-democracy local non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Key Results: Through the health program, USAID has supported good governance in public health institutions. Using USAID funding and technical support provided by BASICS, Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the World Health Organization (WHO) plus the logistical and material support of UNICEF, the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo successfully planned, and in the midst of an ongoing war, implemented a national polio vaccination campaign which reached over 85% of the country's estimated 10.2 million children age 0-five years. The national polio vaccination campaign covered 299 of the 306 health zones plus Kinshasa. Citizens have been encouraged to participate on malaria control activities, which include an initiative to improve surveillance and response to disease. Malaria control activities are implemented in collaboration with the BASICS II project, which has introduced sound policies and practices into the health care delivery system.

Performance and Prospects: With the implementation of the Lusaka Accord, USAID will position itself to respond swiftly to opportunities in support of the Accord. The FY2001 program will expand upon the success of these programs and focus on three objectives: 1) improve child survival, HIV/AIDS control and prevention; 2) support good governance and promote the rule of law; and 3) strengthen constituencies for conservation, sustainable natural resources management and bio-diversity.

Employing the USAID AIDSMARK program with Population Services International (PSI), aggressive behavior change and condom social marketing strategies were initiated targeting young adults, commercial sex workers and other high-risk groups. The AIDSMARK program helped to sell over five million condoms in one year and sponsored behavioral change meetings in which over 54,000 young people between the ages of 12 to 25 participated. With the resumption of assistance to the School of Public Health within the University of Kinshasa, the health human capacity base that develops and implements public health policy has increased. Over 20 medical directors and administrators are trained annually. The faculty has taken a direct role in supporting operational research.

USAID provided material support, training and technical assistance to Congolese non-government civil society advocacy groups. USAID resources complemented other donor contributions to permit a series of structured meetings and resultant reports aimed at the articulation of goals and strategies for achieving peace in the Congo. Some of the activities implemented through the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) include the operation of a resource center where reference materials are freely available and where two internet sites facilitate research on democracy, law, human rights and governance. Seminars have been held on the role of woman in elections and the election process.

Despite the war, the environmental protection and natural resources management program has made important advances. Key actors in NGOs, government, the media and the private sector have been identified and a coordination of efforts has begun. Financial investment by outside constituencies in Congo's environmental, NRM and conservation efforts is being encouraged. Steps have been put in place for reconnaissance missions supported by USAID to field data for national and international databases on climate change, conservation or forestry and plans are being made to engage USAID and other partners to review key environmental and NRM laws and regulations. In addition, small producer associations involved in palm oil rehabilitation have been contacted for participation in an input support program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The present strategic objective will be modified and a new strategy will be developed based on the successes of the three intermediate results.

Other Donor Programs: The DRC National Immunization Day program, UNICEF and the World Health Organization/Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO) were major immunization program partners. The U.S. program collaborates with a broad spectrum of organizations and citizen groups. Constant communication and exchange of information occurs directly with other donors such as Great Britain, Belgium, Italy, Germany and the United Nations

Development Program. The United States is among the major bilateral donors, ranking second after Belgium.

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

Selected Performance Measures: None were developed during program conception, due to the high uncertainty in the country, the ongoing conflict and the lack of baseline data. Nonetheless, the program has surpassed all expectations as described above under the key results section including:

- 85% polio vaccination coverage, up from a low of 15% prior to 1999
- Sale of over five million condoms and social awareness training of over 54,000 youth
- Over 20 medical directors and administrators are trained annually at the School of Public Health
- Initiation and ongoing operations of Documentation Center and Internet access for research on human rights, rule of law and elections;
- Plans put in place to obtain NRM baseline data and investment in environment by private NGOs.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improve Child Health and Infectious Disease Control, 660-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$9,786,000 (CSD), \$300,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

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

Summary: Although USAID and other donors health programs have seen great successes in the DRC, it is still ranked as having one of the highest rates of infectious diseases. National immunization coverage is very low (measles vaccinations in 1999 was 15%). Infant mortality, estimated to be 148 per 1,000 live births in 1995, is worse now due to decreased vaccination coverage and a general decline in the health care system. Polio remains a serious threat for the DRC and malaria is a major health problem for children and pregnant women. Outdated treatment policies and diagnostic tools, increasing resistance of the malaria parasite, inadequate self-treatment, and poor vector control overwhelm health facilities. Congo is among 22 countries most affected by tuberculosis (TB) with approximately 150,000 new infections each year. Although contagious, only one third of the cases are diagnosed. Most cases occur in the most productive age of the population (15-49) but in spite of effective drugs, only half of the detected cases are cured. Public health laboratories are inadequate and community outreach is poor. The HIV prevalence rate in the DRC is estimated to be 6-8%, and is among the highest in the world. Rates in some cities have increased because of: 1) movements of refugees and soldiers; 2) unscreened blood transfusions, especially for children with malaria; 3) limited availability of condoms outside of Kinshasa; and 4) deterioration of the health care system.

Disease surveillance in the Congo is poor but periodic outbreaks indicate active transmission of polio, cholera, Marburg virus, monkey pox, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, bubonic plague, HIV and other infectious diseases. Baseline data is lacking for important diseases such as HIV, measles, tuberculosis and diarrheal diseases. Preventive (i.e. immunizations and disease control) health programs are not seen as a basic role of the health care system, limiting the integration of prevention strategies.

Through a well-focused program, USAID has supported good governance in public health institutions and encouraged citizens' participation. The program focuses on: a) enhancing child survival through the primary health care system and the eradication of polio; b) control and prevention of STD/HIV/AIDS; and c) rehabilitation of health delivery systems. Polio eradication and malaria control activities are implemented in collaboration with the BASICS project. Employing the USAID AIDSMARK program with Population Services International (PSI), aggressive behavior change and

condom social marketing strategies were initiated, targeting young people, commercial sex workers and other high-risk groups. USAID provided technical and material support through Tulane University to establish a School of Public Health within the University of Kinshasa to increase the health human capacity base. With the departure of USAID in 1991, assistance to the school ceased. In FY 1999, USAID restarted support to the School of Public Health by training health delivery personnel and providing, equipment, books and materials. USAID not only supported the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to investigate two outbreaks of hemorrhagic fever but also helped assure CDC's success in the occupied territories where the outbreak occurred.

Key Results: USAID child survival activities have been highly visible and highly successful. USAID funding has provided and technical support through BASICS, CDC, the World Health Organization (WHO); and logistical and material support through UNICEF. A successfully planned and implemented national polio vaccination campaign reached over 85% of the country's estimated 10.2 million children age 0-60 months in the in the midst of an ongoing war. The national polio vaccination campaign covered 299 of the 306 health zones plus Kinshasa. There were instances of military forces from all sides facilitating and supporting the campaign. The AIDSMARK program helped to sell over five million condoms and sponsored behavioral change meetings in which over 54,000 young people between the ages of 12 to 25 participated. Since the restarting of support to the School of Public Health, over 20 medical directors and administrators are trained annually. The faculty has also taken a direct role in supporting operational research.

Performance and Prospects: The highly successful child survival and HIV/AIDS control activities will be expanded to all provinces. The capacity of national and non-governmental institutions will be strengthened. USAID will support the eradication of polio, and will position itself to respond to epidemics and outbreaks of rare and infectious diseases. It will support an expanded program for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS, targeting youths and people living with HIV/AIDS while providing assistance to develop critically needed base line data.

USAID will build on the successful immunization program for the eradication of polio and control of other childhood diseases through grants to WHO, BASICS, UNICEF and Catholic Relief Services (CRS). It will focus on reducing child mortality, as measured by increased immunization coverage and reduced deaths due to malaria. It will improve tuberculosis detection and treatment practices, as measured by an increase in cases detected. It will strengthen surveillance and integration of public health practice, as measured by the establishment of baseline data. At the same time, USAID will continue support to the School of Public Health to train health professionals and introduce improved connectivity and communications technology. USAID will support a program to controls the rate of increase in HIV infections through behavior change activities among high-risk groups and limit transmission from pregnant women to their unborn children. Support will be provided to people living with HIV/AIDS. The program will also invest in the application of communication and information technology to improve management of health programs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: If the conflict were to cease, USAID's proposed program would be expanded to all provinces in the DRC. The health intermediate result will be converted into a strategic objective.

Other Donor Programs: The European Union provides support to the School of Public Health. UNICEF and WHO are key partners in the effort to eradicate polio. Belgium provides support for the HIV/AIDS program and provides medications for a STD treatment clinic.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's primary activities are conducted through UNICEF, WHO, Population Services International, Catholic Relief Services, Tulane University, Johns Hopkins University and the Centers for Disease Control.

Selected Performance Measures: Baseline data established for infectious diseases including tuberculosis, malaria, measles and diarrheal diseases.

- Immunization coverage increased from 18% to at least 65%.
- Increase tuberculosis case detection to 50% of cases.
- Tracking a minimum of two infectious diseases and improve treatment policies (practices) for TB, diarrhea diseases, malaria and improved nutrition in at least 30 surveillance sites
- Key high-risk groups targeting for behavior change initiatives in HIV/AIDS prevention and control.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

TITLE AND NUMBER: Good Governance and Rule of Law Promoted with Emphasis on Multi-stakeholder Problem Solving, 660-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,500,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

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

Summary: USAID's objective in democracy and good governance seeks to mitigate Congo's crisis of political exclusion and weak governance institutions. The program is focused on three objectives: 1) strengthening basic governance institutions and non-government organizations (NGOs) that respond to citizens' civic and legal interest; 2) implementation of activities that improve human rights and judicial processes; and 3) support to conflict avoidance and management through stakeholder negotiations. In conformance with Brooke Amendment restrictions on assistance to the Government of the DRC (GDRC), USAID is in partnership with civil society groups and international NGOs to implement the program. USAID support to the International Foundation for Election Assistance (IFES) assists in providing open access to information to the population at large. IFES is engaged in training activities on the role of women in a democracy, elections and peaceful democratic change. Through a grant to IFES and the Law Group, a program has been initiated to raise citizens' awareness of their human rights.

Key Results: Through USAID and other programs, a well-informed peace building NGO network has been established. Documentation Centers providing legal and peace building information in and beyond Kinshasa and Internet access have been opened and are flourishing. IFES and the Law Group are also implementing a program to support the judicial process and improve the rule of law. Through USAID/OTI, dialogue is promoted between civil society and local justice officials. USAID initiatives have provided assistance to ease critical bottlenecks in the transport network (such as repair of roads and bridges), health delivery facilities, and control of erosion and sanitation facilities in Kinshasa and other local communities.

Performance and Prospects: In FY2001, the democracy and good governance program will build on the successful on-going program by continuing to support the development of democratic institutions, improvement in human rights and the judicial process. The peace process will be supported through conflict management and conflict avoidance. Swift implementation of the Lusaka Accord will be actively encouraged and supported with USAID resources. The Office of the Facilitator for the Inter-Congolese Dialogue will be supported. USAID will continue to support the capacity of Congolese civil society to promote dialogue with the government and other key actors and actively participate in Congo's democratic transition. If support to the GRDC is permitted, on-going efforts to strengthen civil society will be complemented by a program to support the justice system. Assistance will focus on reconciliation, strengthening national and provincial judicial systems and promoting elections for democratic change. To strengthen democratic processes and institutions, USAID will assist in providing open access to information on DRC's transition processes. Based on experience and best practices gained from other African countries, engagement of the GDRC authorities will be encouraged; and, efforts towards a participatory political transition and public/civic education will be expanded. In the event of a full implementation of the Lusaka Accord, USAID is poised to expand its support for the development and strengthening of national democratic institutions.

In order to strengthen human rights and improve judicial processes, USAID will increase the capacity of Congolese human rights NGOs for coalition building, advocacy, information development and dissemination, litigation and representation. Strong links between Kinshasa-based human rights organizations and those operating in the provinces will be encouraged. Greater impact of NGOs throughout Congo will be emphasized to raise the awareness of the Congolese public with respect to human rights, and the various means for seeking redress of violations. Through USAID support to IFES and the Law Group, availability and responsiveness of NGOs' capacity to provide access to legal services to individuals and groups will be increased. Collegial and collaborative working relationships between human rights NGOs and their public sector counterparts will be strengthened. Also, there will be increased involvement of human rights and rule of law NGOs in articulating the reforms needed in the justice sector. In conflict avoidance and management, USAID will work through stakeholders. Activities will be directed toward supporting public/civic education efforts and increasing public participation in civil society organizations. The objective is to increase understanding and participation in peace processes at local, provincial and national levels and to promote a culture conducive to peace and democratization. Implementation of the Lusaka Accord will be actively supported through assistance to the Office of the Facilitator, development of related initiatives and other interventions in close

collaboration with the Office of the Secretary General's Representative, the U.S. Embassy, USAID and other major international donors.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The present intermediate result will be expanded into a strategic objective. If support to the GDRC is permitted, limited targeted assistance will be provided to support the Justice Ministry, and its program for judicial reform, elections and democratic institutions.

Other Donor Programs: U.S. contribution of \$8.330 million (DA and ESF Great Lakes Justice Initiative) is currently providing the largest assistance to support the rule of law and human rights in the DRC. Through a grant from UNDP, the Justice Ministry has undertaken a detailed assessment of its needs. Italy will support the development of an official journal and France will assist in the development of documentation centers. USAID and Belgium support the Circle of Justice program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: A consortium, including the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and the International Law Group (Law Group).

Selected Performance Measures:

- Ratification of human rights covenants and/or treaties;
- Enabling and empowering legislation for NGOs, especially human rights NGOs;
- Increased rate of NGO activity in non-urban areas;
- Increased media coverage of human rights issues;
- Judicial cooperation with non-governmental legal services activity;
- Successful defense of the accused by non-governmental defense.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

TITLE AND NUMBER: Constituencies for Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management Strengthened, 660-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,300,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

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

Summary: Environmental problems, such as erosion and solid waste pollution plague the cities of the DRC. Aside from mining and logging, the development of natural resource-based industries has been severely hampered by decades of mismanagement and conflict. Policies concerning access to and control over natural resources are antiquated and ambiguous. Encroachment into national parks and protected areas, and destruction of their infrastructure, have become serious local and national issues. The conflict has encouraged outright large-scale deforestation, pillage and depletion of DRC's vast equatorial forests and natural resources. In the rebel-held areas, the outside powers are pillaging resources for profit and to finance their armies.

The objective of USAID's proposed environment program is to tap into and strengthen existing constituencies for conservation, sustainable management of natural resource and bio-diversity. Strengthening the constituencies has improved the environmental sanitation of Kinshasa in the short-term, while overhauling the policies and laws governing natural resources management (NRM) and bio-diversity will improve medium-term prospects for sustainable management of Congo's natural resources.

Key Results: Despite the war and its adverse effects on the environment, key advances have been made. USAID has provided resources to support environmental health activities such as removal of solid waste, dredging canals, and reforestation in Kinshasa. Other advances include: 1) identification of key actors in civil society, government, media and private sector; 2) development of two proposals for agroforestry projects with potential private sector partners; and 3)

inclusion of a strategy to integrate health monitoring (epidemiology), hydro-geography, and community mobilization in the environmental health program.

Performance and Prospects: In FY2001, the proposed environmental program will maintain the same objective of building constituencies for sustainable management of Congo's natural resources through community participation. The program will be expanded to include local governments with a focus on decentralization, and eventually integrate USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and OTI activities in flood relief, erosion control and environmental health. The program seeks a model of more efficient and participatory decentralized management of urban environmental services and joint ventures between the private and public sectors. Micro enterprises such as in rubbish removal will be encouraged and supported.

The program builds upon ongoing activities to strengthen civil society engaged in environmental conservation. One of USAID's key partners in the environmental sector, the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), is focusing on environmental education, policy review, NRM, and strengthening environmental and conservation institutions. A strategy for linking epidemiological monitoring, scientific assessment of canal infrastructure and community-based NRM will be developed in order to move beyond responding to catastrophes to helping solve structural problems.

A central element of the program will bring awareness of environmental issues facing the Congolese nation forward as an important step in strengthening constituencies for environmental advocacy. Local media and the Internet will also be used to reach regional and international constituencies. When possible, CARPE partners will extend activities into rural areas and protected areas, in collaboration with existing USAID-Congo DG partners such as IFES and OTI field offices. CARPE's lead partner, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is planning to open an office that will become an environmental resource center in collaboration with the World Bank and EU-sponsored PRGIE and local NGOs. CARPE's and USAID's web sites will be used to communicate information on DRC's environmental issues, including partner reports and results. Increasingly, the internet will be the key tool for dissemination of information about the environment in the Congo.

Through USAID support to the agro-forestry sector, small producers associations and the private sector are provided inputs, such as micro credit to help in the rehabilitation of palm oil production in provinces near Kinshasa. In FY2001, the proposed program will expand to include producers of other products, such as cocoa, near protected areas or logging concessions. This activity will engage potential rural constituencies, such as, "farm" owners, church parish development groups, and the private sector that depends on agro-forestry productivity for sustainable NRM.

Over the next two years, the agroforestry sites and products will expand. Work at these sites will be linked to reforms in environmental governance (e.g., land tenure) and improved NRM practices. Ongoing small-scale agroforestry projects sponsored by church and civic organizations, and small holders will be supported through an amplified micro-credit program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: If peace breaks out in the DRC, activities in this sector will be expanded beyond the current three provinces. The existing intermediate result will be expanded into a strategic objective.

Other Donor Programs: The German Technical Cooperation Agency supports the Congolese Conservation Institute (ICCN) and urban environmental activities through the NGO network FOLECO. The UN Foundation approved a \$4.6 million project to support DRC's World Heritage Sites. The Catholic Relief Services, with USAID funding, is the major donor and implementer of disaster relief activities including anti-erosion and flood control. The Wildlife Conservation Society funds research and support Protected Areas in the DRC through the Congo Gorilla Forest exhibit at the Bronx Zoo.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Associates in Rural Development

Selected Performance Measures:

- Financial investment by outside constituencies in Congo's environmental, NRM and conservation efforts doubled;
- At least three reconnaissance missions supported by USAID provide field data for national and international databases on climate change, conservation or forestry;
- USAID partners assist in review of key environmental and NRM laws and regulations;
- At least 20 small producer associations actively involved in palm oil rehabilitation or other agroforestry

activities;

- Key environmental constituencies have Internet access

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Democratic Republic of the Congo				
Title and Number: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community, 660-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	40 DA	40 DA	0 DA	
	3,250 CSD	3,250 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,000 DA	2,000 DA		
	7,444 CSD	7,444 CSD		
	2,500 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	2,040 DA	2,040 DA	0 DA	
	10,694 CSD	10,694 CSD	0 CSD	
	2,500 ESF	0 ESF	2,500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	500 DA			
	0 CSD			
	4,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	830 DA			
	8,980 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,330 DA			
	8,980 CSD			
	4,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	3,370 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	19,674 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	6,500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Democratic Republic of the Congo				
Title and Number: Improve Child Health and Infectious Diseases Control, 660-XXX				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	9,786 CSD	60,000 CSD	69,786 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	300 DFA	20,000 DFA	20,300 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Democratic Republic of the Congo				
Title and Number: Good Governance and Rule of Law Promoted with Emphasis on Multi-stakeholder, 660-XXX				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	40,000 ESF	40,000 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,500 DFA	10,000 DFA	11,500 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Democratic Republic of the Congo				
Title and Number: Constituencies for Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management, 660-XXX				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,300 DFA	16,000 DFA	17,300 DFA	



Democratic Republic of Congo

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	13,000	2,500	830	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	3,100
Child Survival & Disease Fund	7,000	4,614	8,980	9,786
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	10,500	6,500	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	5,856	6,000	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	30,500	19,470	15,810	12,886
Operating Expenses	1,720	1,625	1,800	2,000
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	1,720	1,600	1,800	2,000

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	2	1	3	4
Other U.S. Citizen	2	3	2	2
FSN/TCN	8	11	11	11
Subtotal OE Funded	12	15	16	17

Program Funded*				
U.S. Citizen	4	1	1	1
FSN/TCN	0	0	0	6
Subtotal Program Funded	4	1	1	7
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	1
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	1
Total Work Force	16	16	17	25

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
660-XXX, Improve Child Health and Infectious Diseases Control							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	300	0	0	0	0	300
- CSD	0	9,786	0	0	0	0	9,786
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660-XXX, Good Governance and Rule of Law Promoted with Emphasis on Multi-Stakeholder Problem Solving							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
660-XXX, Constituencies for Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management Strengthened							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	300	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,300
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	300	300	1,000	1,500	0	0	3,100
- CSD	0	9,786	0	0	0	0	9,786
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Ronald Harvey



ERITREA

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Introduction

Eritrea remains a high priority for the U.S. government. Despite the current conflict with Ethiopia, Eritrea's proximity as the gateway into eastern Sudan, its key position in the U.S. government's Front Line States Initiative and the access it could provide Ethiopia to the Red Sea are strong and valid reasons why it is in the U.S. national interest to preserve Eritrea's security, stability and continued economic development. Eritrea is an active participant in the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI). Its focus on African-led development continues to represent--because of Eritrea's demonstrated spirit of self-determination and self-reliance--an appropriate model on which to build a sustainable secular, participatory and open market-based economy.



The struggle for independence ended after thirty years in 1991 and Eritrea became, by referendum, Africa's newest country in 1993. Eritrea's economy grew an average of 6% per year from 1994 to 1997, with little or no inflation. During 1998, the procedures for privatization, business registration, taxation and operation underwent significant revision. All

Eritrean legal codes are being harmonized in accordance with the new constitution. These and other changes resulted from Eritrean-led consultative meetings with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and donors in which these organizations reviewed Eritrea's National Economic Policy Framework Paper (NEFPF). This seminal event, the first ever undertaken by an African country on its own initiative, also began the process of building better partnerships with the donor community.

In mid-1998, the Eritrean transition was interrupted by the border conflict with Ethiopia. Two hundred fifty thousand civilians were displaced and the destruction of infrastructure has been massive. More than 73,000 ethnic Eritreans have been forcibly expelled from Ethiopia and more are expected. Reforms of the electoral law and the scheduled national elections have been temporarily postponed. The momentum that was building to attract domestic and foreign investors suffered a setback due to insecurity. Eritrea, which had the lowest external debt in Africa, has incurred an unknown debt to pay for its new armaments.

To revitalize the program, USAID is focusing on rebuilding staff levels and reestablishing program support linkages diminished by two ordered departures. At the same time, the difficulties of the last 18 months have spawned a new pragmatism among GSE officials which, coupled with Eritrean self-reliance, has created an environment in which a more balanced partnership can be re-established and given the chance to flourish.

USAID provided timely humanitarian assistance to Eritrea in FYs 1998 and 1999. Through OFDA, USAID supplied 28,000 urgently needed blankets for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and expellees through Norwegian Church Aid. USAID also provided emergency assistance grants totaling \$2.05 million to Africare and UNICEF at a value of \$1.01 million in FY1998 and \$1.17 million in FY1999. The Africare program improved shelter and expanded health services in IDP camps. UNICEF provided supplementary food for displaced children under five and, with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the World Food Program (WFP), established a surveillance system to monitor nutritional levels of children in the 31 IDP camps. While the combined response was prompt and considerable, it fell short of the Government of the

State of Eritrea (GSE) expectations.

The Development Challenge

The GSE has set high goals against the realities of the devastated infrastructure and the limited human resource capacity it inherited at independence. This, coupled with the insistence that the GSE alone is ultimately responsible for the direction of its country's development, has resulted in the expectation that its partnerships with the donor community be real in practice. USAID intends to meet the challenge through its mutually beneficial investment partnership with the GSE by focusing on health and population, economic growth and food security, and governance and human capacity development. USAID will participate in building the future of a country critical to a turbulent region and strategic to U.S. interests. Eritrea has a self-interest in an alliance with the United States. The United States has a self-interest in a stable, secular friendly country on the Red Sea.

At independence, most of Eritrea's primary health care services were offered "in the shade of a tree." High infant and maternal mortality rates, iodine deficiency disorder (which causes mental retardation), malnutrition and infectious diseases were undercutting Eritrea's efforts to rebuild a modern nation. Disciplined investment by the MOH has created a network of basic health facilities that are clean, well organized, and stocked with basic pharmaceuticals. With this basic infrastructure in place, the highest priority is to upgrade the capacity of health workers and management systems to deliver effective and sustainable primary health care services.

The high priority assigned to enterprise development by the GSE is based on the need for an explicit program to minimize tensions among the various elements of the new civil society by providing links to opportunities for economic growth, particularly increased income. Growth and civil society development link directly to the GHAI goals of food security and crisis prevention. The fundamental challenge that remains is to build a sustainable basis for growth, income generation and employment in a nation just now initiating a transition to an open, private-sector led economy.

Eritrea inherited a system of governance characterized by a very low-level of institutional and human capacity, making the development of a democratic government difficult. Well targeted capacity building investments from USAID are expected to help Eritrea establish a system of accountable governance at all levels. So far, USAID investments have supported the formation of a democratic constitution, revision of all Eritrean legal codes, and improved training for public officials. USAID and the University of Asmara are finalizing the conceptual framework for an innovative contracting mechanism, recently approved by USAID/Washington, that will serve as a streamlined and expedited basis for multiple, long-term linkage partnerships with a consortium of U.S. universities. Once the first linkage is signed in the second quarter FY2000, the main thrust of the program will, over the subsequent period, focus on implementation. USAID and the GSE are currently revising this objective to take advantage of opportunities for supporting more gender-sensitive, human resource capacity formation.

Other Donors

Currently, the major donor in Eritrea is the World Bank. Its program of planned annual commitments amounted to approximately \$70 - \$80 million in 1999 and is projected at that same level in 2000. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) also manage sizeable assistance portfolios in Eritrea. Bilateral donor contributions reach \$70 million. Italy, the European Union, Denmark, the U.S., Norway and Germany are the major donors. The U.S. provides about 15 percent of the total bilateral donor assistance.

Through modest and carefully targeted initiatives, USAID assistance has leveraged significant support from these donors in such sectors as health, judicial/legal reform, institutional capacity building, financial sector institutional strengthening, public administration and human resource development.



Eritrea

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID's program goal is to enable Eritrea to become a food secure, democratic nation playing a leadership role in the region. A focus on primary health care, rural enterprise, and human resource development respond to Eritrea's development priorities under the innovative Investment Partnership i.e., Country Development Strategy. Combined, these cross cutting efforts strengthen key institutions and build a human capital base that increases the overall effectiveness of the development assistance while preserving the Eritrean ownership critical to sustainability.

USAID focuses on increasing use of sustainable, integrated primary health care (PHC) service, principally child survival and disease interventions such as improved immunization, safer deliveries, management of childhood illnesses, and prevention of iodine deficiency disorder. Birth spacing is being improved through contraceptive commodities and training of MOH service providers. USAID assistance is improving health care service delivery in the central, southern, and western zones of the country. Technical assistance and training strengthen logistical, management, and financial systems and improved quality of care. Continued progress in 2001 will include decentralized planning and implementation, capacity development, and prevention of micronutrient deficiency, malaria and HIV/AIDS.

USAID focuses on the growth of rural enterprises. This objective develops agricultural and related support enterprises, with emphasis on high value exports. Activities are directed at increasing employment and rural wages, reduced transport costs, and increased demand for rural services. The FY 2000 rural enterprise program combines bilateral and P.L. 480 resources to support rural banking and improved financial services; facilitate trade and investment; and strengthen food security through increased domestic production, commercial imports, and the rehabilitation of key rural roads and infrastructure.

USAID has begun a human capacity-building effort to strengthen accountable governance in Eritrea, through linkages with U.S. universities in law, journalism, and political science; support to the Constitutional Commission; codification of Eritrean laws, in-country training for judges and local officials; and overseas training for government officials. The program for FY2001 will continue to develop and improve institutional capacity in Eritrea with careful attention to gender issues and the empowerment of women. The USAID program works with the GSE and University of Asmara to increase governmental capacity, through expanded U.S. university linkage programs; increased graduate training abroad; and improved management training in Eritrea.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Eritrea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans, (661-001)

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,733,000 (CSD), \$200,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,162,000 (CSD), \$460,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: The purpose of this objective is to increase the use of sustainable integrated primary health care (PHC) services by improving access to, quality of, and demand for PHC services. This strategic objective uses CSD funds to

strengthen basic PHC services including safe infant delivery, reproductive health care, prenatal care, immunization, the integrated management of childhood illnesses, and prevention of micronutrient deficiency, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. Also DA POP funds are used to train MOH health workers to provide family planning services.

Since 1994, USAID and the Ministry of Health (MOH) have worked together to strengthen Eritrea's PHC services through the Eritrea Health and Population Project (EHPP). This project provides specialized technical assistance, training, support vehicles, medical and office equipment, selected building renovations, contraceptives and essential drugs. Activities develop Eritrean capacity in decentralized planning and implementation, logistics management, the design of cost recovery mechanisms, effective service provision, and training. Activities are concentrated both nationally and in the three most populated areas of the country, Gash Barka, Central and Southern Zones. In addition to the MOH, the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) is an important partner in efforts to prevent HIV/AIDS and eliminate the harmful traditional practice of female genital cutting. Cross-cutting activities, such as long-term training of 21 Eritreans at U.S. universities (as of 1999) and linkages between three U.S. universities and the University of Asmara College of Health Sciences, are reinforced under USAID's strategic objective of human capacity development.

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

Performance and Prospects: As the primary donor partner of the MOH, USAID provides inputs necessary for the MOH and associated organizations to plan, manage, implement, and upgrade effective and sustainable PHC services. Achievements to date include 1) development of national policies, guidelines, and protocols in key areas such as safe motherhood, pharmaceuticals, and standard treatments; 2) development of consensus among national and religious leaders and a communications strategy for elimination of female genital cutting; 3) development of guidelines and training sites for life saving skills to prevent death in childbirth; 4) a 25% expansion of child immunization since 1994; 5) increasing the demand for and personnel trained to provide reproductive health services; 6) raising the percentage of salt production iodized (to eliminate iodine deficiency disorder) from 0% in 1994 to 91% in 1998; 7) increasing the availability of basic drugs to 85% in 1999 through improvements in pharmaceutical logistics management; and 8) launch of a condom social marketing program to prevent HIV/AIDS that ranks high among such programs worldwide, after only two years of implementation.

Approximately one million mothers and children under five in the three USAID target zones are the primary beneficiaries of these activities, which also have a nationwide impact, benefiting an additional 500,000 mothers and children. The MOH is also a direct beneficiary of USAID technical assistance, through the transfer of skills and knowledge that enhance MOH capacity to plan and manage PHC services and avoid dependence on donor assistance.

Project activities are supplemented by funds provided to UNICEF, the U.S. private voluntary organizations Africare, and Population Services International (PSI). Their efforts target improved service delivery in rural areas, expanded vaccination coverage, especially polio eradication, and basic maternal and child health care services. The MOH's cautious use of resources and cost recovery policy ensures sustainability. A substantial capital investment in building and equipping rural health care facilities by the Eritrean government and other donors contributes to achieving this PHC objective.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The MOH has approved support for the second phase of the HIV/AIDS prevention program conducted by PSI and NUEYS. Eritrea's leaders recognize that Eritrea must prepare now for a situation similar to the one in Uganda that led to an explosion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic there when Ugandan troops demobilized. The MOH has requested increased support to strengthen the National AIDS Control Program. Given the high level of commitment to this issue and ability to carry out its plans, Eritrea has a chance to be the second country in Africa (after Senegal) to maintain a relatively low HIV prevalence.

The Leland Initiative will open internet gateways in Eritrea in early 2000, and the MOH is preparing to make full use of the internet in upgrading staff and motivating personnel to serve in rural areas.

The conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia caused the evacuation of U.S. staff and curtailment of expatriate technical assistance and training from June 1998 to June 1999. Activities for which Eritrean staff had already been trained, or training could be conducted abroad, continued to make progress. Newer activities, such as malaria vector surveys, resumed during July to December 1999. Although progress and cooperation with the government are better than expected

in a conflict situation, performance targets will have to be revised if the conflict is prolonged or worsens and activation of the crisis modifier becomes necessary. Strengthening the capacity of the PHC system to respond to crises could become an essential intermediate result.

Other Donor Programs: The MOH provides the total cost of its managerial and medical staff at the central level, zonal and subzonal offices, hospitals, health centers, and health stations, as well as most other operating costs. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities and International Planned Parenthood Federation contribute to Eritrea's reproductive health programs. USAID grants to UNICEF have helped to build the immunization cold chain, establish salt iodization, strengthen pharmaceutical logistics, and collect information on malaria vectors needed to target malaria control efforts. The Government of Italy is the third largest donor in the health sector (following the World Bank and USAID, in that order), upgrading the primary health care infrastructure in collaboration with the World Health Organization. Germany, Switzerland, and the European Union have funded the construction and renovation of health facilities. The World Bank has supported the construction of two zonal hospitals and a central blood bank, furnished health centers, and provided pharmaceuticals for malaria control. Rotary International supports Eritrea's National Immunization Days.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: PSI; University Research Corporation; Camp, Dresser, and McKee; World Learning; Africare; UNICEF; WHO; NUEYS; National Women's Union of Eritrea; the Eritrean Pharmaceutical Association; University of California at Berkeley, the State University of New York at Stony Brook; and John Snow, Inc.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Full immunization coverage	41%	61%	65%	70%	75%
Couple years of protection in target zones	5,900	9,877	11,694	14,618	17,980
Iodized salt use rate in communities	0%	56%	60%	70%	80%
Improved capacity of the MOH to respond to and to deliver PHC services in a crisis situation	0	0	0	0	(0)

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Eritrea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primary Rural, with Emphasis on Exports, 661-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,247,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,575,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The objective of USAID's Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership (REIP) is to increase Eritrea's capacity to generate income and rural employment for the purchase of food and essential capital and consumer goods. This five-year, \$11.6 million program is an effort to jump-start Eritrea's underdeveloped and weakly capitalized enterprise sector, build rural-urban linkages, and support export-oriented growth. Two main components support REIP: a Rural Enterprise Unit (REU) that provides technical assistance in information access, skills enhancement, technology transfer and market promotion, and an Enterprise Investment Fund (EIF) that makes local and hard currency loans for equipment and technology. Resources available under two other elements, the Trade and Investment Facilitation Fund (TIFF) and Critical Rural Infrastructure Support (CRIS), underwrite trade missions to the United States and strengthen human resource capacity in agribusiness, infrastructure and services. A separate, companion cooperative agreement with ACDI/VOA, a U.S. private voluntary organization, provides technical assistance to the Commercial Bank of Eritrea to improve its financial management, mobilize savings and expand financial services in rural areas.

The P.L. 480 food aid program, totaling \$27 million to date, also supports this objective. Monetization proceeds under Title II have funded a large irrigation project in eastern Eritrea. Title II assistance will be extended to March 2001 to repair irrigation structure damaged in an unseasonal flood in August 1998 and to allow for timely completion of scheduled project activities. Local currency generated under Title III has rehabilitated the secondary rural road network, provided access to new lands and improved links to domestic and regional markets. P.L.480 - based, Title III financial support will also continue for FY2000.

Key Results: Progress under REIP is monitored through four key intermediate results: 1) increased skilled employment in enterprise operation and management; 2) increased value of domestic goods and services sold by enterprises receiving financial services and support; 3) increased value of exports from enterprises through technical assistance and loans for business improvement along with increased financial services; and 4) improved policies on private sector liberalization and privatization.

Performance and Prospects: As a result of the conflict, the twelve newly trained loan officers which the Commercial Bank of Eritrea had deployed throughout the REIP target area were drafted into the armed forces. This and general concerns about security prevented the expansion of financial services via kiosk banking. The rural enterprise unit continues to provide technical assistance to enterprises. Under the TIFF, 37 persons traveled in the region or to the U.S. on trade missions that increased their exposure to investment opportunities and improved technology.

Travel restrictions to Eritrea delayed the arrival of technical assistance needed to support the Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) activities in water management under the critical rural infrastructure support component. However, this is expected to resume in FY2000. Further development of the MOA's National Food Information System was assisted by computer equipment and a vehicle needed for field surveys. This is expected to lead to a partial agricultural census in mid to late 2000. Assistance provided under P.L. 480 Title III facilitated attainment of two of the Government of the State of Eritrea's (GSE) four food security objectives: added 19 kilometers (km.) of rehabilitated roads to the total of 180 km. completed in 1999 and an increase in domestic grain production by 50% to 350,000 metric tons (MT). The GSE's integrated farming program more than doubled in area to 90,000 hectares in 1999 which, if conditions remain favorable, should significantly increase the 1999/2000 harvest. Title II investments in water management in Eritrea's coastal plain has similarly expanded the area under cultivation and increased yields to 2,970 MT, a 56% increase over the original target level. Some 10,000 rural households are expected to benefit directly as a result of USAID enterprise development assistance while approximately one million people in central and western Eritrea will benefit from increased market access and food availability.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: REIP's startup, already delayed because of technical and legal issues surrounding the establishment of the REU, was set back further by restrictions on direct cash transfers to the GSE that were imposed as a result of the conflict. At present, REIP dollar resources can only be disbursed to a cooperating agency or service providers. USAID is currently developing an alternative disbursement mechanism for successful credit recipients under the Enterprise Investment Fund. The GSE is looking--with even greater urgency--to REIP as a means of supporting the 73,000 expellees, many of whom are entrepreneurs seeking economic reestablishment. While the GSE has become increasingly flexible and pragmatic, performance targets and future disbursement mechanism may have to be further revised if the conflict is prolonged or worsens and activation of the crisis modifier becomes necessary.

Other Donor Programs: Several donors, including Denmark, Italy, the European Union and the World Bank are involved in rural road rehabilitation and agricultural development. The Food and Agriculture Organization underwrites the MOA's National Food Information System which, with the Famine Early Warning System, provides technical assistance in crop reporting and agricultural statistics. It is also establishing a multi-sectoral data base and area frame sampling system on which a geographic information system and an agricultural census will be based. A South-South program (a human resources development exchange program between the GSE and the government of India), funded by the World Bank, has thus far provided 36 expatriates from India to work at the Ministry while its Eritrean staff pursue advanced degrees abroad. In the eastern lowlands, the International Fund for Agricultural Development has started providing support for a second irrigation system. The World Bank is also providing a \$30 million loan for rehabilitating the ports of Massawa and Assab and another \$40 million for creation of an Eritrean Community Development Fund for rural credit.

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

Selected performance measures:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Enterprises receiving loans from the EIF	0	0	0	132	145
Enterprises receiving training and/or advisory services from the REU	0	15	123	200	350
Value of export sales (000 of US \$) of enterprises receiving loans and/or TA	0	60	250*	730	1200
Number of poor household with savings facilities	231,457	287,501	337,000	368,000	0
Additional kilometers of secondary rural roads rehabilitated**	150**	11	20	50	50

*Target

**A proxy indicator for level of increased economic activity as a result of improved access, the baseline in 1996 was 0; the actual accomplishment in 1997 was 150 kilometers.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Eritrea

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

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$400,000 CSD; \$1,247,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$500,000 CSD; \$1,607,000 DFA

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1993; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The purpose of this objective is to build the skills, knowledge and institutional infrastructure necessary to establish and strengthen accountable governance in Eritrea. These efforts will address extensive deterioration of the human and institutional resource base and acute shortages of professional manpower in the public sector to plan and manage development activities.

The U.S. Government's governance program in Eritrea, while supporting its human resources development strategy, is aimed at achieving Eritrea's objective of establishing an efficient, lean and effective government.

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

Key Results: Three intermediate results were identified as necessary to achieve this objective: 1) More effective judicial and legal processes and systems; 2) Increased popular participation in governance; and 3) Improved and more effective public administration.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's role is to assist human resource capacity building and institutional strengthening for better public administration in Eritrea. Therefore, the influence of USAID's assistance will likely be widespread and long-term. While USAID's current activities are relatively new, three achievements are noteworthy: increased numbers of trained and qualified staff of the Ministry of Justice (one third of the Ministry of Justice staff), ratification of the Eritrean national Constitution through a three-year participatory process, and improved management in monetary and fiscal policy by the Central Bank of Eritrea (CBE).

USAID-supported activities included a partnership between the University of North Carolina and the University of Asmara featuring the exchange of faculty and graduate students in law, political science and journalism and the strengthening of the University of Asmara's facilities and equipment. USAID has been engaged with the University of Asmara in exploring an innovative contracting mechanism for establishing and expanding university partnerships. Following a relatively long process of negotiation, USAID has approved the Tripartite Cooperative Agreement for establishing the linkage in health sciences between University of Asmara and SUNY/Stony Brook. USAID is planning to provide funds for a new linkage program in management with Cornell and Western Michigan universities, which will support in-country training programs for administrators and mid-level officials through a strengthened Eritrean Institute of Management (EIM). Selected officials will be sent to the United States and third countries for graduate studies in priority fields. Continued progress in institutional capacity building will also be achieved through continuation of a USAID-funded grant to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to help train, advise, and equip Eritrea's Central Bank to improve monetary and fiscal management. A grant to the National Council of Negro Women will help build the institutional capacity of the National Union of Eritrean Women while a grant to American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS) will strengthen the training center of the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers. Together with the University of Asmara and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, USAID expects to introduce Internet into Eritrea under the Leland initiative.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID and the Government of the State of Eritrea are currently revising this strategic objective. Although the activities described above will remain the same, the GSE would like the focus of the objective to

be human capacity development. The GSE sees human capacity as the key foundation for good governance. USAID sees the focus shift with increased attention to gender as an opportunity to broaden the scope of the objective and to include human capacity development for business and civil society in addition to the public sector. Parallel to this effort, the scope will encompass aspects of women's empowerment and strengthening civil society organizations.

The current conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia has arrested progress in this objective. Lack of USAID staff in country to negotiate and implement the program has created major delays. Additionally, the mandatory restriction on travel, through June 1999, prevented U.S. University representatives from traveling to Eritrea to negotiate and finalize linkage agreements planned to begin in Fall 1999. As the situation resolves, USAID will review and adjust the work plan with Eritrean partners, however it will take some time to normalize the program.

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

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies (actual and expected): The University of North Carolina at Chapel-Hill, Western Michigan, Cornell, UCLA, University of Florida, State University of New York at Stony Brook, the National Council of Negro Women, ACILS, the African American Institute, the United States Information Agency, the National Center for State Courts, and World Learning.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of long-term training participants studying in the U.S. and Canada	7	4	12	15
Number of law students trained in LLB at University of Asmara	130	124	160	200
Number of students enrolled in the CASS	408	537	650	800
Number of students enrolled in project, personnel and financial management at the CBE	473	366	400	450`
Increased capacity of national, regional and local Government administration to respond to a crisis situation (no. of local institutions affected)	3	3	5	7

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Eritrea				
Title and Number: Increased Use of Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans 661-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	3,895 DA	923 DA	2,972 DA	
	6,215 CSD	1,065 CSD	5,150 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	904 DFA	904 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	700 DA	872 DA		
	4,390 CSD	1,874 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	500 DFA	1,436 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	4,595 DA	1,795 DA	2,800 DA	
	10,605 CSD	2,939 CSD	7,666 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,404 DFA	2,340 DFA	-936 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	200 DA			
	120 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	200 DA			
	3,733 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	400 DA			
	3,853 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	4,995 DA	
	4,162 CSD	4,000 CSD	22,620 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	460 DFA	200 DFA	2,064 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Eritrea			
Title and Number: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports 661-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	11,444 DA	2,337 DA	9,107 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,045 DA	1,476 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	13,489 DA	3,813 DA	9,676 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	4 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,247 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,251 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	16,740 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,575 DFA	2,600 DFA	5,175 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Eritrea			
Title & Number: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local & National Levels 661-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	4,371 DA	1,420 DA	2,951 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	7,850 DFA	5,300 DFA	2,550 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,040 DA	1,211 DA	
	500 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	169 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	6,411 DA	2,631 DA	3,780 DA
	500 CSD	0 CSD	500 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	7,850 DFA	5,469 DFA	2,381 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,247 DA		
	400 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,247 DA		
	400 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	7,658 DA
	500 CSD	500 CSD	1,900 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,607 DFA	2,600 DFA	12,057 DFA



The United States Agency for International Development

Eritrea

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	4,900	4,990	4,694	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	4,642
Child Survival & Disease Fund	6,300	5,010	4,133	4,662
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	442	521	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	4,900	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	16,542	10,521	8,827	9,304
Operating Expenses	1,282	1,408	1,800	1,877
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	1,282	1,408	1,800	1,877

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	3	1	4	4
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	2	2
FSN/TCN	21	23	20	27
Subtotal OE Funded	24	24	26	33

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	1	1	1	2
FSN/TCN	1	2	1	1
Subtotal Program Funded	2	3	2	3
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	2	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	2	0	0	0
Total Work Force	28	27	28	36

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
661-001, Increased Use of Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	460	0	0	0	0	460
- CDs	0	4,162	0	0	0	0	4,162
- SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- PL 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
661-002, Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,403	0	172	0	0	0	2,575
- CDS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- PL 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
661-003, Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Level							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	400	0	0	817	390	0	1,607
- CDS	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
- SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- PL 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,803	460	172	817	390	0	4,642
- CDS	0	4,662	0	0	0	0	4,662
- SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- PL 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, William J. Garvelink



ETHIOPIA

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Introduction

During 1999, promoting regional stability in the Greater Horn of Africa was a primary interest of the United States. Accordingly, it supported the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to resolve the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict. It also responded generously to the emergency food and non-food needs of the approximately eight million Ethiopians, whose chronic food insecurity made them especially susceptible to the drought of 1999, and the approximately 315,000 Ethiopians displaced by the country's border conflict with Eritrea. American assistance to drought-affected Ethiopians prevented deaths and helped stabilize a situation that might otherwise have led to large and potentially destabilizing population movements, thereby serving the humanitarian interests of Ethiopia and the United States. The United States also has interests in promoting broad-based economic growth and democracy in Ethiopia because of the potential contributions such activities make to regional stability.



The continuing Ethio-Eritrean border conflict has slowed Ethiopia's development efforts. Donors, including the United States, and international financial institutions delayed non-project assistance (budget-support) programs. The United States refused to release approximately \$13 million in non-project assistance to the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) for health and basic education programs. However, the United States and other aid agencies have continued on-going project assistance, i.e., activities for which the funds are not transferred to the government. Generally speaking, USAID project assistance activities achieved the results expected for FY1999.

Regarding progress toward a solution to its border conflict with Eritrea, Ethiopia was the first to accept the "framework" and the "implementation modalities" agreements put forth by the OAU. However, it posed questions to the OAU about a "technical arrangements" agreement and will review an OAU response before taking any further action. Ethiopia has thus far pursued international diplomacy to resolve its conflict with Eritrea avoiding, thereby, an even greater man-made crisis with potentially significant human costs.

Finally, elections for the national parliament and regional governments are scheduled for May 2000. Early indications are that an increasingly active opposition will participate. Nevertheless, chronic food insecurity, compounded by the recent drought, is the key development problem faced by Ethiopians. USAID development assistance is integrally linked to supporting goals for regional stability, economic development, democracy, and humanitarian assistance.

The Development Challenge

Finally, elections for the national parliament and regional governments are scheduled for May 2000. Early indications are that an increasingly active opposition will participate. Nevertheless, chronic food insecurity, compounded by the recent drought, is the key development problem faced by Ethiopians. USAID development assistance is integrally linked to supporting goals for regional stability, economic development, democracy, and humanitarian assistance. 1

USAID's program is designed to complement the GFDRE's efforts to address these problems. During FY1999, for example, USAID restructured its agricultural development program to focus on increasing rural household production and productivity and increasing the efficiency of agricultural markets. The re-structured agricultural program includes new emphases on applied, on-farm agricultural research and extension services and access to micro-credit and microenterprise development. It continues support for policy reform and the development of business-based, democratically managed farmer cooperatives and independent agricultural retailers. It also better integrates P.L. 480 Title II Food for Work and related activities with other agriculture development activities.

At current growth rates, Ethiopia's population will almost triple to 145 million by 2025, yet approximately one-fourth of Ethiopia's children currently die before their fifth birthday, and the maternal mortality rate is estimated to be one of the highest in the world. More than four million people in Ethiopia are HIV positive, and the HIV/AIDS epidemic threatens to reverse five years of economic growth. USAID's approach to these problems emphasizes: a) policy reform (increased public expenditures on preventive and primary health care and health care financing reform); b) the expansion of integrated health and family planning services; c) an aggressive HIV/AIDS prevention program throughout the country; and d) strengthened delivery of preventive, primary health care services to the 11 million people in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region. During FY1999, major increases in contraceptive prevalence rate (36.7% vs. a baseline of 4.1%), antenatal care (86.8% vs. a baseline of 62.2%), tetanus toxoid vaccination (93% vs. a baseline of 65.8%) were achieved in project areas. Through an innovative grant to the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, HIV/AIDS prevention efforts will target half of Ethiopia's 60 million people.

USAID's approach to increasing primary enrollments is directed at strengthening the system's financing and administrative capacity, increasing public investment in primary education, improving teacher training and the quality of educational materials, and increasing community involvement in school management and support. The most notable achievement for this objective in FY1999 was the increase in primary school enrollments to 46% nationally (from 24% in 1996). In addition, the GFDRE maintained its high level of commitment to basic education by sustaining its share of the public budget despite the border conflict with Eritrea.

As Ethiopia's democratic transition has proceeded, USAID has focused on supporting the decentralization and improvement of government budgeting, accounting and public expenditure planning functions, on strengthening the independent judiciary, and on strengthening Ethiopian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and improving the environment in which they operate. During FY1999, progress in each of these areas was satisfactory or better. In-service training in the revised government accounting system commenced at federal and regional management training institutions. Substantial progress was made toward improving government budgeting procedures. A public investment program, linking capital and recurrent budgets for the first time, was tested at the federal level and plans were made for it to be piloted in the regions. USAID reached agreement with the GFDRE on the redesign of its successful judicial training program in a manner that will meet the training needs of the judiciary in a sustainable fashion. USAID's continued support to Ethiopian civil society expanded to creating partnerships with 85 Ethiopian NGOs, while at the same time USAID contributed to improvements in the environment in which NGOs operate, including improvements in the registration process and the adoption of an NGO Code of Conduct.

Finally, USAID maintains a capacity to respond to emergency situations and continues to support efforts to build the capacity of the national and regional governments to respond to crises. In FY1999, the United States provided over 82,000 metric tons (MT) of commodities valued at \$36 million of Title II non-emergency resources to over half a million Ethiopians in the country's chronically food insecure districts. It also provided 237,160 MT of emergency humanitarian food assistance valued at \$82 million. Of this amount, 191,500 MT, valued at \$66.0 million, assisted approximately eight million Ethiopians affected by drought. The balance, 45,660 MT valued at \$16.0 million, assisted the approximately 315,000 Ethiopians displaced by the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict. The latter also received non-food assistance valued at \$1,350,700. Field assessments and nutritional surveys demonstrated that timely delivery of emergency food aid prevented mass migration of people, successfully addressed the nutritional needs of the war displaced, and allowed Ethiopia to avoid a serious humanitarian crisis, all significant results.

¹Calculations derived from the 1998 Agency Performance Report (March 31, 1999), Data are generally 1996 or older.

Other Donors

As of mid-1999, the United States ranked first among bilateral donors to Ethiopia, followed by Germany, Japan, Ireland, the Netherlands and Italy. Major multilateral donors include International Development Association, the United Nations Development Program, the World Food Program and the World Bank. USAID continues, in collaboration with other

leading bilateral and multilateral donors, to support the GFDRE's education and health sector development programs and its civil service reform program because they are consistent with USAID's strategic objectives. USAID coordinates its support for judicial reform and strengthening with that of the Canadian International Development Agency. In FY1999, USAID signed a new strategic objective agreement supporting the GFDRE's new food security program, one of the first such agreements.



The United States Agency for International Development

Ethiopia

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

FY2001 Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will be used to continue on-going programs in basic education and integrated primary health care (PPHC), including childhood immunization and HIV/AIDS prevention programs. FY2001 CSD funds will also be used to support enhanced nutrition activities USAID expects to develop during FY2000. FY2001 population funds will also support PPHC activities. In particular, population funds will support contraceptive procurement, information, education and communication activities in the areas of reproductive health and family planning, and strengthening the capacity of NGOs working on reproductive health and family planning. Other FY2001 funds will be used to continue activities in judicial reform, Ethiopian NGO strengthening, and decentralization of government. These funds will also be used to expand the applied, on-farm food and agriculture research activities begun in FY2000 and to begin to promote the use of the research results by rural household in the chronically food insecure districts of the Amhara Region and elsewhere as appropriate. FY2001 Title II non-emergency resources will be better integrated with USAID's on-going agriculture and health programs.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ethiopia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops, 663-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,667,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$7,158,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: USAID's 20-year goal is to contribute to the efforts of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) to reduce high levels of chronic food insecurity. Approximately 40% of the country's rural households do not produce enough food or income to meet their basic nutritional needs. Estimated per capita food consumption during the harvest season averages between 1.9 and 2.0 kilocalories per day, falling to 1.7 and 1.8 kilocalories per day prior to harvest. Assessing food insecurity in terms of the Agency's performance goals, it is important to note that the percentage of Ethiopian children under the age of five who are also underweight is substantially higher than the average for sub-Saharan and all USAID-assisted countries (approximately 48% versus 30% and 36% respectively). Moreover, the population growth rate in Ethiopia exceeds the agricultural growth rate suggesting an increasing food insecurity problem in the future.

Among the factors associated with chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia are inefficient agricultural practices, declining soil fertility, recurrent drought, poor water conservation practices, insufficient access to land, insecure land tenure, and limited non-farm income opportunities. In FY1999, USAID re-structured its food and agricultural development program around the problem of chronic food insecurity. Its program now focuses on increasing 1) rural household production and productivity; and 2) the efficiency of agricultural markets.

Planned intermediate results related to increasing the efficiency of agricultural markets are: 1) integration and stability of food markets increased; 2) competition in agricultural input and output markets increased; and 3) factor markets

established and functioning in rural areas.

Key Results: The USAID-supported, Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) pilot cooperative development program in the Oromiya region facilitated the restructuring of 98 farmer cooperatives into business-oriented enterprises with democratically elected Boards of Directors. In addition, five cooperative unions (whose members are farmer cooperatives) have been established to take advantage of economies of scale with regard to input (primarily fertilizer) purchase, crop marketing, and the provision of tractor services. Farmer cooperatives in the region supplied 29,081 metric tons (MT) of fertilizer and 245 MT of improved seed to their members in 1999, and 36 of these cooperatives paid over \$60,000 in dividends to their members. The five cooperative unions generated profits in excess of \$22,000, and paid over \$10,000 in dividends to their members. Under a second activity, VOCA trained 62 agricultural input retailers in business management and accounting to improve their ability to provide competitively priced inputs to farmers. Of those trained, 95% are currently using modern accounting methods, 45% have diversified and modernized their businesses, and 91% have reported substantial reductions in storage losses.

Performance and Prospects: Prospects for future performance have significantly improved as agreement has been reached with the GFDRE on the framework for USAID support to the national food security program. The operational design of specific activities support agricultural research and extension and microenterprise development, with an initial focus on the Amhara region, is underway and activity implementation is expected to begin during FY2000. During the past year selected activities supporting agricultural cooperative development and agricultural input retailer training, performed exceptionally well. Based on the success of these efforts, the support program has been expanded to the Amhara, Southern Peoples, and Tigray Regions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID will focus its restructured agricultural development program initially on the chronically food insecure woredas (districts) of the Amhara Region and in the pastoralist areas along the Ethiopia-Kenya border. In this context, USAID expects to give increased attention to nutrition. USAID also expects to enhance its support for agricultural statistics, focusing on updating the sample frame, testing an improved sampling methodology, updating data processing methods, and staff training in preparation for a National Agricultural Census. Once preparations are satisfactorily completed, USAID expects to support the conduct of the Census. In addition, the GFDRE has finalized a proposal for a follow-on to the market price information system, which we also expect to support. USAID is involved in discussions regarding the establishment of a National Agricultural Information System (NAIS), and will consider additional support to test elements of the system related to the collection and dissemination of crop production and market price information.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is an active participant, along with Canada, the United Kingdom's Department of International Development, the European Union, Germany, Italy, the World Bank, and the World Food Program in supporting elements of the GFDRE food security program. The World Bank is the primary donor for agricultural research programs. Canada will support capacity building for small-scale irrigation schemes in selected regions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Winrock International, and several of the Collaborative Research Support Programs to be determined.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Volume of inputs (tons) marketed through Cooperatives	3,500	11,293	8,807	15,000	20,000
Volume of crops (tons) marketed through Cooperatives	5,000	5,836	13,860	15,000	30,000
Value of dividends (\$000s) paid by Cooperatives	10	5.26	26.17	40	100

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ethiopia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Primary and preventive Health Care Services, 663-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$12,650,000 (CSD), \$5,900,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$12,575,000 (CSD), \$6,600,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Ethiopia lags behind other sub-Saharan and USAID-assisted countries on almost all of the Agency's performance goals. The mortality rate of Ethiopia's under-five year old children is 19% higher than the average for sub-Saharan countries and almost twice as high as that for USAID-assisted countries. The percentage of births attended by medically trained personnel in Ethiopia is less than half the average for sub-Saharan countries and about one-third that for USAID-assisted countries. Ethiopia's maternal mortality rate, estimated to be 1,400/1,000,000 live births is substantially higher than the average for sub-Saharan countries and about three times higher than that for USAID-assisted countries. Ethiopia's total fertility rate (6.9) is the higher than the average for sub-Saharan countries (5.9) and about twice the level for that of USAID-assisted countries. Finally, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Ethiopia is significantly above the average for other sub-Saharan and USAID-assisted countries.

Each of these problems can be addressed through preventive, primary health care (PPHC). Hence, USAID's focus on increasing the use of PPHC services. Activities will focus on increasing resources dedicated to the health sector, particularly primary and preventive health care; increasing access to and demand for modern contraceptives in focus areas; enhancing capacity of Ethiopian society to expand access to and use of STI/HIV/AIDS services in response to the epidemic; and increasing use of PPHC services in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region (SNNPR).

FY 2001 Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will be used to continue implementation of the on-going integrated Primary and Preventive Health Care Services program which includes a major effort to eradicate polio, build the capacity of the health care system to implement micronutrient programs with an emphasis on Vitamin A, and strengthen the capacity of health professional training institutes to improve the quality of health workers. FY 2001 CSD funds will also be used to support enhanced nutrition and infectious disease activities, including activities to strengthen HIV/AIDS surveillance systems and training for service providers to better manage STI/HIV/AIDS. FY 2001 Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used to procure condoms, support family life education and strengthen the capacity of NGOs and the public sector to provide reproductive health activities.

Key Results: The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) has continued to increase the level of public resources available for PPHC, up an average of 11% annually over the past three years. Within the SNNPR, the rate of fully vaccinated infants (12-23 months) increased to 67.8% from a baseline of 39% in 1995. Couple years protection (CYP) has increased to over 350,000 this fiscal year from a baseline of about 100,000 in FY1995.

Performance and Prospects: FY 1999 figures are not available currently because calculations are done in accordance with the Ethiopian fiscal year. However, the performance of this objective during FY1998 was encouraging. Prior to FY1999, non-project assistance (NPA) to support budgetary reforms as well as project assistance towards better sectoral planning and budget development have been provided. Results include: 1) a shift in the GFRDE's budget so that the share of health sector allocations increased from 5.8% in FY1995 to 6.3% in FY1998; 2) a shift within the health budget in favor of PPHC resulting in an 11% annual increase of resources allocated to it over the past three years; and 3) the Council of Ministers approved a new Health Care Financing Strategy, which includes such recommendations as revised fee structures, retention at the facility level, and increased private sector investment in the health sector. Furthermore, as a result of NPA conditionality, the GFDRE approved a National HIV/AIDS policy and the SNNPR government increased regional budget allocations for non-salary recurrent items by more than 10% this fiscal year over the last.

Performance in the area of reproductive health has also been encouraging. Ministry of Health service statistics indicates that steady progress was made in increasing the national contraceptive prevalence rate currently standing at 10%. Increased access to modern family planning services through support to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) has been crucial in the increase in CYPs. To date, in 1999, the private sector marketed over 40 million condoms and over one million cycles of oral contraceptives, both of which contribute to the increase in CYP. In one of the focus areas under the reproductive health NGOs supported by USAID through Pathfinder International, sharp increases in contraceptive prevalence rate (36.7% vs. a baseline of 4.1%), antenatal care (86.8% vs. a baseline of 62.2%), tetanus toxoid vaccination (93% vs. a baseline of 65.8%) occurred. Additionally, the knowledge of contraceptive methods in this project area has reached 94% against 65.8% in non-project areas.

In the area of HIV/AIDS, an aggressive prevention program has been started through Pathfinder International. The main focus this fiscal year has been information, education and communication (IEC) strategies through religious organizations such as the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. It is estimated that eight million Ethiopians have been reached by this program already and, with 50% of Ethiopians being members of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, its potential to reach substantially higher numbers in the coming year is great. Advocacy activities have also been undertaken which has resulted in an increased awareness and commitment by high-level policy makers including the President of Ethiopia.

To date, activities in the SNNPR have focused on strengthening the regional government's capacity to provide services

and to revitalize community health services. Achievements include: 1) preliminary development of a Health Management Information Systems as well as training for 60 people on the new systems; 2) development of curricula for the training institutes to provide PPHC training and training 679 health workers from various zones and woredas on PPHC topics; 3) training of trainers for core members to strengthen the health and financial management capacity of the Regional Health Bureau who have in turn trained 90 accountants selected from health facilities, and zonal health offices; and 4) rehabilitation of community health posts, refurbishment of small water systems and training of community health workers and traditional birth attendants. Achievements in the SNNPR this fiscal year also include: a) 54% of children (12-23 months) "fully vaccinated," including measles, polio and three doses of DPT; and b) 43% and 10.2% of reproductive age women received antenatal care and modern family planning services, respectively.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: With the new contractor just on board, there may be possibility of extending the life of the Essential Services for Health in Ethiopia activity for an additional 18 months. This will give the contractor the necessary time to complete the activities. As part of USAID's strategic plan review exercise, the SO team will be considering new activities in the areas of nutrition and infectious diseases. USAID will also have to consider the impact on its planned activities of reduced donor assistance to the health sector because of the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works collaboratively with the GFDRE and other donors to implement an ambitious, \$600 million Health Sector Development Program (HSDP). Other major donors in health sector include the World Bank, African Development Bank, the Netherlands, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, UNICEF, the United Nations Family Planning Association and the World Health Organization. USAID is the only bilateral donor to sit on the Central Joint Steering Committee for the HSDP and the parallel Education Sector Development Program. The United States is the largest bilateral donor to this sector, followed by the Italy and the Netherlands. WHO and UNICEF are the two major international organizations supporting this sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: John Snow, Pathfinder, Population Service International, and the Consortium of Family Planning NGOs in Ethiopia.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	2%	10%	11%	10%	14%
Health as a percent of national budget	5.8%	6.2%	6.2%	6.2%	7%
Number of condoms (millions) distributed annually	20	32	36	46	50
Proportion of children (12-23 months) fully vaccinated in SNNPR	39%	68%	75%	80%	85%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ethiopia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education, 663-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$12,149,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$12,149,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: When the Basic Education System Overhaul (BESO) project was initiated in 1994, only 20% of the eligible boys and girls were enrolled in the Ethiopian primary schools with the enrollment of girls being much lower than that of boys. Fifty percent of the students who enrolled in primary school dropped out before completing third grade, in contrast to the average 70% in sub-Saharan countries and 79% for USAID-assisted countries. Quality suffered because teachers and school directors were largely untrained; the curriculum was too complex, lacked a focus on basic literacy and numeracy, and was largely irrelevant to rural life. Education was also severely under-funded with almost no resources available for textbooks and new or rehabilitated schools, and the system lacked the analytic and planning capabilities needed to maximize results from limited resources.

The purpose of this strategic objective, therefore, is to improve the quality and equity of primary education in an expanded system by improving education sector policy, financing, and decentralized administration, and improving the supply of critical inputs such as teachers, curricula, and books. Activities will concentrate on: improving the primary

school environment and foster increased learning, particularly for girls; providing more effective school-level inputs in a more efficient manner; improving the quality and equity of pre-service teacher training; strengthening the decentralized management and administration of primary education; and improving sector financing through increased and better utilized budgets.

Key Results: Female repetition rates in roughly 60% of the 1,000 primary schools participating in the community-schools grants program fell below the national Grade 4 average of 11%. The quality of instructional materials developed by the curriculum centers of the program's focus regions (the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples [SNNPR] and Tigray Regions) are the most student centered. Studies on six critical policy issues were completed, disseminated and considered by regional and national educational officials.

Performance and Prospects: Performance over the last year continues to be encouraging despite the border conflict. The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) has resolved to maintain its commitment to the non-project assistance (NPA) program despite the U.S. hold on releases. Financial allocation to education remains the largest share of its overall national budget, almost 18% in 1998/1999, the same level as in the previous year. Within the education budget, primary education has also continued to increase its share from 47% in the base year (1994/1995) to 54% in 1997/1998, the latest figure on record.

The over 1,000 schools involved in the BESO community-school grants program (CSGP) component have reduced female repetition rates, made school environments conducive to female students, and established closer relationships between participating schools and communities. In-service training for teachers and head teachers has continued to be given in 112 site-based model schools with thousand of teachers benefiting. Capacity building in curriculum development and evaluation methods has continued with the Curriculum Departments of BESO focus regions claiming the best curriculum centers in the country.

BESO focus regions (Tigray and the SNNPR) are now using improved data, including a USAID-initiated Geographic Information System (GIS), for planning school rehabilitation and expansion. They have also continued to emphasize educational research and innovative ideas to improve their education development efforts. The Ministry of Education and the two focus regions are also making use of the minimum primary schooling standards to monitor progress on quality objectives. Teacher training methods and facilities are improving, with female trainees receiving increased attention. Planning and policy analysis techniques are improving, including the use of school location mapping, and are being used to make informed policy decisions. BESO sponsored six critical policy studies, including a financial projection model, which is to be adopted for each region's use this year. A national girls retention study was highly acclaimed and became the foundation document for a national conference on education for girls.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Since BESO was initiated, the GFDRE has developed a new focused Education Sector Development Program (ESDP) whose objectives are to improve overall educational attainment of the population with greater social equity, and to achieve universal basic education by 2015. These objectives are compatible with those of BESO, and USAID funded activities are now fully integrated with the national program. A review of BESO activities was undertaken to define future directions of USAID-support for basic education. As a result, USAID may focus on few sector areas where BESO has been particularly successful, e.g., teacher training and educational administration, and expand its horizons to more regions. Adjustments of the BESO Framework are likely. Because of the border conflict with Eritrea, implementation of BESO activities have been slowed in Tigray and implementation schedules adjusted.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is the largest bilateral donor in basic education. Other donors supporting primary education include the World Bank, UNICEF, Sweden, Germany, Finland and Ireland. Italy is developing a sector assistance program and is exploring ways to develop a coordinated approach with USAID. Most other donors have limited their support to existing projects; new initiatives have been placed on hold due to the on-going border conflict. USAID, as the only bilateral member of the GFDRE-led Central Joint Steering Committee responsible for implementation of ESDP and a similar program in the health sector, represents bilateral donor interests to the GFDRE.

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1998)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Primary school graduation examination raw scores ¹					
Tigray	51%		54%	55%	60%
SNNPR	43%		41%	42%	49%

Primary school female enrollment rates					
Tigray	38%	50.2% ²	46%	47%	48%
SNNPR	17%	31%	32%	34%	37%
Share of females in Grade 4					
Tigray	42%	46.7%	48%	49%	50%
SNNPR	28%	28.6%	36%	38%	46%

¹ 1998 actual data is not available.

² Performance exceeded the 1998 target of 44%.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ethiopia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System, 663-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$500,000 (CSD), \$1,872,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,936,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1992 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: USAID began its democracy and governance support activities in Ethiopia shortly after the downfall of the dictatorial Derg regime in 1991. Today, Ethiopia is about as "free" as the average for all USAID-assisted countries (a score of 2 on the Freedom House Index versus 2.1), but its "civil liberties" score, related to rule of law and human rights issues, trails that of other USAID-assisted countries (a score of 5 versus 4.3). *

The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to nurture the success of Ethiopia's new federal democratic system, consistent with the current Mission Performance Plan goal to "strengthen democratic institutions and respect for human rights encouraging internal and external reconciliation in the aftermath of Ethiopia's conflict with Eritrea." Activities focus on effective and participatory decentralization, especially with regard to effective and transparent public resource allocation and management systems (i.e., budget, accounting and public investment planning) at the federal and regional levels; strengthened judicial systems; and organized societal participation to advance community interests strengthened.

Key Results: The number of Ethiopian NGOs receiving institutional strengthening assistance increased by 35 to a total of 85 in FY1999. A new public investment program, linking planned capital investments to recurrent costs over a three-year planning horizon, was developed by the Ministry of Finance with USAID support. The judicial training program was revamped and training will resume in FY2000 after an 18-month hiatus.

Performance and Prospects: Progress in decentralization continues to meet or exceed expectations. Backlogs in accounting were eliminated at the federal level and reduced to an average of 1.5 years from as much as four years at the regional level. At the same time, the accounting system was overhauled and in-service training in the revised system of accounting commenced at the federal level and in the regions. The Ministry of Finance, USAID's prime partner, in collaboration with the Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation, developed a public investment program (PIP) which for the first time links planned capital investment with recurrent expenditure over a three year planning horizon. The PIP was developed at the national level in FY1998 and will be pilot-tested at the regional level in FY2000. FY1998 also saw significant progress on the re-design, in collaboration with the Supreme Court of Ethiopia, of a very successful emergency training program for under-qualified judges during FY1997. Although no judicial training took place during FY1998, it is expected to resume in February 2000. Good results were obtained in civil society organizations. Through PACT, USAID has provided capacity building support to 85 local NGOs involved in activities related to food security, health, education, democracy and governance, orphans and street children. USAID support has also helped NGOs form networks in such areas as micro-finance, education, and help for street children.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: National and regional elections are scheduled for May 2000. Accordingly, USAID will provide assistance to the National Election Board designed to enhance its capacity to administer the elections. USAID also expects to provide support for voter education programs through local NGOs. With regard to judicial strengthening,

USAID's emphasis will shift from short-term, emergency training of judges in the regional courts to one which responds to the stated needs of Supreme and High Court judges to improve their professional capabilities through in-service training and the provision of professional materials. Training of judges will take place in their respective regions during 2000, to be followed in 2001-2002 by the establishment of an institutionalized system for the training of judges in a sustained and sustainable manner.

Other Donor Programs: USAID activities in democracy and governance are coordinated with those of other donors through a variety of consultative groups operating under the general aegis of the ambassadorial sub-group for democracy, good governance and human rights. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is planning a multi-million dollar investment in judicial administration. USAID's work in judicial training is being designed in close consultation with CIDA. USAID has taken the lead in organizing coordination among donors, including Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Canada, Norway, and the European Union, currently or potentially involved with the judiciary. The Decentralization Support Activity is a major component of the GFDRE's multi-pronged Civil Service Reform Program, which also receives support from UNDP, the European Union and other donors.

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

* The Freedom House Survey classifies countries on a scale of one to three, with one being "free" and three, "not free." It classifies civil liberties on a scale of one to seven, with one being best and seven worst.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Backlog in uncleared accounts (years)	4	1.5	0	0	0
Number of Partner NGOs with completed Organizational Capacity Assessments	0	71	86	90	N/A
Number of Partner NGOs with strategic plans and effective financial systems	0	26	50	65	90

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ethiopia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas, 663-005

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,000,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$7,800,000 (P.L. 480, Title II)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: This objective targets households in chronically food insecure areas throughout Ethiopia. It is implemented primarily through cooperating U.S. and Ethiopian non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Activities include: small scale irrigation and water conservation systems, training in improved agricultural and livestock development practices, construction of market access roads, construction of health facilities and veterinary posts, promotion of latrine construction, planting of home vegetable gardens, health and nutrition education, maternal and child health (MCH) activities (family planning, de-worming and immunization services), and seedling production and reforestation. The objective also provides support to the Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC) of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia to enhance its capacity to anticipate and respond to emergencies.

Key Results: In FY1999, the United States provided over 82,000 metric tons (MT) of commodities valued at \$36 million of Title II non-emergency resources to over half a million Ethiopians in the country's chronically food insecure districts. It also provided emergency humanitarian food assistance of 237,160 MT valued at \$82 million. Of this amount, 191,500 MT, valued at \$66.0 million, assisted approximately seven million Ethiopians affected by drought. The balance, 45,660 MT valued at \$16.0 million, assisted the approximately 315,000 Ethiopians displaced by the Ethio-Eritrean border conflict. The latter also received non-food assistance valued at \$1,350,700. Field assessments and nutritional surveys demonstrated that timely delivery of emergency food aid prevented mass migration of people, addressed the needs of the war displaced, and allowed Ethiopia to avoid a serious humanitarian crisis, all significant results.

Performance and Prospects: Prospects for enhancing household food security over the medium term are not good. Since 1997, rainfall has been marginal in many parts of the country, forcing households to use their savings. In 1999, drought

became even more severe leading to total crop failure in some areas, substantial production reductions in others, and the large-scale die-off of animals, particularly those owned by pastoralists. As a result, at the end of 1999, it was projected that approximately eight million Ethiopians would be in need emergency assistance during FY2000. It will take several years of good rains to re-build household savings. Accordingly, USAID expects there to be a continuing need for emergency food assistance well into FY2001; even longer if the rains are not adequate in 2000.

USAID works with a group of eight U.S. and Ethiopian NGO cooperating sponsors to achieve development results with non-emergency Title II resources. Sixty percent of the available Title II non-emergency resources are monetized by the cooperating sponsors to cover program and operating costs. The balance is used for direct distribution through food-for-work activities. In the past, program results have lagged plans because of problems associated with monetization. Through FY1999, the cooperating sponsors have continued to work on resolving the monetization problems. Sales mechanisms are now in place and the prospects for enhanced Title II non-emergency results are encouraging.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: A FY1999 joint review by USAID and its Title II cooperating sponsors revealed impacts from the non-emergency Title II program on the nutritional status of households could be improved. Accordingly, the Mission and its Title II cooperating sponsors expect to adopt activities which will increase the nutritional impacts of its Title II non-emergency program.

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

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Developmentally-oriented Title II programs are implemented by CARE, Catholic Relief Services, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, Save the Children Federation/USA, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, AFRICARE and The Relief Society of Tigray.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996/97)	Actual (1998) ¹	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Nutritional Status of Children: proportion of under 5s who are:					
-stunted	61%		59%	59%	55%
-underweight	45%		43%	41%	35%
Number of months households do not have sufficient food to eat:	5.6			4.6	4.0
% increase in crop yield:					
-maize	.55 MT/ha		4%	10%	20%
-teff	.38 MT/ha		3%	5%	10%
-wheat	.68 MT/ha		3%	5%	10%
-barley	.77 MT/ha		4%	5%	10%
-sorghum	.53 MT/ha		4%	5%	10%

¹Targets were established in 1998. The first planned year for data collection was 1999.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ethiopia				
Title and Number: Increased availability of selected, domestically produced food grain crops. 663-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	7,076 DA	1,291 DA	5,785 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	11,893 DFA	5,251 DFA	6,642 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	10,657 DA	91 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	16,769 DA	1,227 DA	15,542 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	11,893 DFA	5,251 DFA	6,642 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,667 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,667 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	20,436 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,158 DFA	38,044 DFA	57,095 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ethiopia				
Title and Number: Increased use of primary and preventive health care services 663-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	17,771 DA	3,099 DA	14,672 DA	
	23,795 CSD	5,018 CSD	18,777 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	18,307 DFA	15,597 DFA	2,710 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	3,750 DA	1,469 DA		
	13,591 CSD	1,309 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	924 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	21,521 DA	4,568 DA	16,953 DA	
	37,386 CSD	6,327 CSD	31,059 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	18,307 DFA	16,521 DFA	1,786 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	36 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,900 DA			
	12,650 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,900 DA			
	12,686 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	27,421 DA	
	12,575 CSD	1,016 CSD	63,663 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	6,600 DFA	0 DFA	24,907 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ethiopia				
Title and Number: Quality and equity improved in an expanded system of primary education. 663-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	14,000 DA	11,298 DA	2,702 DA	
	21,535 CSD	49 CSD	21,486 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	19,000 DFA	18,672 DFA	328 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	2,005 DA		
	12,008 CSD	3,558 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	35 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	14,000 DA	13,303 DA	697 DA	
	33,543 CSD	3,607 CSD	29,936 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	19,000 DFA	18,707 DFA	293 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	170 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	12,149 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	12,319 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	14,000 DA	
	12,149 CSD	34,024 CSD	92,035 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	19,000 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ethiopia				
Title and Number: Increased access to and participation in a democratic system. 663-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	10,069 DA	1,460 DA	8,609 DA	
	1,000 CSD	0 CSD	1,000 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	11,800 DFA	10,766 DFA	1,034 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,696 DA	3,076 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	48 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	11,765 DA	4,536 DA	7,229 DA	
	1,000 CSD	0 CSD	1,000 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	11,800 DFA	10,814 DFA	986 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	306 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,872 DA			
	500 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,178 DA			
	500 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	13,943 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	1,500 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,936 DFA	4,102 DFA	17,838 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ethiopia				
Title and Number: Enhanced food security in target areas. 663-005				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	1,732 DA	297 DA	912 DA	
	400 CSD	0 CSD	400 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	800 DA	26 DA		
	200 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	2,532 DA	323 DA	2,209 DA	
	600 CSD	0 CSD	600 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	1,000 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	1,000 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	2,532 DA	
	0 CSD	1,000 CSD	2,600 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	200 DFA	200 DFA	



Ethiopia

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	17,000	13,950	11,439	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	15,694
Child Survival & Disease Fund	25,885	25,965	26,299	24,724
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	62,888	63,711	78,941	38,331
P.L 480 Title III	9,900	5,700	0	0
Total Program Funds	115,673	109,326	116,679	78,749
Operating Expenses	2,701	2,817	2,700	2,650
Trust Funds	325	300	306	0
Total Operating Costs	3,026	3,117	3,006	2,650

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	10	10	11	10
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN/DH#	105	121	120	110
Subtotal	115	131	131	120

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	1	2	2	4
FSN/TCN	9	10	10	17
Subtotal	10	12	12	21
Total Direct Hire Work Force	125	143	143	141
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	1	1	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	1	1
Total Work Force	126	144	144	142

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Includes local guard force

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
663-001, Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	5,282	0	1,876	0	0	0	7,158
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	18,831	18,831
663-002, Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	6,600	0	0	0	0	6,600
- CSD	0	12,575	0	0	0	0	12,575
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	11,700	11,700

663-003, Quality and Equity Improved in an Expanded System of Primary Education.

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	12,149	0	12,149
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

663-004, Increased Access To and Participation in a Democratic System.

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	1,936	0	0	1,936
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

663-005, Enhanced Food Security in Target Areas.

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	7,800	7,800

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	5,282	6,600	1,876	1,936	0	0	15,694
- CSD	0	12,575	0	0	12,149	0	24,724
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	38,331	38,331

Mission Director, Douglas Sheldon



GHANA

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Introduction

Ghana plays a key role in promoting economic and political reform and respect for human rights, which are U.S. Government foreign policy priorities in the sub-region. Ghana has also committed significant resources of its own to regional peacekeeping and conflict resolution efforts, and taken a lead role in supporting the African Crisis Response Initiative - also important U.S. foreign policy concerns. Ghana has been a role model in the sub-region for democratic reform, first with the 1996 elections putting it on the path toward consolidating democracy and now with the Year 2000 elections ushering in the first change of president through the electoral process. Ghana has become the United States' third largest trading partner in sub-Saharan Africa (after Nigeria and South Africa).



The Development Challenge

The Government of Ghana (GOG) has committed itself to achieving middle-income country status by the year 2020. Currently, Ghana ranks 134 out of 174 countries on the United Nations' Human Development Index, which measures major social development indicators such as life expectancy and adult literacy, classifying it as a low-income country. Achieving middle-income status will require annual real economic growth rates of over 8% between now and 2020 (significantly higher than current growth estimated to be 4.7% in 1999), as well as major improvements in social indicators such as literacy, life expectancy and infant mortality. This in turn requires overcoming fundamental structural problems such as chronic high inflation, inability to attract sufficient domestic and international investment capital, low labor productivity/underdeveloped human resource base, and counterproductive economic policies and regulations. Further reductions in the population growth rate (currently 2.9% per annum) and the ability to maintain a low rate of HIV/AIDS infection (present rate is less than 5%) are essential if Ghana is to achieve its medium-term development objectives.

The combined effects of recent highly unfavorable developments in Ghana's macroeconomic environment including lower than anticipated revenue collection, rising oil prices and energy costs, and falling commodity prices for principle exports (gold and cocoa) will place severe pressure on Ghana's necessary and often painful reform agenda. These reforms include broader and more efficient tax revenue collection, liberalization of foreign exchange, cutting government spending, privatization of state-owned enterprises, public sector reform, and economic policy changes to reduce government regulation of the economy. Staying on track with reforms has contributed to an inflation rate of 13% for 1999, down from 16% in 1998 and 21% in 1997. Further reforms are required to increase access to health services and basic education as well as decentralization and rationalization of public health and education services. On the democracy and governance front, Ghana's civil society has grown and evolved greatly in the past six years as democracy consolidates itself. Recently, there has been an increased public awareness of corruption with concomitant government commitment to implementing an anti-corruption strategy. Government must become more responsive to those it is intended to serve. The GOG has established two independent anti-corruption commissions, which are also constituent members of a recently formed anti-corruption coalition of public, private, and religion organizations.

USAID assistance to Ghana is designed to contribute directly to several of the major U.S. foreign policy interests set forth in the State Department's International Affairs Strategic Plan. USAID focuses on four sectors: (1) private sector growth promotes the goals of expanded free markets, increased trade and economic growth; (2) the education sector promotes increased literacy and human resource development; (3) the health sector promotes the slowing of world population growth, improvements in human health, and slowing the spread of infectious diseases; and (4) the democracy sector promotes the development and spread of participatory elected democracy and respect for basic human rights. The 1999 Mission Performance Plan (MPP) includes a goal reflecting USAID support for consolidation of Ghana's democracy including support for the Year 2000 elections, an area in which USAID has a leading role. USAID's P.L. 480 Title II activities support the Mission's Humanitarian Assistance goal, while the preservation work in tropical forests under the private sector activity supports the Environment goal. USAID's family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention and child survival components under the health activity support the Mission's Population and Health goals. Additionally, private sector and education activities support the Mission's Broad-Based Growth goal.

Other Donors

Assistance to Ghana, in the form of grants and concessional loans from over 20 multilateral and bilateral donors, totals over \$750 million per year (a declining trend in real terms). The United States ranked second in bilateral donors in 1999 and contributes about 8% of that amount. Donor assistance focuses on structural adjustment, economic growth and poverty alleviation, human resource development, primary education, health sector reform, and family planning and government decentralization. Major donors to Ghana include, in addition to the United States, the World Bank, the IMF, Japan (the largest bilateral donor), the European Union, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, France, Denmark and Canada.



The United States Agency for International Development

Ghana

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID supports Ghana's efforts to increase broad-based sustainable development through four mutually reinforcing objectives. Activity implementation under each of these objectives has been accelerated over the past year and further increases are anticipated in FY 2000.

USAID's leadership in promoting sound macro-economic and trade policies will support broad-based economic growth. The Trade and Investment Reform Program (TIRP) will emphasize measures to improve the environment for domestic and international investment by reforming policies and removing impediments (e.g. inefficient customs procedures and bureaucratic "red tape"), and by improvements in revenue collection. This policy reform agenda is centered on creating a regulatory and policy environment conducive to broad-based, sustained and private sector-led economic growth. TIRP's corollary activities in the promotion of non-traditional exports and private enterprise development will also continue. A new component aimed at bringing the grades and standards for Ghana's exports into line with the standards of its principal markets (Europe and North America) will also be undertaken. USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to support the realization of the West Africa Gas Pipeline project.

By FY 2001 USAID's primary education system reform and quality improvement activity will have expanded from 39 districts to 65 districts of the total 110 districts in Ghana, with Partnership schools in every region of the country. Students in these schools will begin to exhibit higher retention rates and improved performance on assessment examinations in both English and mathematics. The education activity will also continue to focus on increasing enrollment of girls.

USAID continues to be the lead donor for maternal and reproductive health in Ghana. The recent expansion of the program to include child survival health activities has enabled the Mission to undertake an integrated approach and the emphasis of community-based service delivery will increase access in many under served areas. Child survival activities will continue to focus on child immunizations and polio eradication as well as improved nutrition. The HIV/AIDS prevention programs will also be expanded.

USAID's support to consolidation of Ghana's democracy and better governance will emphasize forging stronger links between civil society and government, increasing the access of citizens and government agencies to information through the use of appropriate information technologies and a corollary increase in their capacity to communicate with each other and share experiences and lessons learned. USAID assistance will contribute to strengthening the capacity of Parliament's permanent staff to originate and draft legislation, rather than depend on the executive branch for these functions. USAID's assistance to civil society will also enhance government accountability and improve transparency to include support for activities developed by a coalition of public and private sector anti-corruption groups.

The monetization of P.L. 480 Title II assistance contribute directly to supporting activities that are integral to achieving results in USAID's private sector, education, and health programs, which are successfully addressing short-term food aid needs, especially in the food insecure regions of northern Ghana. Food aid is promoting sustainable forestry and improved agricultural productivity (Adventist Development and Relief Agency); small/micro-enterprise development (Technoserve) and increased primary school enrollment and improved nutrition (Catholic Relief Services).

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ghana

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Private Sector Growth 641-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$12,780,000 (DA), \$7,134,000 (P.L.480 II)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,437,000 (DFA), \$7,622,000 (P.L.480 II)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's Increased Private Sector Growth activity is intended to support Ghana's national goals of poverty alleviation and achievement of middle-income status through the encouragement of broad-based, private sector-led growth. While Ghana has made great progress toward sustained, broad-based economic growth since its economy effectively collapsed in the early 1980s, much remains to be done. The destructive legacy of dysfunctional statist economic policies of the immediate post-independence period continues to be felt in the form of high inflation and unemployment, excessive and counterproductive regulation, an oversized, inefficient public sector, and a banking sector handicapped by high interest rates and large numbers of non-performing loans. The Trade and Investment Reform Program (TIRP) is a five-year activity to enhance Ghana's potential to earn critically needed foreign exchange and compete more effectively in the global marketplace. The program supports key macro and sectoral policy reforms and provides technical assistance and training to improve the investment environment and technical capacity of Ghanaian enterprises. Policy reforms focus on eliminating or revising regulations that adversely impact Ghana's international competitiveness in sectors that have the potential to contribute to exports, such as horticultural and wood products. This activity also utilizes P.L. 480 (Food for Peace) Title II funding to promote increased food security in impoverished rural areas through the development of sustainable rural enterprises and small and micro-credit programs.

The TIRP activity also enhances the sustainability of efforts now underway in Ghana's Central Region to support economic growth and generate revenue from tourism in the Central Region. USAID activities in the region include assistance in the restoration and preservation of the historic castles and forts and Kakum National Park, a 360-square kilometer forest reserve that is one of the last vestiges of the original Guinea rainforest which once covered almost the entire West African littoral region. The overall TIRP program also supports efforts to increase U.S. trade with, and investment, in Ghana. It will bolster economic growth that will increase demand for imports of U.S.-made equipment, agricultural and industrial inputs and capital goods, as well as promote Ghana's exports to the United States. Over 90% of the jobs generated by TIRP will be for workers in small-scale agriculture and fishing and in microenterprises. Currently women own 24% of the horticulture, wood, African cloth/garment and handicrafts industries. Women-owned businesses will continue to grow in number and size as a result of this program.

This USAID activity directly supports the U.S. Mission Performance Plan's (MPP) goal of promoting broad-based growth, by creating an enabling environment for such growth and building the capacity of private enterprises to take full advantage of the improvements. It also supports the MPP goal of expanding U.S. exports, by promoting and facilitating trade between the two nations.

Key Results: With USAID assistance, Ghana has expanded its export base beyond its traditional exports, and earned an estimated \$43.5 million in 1998 from selected non-traditional exports (NTE) receiving USAID assistance. Overall increases in NTEs such as fish and seafood, horticulture crops and wood products have directly resulted in the creation of approximately 69,000 new full-time equivalent jobs, a significant accomplishment in an economy which has recently been experiencing rising unemployment and widespread underemployment. Income from tourism at those sites receiving USAID assistance rose from \$15,760 in 1994 to \$217,500 in 1998.

Performance and Prospects: Under TIRP's policy reform component, the Inter-Ministerial Coordinating Committee (IMCC) - an economic policy coordinating body created with USAID assistance - approved a four-and-a-half year policy reform work plan developed with assistance from USAID's contractor. The contractor also developed and received approval for a plan for national policy consultations and for its Draft Policy Reform Agenda. Key reforms include better bank loan portfolio management, streamlined tax revenue collection, elimination of disincentives to foreign investment and updated labor legislation.

U.S. technical assistance and training help Ghanaian firms working throughout the export production and marketing chain to improve their managerial skills, identify and penetrate viable markets, and create links to increase market presence and strength. The latter is particularly important in benefiting smaller producers, including thousands of smallholders and micro-entrepreneurs that are playing an increasingly important role in supplying Ghana's larger exporters. Through 1998, over 251 firm operators received training. A total of 129 business linkages were established,

exceeding the target of 43 set for the period.

In the Central Region Project, the sites provided with USAID assistance - the Castles and Kakum National Park - received a major international tourism award from British Airways, winning out over several other, currently better-known sites, and thereby increasing considerably their visibility in the travel industry and their potential as catalysts of growth for Ghana's nascent tourism industry.

A new initiative has been added which focuses on assistance to the development of a more sustainable and efficient energy supply and improved demand management. This activity supports activities under the private sector program by promoting a more reliable energy supply, which is critical because the energy sector impacts directly on Ghana's potential for growth, and current resources are inadequate. Reliable long-term, cost-effective supplies of energy, coupled with more efficient consumption and utilization of that energy, help to build the foundation for Ghana's long-term, sustainable economic growth. USAID is providing technical assistance for the development of a 400-mile West Africa gas pipeline (WAGP), which will carry natural gas from Nigerian oil wells to Ghana, Togo and Benin. WAGP will provide these countries with an inexpensive source of energy for electricity generation. The governments will be assisted in developing a Concession Agreement between them and the private corporations that will build and operate the pipeline on fair and favorable terms. The completed Concession Agreement is the expected result of the activity.

A new activity under TIRP is in development to assist Ghana in developing grades and standards for its export products that meet the requirements of its overseas markets for quality and health.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID may modestly expand its involvement in the West Africa Gas Pipeline project beyond the activities described above. However, the Ghana Mission will limit its involvement to bilateral technical assistance to Ghana for the project. The Mission is also exploring the potential for promotion of eco-tourism in Ghana. The Mission will seek an extension of two years to its current (1997-2001) Country Strategic Plan, in order to further consolidate results and to avoid new strategy development in the middle of Ghana's national election, which is certain to bring a new government. The policy reform agenda in particular requires full participation and ownership by the government, and therefore an extension will allow the Mission time to bring the new government into the policy reform partnership, and thereby better plan follow-on activities.

Other Donor Programs: The Government of Ghana continues the implementation of its trade and investment initiative, with support from the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program. The World Bank is also implementing a \$50 million Private Enterprise Export Development Program, as well as infrastructure investments. USAID's planned assistance under TIRP is equal in size to the World Bank's, and is complementary to the other donors' efforts.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: TIRP will continue to be implemented by U.S. institutional contractors and grantees, as well as U.S. private voluntary and local non-governmental organizations. For the Development Assistance-funded component of the private sector program these include Bechtel Corporation (energy sector development), Sigma One Corporation (policy reform), AMEX International (enterprise development), and Conservation International (tourism development). For P.L. 480 Title II activities, the Cooperating Sponsors are TechnoServe, Catholic Relief Services, and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency.

The process to competitively select implementing contractors and grantees is largely completed, with the exception of that of the planned Grades and Standards for Ghanaian Exports activity.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1998)	Estimated (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Government Policy Reform Benchmarks Met	All	All	All	All
Nominal Values of Selected NTEs	\$43.5 m	\$62 m	\$80 m	\$100 m
Number of Financial Institutions Providing Credit to Microenterprises	2	4	6	8
Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism in the Central Region	\$217,500	\$254,000	\$274,000	\$296,000

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ghana

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System 641-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,870,000 (CSD), \$6,659,000 (P.L.480 II)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,870,000 (CSD), \$6,899,000 (P.L.480 II)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: USAID has been closely involved in the reform and revitalization of Ghana's primary education system since the early 1990s. USAID's Quality Improvements in the Primary Schools (QUIPS) program is a six-year activity designed to assist the Ministry of Education (MOE) in improving primary education by (a) establishing 330 Partnership (model) Schools in all 110 districts in Ghana, and (b) revising and implementing key education policies to ensure that the best practices and lessons learned from the Partnership Schools will be widely replicated throughout the primary school system. The QUIPS program is committed to gender equity through the creation of a learning environment free of gender bias. Using a holistic approach, QUIPS builds capacity in the areas of classroom instruction and supervision, school and district management, community empowerment, and monitoring and evaluation. The main beneficiaries of this program will be approximately 132,000 students in the 330 Partnership Schools; the indirect beneficiaries include the rest of Ghana's 3 million primary school children who will benefit as changes introduced become more widespread throughout the system. Other beneficiaries include approximately 3,300 teachers and head teachers along with 750 district education personnel.

USAID also supports the primary education sector in Ghana through its P.L. 480 (Food for Peace) Title II food program in 24 districts in Ghana's three northern regions. Approximately half of the P.L. 480 resources are utilized for direct feeding and the other half generates local currency through monetization. The program, which is managed by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), seeks to improve pupils' nutrition through the provision of on-site feeding in over 1,300 primary schools, increase enrollment and retention of girls (take-home food rations to girls with over 85% attendance rate in school), increase community participation in school management, and improve infrastructure (improve buildings, provide desks, build latrines etc.). It complements the QUIPS program in that it supports activities to increase community participation in better schooling at the primary level, it supports a match process whereby community identified needs in the area of school infrastructure are jointly identified and addressed through community resources and external funds, and it initiates "schemes" (plans) that encourage gender balance in school access and participation. QUIPS does not use feeding programs but the gender objective is shared by both Title II and QUIPS. In addition, CRS has recently signed a Cooperative Agreement under the USAID/Ghana Education Program to help implement the Quality Improvement for Primary Schools program in the north. This will include adding such quality improvement activities as in-service training for head teachers, teachers and circuit supervisors and additional work with the communities. As Title II is working through a well-developed network of counterparts in the Ghana Education Service at the District level, it is expected that the new activities will also spread fairly rapidly throughout the region's primary schools. Activities include a process of "listening" to the community through exercises like Participatory Rapid (or Rural) Appraisals (PRA) and providing support to Parent Teacher Associations and School Management Committees in basic financial management skills.

The QUIPS program supports the U.S. Mission Performance Plan by contributing to its "Broad-based economic growth" objective. A literate and numerate human resource base is critical to sustain broad-based economic growth and to Ghana's ambition to achieve middle-income country status. The primary education system needs to be reformed and rehabilitated to be able to deliver quality education and to play its proper role in national development.

During the coming year, the USAID-supported curriculum guide "Linkages in the Learning Sequence" (LLS), which assists the classroom teacher in operationalizing the primary curriculum, will be finalized. The main focus of the LLS is linking the syllabi in the subject areas of English, Mathematics, Ghanaian Languages, and Integrated Science with the newly developed Environmental Studies syllabus, which focuses on health issues, including HIV/AIDS. Working closely with the Democracy and Governance activity, the QUIPS program will use funding secured under the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative to establish a Ghana Education and Democracy Network. The network will enhance more effective education information sharing within the educational system itself and among civic organizations and educational institutions in the country.

Key Results: After two years of interventions, USAID initiated the process of sharing 'good practices' gleaned from Partnership and non-Partnership Schools to school-, district-, and central-level education personnel and development partners through a National Forum to Share Learning. This event initiated a nationwide platform to introduce and disseminate processes and inputs that are making a difference in Ghanaian schools. As a result of this forum, the Ministry

of Education itself sponsored a comprehensive public National Education Forum to discuss ways to sustain an effective national education system.

Performance and Prospects: The QUIPS program met expectations for 1999. Direct activities were implemented in 45 schools. At the end of the year, 72 other schools (for a total of 117) were selected to join the program. The program is now in all 10 regions of the country. By the end of FY 1999, a total of 29,164 students (46% female) were benefiting from the program.

The Partnership School component of QUIPS has three major objectives. The first is to improve the learning environment by strengthening the capacity of local government-District Assemblies-to bolster the Government of Ghana's decentralization program, in which authorities and resources are devolved to levels closer to their final intended beneficiaries. Approximately 330 District Assembly and district education personnel have been trained in administration and financial management under QUIPS. The second objective is to improve the quality of teaching through better classroom supervision and pupil-centered teaching methods. In-service teacher professional development programs were conducted and approximately 350 teachers, 50 head teachers, and 45 circuit supervisors received training in this area. During the upcoming year approximately 770 teachers (44% female) and 130 head teachers will receive in-service training. The third objective is to encourage greater community involvement and participation - Parent-Teacher Associations (PTA) and School Management Committees (SMC) - to ensure active local involvement. Data from the first cohort of schools, which have had two years of interventions, show a community participation rate of 83%, up from an initial assessment of 11% participation rate. During the year, approximately 525 PTA and SMC members were trained in basic financial and school management techniques.

The policy reform component of QUIPS focuses on four critical areas: 1) curriculum development; 2) educational personnel management; 3) decentralization; and 4) school data and analysis. Educational policies in these areas that increase district authority and accountability are promoted and incorporated into school and district-level management, financial, and teacher training programs. USAID was the main development partner providing training to the district education sector in the Medium-term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process which is a new initiative of the Government of Ghana for national resource planning and management.

The Ministry of Education (MOE) accepted USAID's suggestion that education-working groups discuss policy and material development in the areas of teaching and learning; management; and access and community participation. As a result of its extensive involvement in the area of curriculum and instruction, USAID is the secretariat for the Teaching and Learning Thematic group. The Access and Community Participation Thematic group recommended the QUIPS-developed SMC/PTA Handbook for use throughout the system.

In FY2000, USAID will be engaged in developing its national methodology for transitioning out of direct training, and mainstreaming its activities into a national MOE program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: A two-year extension of the activity will be requested for the following reasons: 1) to mainstream the QUIPS program into a national MOE program and 2) add a third year to the intervention cycle to sustain new strategies and ensure that systems are in place to support them.

Other Donor Programs: The Government of Ghana continues to implement its decentralization initiative, with devolution of greater authority to the district level for the administration of schools. Involvement of non-governmental organizations including religious groups in education continues to increase. The British Department for International Development (DFID) has an \$85 million program that provides budgetary support to the MOE and complements the quality education approach taken by USAID. The World Bank has undertaken a \$50 million Basic Education Investment Program aimed at improving access and quality, particularly in the most impoverished areas. The German aid agency, GTZ, is working on improving the quality of teacher training. The United Nations Children's' Fund program focuses on girls' education and community-based education programs. The European Union continues its financial support for non-wage MOE expenditures. It is expected that the Japanese aid agency, JICA, will begin implementation of its basic education program in FY2000.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: QUIPS is implemented by the following U.S. contractors and private voluntary organizations: The Academy for Educational Development (with the Institute for International Research and Aurora Associates); The Mitchell Group (with Harvard Institute for International Development), and the Education Development Center (with CARE and Save the Children), the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help and the American Institute for Research administers the Improving Educational Quality II (IEQ) component. Catholic Relief Services' primary education improvement program, funded with P.L. 480 Title II resources, is complementary to, but not part of, QUIPS.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
% of teachers using pupil-focused instructional practices in Partnership Schools	15%	15%	20%	35%	55%
% of communities active in school decision-making in Partnership Schools	11%	11%	65%	75%	80%
No. of schools and communities in Partnership Districts Utilizing Community-School Improvement Plans	0	8	45	75	123

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ghana

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Family Health, 641-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,900,000 (DA), \$9,850,000 (CSD), \$2,061,000 (P.L.480 II)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$9,400,000 (CSD), \$8,930,000 (DFA), \$1,754,000 (P.L.480 II)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Although many significant improvements in the health of Ghanaian families are underway, critical challenges remain to be addressed through this activity. The under-five mortality rate was estimated at 108 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1998. This represents a 43% drop over the last 20 years, yet one out of every 10 children continue to die before their fifth birthday. Although fertility has declined by two children over the last decade to 4.6 in 1998, there is still a significant unmet need for family planning in Ghana and modern contraceptive use remains low. HIV prevalence (4.6% in 1998) has reached a critical juncture in Ghana. Acceleration of interventions to prevent further spread of HIV is of paramount importance.

Two key elements comprise this activity: (1) increased use of reproductive health services, including family planning, safe motherhood and HIV/AIDS/STI (sexually transmitted infections) prevention, and (2) increased use of selected child survival services. The ultimate beneficiaries are children under five years of age who will benefit from a reduction in child mortality and men and women who will benefit from reductions in fertility and the spread of HIV/AIDS. This activity supports the U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan by stabilizing population growth, improving human health and reducing the spread of infectious disease.

During the upcoming year, USAID will use Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funding to support integrated case management of childhood illness, nutrition education, polio eradication and strengthening of routine immunization. Infectious disease funding will be used for commercial promotion of insecticide-treated materials and disease surveillance, while micronutrient funding will launch Vitamin A supplementation activities nationwide. HIV/AIDS funding will support continued social marketing of condoms, expanded training in syndromic management of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), behavior change activities with high-risk groups and will be used to launch national Information, Education and Communication campaigns. USAID will use Development Assistance (DA) funds to support improved access to quality family planning services, including expansion of community-based and social marketing approaches and improving the quality of clinical services through capacity building and training a range of health workers in family planning protocols and standards.

Key Results: The results of the health program for FY 1999 were mixed. Program developments exceeded expectations in HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and met expectations in child survival. Early data indicate that family planning in term of couple years protection (CYP) fell shy of the target. Factors that contributed to this shortfall include funding constraints for the social marketing program, incomplete implementation of the community-based distribution program, and initial

impact of the contraceptive price increases in the public sector.

Fertility has declined steadily in Ghana from 6.4 in 1988 to 5.5 in 1993 and to 4.6 in 1998. This decline is only partially due to increasing contraceptive use. Modern contraceptive use rose from 5% in 1988 to 13.3% in 1998. Other factors that appear to have influenced fertility in Ghana include declining nuptiality and polygamy, increasing age of marriage and first birth, and relatively low frequency of sexual intercourse. Ghanaian women have narrowed the gap between desired and actual number of children, but there remains a high level of unmet need for family planning. USAID's emphasis on increased access to quality services is essential to ensure that women can achieve their desired level of childbearing through safe and voluntary methods of family planning.

The Ghana Demographic Health Survey (DHS) revealed a nearly universal awareness of HIV/AIDS in Ghana, but a low perception of risk and limited behavior change. Although sentinel surveillance data for HIV prevalence in 1999 are not yet available, program developments in 1999, including advocacy and policy development, have exceeded expectations.

For child health, the 1998 DHS documented a continued steady increase in immunization coverage. Preliminary service statistics indicate that this trend continued in 1999. DHS findings also revealed the need for increased attention to quality of care for the sick child (both in the home and at health facilities), nutrition and malaria prevention. USAID's child health program evolved significantly during 1999 and will help address these needs.

Performance and Prospects: During 1999, USAID in partnership with other donors succeeded in elevating the level of attention paid to HIV/AIDS. A mission of the International Partnership Against HIV/AIDS in Africa, which included USAID representation, resulted in increased political commitment at the highest level and has begun to generate a multi-sectoral response to the epidemic. USAID has also supported the Government with development of a national HIV/AIDS policy, which is now in draft form and which will be vetted and finalized with input from a variety of stakeholders in the coming year. Throughout 1999, the computerized AIDS Impact Model (AIM) has been shown to Parliamentarians, regional and district level leaders, religious groups and other government ministries to effectively advocate for an intensified response. USAID's targeted behavior change activities with the police and miners were accelerated during 1999 and over 200 physicians and medical assistants were trained in syndromic management of STIs. During the upcoming year, USAID will continue to support the above activities and will launch a major multi-media campaign against HIV/AIDS.

During 1999, the child health program further evolved with the initiation of a number of key activities. IMCI (Integrated Management of Childhood Illness) was officially launched in a national workshop and USAID took the lead in supporting the Ministry of Health's adaptation and development of technical protocols. IMCI training will be launched during late FY2000. USAID also spearheaded the Roll Back Malaria Initiative in Ghana with a unique public-private sector partnership led by the Ministry of Health (MOH), and including representatives from USAID, UNICEF, WHO and the commercial private sector. USAID recently awarded a Grant to the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation (GSMF) to manage this effort and to launch the campaign to promote the use of bednets. USAID also provided technical assistance to develop strategies for vitamin A supplementation in the seven southern regions of Ghana. Implementation will be supported through a grant to UNICEF. USAID support will also enable UNICEF to expand the cold chain nationwide and strengthen social mobilization activities for immunization in the under-served northern regions. USAID supported capacity building of NGOs in community-based nutrition education and USAID is also supporting the Government to update integrated materials for community-based education on a wide range of maternal and child health issues. These materials will be finalized and produced early next year.

In the area of family planning, early reports on contraceptives distributed during 1999 indicate a slight decrease in couple years' protection (CYP) provided nationwide from 596,000 in 1998 to approximately 590,000 in 1999. A closer look reveals that the results for the three major implementing agencies varied. The Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana (PPAG) was the only agency to achieve an overall increase in contraceptives distributed. PPAG was also the first to begin implementing the intensified community-based approach being promoted by USAID and it is through these activities that the increases were achieved. Although CYP levels for the MOH remained constant from 1998, public sector officials at all levels have reoriented their thinking and are now fully committed to expanding access to basic health services at the periphery through community-based approaches. With support from USAID, the Ministry has clearly documented and disseminated information on the successful community-based health and family program in Navrongo Health Research Center. The Mission's health team is assisting with the planning and analyses necessary to ensure a successful and sustainable replication of the Navrongo model to other parts of the country. For both the MOH and PPA, CYP figures indicate a decline in the fourth quarter of FY 1999. This may be due to contraceptive price increases implemented in July 1999. Further analysis and close monitoring of this issue are underway. The Ghana Social Marketing Foundation (GSMF) experienced a 9% decline in contraceptive sales between FY1998 and FY1999. A

temporary set-back was due to a delay in FY1998 funding which in turn led to the absence of brand advertising and information, education and communication activities during late 1998 and early 1999. During this period USAID decided to assess GSMF's program to better understand the sales dynamic. Although overall evaluation findings were positive, they included some strategic and technical recommendations, which will improve marketing, increase distribution outlets and increase contraceptive sales. Funds began flowing again in late August and third quarter reports showed early signs of a turnaround in sales. During the upcoming year, distribution networks will be strengthened, training of salespersons will be intensified and communication activities will be more targeted to address constraints identified through the DHS (e.g., side effects and misconceptions). Contraceptive sales are expected to increase significantly as a result of these efforts.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID continues to refocus its family planning program from an emphasis on policy to increased access to quality services, especially in under-served areas. In line with this shift, PPAG, AVSC and GSMF have developed follow on programs that have just begun or will be initiated in early 2000. The MOH is developing a plan for nationwide expansion of the community-based Navrongo model. HIV prevention and child survival activities are now being brought to scale.

Other Donor Programs: The health sector is a top priority for the Government of Ghana and the focus of a major sector reform effort that emphasizes decentralization. Between 1995 and 1997, there was an 18% real term increase in annual expenditures on health. The Government works closely with several "common account" donors including the World Bank, the United Kingdom, the European Union and Denmark. Outside of the common account, USAID is the largest health donor and contributes significantly in the key areas of reproductive health and child survival.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: This activity is implemented through the Government of Ghana; U.S. private voluntary organizations, including Africare and AVSC International; private non-profit Ghanaian associations and local non-governmental organizations, including Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana, the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation and the Ghana Registered Midwives Association; and Cooperating Agencies, including INTRAH, Family Health International, John's Hopkins University, Macro International, BASICS, Linkages and others.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1993)	Actual (1998)	Estimated (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Total Fertility Rate ¹	5.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence ²	10.1cm	13.3	14	15	16.5
HIV prevalence ³	2.36	4.6	4.8	5-8%	6-9%
Condoms Distributed (millions)	4.3	10.1	9.4	12	13.5
Infants Immunized with DPT ³	57	68	70	71	72
Exclusive Breastfeeding	-	17(b)	19	22	24

¹ Targets were adjusted based on 1998 DHS finding that at 4.6, fertility had already dropped below the 2000 target of 5.0.

² Targets were adjusted downward based on 1998 DHS finding and an evaluation of the previous project that found the previous targets were over ambitious.

³ Target is consistent with maintaining a declining rate of increase in the spread of AIDS at less than 1% per year.

⁴ Targets have been adjusted upward as actual data for 1998 surpassed target of 63% by 2000.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Ghana

TITLE AND NUMBER: Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input, 641-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,301,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,500,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this activity is to amplify the effectiveness of civil society and elected institution at the local

and national levels - not only strengthening their independence, but also enhancing their ability for interaction. The result is a better policy-making environment that strives to incorporate the interests of civil society, members of Parliament (MPs) and local assemblies, and local/national officials with those of the executive branch. This activity was recently revised to focus more directly on the core problem of executive branch policy domination. While citizens of Ghana are the ultimate beneficiary of this program, the immediate beneficiaries are the 200 MPs, as well as over 700 officials of local government and leaders of civic interest organizations in 20 of Ghana's 110 district assemblies (DAs), who are mandated to carry out their representative function and to craft national and local policies. This activity includes the following elements: (1) Enhanced Effectiveness of Parliament to Represent Citizen Interests; (2) Improved Effectiveness of Local and National Civil Society Organizations to Influence Policy; and (3) Local Government Decision-Making Processes are More Participatory.

USAID's Democracy and Governance goal is based on the premise that broad-based participation and democratic processes are integral elements of sustainable development. Effective democracy requires transparent and accountable government, open access to and use of information, and participation by citizens in the policy-making process. The U.S. Mission's goal in Ghana is to support the consolidation of Ghana's democratic institutions and contribute to the development of a healthy civil society, while promoting respect for human rights and rule of law. The U.S. supports democracy in Ghana because democracy is a core national value and because it creates a climate in which our other national interests can flourish. The USAID program is an integral component of the U.S. Mission approach to strengthening the role of civil society and building capacity in institutions of governance including those institutions that ensure free and fair elections in the year 2000 and beyond. Strengthening both national and local representative assemblies and the role of civil society in influencing policy will help to reduce the excessive influence of the executive branch. The Mission's democracy and governance program objectives are: (1) to develop an understanding by civil society organizations (both national level and local level) of the policy-making process and to expand their ability to advocate their position through public participation; and (2) to enhance the ability of Parliament to play an effective role in the legislative process.

Key Results: Overall results are being achieved at the levels expected. Targets were met or exceeded for two of the three indicators. While the target for the indicator "percentage of local governmental decisions in project districts reached through participatory mechanism" was not attained, the results were significant. This indicator increased from 4% in baseline year to 35% (vs. 50% target) for civil society leaders and 21% baseline year to 33% (vs. 85% target) for district officials. The indicator for the legislative strengthening component (percentage and number of legislative initiatives by MPs) was met.

Performance and Prospects: The program for legislative strengthening/national civil society organization participation focuses on: (1) strengthening the parliament committee structures, (2) enhancing parliamentary committee knowledge of substantive issues through research and analysis, and (3) increasing public input into legislation through hearings. Training activities have been expanded during the past year and have focused on training of parliamentary staff in the areas of research and drafting of legislation. There has been a marked increase in the number of motions introduced by Members of Parliament. In 1999 there were a total of 8 private member motions, up from 1 in 1998. In Ghana where the majority party dominates the political scene through a strong executive branch and their overwhelming majority in Parliament, minority party members introduce these motions as a means to debate important issues, raise public awareness, and improve transparency and increase executive branch accountability.

Support is also being provided to consolidate decentralized democratic governance in Ghana. A program that has fostered a collaborative problem-solving relationship between District Assembly officials (local government) and civic leaders has been completed. Over 325 local officials and 420 leaders representing 226 civic interest organizations were trained under this program. The outcome was the formation of joint boards in 20 of Ghana's 110 districts consisting of District Assembly officials and civic leaders. These boards are responsible for setting priorities, establishing criteria for district development grants and ultimately grant approval. Women accounted for 34% of the civic interest participants. Interest is being shown by other donors in replicating this model in districts not served by the USAID program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Declining USAID resources for the democracy and governance sector has resulted in prioritization of planned program activity. Support for strengthened non-government organization (NGO) advocacy will be curtailed, but the program to strengthen the parliamentary staff and committee system will continue. Initially, USAID had anticipated working with 30 district assemblies; however, funding constraints will limit assistance to 20 districts. This activity will focus on the application of information technology, which is part of the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative (EDDI). This new initiative will improve communication efficiency and improve access to information for democratic and educational institutions including those that promote enhanced accountability and improved transparency and foster an anti-corruption environment. USAID/Ghana will be requesting an extension of the

Country Strategic Plan by two years through FY 2003 to enable activities under this new initiative to be implemented.

Other Donor Programs: Canada, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, World Bank and the European Commission (EC) figure prominently among donors involved in democracy and governance activities. Canada, Denmark, Germany and the EC are supporting local government capacity building in districts that are not included in USAID's activity. Most donors support various civic interest organizations involved in advocacy, media, and human rights with grants and training. Individual donor programs are in the range of \$1-3 million per year, representing 3% to 7% of donor annual assistance programs. Matters pertaining to corruption, transparency, and increased accountability are of increasing interest to the donor community as these issues impact on the broader donor development assistance programs. This topic was discussed at the most recent GOG/Donor Consultative Group meeting in November and efforts are underway to identify an appropriate role for the donors in supporting Ghanaian-led initiatives in this area.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The National Democratic Institute and the International Foundation for Elections Support are the two main grantees for this program. A training program with Georgetown University was truncated this year due to funding constraints.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000) ¹
Percentage of legislation amended.	56%	67%	75%	75%
Number of initiatives proposed by MPs.	0	1	2	4
Percentage initiatives that reflect civic input.	33%	50%	65%	70%
Percentage of local government decisions reached through participatory mechanisms.				
as reported by CSO leaders	4%	38%	50%	60%
as reported by DA officials	21%	33%	85%	85%
Percentage of participating CSOs who report initiating contact with DA officials to advocate on behalf of their cause.	45%	60%	90%	90%

¹ The Ghana Country Strategy extension is pending approval. Targets for 2001 will be set based on this approval.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ghana				
Title and Number: Increased Private Sector Growth, 641-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	27,493 DA	614 DA	26,879 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	26,183 DFA	26,095 DFA	88 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	15,497 DA	10,074 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	42,990 DA	10,688 DA	32,302 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	26,183 DFA	26,095 DFA	88 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	12,780 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	12,780 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	55,770 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	10,437 DFA	14,000 DFA	50,620 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ghana				
Title and Number: Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System, 641-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	5,897 DA	1,547 DA	4,350 DA	
	16,755 CSD	791 CSD	15,964 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,000 DFA	2,892 DFA	108 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	7,695 CSD	5,786 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	5,897 DA	1,547 DA	4,350 DA	
	24,470 CSD	6,577 CSD	17,893 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,000 DFA	2,892 DFA	108 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	5,870 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	5,870 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	5,897 DA	
	5,870 CSD	7,893 CSD	44,103 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	3,000 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ghana				
Title and Number: Improved Family Health, 641-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	8,551 DA	4,305 DA	4,246 DA	
	4,232 CSD	639 CSD	3,593 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	9,610 DFA	1,152 DFA	8,458 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	12,097 DA	5,544 DA		
	13,386 CSD	6,309 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	20,648 DA	9,849 DA	10,799 DA	
	17,618 CSD	6,948 CSD	10,670 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	9,610 DFA	1,152 DFA	8,458 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	175 DA			
	225 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,900 DA			
	9,850 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,075 DA			
	10,075 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	26,723 DA	
	9,400 CSD	9,000 CSD	46,093 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	8,930 DFA	6,000 DFA	24,540 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Ghana				
Title and Number: Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input, 641-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,108 DA	3,506 DA	2,602 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	1,000 ESF	1,000 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	8,000 DFA	7,680 DFA	320 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,503 DA	858 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	1,500 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	7,611 DA	4,364 DA	3,247 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	2,500 ESF	1,000 ESF	1,500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	8,000 DFA	7,680 DFA	320 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,301 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,301 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	8,912 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	2,500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,500 DFA	1,500 DFA	11,000 DFA	



Ghana

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	21,500	23,173	19,981	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	20,867
Child Survival & Disease Fund	16,731	16,698	15,720	15,270
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support funds	500	1,000	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	14,434	19,735	15,721	16,275
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	53,165	60,606	51,422	52,412
Operating Expenses	1,545	1,641	1,600	3,000
Trust Funds	1,348	1,548	1,624	478
Total Operating Costs	2,893	3,189	3,224	3,478

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	10	12	13	12
Other U.S. Citizen	1	2	2	3
FSN/TCN DH	76	79	78	88
Subtotal OE Funded	87	93	93	103

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	4	7	8	2
FSN/TCN	3	5	5	5
Subtotal Program Funded	7	12	13	7
Other				
TAACS	0	1	1	1
Fellows	1	1	0	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1	2	1	2
Total Work Force	95	107	107	112

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
641-001, Increased Private Sector Growth							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	7,489	0	2,948	0	0	0	10,437
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	7,622	7,622
641-002, Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	5,870	0	5,870
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	6,899	6,899
641-003, Improved Family Health							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	0	8,930	0	0	0	0	8,930
- CSD	0	9,400	0	0	0	0	9,400
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	1,754	1,754

641-004, Public Policy Decisions Better Reflect Civic Input

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	1,500
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	7,489	8,930	2,948	1,500	0	0	20,867
- CSD	0	9,400	0	0	5,870	0	15,270
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	16,275	16,275

Mission Director, Frank J. Young



GUINEA

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Introduction

The USAID development assistance program in Guinea is directed at obtaining sustainable results in natural resources management, health, education, and democracy and governance.

These program activities serve U.S. national interests in the areas of regional stability, democracy, humanitarian assistance, environmental stability and economic growth. The U.S. interest in supporting Guinea's development is based on the country's role as a positive and stabilizing force in the region. Besides supplying troops for the U.S.-supported peacekeeping efforts in Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau, Guinea is accommodating the largest refugee population in Africa, primarily from Liberia and Sierra Leone. Rich in mineral resources and agricultural potential, Guinea will also provide investment opportunities for U.S. investors attracted by the success of its ongoing economic and political reforms.



The Development Challenge

Guinea's human resource base and domestic economy are still recovering from twenty-six years of Sekou Toure's rule. Under his regime, civil society and the private sector were suppressed, a prosperous agriculture sector was devastated, the judicial system atrophied, and essential social services and infrastructure collapsed. State central planning destroyed the economy. The current government has, however, undertaken a program of continuous political and economic reforms. This program liberalized the economy, restrained public sector spending, controlled inflation, and stabilized the exchange rate.

For the past seven years Guinea has achieved increases in agricultural production but, without improved natural resource management, this growth cannot be sustained. In addition, several hundred thousand-refugee farmers from Sierra Leone and Liberia have settled in a previously sparsely populated region containing some of the few remaining West African tropical forests. This has worsened the environmental threat to the already stressed and fragile forest ecosystem. Guinea's economic performance is also being adversely affected by the significant costs incurred by maintaining security at its borders, assisting international peace-keeping efforts in Sierra Leone and Guinea Bissau, and sheltering 500,000 refugees.

In contrast to the instability in neighboring countries, Guinea has made significant albeit fragile, progress toward building a democratic society. In December 1998, Guinea held peaceful, multi-party, presidential elections, the second in the country's history. These elections, in conjunction with the 1995 legislative elections, constitute a significant step forward in Guinea's democratic process. With strong donor support, the GOG created a broad-based Electoral Council to supervise the presidential election. Guinea will continue to require strong support from USAID and the donors to strengthen its nascent democratic institutions and to narrow the gap which exists between its laws and the reality of politics and administration. The democracy and governance program will work with the government and civil society to create genuine democratic institutions.

Without a much stronger human resource base, economic growth and democratization cannot be sustained. For this

reason, USAID is making a concerted effort to build up that human resource base capacity within its basic education, natural resource management, democracy and governance, and health and family planning activities. Taking into consideration the low base from which Guinea started and the current positive trend toward economic liberalization and democratization, Guinea is positioned to become a strong partner.

Other Donors

In 1998, Guinea's largest bilateral donor was France (\$51 million), followed by the United States (\$19 million), Canada (\$10 million), and Saudi Arabia (\$10 million). Japan was the fifth largest donor (\$9 million). Among the multilateral donors, the World Bank (\$53 million), the European Development Fund (\$45 million), other U.N. Agencies (\$41 million), and the IMF (\$32 million) are among the leaders.



The United States Agency for International Development

Guinea

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

The natural resource management activities will continue to assist small landholders to conserve the natural resource base by investing in more profitable and less destructive agricultural and natural resource management practices. The approach is to build the capacity of local support organizations, transfer appropriate practices to farmers, and empower local populations to manage their resources. The desired end products are sustainable increases in farm production and productivity, along with improved, participatory management of forest and other natural resources. Since economic incentives are prerequisites for inducing behavioral changes in natural resource management, the USAID program will also provide assistance to enhance access to agricultural markets, stimulate non-agricultural enterprises, and help implement progressive resource-related policies at the local level. In FY 2000 and FY 2001 USAID will continue to expand its activities within Guinea's environmentally sensitive Fouta Djallon highlands, (the watershed for three principal rivers of West Africa) and the Forest region, including areas where environmental degradation has been accelerated by the influx of refugees.

The family planning and maternal child health sexually transmitted infections and AIDS-prevention services activities will broaden access to and increase demand for health services, improve the quality of health care and strengthen the management and supervision of the decentralized primary health care system. The program will also build on its successes in the private sector to further increase use of family planning products and oral rehydration salts. The Mission is also supporting the government in other health initiatives: immunization, micronutrients, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and equity. USAID will continue to use monetized proceeds from P.L. 480 vegetable oil for investment in activities to promote nutrition and strengthen agricultural production.

The education activities will continue to support multi-donor efforts to reform the primary education. The reform aims to improve quality and equity of primary schooling and increase local community participation. USAID assistance will continue to improve the Ministry of Pre-University Education's planning, management, and decision-making capabilities. In FY 2001, USAID assistance to improve instruction through in-service teacher training and provide low-cost teacher and student materials will have covered all six grades of the primary system. By FY 2001 there will also be improved opportunities for regional and gender equity by increasing local communities' capacity to directly support education and participate in decision-making.

In the area of democracy and governance, USAID will expand support to reinforce the nascent civil society at the local and national levels through training, institutional development, creating synergies with natural resource management, health and education programs. In addition, USAID will support civic education, political party strengthening and targeted activities with national governance institutions such as the legislature to increase the responsiveness of national decision-making to citizens' interests. The democracy and governance program will enhance the enabling environment for improved democratic governance by strengthening political parties and supporting a national dialogue among constituencies to reduce potential sources of conflict and instability.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Guinea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 675-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,572,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,435,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

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

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

Key Results: The attainment of this objective will result in sustainable management of 100,000 hectares of tropical forests and 30,000 hectares of farm-land by: (1) improving the natural resource management capacity of community-based organizations; (2) increasing sustainable farm productivity; (3) developing income-generating non-farm small and microenterprises; and (4) establishing a policy environment which empowers local populations to manage their natural resources and promotes long-term investments in conserving the natural resource base. Full implementation of this activity is just getting underway. However, ongoing USAID community-based natural resource management, agricultural marketing, and microenterprise development projects have made steady progress in achieving results. Over 10,600 hectares of natural forest and community tree plantations have already been protected through adoption of sustainable management plans. In addition, over 2,300 farmers have applied sustainable agricultural production practices on at least 370 hectares of land in project activity zones.

Performance and Prospects: Ongoing activities have laid a solid groundwork for the agreement in natural resource management that was signed with the GOG in June 1998. In FY 1999, USAID began implementation of a small natural resource management activity in the Forest Region of Guinea to address some of the environmental degradation exacerbated by the influx of refugees. In September 1999, USAID also launched a new six-year Expanded Natural Resource Management project that will build on the experience and lessons learned from previous USAID and other projects and become the centerpiece activity under this activity beginning in 2000.

Since 1993, through the pilot Natural Resource Management (NRM) project (1992-1999), USAID has assisted the Republic of Guinea in improving the management of natural resources in three targeted watersheds of the Fouta Djallon Highlands. The Guinean Forest Service adopted a USAID model of joint community-government management of common natural resources, which will greatly extend the impacts of the NRM project beyond the three targeted watersheds. Another positive result is the transformation of the public forest agent's role from a repressive regulation-enforcer to a technical advisor. Improved natural resource management practices such as controlled burning have been widely adopted, cash crops have been introduced, and new village enterprises have brought additional income to villagers. Evidence that farmers are adopting productivity-enhancing practices is significant. Crop yields per hectare on farms applying improved practices increased from 28% to 138% over the local averages.

Increases in productivity will not be sustained if producers cannot market their production at profitable prices. In 1999, USAID-assisted producers received at least \$977,000 from the sale of their products, compared to \$850,000 in 1998. Under USAID's Agricultural Marketing and Investment Project (AMIP, 1992-99), a Guinean NGO (FICA) has helped producers improve the marketing of their surplus farm production. FICA has effectively helped its members' marketing through the following efforts: (1) diffusing market information over the radio and via printed weekly bulletins; (2) promoting use of written contracts in marketing transactions; (3) assisting members in obtaining loans from PRIDE/Finance to pay for transportation of produce.

Under the Guinea Rural Enterprise Development Project (1991-2002), a Guinean NGO/microfinance institution (PRIDE) has successfully established a national-level microcredit program, which stimulates the development of micro- and small enterprises. To date, PRIDE has made more than 73,000 microcredit loans and over 1,000 larger, medium-term loans totaling over \$17 million, and currently has a cumulative "portfolio at risk" of less than four percent. Nearly 70% of loan recipients are women. In 1999, PRIDE also helped more than 4,000 micro- and small-scale entrepreneurs expand their activities. PRIDE's portfolio is expected to continue to grow and its financial performance to improve as it moves towards its goal of institutional self-reliance by December 2002.

The new Expanded Natural Resource Management activity will extend technologies and participatory approaches developed under predecessor projects to new areas in the Fouta Djallon and Forest Regions beginning in FY 2000. Results, for the most part, are expected to reflect a continuation of positive trends of recent years until sufficient local capacity has been developed to accelerate adoption on a larger scale beginning in 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Potential new activities include an agreement with the Peace Corps to support an environment initiative in Guinea and development proposals submitted by Africare and ADRA.

Other Donor Programs: Natural resource management in Guinea is a multi-donor effort. The United Nations Development Program, France, Germany, Canada, the European Union, Italy, and the World Bank have supported activities in the ecologically fragile Fouta Djallon Highlands, as well as in other regions of Guinea. However, USAID NRM results are not dependent upon other donors' programs. The GOG has also contributed significantly to USAID and other donor activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements its ongoing activities through U.S. PVOs (Winrock, VITA, OICI), a U.S. cooperative firm (Land O'Lakes), Guinean non-governmental organizations, the Peace Corps, and the Guinean Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forests.

<u>Selected Performance Measures</u> ¹ :	Baseline (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (1999)	Actual (2000)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Area of sustainably managed forests in activity zones (cumulative, in Ha)	0 (1994)	10,148	10,350	10,266	49,000	51,000
Area of land under sustainable agricultural practices in activity zones (cumulative, in Ha)	0 (1993)	234	372	374	639	900
Number of NRM plans developed by communities and accepted according to selected criteria (cumulative)	0 (1992)	94	59	124	150	185
Number of non-agricultural production enterprises expanded in activity zones (annual)	0 (1992)	2,817	3,380	4,156	4,500	6,000
Number of land-use agreements signed between land-owners and land-users in activity zone (cumulative)	0 (1992)	59	75	106	115	150

¹Since new activities will be implemented in newly targeted geographic areas in Guinea beginning in 2000, targets will be revised and refined during the coming year.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Guinea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Essential Family Planning/Maternal Child Health and Sexually Transmitted Infections/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices, 675-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,800,000 (DA), \$4,925,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,595,000 (CSD), \$3,640,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: With a total fertility rate of 6.6 and a population growth rate of 2.8%, Guinea's population of 6.8 million is rising quickly. Contributing to the desire for many children is a high infant mortality rate, 210/1000. Also high is the

maternal mortality rate at 670/100,000. Based on the striking reality of these rates, the Mission, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, revised its original health activity which focused primarily on family planning (FP) to include maternal and child health (MCH) and sexually transmitted infections (STI), human immuno-deficiency virus and acquired immune disease (HIV/AIDS). The new health activity augments the utilization of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention services and products by increasing access, demand, and improving the quality of health-care services and products. In addition, the new health activity strives to build sustainable partnerships with government ministries, donors, and NGOs and local communities to ensure synergy and maximum impact of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS activities in Guinea.

One of USAID's major contributions since 1992 is the increase in the low Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) for modern family planning methods from 1% to 4.2%. By increasing the number of health facilities integrated in FP services and products, this USAID activity has expanded access to such services to over two million people in remote and sparsely populated regions of the country. In addition, a nationwide network of commercial outlets for family planning and HIV/AIDS-prevention products has been established to increase access to the population. Likewise, USAID's activity has assured that quality FP/MCH and STI/AIDS services and products are provided through quality standards and through the strengthening of the health and management information system. Moreover, public knowledge of family planning and sexually transmitted illnesses and AIDS-prevention has also increased markedly due to USAID's information, education and communication strategies.

USAID will use Child Survival and Disease funding to strengthen immunization services and increase immunization coverage, decrease child mortality and morbidity through micronutrient supplementation, improve maternal health services in the public sector, support the institution of an integrated case management protocol for sick children in the public health sector, improve the treatment of STI, and increase awareness of prevention options available to prevent HIV/AIDS. USAID will use population funds to provide quality family planning and related reproductive services through the integration of services in the public sector at health centers and through community-based activities, as well as through a private sector social marketing activity.

All of the USAID Guinea health activities contribute directly to the Mission Performance Plan and Agency's overall health goal of stabilizing world population and protecting human health. This is achieved through increasing the use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, increasing use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions, increasing use of key child health and nutrition activities, and increased use of improved, effective and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission.

Key Results: The results achieved through this activity include: (1) an increase in the number of women 15-49 years of age using modern contraceptives from 1% in 1992 to 4.2% in 1999; (2) an increase in the percentage of integrated health centers from 0% in 1992 to 80% in 1999; (3) an increase of use of oral rehydration salts (ORS) from 24% in 1992 to 35% in 1999; (4) an increase in the percentage of women who know condoms can be used to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS from 7.6% in 1992 to 23.2% in 1999; and (5) in 1999, a 27% utilization rate of condoms by men with a non-regular sex partner (presently no baseline).

Performance and Prospects: USAID has had significant impact in FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-prevention in Guinea during FY 1999, as documented in the 1999 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). For example, utilization of modern contraceptives (CPR) by women in the age group 15-49 quadrupled from 1% in 1992 to 4.2% in 1999. This is an important increase in the context of a strong pro-natal culture that exists in Guinea. In addition, the DHS demonstrated that CPR results are higher in the USAID zone of intervention compared to the remainder of the country covered by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Thus, a large percentage of the increase is attributed to USAID FP activities. Another area of success is the increase in the couple year protection (CYP) from 39,000 in 1998 to 70,045 in 1999. Two factors are responsible for this effort. First, there was a 58% increase in the number of new clients using FP public health services supported by USAID. Furthermore, an additional 2,000 nation-wide network of commercial outlets for FP-funded activities and HIV/AIDS-prevention products were established in the private sector. Based on these successes, the CYP targets of 88,173 for 2002 will need to be revised upward. With regard to modern contraceptives, knowledge increased from 28% in 1992 to 71% in 1999. This is an important achievement for USAID as it is the first step to increasing utilization of FP services and products.

The use of ORS to treat diarrhea has risen in one of USAID's target areas from 11% to 32%, improving the health of children 0-5 years of age. This has been accomplished in the public sector by upgrading counseling skills of the health providers and by using religious leaders to spread the message on the treatment of diarrhea. Nationally, the use of ORS has risen from 24% to 34%. Knowledge of the use of condoms by women 15-49 years of age to prevent HIV/AIDS more than tripled from 7.6% 1992 to 23.2% in 1999. Both of these results are attributed to nationwide social marketing

campaigns financed by the USAID.

To improve the quality of FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-services in target regions, two specific results can be cited. The national Norms and Standards document for reproductive health (RH) was disseminated to all health centers in target areas. Service providers in public health centers throughout Guinea are using this document in their course of duty. In addition, a national training strategy for RH has been approved. This document contains training priorities and strategies in RH that will be used to build the capacity of service providers to make available quality RH service, as well as to strengthen the institutional capacity of the MOH training division.

At the policy level, USAID's health activity has made tremendous strides in obtaining changes to governmental policies that impede access to services and products. As a result of dialogue with the MOH, two policy changes have been approved which will significantly increase access and use of family planning products and services through community-based agents, as well as increase access to ORS for the Guinean population.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Despite the tremendous progress made during FY 1999, the USAID health program is facing serious difficulties. As a result targets will be adjusted based on negotiations with partners.

Other Donor Programs: Through government and donor coordination, a concerted attempt has been made to prevent duplication of efforts in order to guaranty the effective use of limited resources. This government--donor partnership has been crucial to establishing and sustaining the delivery of reproductive health services to Guineans. USAID and UNFPA are currently the two major donors supporting reproductive health in Guinea and conducting similar activities in their respective target regions. UNFPA's budget is approximately \$7.7 million for 1997-2001. Since 1999, the World Bank is also supporting reproductive health activities throughout the entire country with an estimated budget of \$44 million dollars for 10 years. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides assistance for the integration of immunization, nutrition and malaria-prevention activities into the national health system. The German Development Bank has co-financed social marketing activities with USAID at an estimated budget of \$6.7 million from mid-1998 - 2002. A concrete example of donor coordination is the recently completed demographic health survey financed by USAID, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO and the World Bank. Other donors include the European Community, the African Development Bank, the Italian Cooperation and Japan.

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increased Couple Years Protection	38,909 (1997)	39,000	59,769	70,045	80,000	90,000
Increase in Integrated Health Facilities	0% (1992)	80%	85%	80%	93%	100%
Increased number of Children 12 - 23 months Receiving measles Vaccine by age 1	30.1% (1996)	N/A	40%	52.1%	60%	66%
Improved prenatal care	39.3% (1992)	N/A	45%	59.2%	63%	66%
Increased use of condoms by males with non-regular Partners	27% (1999)	----	----	27%	30%	33%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Guinea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children, 675-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,005,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,005,000 CSD

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Since 1990, USAID has been part of a multi-donor effort to assist the Government of Guinea (GOG) implement its primary education sector reform program. The first phase of the reform, from 1990 - 1995, focused on increasing primary school enrollment, which stood at 28% (Gross Enrollment Rate) in 1990. Initially, USAID and other donors' leverage increased the GOG budget share for primary education from 13% of the national budget in 1989 to 29% in 1999. The second phase of the GOG primary education reform program (1996 - 2000) focuses on improving the quality and equity of education, and increasing local community participation in school-level education management. USAID supports these goals as part of a multi-donor effort, through the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels (FQEL) Activity. The purpose is to ensure that an increasing number of school-aged children receive, on a more equitable basis, a primary education, which adequately prepares them for a productive role in Guinean society. The direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance in the education sector are the approximately 1.3 million primary school-aged children in Guinea and 15,000 primary school teachers. Intermediate beneficiaries include individuals and entities at the Ministry of Pre-University Education (MEPU), parents and community associations and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that support primary schooling.

Key Results: With USAID assistance, the MEPU has developed a tracking and assessment system for a package of minimal necessary standards called the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels which will be used as a basis for planning and assessing the primary education reform process. Radio-based in-service training programs have been launched for the country's 15,000 teachers. A package of pedagogical materials and innovations, including interactive radio programs, has been prepared for nation-wide implementation in FY2000. In the area of equity, a major forum has been held to develop a national strategy for encouraging girls' education.

Performance and Prospects: USAID was the first donor in Guinea to emphasize the issue of equity in primary schooling. USAID helped the Ministry of Education's Equity Committee to carry out a highly successful social awareness campaign for the education of girls and rural children in the mid-1990's. The girls' primary school gross enrollment rates for grades 1 - 6 rose from 17% to 40% between 1990 and 1999. Overall, the success of USAID and other donors' contributions to the GOG's education reform effort is reflected in the increase in the primary school gross enrollment rate, which rose from 28% in 1990 to 53% in 1999.

To improve classroom quality, USAID supports in-service teacher training and assists the National Pedagogical Institute to develop its capacity to produce low-cost teaching manuals and student materials. Eliminating biases and stereotyping in school materials and teaching methods is an important aspect of USAID's curriculum development effort. Guinea's teachers now benefit from an in-service radio-based training program, which focuses on general methodology as well as specific pedagogical innovations. First and second grade students will benefit from interactive radio programs three times per week beginning in FY 2000, and grades three through six are scheduled to receive them in 2001.

After their second year of implementation (1999) under the FQEL activity, U.S. NGOs had reached Parent Teachers Associations in 203 communities in some of the poorest areas in Guinea, providing them with practical skills training to improve their capacity to support primary education in their local schools. USAID activities strengthen strategic planning capacity and the link between planning and budgeting. Personnel are trained to analyze policy options within a context of budgetary and human resource limits. Several U.S. and Guinean NGOs are taking the lead in building the capacity of local NGOs and parent associations to increase community support for primary schooling. These efforts are taking place in some of the poorest rural communities in Guinea, where equity and access to education are major problems. Special priority is given to changing attitudes toward girls' education. USAID's Girls' and Women's Education Activity works with the MEPU's Equity Committee and a National Working Group for Girls' Education to develop, plan, and manage activities that increase girls' and rural children's participation in education.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The two major activities in the education sector are projected to end in 2001, ahead of the 2002 end date. In order to achieve the objectives set out in the strategic plan, USAID conducted a limited sector assessment in FY 1999 as a first step in developing a 2001 - 2005 program. Follow-on activities will be included in a new agreement with the GOG that will be developed in mid-FY 2000. Indicator targets for FY 2000 and beyond have been adjusted to reflect the current shortage of teachers. As the GOG and donors make progress in addressing this issue, further target adjustments are likely.

Other Donor Programs: The primary education reform program is one of the most successful examples of multi-donor cooperation. For the period 1996 - 2000, the World Bank education reform program will total approximately \$53 million

of which 80% is from the Bank, 16% from the MEPU, and 4% from communities. USAID has committed \$20 million, and the French Cooperation is financing approximately \$5 million in technical assistance and training. The World Bank finances school construction, school nutrition programs, pre-service teacher training, and school management micro-projects. The French Cooperation provides technical advice on monitoring and evaluation of program impact, personnel issues, and curriculum reform, particularly at the secondary level. Donors coordinate their activities through a series of joint reviews and informal round tables to collaborate on technical and policy issues. The GOG provides office space for technical advisors and pays the salaries of all Guinean participants in USAID's education activities as part of its contribution.

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Gross enrollment rate	28% (1990)	51%	56%	53.5%	55%	56%
Girls' gross enrollment rate	17% (1990)	37%	43%	40%	43%	44%
Rural gross enrollment rate	21% (1990)	34%	41%	36%	41%	43.3%
First grade admission rate	49% (1997)	40%	53%	51.3%	52%	53.3%
Girls' first grade admission rate	40% (1997)	34%	44%	43.8%	44%	45.5%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Guinea

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation, 675-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,262,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY-1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: The development challenge posed for the democracy and governance (D/G) activity is to empower citizens at the grass-roots to become accountable for actions governing their lives, at both the local and national levels. To meet this challenge, the D/G activity contributes to the Mission Performance Plan by seeking to improve local and national governance through active citizen participation in order to establish the foundations for political stability and sustainable development. In addition, the D/G strategy supports synergies for improved governance across all four activities.

The direct beneficiaries of this activity are the local population, local government units, and central government technical services at the local level, charged with the responsibility of managing human and financial resources and improving democratic processes.

Key Results: Civil society strengthening activities in the Guinea Maritime region build local citizen organizations' and governmental units' capacity to democratically manage their own organizations and to collaborate effectively with each other. More than 168 rural group enterprises and 11 local government units have received training. This has resulted in the generation of local financial resources, transparent management, and joint development projects between them. USAID provided \$500,000 to the African Development Foundation, which resulted in their selection as a pilot implementor for the World Bank's village support project.

Building on USAID activities in support of the presidential election (December 1998), 16,000 poll watchers were trained, and a civic education campaign reached 52% of the population. These activities combined with the creation of the High

Commission for the Electoral Process, led to the most peaceful multi-party election in Guinean history. As a follow-up to the strengthening of political processes, a study tour for eight political party leaders was conducted to Morocco in September 1999. This led to a joint press conference and declaration, supporting democratic processes, open dialogue, the importance of opposition parties to the democratic process, and the decision to not boycott future electoral activities.

Performance and Prospects: Given the positive initial steps Guinea has taken toward establishing a democratic society, the prospects for continued progress in this area are favorable. As a result of the D/G activities, significant progress has been made in the area of strengthening local governance and civil society. Many local government units now recover 100% of the local head tax, contract private businesses to manage weekly markets and other revenue-producing activities, and include citizens' participation in making decisions about important governance issues such as planning, budgeting, and infrastructure development. A planned expansion of the D/G activities into the forest region will contribute to the spread of democratic processes and good governance at the local level. In addition, work with other sector teams, including education and environment and their partners, has resulted in the incorporation of D/G approaches to working with local government as an essential part of achieving results.

As a result of the successes of the Morocco study tour by five major political parties and the establishment of a political dialogue, USAID proposes expanding activities to strengthen political parties, and developing the inter-party dialogue and communication with the populations they represent. The proposed program will decrease ethnic and social tensions by increasing the inclusiveness and representation of a broader segment of the population, including women and minorities, in political parties.

In FY 2000, USAID will continue to build on its positive experience in civil society strengthening as it prepares to expand its activities to the forest region.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Due to competing priorities USAID is considering a reduction in the scope and number of activities.

Other Donor Programs: France provides most of its support to strengthening government structures, particularly at the central level, and through material support and short-term training. The European Union and Canada provide support to NGOs and civil society strengthening, in material resources and training programs. Germany provides support (conferences and training) to civic advocacy groups, state and independent media organizations, and to the National Assembly. The United Nations Development Program is working on a decentralization program with the GOG and hopes to get co-financing from other donors. A multi-donor funded activity led by the World Bank and supported by France, the African Development Foundation and IFAD has recently begun a \$180 million Village Support Project. USAID/Guinea intends to collaborate as much as possible with this multi-donor effort as it expands into the Forest region.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Cooperative League of the United States of America, the National Democratic Institute, and the African Development Foundation are currently implementing activities. As USAID expands its activities, additional contractors and grantees will be identified.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of local and national civil society organizations (CSO) utilizing improved governance practices	0%	78%	60%	70%	80%
Communities with access to financial management information	0%	42%	40%	60%	80%
Percent of communities where participatory decision-making resulted in tangible implementation of decisions	0%	19%	10%	15%	40%
Number of development projects jointly designed by LGU and CSOs	0%	8%	5%	10%	50%
Degree to which targeted elections are planned and held with participation of major opposition parties	(no baseline)	5/5	3/5	3/5	5/5

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Guinea				
Title and Number: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 675-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	9,056 DA	2,005 DA	7,051 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	500 ESF	0 ESF	500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	30,749 DFA	27,966 DFA	2,783 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	5,000 DA	219 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	89 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	100 DFA	18 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	14,056 DA	2,224 DA	11,832 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	500 ESF	89 ESF	411 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	30,849 DFA	27,984 DFA	2,865 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,572 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,572 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	17,628 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	6,435 DFA	18,000 DFA	55,284 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Guinea				
Title and Number: Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices, 675-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	7,539 DA	5,060 DA	2,479 DA	
	4,718 CSD	2,690 CSD	2,028 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	10,983 DFA	10,983 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,375 DA	5,925 DA		
	3,600 CSD	2,121 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	9,914 DA	10,985 DA	-1,071 DA	
	8,318 CSD	4,811 CSD	3,507 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	10,983 DFA	10,983 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	50 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,800 DA			
	4,925 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,800 DA			
	4,975 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	12,714 DA	
	4,595 CSD	14,460 CSD	32,348 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,640 DFA	8,000 DFA	22,623 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Guinea				
Title and Number: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, 675-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	7,948 CSD	304 CSD	7,644 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	16,700 DFA	11,660 DFA	5,040 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	4,836 CSD	1,923 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	3,742 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	12,784 CSD	2,227 CSD	10,557 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	16,700 DFA	15,402 DFA	1,298 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	5,005 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	5,005 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	5,005 CSD	20,005 CSD	42,799 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	16,700 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Guinea				
Title and Number: Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation, 675-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,812 DA	1,771 DA	5,041 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,922 DA	982 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	250 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	30 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	8,734 DA	2,753 DA	5,981 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	250 ESF	0 ESF	250 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	30 DFA	-30 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	4 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,262 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,266 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	11,000 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	250 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,000 DFA	12,000 DFA	15,000 DFA	



The United States Agency for International Development

Guinea

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	9,200	9,175	8,634	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	13,075
Child Survival & Disease Fund	7,700	7,986	9,930	9,600
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	1,426	3,893	8,376	3,931
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	18,326	21,054	26,940	26,606
Operating Expenses	2,590	2,983	2,550	2,600
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	2,590	2,983	2,550	2,600

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	7	7	6	7
Other U.S. Citizen	2	3	2	1
FSN/TCN	58	55	49	61
Subtotal OE Funded	67	65	57	69

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	3	7	5	5
FSN/TCN	12	16	14	14
Subtotal Program Funded	15	23	19	19
Other				
TAACS	1	1	1	1
Fellows	1	1	1	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	2	2	2	1
Total Work Force	84	90	78	89

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
675-001, Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	400	0	6,035	0	0	0	6,435
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	3,931	3,931
675-002, Increased Use of Essential FP/MCH and STI/AIDS-Prevention Services and Practices							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	3,640	0	0	0	0	3,640
- CSD	0	4,595	0	0	0	0	4,595
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
675-003, Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	5,005	0	5,005
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

675-004, Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	400	3,640	6,035	3,000	0	0	13,075
- CSD	0	4,595	0	0	5,005	0	9,600
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	3,931	3,931

Mission Director, Harry F. Birnholz



KENYA

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Introduction



As the gateway to a regional market of over 180 million people, Kenya offers opportunities to advance U.S. Government (USG) interests in economic prosperity in the Greater Horn of Africa region and much of East and Central Africa. Our overriding national interests in Kenya are democracy and good governance; peace and stability; economic growth; and humanitarian assistance. USAID's goal of promoting broad-based, sustainable economic growth in Kenya is essential to the overall development of the region, and thus achieving our humanitarian interests in several countries as well as fostering an environment in which democracy can flourish. The Embassy and USAID employs a strategy involving advocacy, crosscutting development work and public diplomacy to achieve the goals built around these interests. USAID democracy and governance funding, for example, has been channeled into Kenya's expanding, organized civil society sector. The groups supported have forced change on the Government of Kenya and continue to demand constitutional reforms and action to prevent public sector corruption in Kenya.

Additionally, the Embassy and USAID coordination with other donors has expanded exponentially USG leverage over the Kenyan government. While the Mission presses for the fundamental changes in Kenyan politics and policy that will allow Kenya and the region to prosper in the future, key elements of the USAID strategy are designed to mitigate further decline in the economy that would make recovery impossible. Economic growth funds, for example, have created thousands of jobs and provided a safety net of small entrepreneurship in the midst of a stalled economy. Due to USAID assistance, the total fertility rate (TFR) has fallen dramatically over the past 20 years, from an estimated 8.1 to 4.5 children per woman between the late 1970s and 1999, representing a 44% decline in fertility. This decline represents the most spectacular decline in fertility ever recorded in Africa.

The Development Challenge

The major challenge currently facing Kenya is the increasing poverty brought about by a declining economy, falling agricultural production, high unemployment and low incomes. Kenyan agriculture is experiencing constant shifts in cropping patterns due to price changes, lack of improved seeds during planting season, and market inefficiencies. Farmers lack access to inputs, financial services, technologies, efficient markets and there is low effective demand for products; costs of production are high compared to consumer prices. The trend after agricultural market liberalization shows sharp declines in government services provision. In some cases, private sector has been able to fill these gaps, and farmers are now using less fertilizer, less improved seeds and have no access to information (extension services) resulting in sharp declines in productivity. As a result incomes for farmers have stagnated over the last generation, and in the last five years have declined. Recent household level surveys also reveal that, for maize, the principal staple crop, only 28% of farmers produce enough to sell their surplus, while many farmers are net buyers. USAID is addressing some of these problems by targeting the more vulnerable groups of the poor through its efforts to transform subsistence agriculture to market-oriented production, while simultaneously stimulating small and microenterprise development. This should help increase income for farmers, while creating jobs off the farms. USAID will also build the capacity of

institutions in private sector and public sector so that these can provide the necessary services to agricultural enterprises. We will foster private sector-public sector-non-governmental organizations partnerships to provide the key services.

Even though the country's TFR has experienced one of the most spectacular declines ever recorded in the world, the health sector faces major challenges. Between 1989 and 1993 life expectancy increased from 49 years to 60 years. In 1998, this level fell to 57 years. This downward trend is expected to continue due to AIDS. HIV sero-prevalence has risen from 3.5% of the population in 1990 to 14% of all adults in early 1999. It is estimated that over 2.0 million Kenyans are currently living with HIV and, some 90,000 of those infected are children under the age of five. Under-five mortality rates have worsened in the 1990s, with child mortality increasing by some 40% during the period between the late 1980s and the mid-1990s. Immunizations of children aged 12-23 months have dropped to 60% in 1998, from 79% in 1993. USAID continues to emphasize the need to space and limit births as the major contribution to improving child survival and improving reproductive health.

Other Donors

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



Kenya

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

The FY 2001 program focuses on three of the most critical development problems in Kenya, namely, good governance, economic growth focusing on the smallholder farmer, and reduction of population growth. USAID is committed to ensuring Kenya graduates from U.S. assistance by the year 2020. In the democracy and governance program during FY 2001, USAID will continue to support civil society organizations and selected public institutions. Our aim is to support demand for sustainable reforms and improved governance in order to improve the balance of power among the institutions of governance, thereby contributing to the Agency's goal of strengthening democracy.

In FY 2001, USAID will continue to focus on smallholder agriculture and agriculture markets to improve trade and efficiency. USAID still puts agricultural enterprise sub-sectors at the forefront, reflecting the great importance agriculture and private sector plays in Kenya's economic growth. While USAID aims to increase rural incomes, the Agency intends to do so by assisting selected agri-business sub-sectors, which are either in the rural areas or have strong links to the rural sector and micro, small and medium enterprises. The program will continue to emphasize microenterprise growth as the major strategy for reducing poverty and improving food security. This program is linked to the Agency goal of encouraging broad-based economic growth. USAID will use P.L. 480 Title II program to respond to Kenya's frequent drought and emergency situations. USAID support has contributed to the populations served by the P.L. 480 Title II program improving their coping strategies, which decreases the need of vulnerable populations putting their productive assets at risk in times of stress.

The population-related activities will include support for clinic and community-based family planning service delivery; support for training, clinical family planning services and logistics systems; and improved reproductive health supervision systems. Child Survival and Disease fund (CSD) activities will include significant HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support activities, including selected prevention programs among targeted populations; condom social marketing; policy; research; and community-based care activities. Pilot activities designed to prevent and treat malaria, and promoted integrated management of childhood illnesses will continue. It is expected that health sector reform activities will focus on strengthening and expanding the cost sharing system. Funds from all accounts, chiefly CSD, will be used to support these efforts as they are essential to ensuring that sub-sectoral services like family planning and AIDS, are fully supported by the overall health care system.

USAID natural resource management (NRM) efforts focus on development and adoption of new NRM technologies/tools/initiatives; creation of nature-based businesses; improvement of decision-making based on monitoring and analysis; and strengthening capacity of environmental advocacy groups. FY 2001 funds will be used to improve conservation of Kenya's natural resource base and effect a positive change in the behavior of stakeholders in the in management and wise use of natural resources in targeted biodiverse areas.

Finally, FY 2001 funds will continue to implement programs aimed at reducing the economic impact of the August 7, 1998 bombing of the American Embassy, help all persons injured in the bombing to receive adequate medical care, and strengthen disaster response and preparedness programs.

In FY2000, USAID/Kenya will submit a new Country Strategic Plan for Agency-wide review. The proposed strategy will expand the democracy and governance strategic objective. It will also split economic growth into two objectives, one dealing with agriculture and rural employment and the other with natural resource management.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Kenya

TITLE AND NUMBER: Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created, 615-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,000,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: : \$3,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: USAID's democracy and governance (DG) program contributes to U.S. national security by furthering the Agency's Goal 2, Democracy and Good Governance Strengthened and the Mission Performance Plan Goal of Democratic Reform in Kenya. The strategic objective (SO) pursues two related tracks to achieve positive political reform in Kenya. USAID support for strengthening civil society organizations (CSOs) helps them to mobilize the public awareness and information needed to lobby and advocate effectively for political reforms. Simultaneously, the SO continues its focus on making the electoral process more transparent. The elections in 2002 will require President Moi to step down marking a critical juncture in the democratic evolution of Kenya. Cross cutting the SO is an emphasis on increasing women's participation, both within civil society, in the formal political arena and in conflict resolution.

Key Results: Four intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) Effective demand: The capacity of civil society groups to effectively demand political, constitutional, and legal reform must continue to improve. This effectiveness will be demonstrated by the quality of information marshaled by civil society and by its persistence and ability to pressure the government toward desired reforms; 2) Civic education: 75% of USAID-funded organizations offer civic education programs; 3) Number of regional/rural networks in existence: Organizational and outreach capacity of civil society expanded to 10 networks by 2002, and 4) Conflict resolution trainers: 250 trainers trained and deployed in target areas hit by previous ethnic or religious conflict.

Performance and Prospects: Due to USAID assistance, CSOs are now stronger and more active than they were five years ago and are pressuring the government to respond to their demands for constitutional and legal reforms. USAID support in the last three years has enabled CSOs to play more effectively their watchdog and enforcement role and respond equally effectively to ill-informed policies and illegal or ill-advised government actions. A clear example of this effectiveness is their response to the government-sponsored ethnic clashes of 1998. To guard against further spread of violence, CSOs together with opposition politicians correctly anticipated and uncovered preparations for clashes and promptly informed the public through the media of the areas of potential violence. This forced the Government to take preventive actions and even to initiate a series of peace-meetings. The appropriation of Karura forest, a public forest that was secretly allocated to individuals without due process involving public comment or information, has highlighted the extent to which civil society, in concert with opposition politicians, continues to insist on transparency and to demand corrective action from the government. CSOs condemned the practice of allocating Karura forest, demanded action from the government, invaded a development site at the forest and dominated the newspaper headlines for several weeks. As a result, development of a housing estate was stopped.

Last year, USAID-funded CSOs and opposition politicians increasingly challenged public institutions and their officeholders for public accountability. Some of these events are unprecedented in Kenyan politics like the two momentous parliamentary non-confidence motions submitted for discussion against President Moi in 1998 and 1999, which underscored the vulnerability of the incumbent government and provided an opportunity to further expose its failings. The fact that the motion were tabled, spawned wide debate outside parliament and got the vote of some ruling party Members of Parliament is strong testimony to USAID's strategy for creating demand for sustained reform. In the wake of the August 7, 1998 American Embassy bombing, the Disaster and Emergency Response Caucus was formed. Formation of this coalition attest to CSOs' readiness to respond to critical events and readiness to press appropriate demands for reforms. The growing confidence and effectiveness of CSOs to demand reforms is supported by a recent USAID survey. On a scale of 1 to 5 (5 representing highest capacity) 20%, 60%, and 71% of respondents rated the capacity of CSOs to effectively lobby for reforms at 4-5 in 1992, 1997, and 1998 respectively.

USAID's DG program places special emphasis on women. Women remain largely excluded from mainstream public institutions. With this reality in mind, the number of USAID-funded CSOs last year offering civic education focusing on women's involvement rose by 60%, exceeding the target of 40%. Together with the other donors who provided similar support, USAID can thus claim credit for the much higher visibility of various women's organizations in public life, even if their representation in most formal bodies remains meager.

Within the public sector, one potentially significant achievement is the recent creation of a Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC). Members of the Commission were chosen on the last day of the current legislative session (December 16, 1999). If the Act authorizing it is fully implemented, and the Commission itself takes its mandate seriously, the National Assembly could achieve meaningful independence from the executive for the first time in Kenya's history. This could allow it to play a meaningful government oversight role while giving MPs in all parties more influence over the course of events during the transition period. Additional proposed amendments, including the removal of presidential discretion regarding the parliamentary calendar (including preemptory dissolution, leading to a "snap-election") would strengthen such institutional independence still further. Our underlying assumption here is that a more powerful legislature will not only serve to check Executive power, but will also attract much more input from the public in terms of both specific interest groups and individual citizens.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As noted, since 1995, USAID's DG program has focussed on strengthening CSOs to effectively demand political, constitutional, and legal reform. This focus was based on USAID's evaluation that public institutions were insufficiently independent of the Executive power so that efforts aimed at strengthening them would at best have no democratizing impact, and at worst serve only to further concentrate power and authority. Over time, and particularly since the re-introduction of competitive politics in 1992, the environment (aside from northern Kenya where insecurity issues appear to remain largely intractable) relevant to civil liberties has improved substantially. Civil society has now become a key player in national politics. This political advancement encouraged broader participation of citizens in the 1997 elections, which, despite misuse of state resources to the ruling party's advantage, reduced the government's parliamentary majority and - together with the uncertainties associated with succession - ushered in an era in which parliamentary processes have become more meaningful. Central here is the creation of an independent Parliamentary Service Commission, described above, as well as the more energetic performance of particular parliamentary committees. USAID will therefore look with greater interest at particular public institutions as they evolve, and evaluate whether they can be assisted directly or through several of our existing (or possible new) civil society partners.

The DG strategic objective may therefore be revised to incorporate activities in support of public institutions and linkage mechanisms. The proposed new objective is "sustainable reforms and accountable governance strengthened to improve balance of power among institutions of governance." USAID hopes to take a targeted approach in its support for the public sector. It will closely monitor selected government institutions (such as the parliament and the judiciary) and provide support only if it can be confirmed that the foundations for and commitment to genuine autonomy are in place. USAID will also continue to support a robust civil society as the ultimate glue that binds citizens to the government and allows the latter to act accountably. The civil society strategy will therefore focus on mobilizing support from both the public at large and from "opinion leaders" within the Government so as to strengthen democratic governance while continuing to build CSO capacity.

Other Donor Programs: There are about 15 donors in Kenya investing in DG programs. In terms of funds channeled through government institutions, the World Bank, the European Union, and United Nations Development Program lead. The leading bilateral donors are the United States and the United Kingdom. Among the remaining DG donors, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Canada and several German foundations are especially active.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The major Kenyan grantees are: the Kenya Human Rights Commission, Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, Center for Governance and Development, National Council of Women of Kenya, the Anglican Church of Kenya, National Council of Churches and the Catholic Church. The Marquette University is a major grantee who provides a D/G training program for Kenyans in Washington, DC.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (2001)
Weighted Effective Demand Index Increases ¹	3.0	3.5	4.0
Percent of USAID-supported organizations offering civic education programs focusing on women involvement	0 (1992)	51	70
Number of NGO regional/rural networks in existence	0 (1992)	7	10
Number of conflict resolution trainers trained and deployed in target areas	128	250	350

¹This index is calculated by summing up the weighted values assigned to the following factors, on a scale of one to five, one being the lowest and five the highest possible score: interest groups initiate debate; local groups respond quickly to adverse actions/condition; and, relevant interest groups form coalitions.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Kenya

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, 615-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,296,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$7,589,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: The major challenge currently facing Kenya is the increasing poverty brought about by a declining economy, falling agricultural production, high unemployment and low incomes. This agriculture and natural resource management objective aims to increase agriculture productivity, employment, incomes and foreign exchange earnings through a private-sector led, demand-driven transformation of agriculture from a relatively subsistence orientation to a more market-oriented production. This requires a strengthened and growing private sector that supplies high-yielding agricultural inputs, provides processing and marketing services, and absorbs surplus labor from agriculture. The objective links microenterprise development with small-scale agriculture in recognition of the synergy between the two sectors in Kenya, exemplified by the predominance of agriculture-related firms in the economy. About 78% of all micro and small enterprises (MSE) are located in rural areas and more than one-half of them are directly related to agriculture.

The main activities include: 1) strengthening and making agricultural markets more competitive; 2) promoting MSE and natural resource management (NRM) related businesses; 3) increasing non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAE); and 4) promoting sustainable on-farm and other income-generating activities within communities in marginal agricultural areas to enhance their ability to move from relief dependence to development. The objective supports disaster response programs that assist victims of calamities such as floods and drought.

The agriculture and natural resource management program focuses on smallholder farmer households, who constitute 80% of Kenyan households and account for 75% of total agriculture production. Included in this group are communities living in areas adjacent to Kenya's parks and reserves as well as those in the marginal agricultural areas. These households, who are predominantly subsistence-based, constitute the majority of Kenya's poor. Women own about 33% of Kenya's smallholdings. The people in the marginal areas, who are victims of chronic food shortages and natural disasters such as droughts and floods, will benefit from the humanitarian assistance and P.L. 480 programs.

Key Results: The following key results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) Strong and competitive agricultural markets: ratio of farmgate to market prices of selected commodities increased to 90%; 2) Growth in MSE employment: a 10% annual employment growth in MSEs, including NRM related businesses; 3) Growth in NTAE: a 7% annual percentage growth in NTAE; and 4) NRM investments: a 25% annual increase in NRM related investments.

Performance and Prospects: Research by Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development showed that this program has contributed significantly to commercialization of agriculture. The proportion of maize production marketed was 34% in 1998, a slight drop from 38% in 1997. The drop was due largely to farmers switching to high-value commodities. Private sector participation increased in markets while the government's role diminished significantly. Agricultural markets have become more efficient and competitive. Farmers got better prices as shown by improvement in the farmgate-to-market price ratio for maize from 80% in 1995 to 92% in 1998. The dairy sector recorded a significant level of liberalization. As a result of USAID's grant to the American Breeders Service, milk production improved from 9 liters/cow/day in 1997 to 18 liters in 1998, while imports of U.S. bovine genetics increased by 38% in 1998, from 51,000 units in 1997. The value of horticulture exports, now a major foreign exchange earner in the Kenya, grew by 12% in 1998, exceeding the target growth of 7%. MSE employment grew by 13% exceeding the target of 10%. USAID's success in developing sustainable financial institutions that can serve the poor on a large scale was evident in the transformation of one of Africa's leading microfinance NGOs, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program, into a microfinance bank. The bank was licensed in 1999 and has commenced operations. The value of NRM-related annual investments continued to decline in 1998 due to the downward trend in tourism. However, some very positive results have been achieved due to USAID's success in leveraging investments from the private sector to invest in community-based wildlife conservation. Mwalunganje Sanctuary, located in an important elephant corridor adjacent to Shimba Hills National Reserve, attracted private sector investment of \$1 million in 1997/98, while Eselenkei Sanctuary, created by a group ranch within the

Amboseli ecosystem, reported a 43% revenue increase in 1998.

P.L. 480 Title II program assisted communities in marginal areas to engage in sustainable on-farm activities that enhance their ability to cope with the current drought. In 1998, food-security related activities in agriculture and small enterprises were initiated in 279 communities and the proportion of food obtained from family plots was increased from 7.7% in 1996 to 39.6% in one of the communities assisted under this program.

Prior to the 1997/98 El Nino rains, most parts of the country were hit by a severe drought, particularly the marginal agricultural districts of Northern and Eastern Kenya. USAID donated some 5,800 metric tones of food under the emergency program to assist the drought victims. The drought was followed by a devastating flood in the 1997/98 period, and USAID used \$7 million to provide more than half a million people in the Eastern and North Eastern provinces of the country with food, medicine, water, veterinary services and restocking of livestock. In FY1998, OFDA contributed \$1.0 million to UNICEF for rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in areas damaged by the El Nino floods. OFDA also granted Catholic Relief Services close to \$500,000 to provide community human and animal health interventions and income generating activities in the Garissa District. The impact has been significant. Many water points for pastoralists have been repaired, enabling the pastoralists to better cope with the subsequent drought that has struck Kenya.

In FY1999, OFDA contributed a further \$400,000 to UNICEF to extend the water repair program. This funding was done to prepare pastoralists to meet the hardships of the drought gripping parts of the country. Water points in Turkana and Mandera, two areas hardest hit by the drought, have been repaired and improved, providing needed water over a broader area for pastoralists. More functioning water points means less movement for herds, thus conserving animal strength during a time of considerable stress due to reduced forage. The humanitarian program has largely succeeded in improving peoples' access to food, water and sanitation, veterinary services and capacity to manage and monitor activities that decrease vulnerability to disasters.

El Nino's widespread damage to infrastructure will continue to negatively affect agriculture and the largely rural-based MSE sectors. Past gains made on the efficiency of agricultural markets have been dampened by the increased costs of transportation and the painfully slow pace of infrastructure rehabilitation is postponing any hopes for respite. Moreover, rainfall in the last two cropping seasons has been below normal and drought conditions are expected to persist into the future. These will have a negative impact on performance in the coming years. On the other hand, the Government of Kenya's trade liberalization has improved the environment for private sector participation in agricultural markets. This will have positive impact on performance, which emphasizes increased private sector capacity to drive agricultural growth.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: To build on past successes and address emerging challenges in the two complementary but different sectors of agriculture and environment, this objective proposes to split into two separate strategic objectives. The proposed added objective is "Improved natural resource management (NRM) in targeted biodiverse areas by and for stakeholders." It will more explicitly link investment in the NRM sector and USAID's broader environmental objective and support more sustainable management of Kenya's vital natural resources, such as wildlife, water and forests. The existing objective will continue its focus on agriculture and rural employment, but will be modified to "Increased rural household incomes." It will retain the same direction and build on our current investments, but identify critical areas for investment in the next five years to further strengthen private sector led agricultural growth to result in increased rural household incomes.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank and the European Union are major donors in agriculture. The United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and Japan support applied agricultural research, agricultural policy analysis, infrastructure development, macroeconomic stabilization, biodiversity and microenterprise. USAID is the leading donor in microenterprise sector and ranked third in agriculture.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Winrock International, Tegemeo Institute, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Food for the Hungry, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, CARE, Adventist Day Relief Agency, Development Alternatives, Inc., Technoserve, Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program, Kenya Management Assistance Program, American Business Services, Appropriate Technologies for Enterprise Creation, the International Center for Economic Growth, Cooperative Bank of Kenya, Heifer Project International, Land O'Lakes, Kenya Plant Health Inspection Services Nutribusiness/ University of Pennsylvania and Sustainable Community-Oriented Development Programme (SCODP).

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (2001)	Target (2002)
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Percentage of smallholder maize production marketed	38%	34%	40%	50%
Farm gate to market price ratio	80%	92%	92%	92%
Employment in MSE (millions)	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Kenya

TITLE AND NUMBER: Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services, 615-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,350,000 (CSD), \$6,300,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$9,300,000 (CSD), \$8,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

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

Summary: USAID is the leading donor to Kenya's population and health program. Over the last two decades, we have provided technical, commodity and financial assistance to the national family planning program. The country's total fertility rate has dropped, from an average of eight children born to each woman in the late 1970s to 4.5 children in 1999, the most spectacular decline in fertility ever recorded in Africa. Knowledge of contraception is nearly universal and of currently married women, 39% are now using contraception. The population growth rate has decreased from 4.1% in 1980-85 to an estimated 2.2% in 1999. Had the growth rate prevailing in the early 1980s persisted, by the year 2020 Kenya's population would be 58 million versus the 41 million now projected.

In spite of these achievements, the health sector in Kenya is still faced with major challenges: a large number of women have entered the reproductive age due to the high fertility rates of the 1970s and 1980s; HIV sero-prevalence has risen from 3.5% of the population in 1990 to 13.9% of all adults in early 1999; under-five mortality rates have worsened in the 1990s with child mortality increasing by some 40% during the period between the late 1980s and the mid-1990s, immunizations of children aged 12-23 months have dropped to 60% in 1998, from 79% in 1993, and; the re-emergence of infectious diseases such as malaria continue to be a major challenge to the program.

These trends can only be reversed through continued vigilance and investments in health. Kenya's technical and financial capacities, in combination with resources provided by other donor partners are still inadequate to address these problems; hence, a compelling need for continued USAID presence in Kenya. The beneficiaries of this program are an estimated 14.8 million men and women of reproductive age and an estimated 4.8 million children under five years of age.

Key Results: Three linked intermediate results work to achieve this: 1) Increased sector resources: improved government and coordination leads to equitable allocation of financial inputs; 2) Improved financial and management capacity of service providing institutions: increasingly market-oriented and self-reliant service providers are necessary to assure the availability of quality health care; and 3) Increased customer use of integrated family planning, HIV/AIDS, and child survival services: effective supply and demand for services must be guaranteed and sustained.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 1999, a mid-term review was conducted showing that performance of USAID's bilateral population and health program is on track and continues to yield significant results from investments made to family planning, HIV/AIDS and child survival programs. USAID technical assistance to the Family Planning Logistics Unit, working within the Ministry of Health (MOH), continues to ensure timely delivery of contraceptives, vaccines and sexually transmitted infections (STI) drugs to both government and NGO service delivery points. Almost 100 million condoms were distributed during the past 12 months, and 39% of currently married women are using contraception. USAID's leadership led to the completion and dissemination of the third Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) and use of its results is evident in current MOH program planning. For instance, the National Health Sector Strategic Plan: 1999-2004 uses KDHS family planning and child health indicators; and, a recently launched \$2.6 million National Action Plan for the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation derives its targets from the 1998 KDHS results. USAID child survival funds assisted the Government of Kenya implement the new malaria policy in target districts. USAID financial assistance to the national family planning program has also ensured sustained decline in fertility - from 8.1 in 1976 to 4.5 children per woman (one of the fastest consistent fertility declines in the world). In spite of these achievements, a gap persists between actual number of children women will bear, 4.7, and their ideal, or desired family

size of 3.7 children; 24% married women in Kenya wish to stop childbearing or delay their next pregnancy but are not using family planning; one in 10 births is unintended and one in three mistimed. These show that there is still considerable unmet need for family planning and reproductive health services.

As a result of active USAID engagement and support for Kenya's health reform efforts, during the year, the MOH completed its first-ever five-year National Health Sector Strategic Plan. Following this, the MOH and donors jointly commissioned a study on decentralization, the recommendations of which are currently under review at policy levels.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to grow, with surveillance data showing that 13.9 percent of adults 15-49 are HIV positive. President Moi, who has not previously been outspoken on AIDS, made several strong public statements in 1999 calling AIDS "a national disaster" and also giving explicit approval to condom use as a prevention measure. The President has gazetted the National AIDS Council, which was proposed in the AIDS Sessional Paper in 1997, but never implemented due to political disinterest and lack of funding. Sales of socially marketed condoms have increased to an average one million per month in 1999. Based on a new HIV/AIDS strategy developed in 1998, geographically focused community prevention programs and innovative community-based care and support programs were initiated in 1999.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In July 1998, the mission's five-year bilateral health project was extended to 10 years, to end in September 2005 with a life of project budget of \$132 million. In FY1999, a collaborative mid-term review of the project was conducted with partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries. The review recommended improvements and adjustments to the original AIDS, population and health integrated assistance project. This may include a more focused geographic approach to reproductive health service delivery, more emphasis on innovative community-based child survival and increased HIV/AIDS interventions, in addition to continued engagement with GOK to move health sector reforms forward. Implementation of some of these recommendations will be reflected in the proposed 2000-2005 Country Strategic Plan.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the leading donor to Kenya's population and health program. USAID continues to work closely with other bilateral donors. The GOK, the UN Population Fund and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) provide most of the technical and commodity support. These donors support both public and private sector reproductive health services. In HIV/AIDS, DFID, UNAIDS and the World Bank work together to support AIDS prevention programs. DFID for example, provides the condoms for USAID's "Trust" social marketing program, and USAID worked closely with UNAIDS to develop terms of reference for an Expanded Theme Group that now includes bilateral donors as well as UN Agencies. USAID also participated actively in the development of a new World Bank health sector support program that will provide major HIV/AIDS support. Under the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda, work was completed at Kenya's second largest public hospital in the area of financial management and improved infrastructure. Bilateral meetings at the ambassadorial level in New York and in Kenya during the year focused on ways the Common Agenda in Kenya could be further strengthened. Following this, a series of technical meetings produced an analytical framework for cooperation that will be refined by a Joint Project Formulation team in Couple-Year 2000. Finally, new reproductive health and child survival activities will be developed jointly with DFID in the next fiscal year.

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Total Fertility Rate	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.2
Cost-sharing revenue in the public sector (million/year)	\$8.5	\$10.0	\$11.0	\$12.0
National Couple-Years of Protection (CYP) increased	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.3
Private sector condom sales (average monthly sales)	549,000	959,000	1.5m	1.8m

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Kenya

TITLE AND NUMBER: Meet the Critical Needs of Kenyans Affected by the Nairobi Bombing and Build Capacity to Address Future Disasters 615-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: On August 7, 1998, a terrorist bomb was detonated outside the American Embassy in Nairobi. The blast killed 213, including 12 Americans and 36 Kenyan staff, injured over 5,000, destroyed one building, and severely damaged many more. Effects of the bombing are widespread. Short- and long-term health and social needs include medical and hospital care, reconstructive and plastic surgeries, rehabilitation and training of the blind and disabled, and trauma counseling. Businesses were damaged and destroyed. The explosion also revealed critical weaknesses in emergency response and medical response systems.

USAID designed a special objective to meet critical needs of Kenyans affected by the Nairobi bombing. Three approaches are being used: (1) reducing the economic impact of the bombing by assisting private businesses affected by the bombing, including rehabilitation and reconstruction of damaged infrastructure; (2) making it possible for all persons injured in the bombing to receive adequate medical attention by reimbursing Nairobi area hospitals for treatment cost incurred but not otherwise recoverable, and by coordinating and financing medical follow-up and rehabilitation; and (3) strengthening disaster response and preparedness programs by providing funds and/or technical assistance to local organizations. USAID will rebuild or acquire a new building for Ufundi House, which was completely destroyed and will rehabilitate the Cooperative Bank Building, which was severely damaged. Grant mechanisms are being used to meet the needs of private business owners. Additionally, USAID is reimbursing Nairobi-area hospitals for the costs (aside from bills otherwise paid) connected with the treatment of inpatient and outpatient victims of the bombing. Funding follow-up medical care includes: reconstructive surgery (mainly cranial and facial), ophthalmic surgery, orthopedic treatment, long-term psychosocial counseling, and rehabilitation. A comprehensive program of socioeconomic assistance to victims and their families is being undertaken through an umbrella grant that will allow for centralized planning for each case and sub-grants to support services and payment of benefits. Finally, blood transfusion services, capacities of Government of Kenya (GOK) and local institutions in disaster planning, coordination, and emergency medical response will be strengthened.

Beneficiaries are victims requiring medical, rehabilitation, and trauma counseling services. Other beneficiaries are the Government of Kenya (GOK), businesses with damaged buildings, equipment, and infrastructure and institutions which provide emergency response and blood transfusion services.

Key Results: Four key intermediate results are necessary for achieving this special objective: (1) emergency medical needs of victims met: 100% of the emergency medical needs of the bomb victims met; (2) businesses destroyed restored to operation: 80% of the micro, small and medium businesses destroyed by the bombing restored to operation; (3) counseling and follow-up services: counseling and follow-up medical services provided to about 10,000 bombing victims; and (4) disaster preparedness: ten organizations and hospitals have disaster preparedness capability.

Performance and Prospects: FY 1999 funds that were appropriated for this activity have recently been made available for expenditure. USAID provided a grant to Operation Recovery (OR) immediately after the bombing and competitively bid a grant to International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC) to provide trauma counseling and other services for victims of the Embassy bombing. IFRC and OR have provided counseling services to approximately seven thousand individuals, and from that group have an ongoing caseload. Outreach to individuals is still in process. The grants include special programs for children, outreach, and documentation. Review of programs to date indicates provision of high quality services, aggressive outreach to individuals and the business community, and well-documented cases.

USAID continues to lay special emphasis on the recovery of victims receiving medical treatment and counseling services; upgrading blood supply and transfusion services; the resumption of business by small enterprises damaged by the bombing; the rebuilding and rehabilitation of damaged buildings; and the establishment of disaster preparedness systems in the GOK and organizations such as Africa Medical Research Foundation (AMREF), the Kenyan Red Cross, ambulance services and the hospitals. As a result, we have provided support to AMREF to provide follow-up medical services to bomb victims for two years. In addition to arranging for medical treatment in Kenya, AMREF has sent patients to South Africa for specialized orthopedic surgery, and to Germany for eye surgery. Three hundred eighty-eight

reconstructive surgeries were successfully carried out at Kenyatta National Hospital in Nairobi. Additionally USAID is working with the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) to provide physical therapy and vocational training to persons who became disabled as a result of the bomb blast.

Family Health International was awarded a grant to improve blood safety in Kenya, and USAID is presently soliciting bids for the construction of two blood safety centers as part of this program. USAID is also assisting in paying primary and secondary school fees for three years for the children of those either killed or severely disabled by the bombing.

USAID has provided grant assistance to nearly 250 small and medium-sized businesses to help them replace lost and damaged fixed assets and to restart their businesses. Grants have also been given to more than thirty of the over sixty damaged buildings assessed for assistance, and the remainder should be completed soon.

A contract was awarded to rehabilitate the Co-operative Bank House, with a completion date scheduled for mid-2002. The search for purchase of a replacement building for the Ufundi Cooperative continues, and should be completed in the next months.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: This activity complements the humanitarian and reconstruction efforts undertaken by other development partners like the United Nations Development Program, the International Federation of the Red Cross, United Kingdom, Japan, Israel, Germany, private and public hospitals, the private sector and the GOK.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Principal grantees include the Adventist Development Relief Agency, International Federation of the Red Cross, AMREF, Operation Recovery, and Family Health International.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1999)	Actual (2000)	Target (2001)
Percent of bomb blast victims with emergency medical needs met	10	100	100
Percent of small businesses destroyed restored to operation	0	70	80
Number of bomb blast victims receiving counseling and follow-up medical services	5,000	7,000	1,000
Number of organizations and hospitals with disaster preparedness capability	5	10	--

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Kenya

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Natural Resources Management in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Stakeholders 615-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,407,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

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

Summary: Kenya's natural resources, including wildlife, are one of the country's greatest biological and economic assets. Land degradation, loss of wildlife habitat and human encroachment are posing a serious strain on the resource base, and wildlife numbers are declining in the northeast areas due to rangeland degradation. However, the numbers appear stable on the mesic savannas, particularly where community-based conservation activities have been taking place. The purpose of this proposed objective is to protect and improve management of Kenya's natural resource base in targeted biodiverse areas through profitable community management. The program will work with communities outside protected areas to effect positive changes in stakeholders' behavior and management use of natural resources. It will adopt an integrated approach, departing from the USAID's principal focus on wildlife management as a means to income and employment generation. It builds on USAID's past experience in natural resources management and addresses emerging challenges to

the environment. The proposed strategy is consistent with USAID's current NRM best practices and policies of empowering local communities and the private sector to participate in, and benefit from, the wise use of natural resources.

The main activities to be undertaken under the proposed objective include: 1) development and adoption of new NRM technologies/tools/initiatives; 2) creation of nature-based businesses; 3) improvement of decision-making based on monitoring and analysis; and 4) strengthening capacity of environmental advocacy groups. In addition, USAID will collaborate with the Government of Kenya, donors and other stakeholders, who will take the primary responsibility in complementary activities such as reducing encroachment and subdivision of land; improving NRM in protected areas; and improving NRM policy environment and regulatory framework.

Key Results: 1) Appropriate NRM tools/technologies adopted: Percentage of key stakeholders having adopted appropriate tools/technologies; 2) Improved local decision-making based on monitoring and analysis: Percentage of target decision-makers who report using data/information provided; 3) Nature-focused business practices improved: Percentage of businesses adopting improved business practices; 4) Improved availability and analysis of data for decision-making: Number of information outputs for decision-making; and 5) Constituencies for NRM conservation established: Number of constituency groups established. The performance monitoring plan for this NRM objective has not been completed and both indicator baselines and targets have not yet been determined.

Performance and Prospects: Community-based efforts for wildlife conservation have been under the SO2 program for the past five years. Results have been mixed but are showing signs of improvement despite continued difficulties in Kenya's tourism sector. The value of NRM-related annual investments in 1998, through the Wildlife for Development Fund, was \$236,000, a continuation of the 1997 downward trend due to the decline in tourism caused by political violence, El Nino-induced infrastructural damage and the overall negative international press coverage of Kenya. The decline in NRM related investments, however, mask some very positive results achieved in the first five years of the program. A total of \$480,000 was generated in revenue for communities and nearly 2 million hectares brought under community-based conservation management schemes between 1996 and 1998. Strong performance of several sanctuaries illustrates USAID's success in leveraging investments from the private sector to achieve community-based wildlife conservation. Community sanctuaries in key wildlife areas like Il Ngwesi, Mwaluganje, Eselenkei and Kimana, have strengthened partnerships with the private sector. The Mwaluganje Sanctuary attracted private sector investment of \$1 million in 1997/98, while Eselenkei Sanctuary, created by a group ranch, reported a 43% revenue increase in 1998. All have successfully leveraged USAID's early investments with substantial private sector resources that increase benefits to communities living with wildlife. Major private tour operators see high growth potential opportunities in the community areas not found elsewhere in Kenya. The NRM objective will ensure that the required expertise is brought to bear on developing mutually beneficial partnerships between communities and the private sector. Achievement of this objective will be measured by the improvement of natural resources management within the targeted biodiverse areas and the engagement of stakeholders.

Prospects for performance are very good. This objective's multi-institutional approach emphasizes the complementary strengths of key public and private sector organizations. There is a growing popular demand in Kenya for improved NRM and better governance of natural resources. At local levels, communities are realizing the benefits of their active participation in wisely managing their resources. Local constituencies for wildlife conservation have grown. Kenya's infrastructure is recovering, albeit slowly, and there are signs that the tourism sector, particularly inland wildlife tourism, is also slowly recovering. These favorable developments will have positive impacts on this new strategic objective's performance.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: The most significant change is the separation of the NRM activities from the Mission's existing agriculture and natural resources management strategic objective to become a new one. This proposed change is based on the critical importance of natural resources to the Kenyan economy and the past USAID success and experience. The Mission will submit the proposed NRM strategic objective to USAID/W in FY2000 for approval. Allocation of resources under the NRM objective will begin in FY 2001.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is a small donor in the environment sector in Kenya. The European Union, the lead donor, has been participating with USAID in community wildlife conservation programs. Other donors include The World Bank, United Kingdom, Japan, European Union and the Netherlands. The UNDP/Global Environment Fund supports a program to reduce loss of biodiversity and to build institutional capacity in biodiversity conservation. Finland and Belgium both work in forestry, and the Netherlands working on wetlands preservation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Kenya Wildlife Services, African Wildlife Foundation, Pact, Inc., and

Laikipia Wildlife Foundation. Other grantees and contractors will be brought on board as implementation proceeds.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1999)	Target (2001)	Target (2002)
Percentage of decision-makers who report using data/information provided	TBD	TBD	TBD
No. of businesses adopting improved business practice	TBD	TBD	TBD
No. of NRM constituency groups established	TBD	TBD	TBD
Percentage of stakeholders having Adopted NRM tools	TBD	TBD	TBD

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Kenya				
Title and Number: Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created: 615-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,571 DA	2,637 DA	3,934 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	275 ESF	0 ESF	275 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,890 DFA	1,733 DFA	157 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,500 DA	836 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	56 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	9,019 DA	5,645 DA	3,374 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	275 ESF	56 ESF	219 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,890 DFA	1,733 DFA	157 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	650 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,000 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,000 DA			
	0 CSD			
	650 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	12,019 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	925 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,000 DFA	20,000 DFA	24,890 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Kenya				
Title and Number: Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture, 615-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	30,227 DA	18,664 DA	11,563 DA	
	100 CSD	100 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	44,842 DFA	40,772 DFA	4,070 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	4,820 DA	6,028 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	35,047 DA	24,692 DA	10,355 DA	
	100 CSD	100 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	44,842 DFA	40,772 DFA	4,070 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	8,296 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	8,296 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	43,343 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	100 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,589 DFA	8,800 DFA	61,231 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Kenya			
Title and Number: Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, 615-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	13,106 DA	4,512 DA	8,594 DA
	11,110 CSD	2,963 CSD	8,147 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	10,616 DFA	10,365 DFA	251 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	5,300 DA	7,631 DA	
	7,850 CSD	5,449 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	83 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	29,046 DA	22,356 DA	6,690 DA
	22,526 CSD	8,412 CSD	14,114 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	10,616 DFA	10,448 DFA	168 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	725 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,300 DA		
	8,350 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,300 DA		
	8,350 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	725 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	35,346 DA
	9,300 CSD	27,000 CSD	67,176 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,000 DFA	18,000 DFA	37,341 DFA

*\$725 DFA are prior year deobligations

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Kenya				
Title and Number: Meet Critical Needs of Kenyans Affected by the Nairobi Bombing and Build, 615-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	37,850 ESF	3,709 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	37,850 ESF	3,709 ESF	34,141 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	37,850 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Kenya			
Title and Number: Improved NRM in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Community of Interests, 615-XXX			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,407 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,407 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	2,407 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	4,000 DFA	12,593 DFA	16,593 DFA



The United States Agency for International Development

Kenya

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	14,000	12,600	20,003	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	22,589
Child Survival & Disease Fund	5,500	7,850	8,350	9,300
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	275	37,650	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	24,368	12,396	14,575	7,263
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	44,143	70,496	42,928	39,152
Operating Expenses	4,447	6,950	4,250	4,450
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	4,447	6,950	4,250	4,450

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	8	6	6	6
Other U.S. Citizen	1	2	2	4
FSN/TCN	103	104	101	105
Subtotal OE Funded	112	112	109	115

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	5	5	5	5
FSN/TCN	15	16	16	18
Subtotal Program Funded	20	21	21	23
Other				
TAACS	1	0	0	0
Fellows	3	5	5	5
IDIs	1	1	0	0
Subtotal Other	5	6	5	5
Total Work Force	137	139	135	143

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
615-001, Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	3,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
615-002, Increased Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resources Management							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	7,589	0	0	0	0	0	7,589
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	7,263	7,263
615-003, Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	8,000
- CSD	0	9,300	0	0	0	0	9,300
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

615-005, Improved NRM in Targeted Biodiverse Areas by and for the Community of Interests

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	7,589	8,000	4,000	3,000	0	0	22,589
- CSD	0	9,300	0	0	0	0	9,300
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	7,263	7,263

Mission Director, Jonathan M. Conly



LIBERIA

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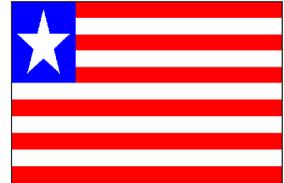
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Introduction



In 2000, Liberia will be celebrating its third year since successful democratic presidential elections and its fourth year since the end of the civil war. These milestones are significant because each year of peace contributes to the healing of wounds inflicted by the civil war and lays a foundation for reconciliation, resettlement, and economic recovery. The United States continues to have an interest in seeing a consolidation of the peace and a strengthening of Liberia's democratic institutions and practices, a reduction of human suffering, and progress toward sustainable development. The United States has an interest in promoting stability and economic growth in West Africa and believes that stability and economic recovery in Liberia will contribute significantly to stability in the West Africa Region. The USAID strategic objectives of promoting Liberia's transition to democracy and the repatriation and resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons, respectively, are key elements of the Mission Performance Plan and support U.S. national interest of promoting national security, economic prosperity, rule of law, democracy, and reduced human suffering.

The end of the civil war in 1997 brought significant peace dividends. Liberia, with the help of the international community, has made important progress in repatriating refugees, resettling refugees and internally displaced persons, and rehabilitating health, education, and productive facilities throughout the country. USAID support has been vital to the transition from emergency humanitarian relief to economic recovery. Liberia and its international partners will focus their future efforts on economic recovery and sustainable development.

The Government of Liberia has made progress getting its economic house in order. It has received technical assistance from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to develop and implement economic and financial management reforms and has actively participated in reestablishing an IMF Staff Monitored Program. The Government has conducted audits of the National Bank and the Ministry of Finance and has recently established a new Central Bank and installed a new Governor and Board of Directors. The Government has put in place a respected and capable macroeconomic team with a new Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of Commerce, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, and Governor of the Central Bank. A multi-donor assessment mission to Liberia in November 1999 and the successful renegotiations of the IMF Staff Monitored Program complemented recent initiatives in the macroeconomic sector.

The Development Challenge

Liberia continues to face two broad-based development challenges: (1) establishing a stable and effective democracy, and (2) rehabilitating and reforming the economy. President Charles Taylor continues to make public statements, which commit his government to promoting national reconciliation, human rights, rule of law, and stimulating the economy. His government continues to produce mixed results. The print and electronic media are active and important participants in the national debate. Security in Monrovia has improved while tensions have been reduced with the elimination of

most security checkpoints in the capital city. However, there are still frequent reports of human rights violations, harassment by security agents, government intimidation of the press and human rights leaders, and evidence of inappropriate and excessive influence of the executive branch over the judiciary and legislative branches.

Liberia continues to face difficult and overwhelming challenges. The country faces an 80% illiteracy rate, 80% unemployment in the formal sector, a low revenue base, significant destruction of public and private institutions and facilities, extremely limited public utilities, and massive corruption. The annual population growth rate of 3.3% offsets efforts to improve the standard of living. Although most health facilities looted and vandalized during the war have been renovated or replaced, much of the population still lives without access to primary health services. The national HIV/AIDS infection rate is 4.5% and rising, with one county registering an infection rate as high as 9%. The problem of Liberia's low productive capacity and small revenue base is compounded by the government's debt burden, which includes foreign debt of \$2.5 billion and domestic debt of \$124 million. Liberia has not been granted debt relief but hopes to qualify for special treatment from the IMF and World Bank as a heavily indebted poor country emerging from a post-conflict situation.

U.S. assistance has been critical to maintaining internal stability, by making social services available to the resettled population, training ex-combatants, reestablishing health and educational institutions, and feeding vulnerable groups. Over 135,000 farm families benefited from agricultural activities and over 397,594 primary school children participated in school feeding programs. In 1999, USAID was the largest contributor to Liberia's highly successful Polio Eradication Program, which vaccinated 528,000 children throughout the country.

Despite the significant accomplishments, FY 1999 was a year filled with major obstacles, which impeded progress in planning and implementing USAID activities. A violent conflict between government forces and an opposition group in September 1998 led to a six-month evacuation of American USAID personnel. There were incursions by dissidents in Lofa County in April and August 1999, resulting in the loss of vehicles, equipment and 1,200 tons of food aid, and the complete withdrawal of donors and NGOs from the county. The persistent insecurity in Lofa County has forced USAID and other donors to rethink their assistance strategies and redirect their assistance to other geographic areas. In addition, the role of the government of Liberia in regional instability led to congressional holds on democracy and governance programs.

Other Donors

The European Union is Liberia's largest donor, followed by the United States, which provides one third of the total assistance provided to Liberia. The two largest donors accounted for 90% of the \$220 million pledged to Liberia for FYs 1998 and 1999. Other bilateral and multilateral donors include Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Nations, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. Donor activities include assistance to improve agriculture, support democracy and governance, revitalize primary education, public health and public works activities.



The United States Agency for International Development

Liberia

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID's democracy and governance activities in FY 1999 were greatly reduced because of the September 1998 conflict and congressional holds placed on \$1.2 million targeted for democracy and governance activities. Beginning in FY 2000, Liberia is subject to Brooke sanctions. Consistent with available legal authorities, USAID Liberia will be focussing the entire program even more narrowly on strengthening the voice of NGOs. USAID believes that continuing to challenge the present government through civil society strengthening will be critical in developing a culture of tolerance, an informed electorate, viable political parties, and an enabling environment that may positively affect the nature and outcome of Liberia's presidential and general election in 2003.

In support of resettlement and economic growth, USAID will continue activities in health, agriculture, primary education, and vocational training, which are consistent with our legal authorities. USAID will also continue to provide training for war affected youth, including ex-combatants.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Liberia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections, 669-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$400,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,200,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: After seven years of civil war, 1990 to 1996, Liberia successfully conducted presidential and general elections in 1997. Given its history of military/dictatorial rule over most of the past 20 years, Liberia faces substantial challenges in institutionalizing its democracy. The country does not have a tradition of political tolerance, clear separation of powers among the three branches of government, respect for the rights of the individual independent political parties, and an informed and active electorate. The government of President Charles Taylor, which assumed the presidency in August 1997, has exhibited all of the weaknesses emerging from Liberia's past experience. The executive branch has exerted significant influence over the judiciary and legislative branches of government. The executive branch has not been tolerant of real opposition and direct criticism of the government and President Taylor. Individuals who criticize the government often find themselves harassed, threatened, and faced with possible treason charges. The ruling National Patriotic Party has a strong majority in the legislature of more than 70% and there is no viable and adequately funded opposition parties that could effectively challenge the government. Government expenditures are not transparent and the executive branch continues to have access to substantial off-budget resources. The Human Rights Commission is not operational and the Elections Commission is chronically under-funded and unable to effectively carryout its duties of organizing and overseeing local and national elections. Both the judiciary and the legislature suffer from inadequate funds, and untrained and poorly educated staff and members.

Support for a broad-based Democracy and Governance program has been essential to promote human rights and freedom of speech, enhance the separation of powers and improve the effectiveness of the legislature and judiciary, strengthen the

print and electronic media, and improve the knowledge and participation of the electorate.

Key Results: The results achieved under this strategic objective include: (1) assistance to Liberia helped it conduct free and transparent presidential and general elections in July 1997; (2) the Independent Election Committee succeeded in running a national election; (3) over 20 local NGOs provided vital assistance to the election process; (4) the Elections Commission carried out a successful voter registration program and held by-elections in Lofa County in May 1998; (5) USAID established an independent and objective news radio station; (6) USAID sponsored a successful high-level roundtable discussion on the relationship between the media and security institutions, and (7) USAID sponsored a national seminar on the Liberian Economy and the way forward.

Performance and Prospects: The activities supported under this strategic objective have facilitated the national dialogue on democracy and governance issues, strengthened the elections process, helped to inform the electorate, and improved local capacity to monitor human rights incidents. The need for continued democracy and governance work is critical. Particularly in light of Brooke sanctions, USAID proposes to support civil society's voice and civil society strengthening more generally. However, the prospects for further USAID democracy and governance funding is in question because of the congressional holds placed on FY 1999 funds targeted for democracy and governance activities. Assuming future funds are made available, there are significant prospects for strengthening the print and electronic media, informing the electorate, and sensitizing the population about their rights and responsibilities. USAID assistance will be directed to take advantage of the narrow political opening that the Government has tolerated and to assist Liberia to meet minimal standards of democratic governance to keep the slow pace of momentum from stalling completely.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Brooke Amendment, which prohibits certain types of assistance to countries like Liberia which are more than one year behind in their debt payments, was not waived in FY 2000. As a result USAID will not be able to work directly with the Government of Liberia, which includes the legislative and judiciary branches of government. USAID will work with the media, human rights groups, and civil society in promoting greater tolerance and a more informed electorate.

Other Donor Programs: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), in collaboration with the Office of the Director General of the President's Cabinet, is sponsoring a series of good governance workshops and seminars for government officials, civil society, and the business community to identify and discuss good governance issues and develop recommendations to be implemented by concerned parties. UNDP will also conduct an assessment of the democracy and governance sector to develop a program for additional assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementing partners include the Carter Center, U.S. Department of Justice, International Foundation for Election Systems, and the National Democratic Institute.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Star Radio FM Radio operational	0	1	1	1	1
Independent printing press established	0	0	0	1	1
Judges, magistrates and lawyers trained	0	0	300	300	0
Court reporters trained	30	0	30	30	0
Human rights grants awarded to local NGOs	0	0	3	3	3
Election offices renovated	0	0	18	0/td>	0

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Liberia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program 669-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,490,000 (DA), \$1,802,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,850,000 (CSD), \$6,622,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: The devastation of the civil crisis affected every fabric of the Liberian society. Academic and health institutions were either vandalized or massively looted. The fluid security situation that existed in other parts of the country necessitated the massive influx of people into Monrovia as internally displaced persons and the migration of Liberians into neighboring countries as refugees. The gradual improvement in the security situation following the presidential election and subsequent installation of a constitutional government, facilitated the repatriation of Liberian refugees from neighboring countries and the return of the internally displaced to their original places of residence prior to the civil crisis. The focus of USAID's assistance was accordingly shifted from emergency humanitarian relief to rehabilitation, recovery and ultimately sustainable development. Rural revitalization primarily through investments in community-based, productive sector micro-projects are crucial to peace, stability, and recovery. Support for the resettlement, reintegration, and economic recovery continues to be the main thrust of USAID programs for FY 2001 and the medium term thereafter.

Key Results: The results achieved under this strategic objective include: (1) resettlement of 672,000 internally displaced persons; (2) repatriation of 250,000 refugees from Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria; (3) renovation of 120 health facilities and 88 schools; (4) provision of vocational skills to more than 9,000 war affected youths; (5) distribution of 2,856 metric tons of seed rice benefiting over 123,000 farm families; (6) distribution of more than 600,000 pieces of assorted farming tools to 135,000 farm families; (7) 25% increase in rice production above the 1997 harvest; and (8) a coverage above 100% for the 1999 National Immunization Days for the eradication of polio in Liberia.

Performance and Prospects: The activities in support of this strategic objective are very crucial to the recovery process and will facilitate the return of former combatants, refugees, and the internally displaced to their villages. USAID is confident that it will continue to make significant progress in facilitating the recovery process. Rehabilitation assistance will focus on sustaining conditions for resettlement and building the capacity of local organizations to help deliver assistance, working primarily through international PVOs and NGOs. The Government of Liberia's budget constraints will also virtually eliminate the possibility that the government will be able to absorb the cost of providing assistance for these activities in the near future.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Since the suspension of all USAID funded projects in Lofa County following the second armed incursion on August 10, 1999, barely four months after the first armed incursion, the security situation in that county remains volatile and dangerous. There are frequent newspaper reports about lawlessness and the harassment of the local population in Lofa County. With the problem in Lofa County still far from being resolved, World Vision's request to relocate its health activities from Lofa to Bomi County will be approved by USAID. This would facilitate the achievement of the project objectives and maintain the confidence of the communities in Bomi County that have waited so long in anticipation for World Vision to revitalize their health services.

Other Donor Programs: The European Union is revitalizing primary health care services in the southeastern region of Liberia. The European Union and UNICEF are supporting the National Drug Service to ensure the availability of essential drugs in public health institutions. UNICEF and WHO are providing vaccines and supplies for the Expanded Program for Immunization as well as technical and logistical support to the Ministry of Health for health services revitalization. Other major bilateral and multilateral donors include the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, France, the United Kingdom, Japan, Taiwan, Canada, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Donor activities include assistance to develop fiscal and monetary policies, food aid, food security, community-based projects, and public works activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include Africare, Catholic Relief Services, Centers for Disease Control, Equator Bank, International Foundation for Education and Self Help, International Rescue Committee, Lutheran World Service, Opportunities Industrialization Center, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Save the Children Fund, United Nations Children Fund, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Office of Project Supports, World Health Organization, and World Vision International.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Children under 5 years of age who are fully immunized	26%	35%	45%	55%	65%
Children under 5 years of age whose births are attended by skilled health worker	25%	35%	45%	55%	65%

Increase rice production above the 1997 harvest	0	30%	35%	40%	45%
Job creation through the rehabilitation of cash crop production	0	0	5,800	5,800	5,800
Annual number of persons completing Vocational skills training	3,297	3,600	1,900	1,000	0

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Liberia			
Title and Number: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free & Fair Elections, 669-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	7,324 DA	5,244 DA	2,080 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	1,705 ESF	322 ESF	1,383 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,802 DFA	747 DFA	1,055 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	800 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	8,124 DA	5,244 DA	2,880 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	1,705 ESF	322 ESF	1,383 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,802 DFA	747 DFA	1,055 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	600 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	400 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	9,124 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	1,705 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,200 DFA	0 DFA	3,002 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Liberia			
Title and Number: Successful Transition From Relief To Recovery Thru A Community Reintegration, 669-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	9,454 DA	3,139 DA	6,315 DA
	2,000 CSD	602 CSD	1,398 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,200 DFA	1,903 DFA	6,297 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	3,178 DA	5,069 DA	
	2,806 CSD	1,709 CSD	
	500 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	345 DFA	3,121 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	12,632 DA	8,208 DA	4,424 DA
	4,806 CSD	2,311 CSD	2,495 CSD
	500 ESF	0 ESF	500 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,545 DFA	5,024 DFA	3,521 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	348 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,500 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	4,490 DA		
	1,802 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	4,490 DA		
	2,150 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,500 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	17,122 DA
	1,850 CSD	0 CSD	8,806 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	500 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	6,622 DFA	0 DFA	16,667 DFA

Note: *\$1,500 DFA is from prior year deobligations



Liberia

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	6,500	5,000	4,890	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	7,822
Child Survival & Disease Fund	1,000	2,771	1,802	1,850
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	500	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	30,286	12,538	5,423	4,388
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	37,786	20,809	12,115	14,060
Operating Expenses	683	714	700	700
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	683	714	700	700

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	2	2
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	7	12	11	14
Subtotal OE Funded	9	14	13	16

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Program Funded	0	0	0	0
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	0
Total Work Force	9	14	13	16

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
669-001, Successful Democratic Transition Including Free & Fair Elections							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	1,200
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
669-002, Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	5,622	1,000	0	0	0	0	6,622
- CSD	0	1,850	0	0	0	0	1,850
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	4,388	4,388
Totals							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	5,622	1,000	0	1,200	0	0	7,822
- CSD	0	1,850	0	0	0	0	1,850
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	4,388	4,388

Mission Director, Rudolph Thomas



MADAGASCAR

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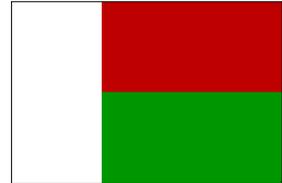
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Introduction

The principal U.S. interest in Madagascar lies in the high potential of its people to break out of poverty to become one of Africa's emerging market economies, thus enhancing its ability to manage its globally unique biodiversity. Assistance to Madagascar serves U.S. interests by helping establish a legal and policy environment that encourages private initiative and investment, fosters greater respect for human rights and the rule of law, and increases decentralized responsibility for decision making. Assistance to Madagascar also advances U.S. interests by helping the Malagasy people to manage effectively one of the earth's most extraordinary sources of biodiversity. Additionally, U.S. assistance is slowing the spread of the AIDS virus while helping Malagasy families to become smaller and healthier. All of these factors contribute to integrating Madagascar into the world economy and in turn building its capacity to assume a greater partnership role in support of United States interests.



The Development Challenge

According to the World Bank, approximately 70% of Madagascar's population lives in absolute poverty. The nation's decline was mainly due to a twenty-year failed socialist economic and regulatory policy that discouraged private sector investment and growth. Madagascar also suffered from high population growth rates, intensive deforestation and soil erosion, declines in soil fertility, declines in health status (particularly among children), and political and social turmoil. Despite this bleak picture, there is a general agreement in the donor community that the country is now more positively positioned for future growth. Following Madagascar's successful transition to democracy in the early 1990s, the government stabilized the economy and negotiated an ambitious Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in 1996 to reverse its economic decline, launch sustained growth, and reduce poverty. U.S. leadership is credited with having brought the international financial institutions, donors, and the Government of Madagascar (GOM) together on completion of this key step. In 1999, the World Bank approved a second Structural Adjustment Credit (SAC II) totaling \$100 million (to be disbursed in three tranches) and the IMF approved a second annual arrangement and extension of the commitment period under its Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF). Madagascar's debt service ratio, which had reached 46% in 1996, is now estimated at 16.5%.

To respond to Madagascar's compelling needs and promote U.S. interests, USAID pursues three objectives which contribute directly to specific goals articulated in the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan (MPP).

Due to a well-established dialogue with the GOM, there is strong Malagasy ownership of, and support for, the USAID program and its goals. This is reflected in the results that USAID is helping to achieve. All objectives are on track toward achievement of the results expected by the end of the current strategic planning period in FY 2003, and none have encountered serious technical or policy obstacles that would call into question their ability to achieve those results within the agreed timeframe.

The establishment of a legal, policy, and institutional environment that promotes private initiative and thereby contributes to sustainable economic development is key to reducing poverty in Madagascar. With USAID's support, business codes are being revised and judicial reform is underway to protect and promote economic participants' right to invest and employ their resources productively. USAID provides a critical contribution to expand the access of the poor to sustainable micro-finance services and to the implementation of supportive financial policies. Working with civil society, USAID also supports greater public participation in economic and legal issues, accountability, and the rule of law. In addition, USAID is helping to improve Madagascar's trade and investment regime and its effective integration into the global economy. Major accomplishments during the past year included the formation of four regional committees devoted to promoting the development and use of arbitration and mediation; the compilation and distribution of four commercial codes that will provide legal actors throughout the nation with greater access to the law of the land; an increased awareness of the adverse impact of corruption and of means to combat it; the continuation of reforms aimed at strengthening the credibility of the justice sector; further expansion of open and informed communication between citizens and their local governments; and the continued strengthening of analytical capacity and increased use of economic policy analyses in public decision-making.

Conserving Madagascar's environment is one of the GOM's highest priorities. With USAID's assistance, Madagascar is finding ways to meet the resource needs of an expanding population without compromising its unique biodiversity. USAID continues to be a major contributor to the 15-year Malagasy Environmental Action Plan. The second phase of U.S. support for this action plan (EP2) began in 1997 with a focus on decentralization. USAID's support reinforces Madagascar's commitment to biodiversity conservation by shifting natural resource management responsibility to Malagasy institutions, expanding local community participation, and increasing ecotourism and private sector involvement in conservation enterprises within biodiversity-rich ecological regions. Major successes in 1999 included the incorporation of environmental concerns into regional planning processes, empowerment of local communities to participate in decision-making for the management of natural resources; improvement and expansion of the National Parks system; and increased involvement of the private sector in sustainable natural resource use. In response to one of the largest locust invasions in the country's history, USAID lobbied vigorously for the introduction of environmental monitoring into Madagascar's locust control efforts. As a result, while the locust plague was brought under control, Malagasy institutions safeguarded human health and biodiversity in protected areas and watersheds that would otherwise have been imperiled by unchecked pesticide use.

Madagascar's high rate of population growth is a major contributor to the country's low standard of living as its population growth outstrips economic growth. To provide information to improve the use of scarce resources in the health sector, USAID supports the improvement of health, nutrition and demographic data. USAID is the main donor for polio eradication and supports the enhancement of the country's overall immunization program. USAID is also helping to define policies for effective nutrition programs, while encouraging communities and families to play an active role in disease recognition and prevention. In the family planning and HIV/AIDS sectors, the highly successful family planning and condom promotion program is complemented by AIDS prevention activities targeted at high-risk populations. Major accomplishments in 1999 included the wide dissemination of the 1997 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) to policy makers and the international scientific community; a significant increase in the distribution of condoms; and the beginning of on-the-ground AIDS prevention efforts by two international private voluntary organizations.

USAID laid a strong foundation for the alleviation of food insecurity. P.L. 480 Title II funding has strengthened the transition from clinic to integrated and community-based food distribution, and proceeds from food monetization are funding local direct activities to improve the food security of Madagascar's most vulnerable citizens. USAID also began to work in collaboration with other donors to enhance the capacity of the National Disaster Committee through the development of a vulnerability assessment that will identify those areas of Madagascar where the most vulnerable populations reside and highlight ways to mitigate that vulnerability.

USAID also continues to play a catalytic role in bringing the benefits of the internet to this once-isolated island nation. With funding from the Leland Initiative, direct internet connectivity has now been extended beyond the capital to two of Madagascar's most important secondary cities, the port of Toamasina and the industrial center of Antsirabe. These successes, and Madagascar's demonstrated commitment to continuing to expand internet access, have attracted additional resources from the President's Education for Democracy and Development Initiative. In FY 2000, USAID is using these resources to make Madagascar's Ministry of Technical Education one of ten African education ministries to be connected to the internet. USAID will use FY 2001 resources to connect Malagasy civil society, universities, and other partner organizations to the internet and to help develop networks between groups that share common interests and objectives.

Other Donors

Transportation and communications, health and education, environment, and agriculture remain the priority investment areas for donor support. Donor unity on disaster relief, structural reform, carefully designed programs, and a focus on strengthening civil society is well-established. Ranking fourth among donors, the United States provided \$20.8 million in FY 1999. France, the lead donor, provided \$116 million, followed by the World Bank's International Development Association (\$73.1 million), the European Union (\$22.3 million), and Japan (\$14.1 million).



The United States Agency for International Development

Madagascar

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID's FY 2001 program will focus on: 1) conserving Madagascar's unique biological diversity; 2) health (including important child survival programs) and HIV/AIDS prevention; 3) family planning; 4) food security and disaster preparedness and relief; and 5) supporting private initiative. The program will thus continue to further U. S. foreign policy and USAID goals in the environment, population and health, humanitarian assistance, democracy, and economic growth sectors. The requested P.L. 480 Title II resources for FY 2001 are critical to assuring that USAID's food security strategy reaches vulnerable populations. USAID's partners will use proceeds from the Title II monetization program to finance activities focused on increasing food availability, access, and utilization. They will also work among populations living in areas prone to disasters to build local capacities for cyclone, drought, and/or locust preparedness, mitigation and response.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Madagascar

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Environment for Private Initiative, 687-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,566,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,213,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID support for this objective was initiated in response to Madagascar's commitment to restore macroeconomic balance following a period of instability associated with the transition to a democratic government. Private initiative had been severely stifled under the previous socialist regime, resulting in a dramatic decline in the nation's per capita gross domestic product (GDP). The purpose of this objective is to support key objectives of Madagascar's Structural Adjustment Program in concert with other donors and the Government of Madagascar (GOM). USAID contributes to the economic development goal of promoting broad-based GDP growth of at least 4% annually to raise standards of living and reduce poverty, and to the goal of strengthening Madagascar's democratic institutions and practices, the rule of law, good governance, and respect for human rights.

To achieve sustained economic growth and to reduce poverty, Madagascar must create legal, policy, and financial conditions that promote a marked increase in private investment, from 4.9% of GDP in 1996 to 8.5% in 2001. USAID assistance focuses on financial policy reform, commercial law reform, and promoting more informed public participation in the economic and legal reform process. All Malagasy households and businesses will benefit from an improved environment for private initiative, a more responsive public sector, and increased confidence to invest and employ resources productively. Additionally, the GOM will benefit from its strengthened capacity to develop and implement sound policies and laws.

Key Results: Two intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) improved legal, policy, and financial conditions for trade and investment, measured by the adoption of key commercial and financial law reforms; a reduction in the court case backlog; and client growth at the Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM); and 2) more informed public

participation in economic and legal issues, measured by the number of key public interest issues addressed with the participation of civil society, and the use of economic analyses in policy decisions and dialogue.

Performance and Prospects: Performance over the past year has met expectations. Under USAID's Legal and Judicial Reform activity, assistance for modernization of the Company Law helped expand and clarify types of business enterprises that should be covered by the law. The law is expected to be enacted next year. Among the legal reforms benefiting from U.S.-funded technical assistance this past year, three commercial texts were enacted into law: a law on the status of merchants, an enterprise transparency law, and a law on publicizing property liens. The enterprise transparency law specifies what firms must publish in the commercial registry, and for the first time, requires firms to keep financial accounts and make public their financial statements. The status of merchants law expands the definition of acts of commerce, bringing such acts under commercial law and enabling disputes to be handled in commercial courts. In contrast to the old law, the revised law puts women on equal footing with men.

Building on work that resulted in passage of the Arbitration Law, USAID-funded training in alternative dispute resolution has resulted in the formation of four regional committees devoted to promoting the development and use of arbitration and mediation in Madagascar. Four commercial codes have been compiled and distributed to the nation's courts and other public and private organizations, thereby providing legal actors throughout the nation with greater access to Madagascar's legal texts. Endowments of basic equipment (e.g., typewriters and filing cabinets) were made this past year to the nation's courts outside of the capital, while the French provided equipment to some of the courts in the capital. These activities and accomplishments will help improve and speed up judicial administration and dispute resolution. Reforms aimed at improving the credibility of the Justice sector continued: following up on the issuance in 1998 of a new code of ethics for judges, this past year the Minister of Justice issued instructions to judges forbidding them from receiving visits from those involved in a trial. The Ministry has also established welcome units at each court to provide information on the court system as well as complaint boxes to improve court administration throughout the nation.

In collaboration with the U.S. Embassy and other donors, USAID has supported Malagasy efforts to fight corruption. A well-publicized USG-sponsored roundtable on corruption and a seminar on judicial control of corruption in April raised awareness of the adverse impact of corruption and of means to combat it. A growing number of Malagasy civil society organizations are engaged in the fight against corruption. A chapter of Transparency International is being formed and has begun conducting awareness and training workshops with the private sector, journalists, and actors in the judicial sector. Following last year's program of support to the National Assembly, including the visit of two Parliamentarians and one staffer to the U.S. to study ethics in government, a draft law on Parliamentary ethics was drafted and debated in the National Assembly. While not adopted this session, following its amendment, the law will be re-introduced in the opening session of next year.

Over the past several years, USAID support for expanded access to financial services has helped the Savings Bank of Madagascar strengthen its institutional capacity to service its large and growing client and deposit base. This past year, USAID financed an in-depth diagnostic of the Savings Bank to inform the next phase of USAID support as well as to provide managers and directors of the Savings Bank with an assessment of its principal strengths and weaknesses. The analysis provided recommendations for improving the bank's corporate governance and management such that it can complete the transformation to an independent formal financial institution. USAID also helped the Savings Bank assess the Y2K-readiness of its information systems and take necessary corrective measures.

Collaborative economic research by U.S. and Malagasy researchers has strengthened Madagascar's capacity to conduct analysis needed for informed policy debate and decision-making. Based on the experience they gained working with U.S. researchers, the GOM asked Malagasy researchers to conduct a study aimed at improving the effectiveness and fairness of the Value Added Tax. The collaborative research program has produced several important studies, including one on the patterns of employment and earnings in Madagascar. The study's finding that primary education has no impact on earnings suggests that the quality of primary education in Madagascar is very poor and not sufficiently geared to the needs of the poor. A group of studies done by local researchers examined such topics as the relationship between poverty and child labor. The analysis finds that while poverty is a major factor contributing to children's work, other factors, e.g., on-the-job training and regional norms are also important. These analyses were used by the Human Rights Working Group to help formulate a set of recommendations to advance the interests of women and children in Madagascar.

USAID's support for improved public information and dialogue continued to foster a more participatory dialogue between citizens and their local governments in two important cities of Madagascar. In one city, after extensive debate, the Municipal Council adopted a policy on participation, dialogue and access to information. The new policy requires that proposals from the executive must be made public for a period of 10 days prior to action being taken on them, thus giving the public a chance to make its views known on key policy issues affecting their lives. In another city, for the first

time, the municipality consulted extensively with an association of grassroots organizations on the placement of 50 new water sources funded by a German aid foundation. These are just two examples of the type of results achieved under this innovative program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: At present, USAID does not envision any substantive adjustments to the program in support of an Improved Environment for Private Initiative. However, some indicators may change in the process of transitioning to the second phase of activities in support of More Informed Public Participation in Economic and Legal Issues. Also, U.S. support for activities to expand access to microfinance may be adjusted depending on the results of the next phase of technical assistance to the Savings Bank of Madagascar.

Other Donor Programs: The U.S. ranks first among donors in the justice and legal reform sector. Technical assistance from the World Bank and France complement USAID's support for commercial law reform. All aspects of this support are closely coordinated with our donor partners. France and USAID have collaborated on a study of administrative barriers to investment, the results of which were used to develop a plan of action for reducing such barriers. French assistance for legal and judicial reform amounts to approximately \$140,000 per year. The World Bank has committed \$500,000 in 1999. In addition to its active support for all aspects of USAID's program in this sector, the GOM has already provided cash and in-kind contributions equivalent to \$855,000.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Associates in Rural Development and Checchi Consulting (ARD/Checchi), Jureco (a local law firm), Pact, and Cornell University.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Laws modernized in major areas of business law	0 (1997)	1	3	4	2
Clients of Saving Bank of Madagascar	365,559 (1996)	464,369	500,000	545,000	595,000
Key actions by powerholders to increase communication and dialogue with civil society	0 (1996)	7	5	5	5

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Madagascar

TITLE AND NUMBER: Smaller, Healthier Families, 687-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,900,000 (CSD), \$3,600,000 (DA), \$5,468,000 (P.L. 480 Title II)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,200,000 (CSD), \$5,200,000 (DFA), \$7,244,000 (P.L. 480 Title II)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: When USAID launched its work in this sector in 1995, Madagascar's population was growing at 2.8% a year, and was expected to double to over 25 million in less than 25 years. Only 5% of eligible women were using modern contraceptives. Condoms were difficult to procure. This high rate of population growth contributed to the country's declining health status and standard of living. Of every 1,000 children born, 162 died before the age of five, and over half were stunted from malnutrition, the highest proportion among countries in sub-Saharan Africa. While HIV prevalence was less than 1%, the rates of classic sexually transmitted infections (STIs) were among the highest in the world, thereby creating ideal conditions for a potential explosion of HIV. Subsequently, the 1997 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) showed that the percentage of children fully immunized had declined from 48% in 1992 to 36% in 1997.

The purpose of U.S. support for this sector is to help improve these and other health, nutrition and demographic indicators. USAID assistance helps the country to bring population and economic growth rates into balance to staunch these negative trends. The USAID objective of smaller, healthier families contributes to the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance plan goals of promoting smaller families, protecting human health and reducing the spread of infectious

diseases, and saving lives and minimizing human suffering resulting from the natural disasters of cyclones, drought, floods, and locusts that regularly plague Madagascar.

Since its onset, the portfolio has expanded to focus on a holistic family health approach that integrates reproductive health, family planning, child survival, nutrition, food security, STD/HIV prevention and increased synergies between health, population and the environment. This requires improving access to health services including reproductive health, maternal and child health, and family planning; attention to food security and nutrition; and a focus on behavior change interventions and improved STI management. Until recently, lack of good data made policy and program planning difficult, so U.S. support also gives high priority to data collection, analysis and use in decision-making. The families of Madagascar, particularly women of reproductive age, children, and those at risk of sexually transmitted diseases, are the direct beneficiaries of U.S. support for smaller, healthier families.

Three sources of funding support this approach. USAID uses Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) resources to help improve the health and nutritional status of children age five and under; prevent STD/HIV/AIDS through activities with high-risk populations; and increase the dissemination and use of quality demographic and health data by decision-makers. USAID uses Development Assistance (DA) funds to increase the use of modern contraceptives. Finally, P.L. 480 Title II food aid resources support child survival and family health programs to increase food security and help strengthen Malagasy capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.

Key Results: Four key results are needed to achieve this objective: 1) the number of sites where couples can have access to reproductive health and family planning services must grow from less than 150 in 1992 to over 1000 by 2002; 2) condom sales must increase to 13 million per year by 2002, 3) the proportion of children fully immunized before one year of age must double; and 4) the years of protection for couples provided by modern contraceptive methods needs to increase from 72,000 in 1992 to 420,000 in 2002.

Performance and Prospects: USAID directs its support to two levels: a) intensive work in local field sites to improve quality of services, mobilize communities, facilitate partnerships between communities and health centers, and provide models for national replication; and b) extensive work at the national level to influence policies, strengthen networks, and improve systems. USAID has forged a strong partnership with the Ministries of Health (MOH) and Interior, and with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other donors. These efforts engage communities, NGOs, and the Government of Madagascar (GOM) in concerted effective action and increase the sustainability of programs initiated with USAID funding. USAID's role in coordinating multiple public and private-sector partners, including other donors, has amplified the impact of USAID funds for health, nutrition, population, and disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response programs.

Recognizing the opportunity to halt the HIV epidemic in Madagascar, U.S. support has been at the forefront of an aggressive STD/HIV prevention program. A first national workshop with over 80 participants from diverse governmental and non-governmental sectors was held in August 1999 to identify best practices in HIV prevention. Average monthly condom sales in 1999 increased almost 30% from 1998, and 5,716 condom retail sales outlets were created in 1999 for a cumulative total of 14,216. During 1999, hundreds of thousands of Malagasy were reached with positive STD/HIV prevention messages through 19 local radio stations, community events, and music concerts. A popular Malagasy musician wrote an HIV prevention song that is aired regularly throughout Madagascar. USAID partners conducted over 10,000 STD consultations and reached over 121,000 high-risk individuals and 8,000 out-of-school youth with prevention messages.

USAID has also taken aggressive action to promote full immunization coverage for Malagasy children. While national immunization levels fell from 1992 to 1997, community-based efforts in USAID focus areas dramatically increased immunization from 57% to 78% over the same period. With USAID support, Madagascar vaccinated nearly 100% of children under five against polio in 1998 and 1999. The challenge now is to expand this approach to routine vaccinations. In response, USAID and its partners, in collaboration with the MOH, developed an innovative national immunization promotion strategy. In response to the high childhood malnutrition rate, USAID took the lead in developing a strategy to engage key decision-makers in this health issue, which is undermining the productivity of Madagascar's future generations. USAID brought together experts to analyze nutritional status in relation to health, education and economic development in Madagascar. The participants developed a unique advocacy tool to be used with decision-makers to improve nutrition interventions.

Performance over the past year has been better than expected in family planning (FP) service provision and use. Contraceptive use in 1998 far surpassed targets and continued to increase in FY 1999. Targets will be revised to reflect this success. One hundred thirty-eight new public sector sites offering FP were opened in two focus regions, representing

an 80% increase in public sector sites offering FP in these areas. USAID instituted an innovative training method for FP providers focusing on four methods. This approach costs one quarter of the previous training, allowing more practitioners to be effectively trained in less time. Over the past six months 164 newly trained practitioners, supplied with contraceptives and counseling materials, have begun providing services in five districts. As a result, community-based distribution has expanded at least two-fold.

1999 also witnessed several important developments in USAID's efforts to improve the food security of Madagascar's most vulnerable populations and to respond to potential disasters. A consortium of USAID's private voluntary organization partners completed the sale of \$3.8 million of Crude Degummed Soya Oil, the proceeds of which support child survival, livelihood security, nutrition and disaster mitigation programs. USAID also led the design of a vulnerability assessment and mapping (VAM) program to improve disaster early warning and mitigation. The VAM analysis is being integrated into a multi-donor effort to develop a national disaster management policy and strategy. USAID takes a lead role in strengthening the National Disaster Management Council (CNS) and in helping build within it a sustainable disaster early warning system. To date, CNS has trained 410 community leaders in cyclone preparation measures and collected baseline data on cyclone-vulnerable communities. The VAM will also inform refinements to USAID's current food security strategy.

USAID significantly strengthened the capacity of the national statistics institute to improve the ability of regional decision-makers to apply data for better programming. In collaboration with other donors, USAID sponsored six regional workshops to decentralize the availability of data. This exercise was unique in the 20-year history of demographic data dissemination in Madagascar. In addition, in-depth studies and further analysis focusing on demographic and health transitions and nutrition are underway. Reporting on population and reproductive health issues improved following USAID-sponsored journalist workshops. These included training to strengthen reporting on health issues and support for local media associations.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: To address low immunization coverage, USAID participated with the MOH, UNICEF, the World Health Organization, and bilateral partners in an evaluation of the immunization program. Based on the evaluation, USAID will focus support on improving regular supervision and immunization rates. The HIV/AIDS program in 2000 will focus on improved STD management and behavior change communication activities, and USAID will continue to play a significant role in strengthening political commitment to STD/HIV prevention activities.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the largest donor to the national family planning program, providing some \$3.3 million annually. The second largest donor, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) contributes an average of \$500,000 annually. USAID is also the largest donor in the areas of child survival and HIV/AIDS prevention with \$3.5 million per year for child survival and \$500,000 per year for HIV/AIDS prevention. By comparison, UNICEF provides approximately \$416,000 per year for child survival activities and \$300,000 per year for HIV/AIDS prevention. In addition, the World Bank, France and the European Union (EU) provide \$5 million per year for health system development and national drug policy; together, their contribution amounts to some 50% of donor support for the MOH health program. In terms of food aid, the U.S. ranks third behind the EU and the World Food Program. The GOM provides health facilities, equipment, and personnel to carry out the expanded immunization program, family planning, and child survival programs nationwide. The approximate annual value of this GOM contribution is \$4 million.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The GOM, John Snow International, Peace Corps, Care International, Catholic Relief Services, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, UNICEF, 15 local non-governmental organizations, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Macro International, the Population Reference Bureau, Commercial Market Strategies, the Academy for Educational Development, Medecins du Monde, and Medecins sans Frontieres.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline	Actual	Target	Target	Target
		(1998)	(1999)	(2000)	(2001)
Childhood immunization	48% (1992)	36% (1997)	54%	56%	58%
Condom sales (000)	1,000 (1996)	3,393	5,000	7,000	10,000
Family planning sites	150 (1992)	820	850	900	950
Couple years of protection	72,000 (1992)	380,000	300,000*	340,000*	380,000*

*Targets will be revised based on accelerated progress to date.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Madagascar

TITLE AND NUMBER: Biologically Diverse Eco-systems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones, 687-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,950,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$9,500,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Madagascar has one of the highest levels of biodiversity in the world. Human poverty, high population growth rate, and unsustainable national policies and practices are seriously threatening this globally significant natural resource base. The destruction of Madagascar's biodiversity is of global concern. Habitat loss, unsustainable land-use practices such as slash and burn agriculture, deforestation, and over-use result in the extinction of rare plants and animals. Of particular concern is the possible loss of new genetic materials needed for advances in medicine and agriculture. To assist in preserving this valuable heritage, USAID seeks to conserve biologically diverse ecosystems in priority conservation zones through improved natural resources management.

The USAID objective of "Biologically Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones" contributes to the goal of conserving biologically diverse ecosystems in five priority conservation zones. USAID has been a lead donor to Madagascar's National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) since 1990, providing support for biodiversity conservation, forest management planning, environmental policy development, and institutional strengthening for environmental organizations. The second five-year phase of Madagascar's NEAP (EP2, 1997-2001) focuses on the transfer of natural resource management responsibility from central to regional and local institutions and communities. USAID's support reinforces Madagascar's strong commitment to: manage and develop its protected area network; increase local participation; develop and implement eco-friendly agricultural technologies; increase ecotourism and private sector involvement in conservation enterprises; and establish enabling conditions for environmental organizations and policies. EP2 emphasizes linkages among the actors within an eco-region to reduce pressures on environmentally significant and sensitive areas.

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

Performance and Prospects: Over the past year USAID has made significant progress in advancing biodiversity conservation in Madagascar ranging from the development and implementation of important policies to carrying out field-based conservation activities. In the second year of the locust control campaign, USAID succeeded in establishing a system for ecotoxicological monitoring of pesticide use to avoid environmental damage and safeguard biodiversity and human health. Monitoring of pesticide use was integrated into the national locust campaign, environmental concerns are being included within regional planning processes, the National Parks Service is stronger, and increased sustainability is evident in the environmental sector. This increased sustainability stems from, among other factors, enhanced involvement of local people in the management of natural resources, increased engagement of the private sector in sustainable natural resource use, and increased capacity to manage forested areas outside the National Park network.

Notable improvement has been made in integrating environmental considerations into regional planning and local activities. An eco-regional consultative planning process in three regions identified key strategies and activities to reduce pressures on natural resources. In one of these regions, USAID will pilot development of a process that ensures that environmental concerns are integrated into the regional economic planning process. This pilot will then be adapted to

other regions as they undertake their own regional planning process. The result will enhance the National Environment Office's ability to inform and advise on the implications of policy and planning decisions on the natural resource base.

USAID has also helped expand the amount of forested land under protection and its effective management. A law for protected area management was drafted which gives the National Park Service the legal right to manage parks, and a broadly participatory process resulted in a protected area network management plan. A more efficient, decentralized National Park Service has improved trails, signs, interpretative material and campgrounds which respond to the expanding needs of ecotourism. A fourteenth park was added to the protected area network. Located at the southern end of an important forest corridor, it provides a core area for conservation of the corridor and incredible potential for ecotourism development. Substantial progress was made in the development of three ecotourism investment zones, thus paving the way for private investment in eco-lodges and tourism-related business opportunities near these protected areas. Involvement of local beneficiaries in both the forest planning process and in day-to-day management of forests covering 116,000 hectares moved forward at the regional level. Furthermore, two management contracts for forests within priority ecological zones were transferred from international organizations to local communities, the first transfer of forest management from the state to local communities in Madagascar.

USAID has supported the empowerment of local people by building community management capacity and ensuring that appropriate policy changes are put into operation. Community associations and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in five priority biodiversity conservation zones are receiving grants to promote sustainable natural resource management and village capacity building. Communities in these areas are adopting alternatives to destructive natural resource practices, reducing the growth of non-sustainable agricultural activities threatening priority ecosystems.

Involvement and inclusion of the private sector in natural resource management is increasing, a critical factor in the future sustainability of the environmental sector. Thirty private conservation enterprises have been established in priority zones; these enterprises promote sustainable use of natural resources for local community benefit, including ecotourism, sustainable tree crops (e.g., cinnamon, cashew and ravintsara), production of fruits and vegetables, spice harvesting, silk worm production, renewable energy, and water resources. Over 164 agribusinesses received support, 30 of which increased their sales by over \$3 million, vastly exceeding the goal of \$680,000. Two USAID-assisted agribusiness activities won awards: the Dairy Association Rovel (first prize at the World Food Day Fair) and the VONONA Women's Association (the Swiss first prize for Women's Creativity in Rural Life).

Other accomplishments include the creation and revision of Madagascar's landmark environmental impact assessment law, and the establishment of the first private Malagasy environmental foundation, "Tany Meva" ("Beautiful Country"), to finance local environmental management initiatives. Tany Meva is now fully operational and provided its first grants in 1998. In 1999, the foundation was restructured to improve its grant-making ability. Tany Meva has also begun to gain the attention and interest of other international funding organizations, such as the Summit Foundation, and has been selected as the implementing organization by the international NGO Pact to make small grants for biodiversity conservation and development activities in Madagascar. This is an important step toward its emergence as a source of long term financial support for environmental activities. Creation of additional sustainable financing mechanisms for other partner institutions, organizations, and local communities will be one of USAID's highest priorities in this sector over the next several years. One example is the recent development of a regional forestry fund, which will use receipts from taxes on forest products to fund sustainable forest management techniques in all six regions of Madagascar.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Because the environmental challenges that confront Madagascar outweigh the financial resources available to address them, USAID is constantly reassessing its support to the sector to ensure an optimum balance between development and conservation and that development activities have a direct, positive impact on conservation. In particular, USAID will continue to seek sustainable financing mechanisms to ensure: 1) a decrease in Madagascar's reliance on donor assistance; and 2) the long-term sustainability of environmental efforts beyond the end of the final phase of the NEAP in 2007.

Other Donor Programs: The Government of Madagascar strongly supports the NEAP, providing the equivalent of \$31 million (approximately 20% of total costs for EP2) through contributions to operating costs and tax reductions. The World Bank provides institutional support to key NEAP institutions and funding for projects to address the problems of soil and water conservation. Switzerland has helped develop a new forest policy and, along with Germany, will promote its implementation. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has been active in setting biodiversity priorities and supports coastal and marine activities through the Global Environment Facility. France has supported the establishment of an effective environmental information management system and land tenure system.

USAID plans to provide \$22 million in direct support to the \$150 million EP2 over its five-year life. The U.S. is thus the

second largest donor to EP2 after the World Bank (\$30 million). Germany contributes \$8.4 million, Switzerland \$6 million, France \$4.6 million, and UNDP \$3 million. Other smaller donors include the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Conservation International (CI), CARE and the Netherlands. USAID provides another \$18 million for sustainable development activities and efforts to promote financial sustainability.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: PACT, WWF, Conservation International, Chemonics, International Resources Group, International Rice Research Institute, Peace Corps, United States Geological Survey, Montana State University, and Cornell University.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (Year)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of hectares contained in Malagasy national parks system	1,100,000 (1989)	1,715,469	1,715,469 ¹	1,750,000	1,800,000
Number of villages in priority zones participating in community-based conservation activities	0 (1989)	160	200	300	400
Financing provided by Tany Meva for local environmental actions	\$148,000 ² (1997)	\$369,000 ³	\$516,000 ³	\$635,000 ³	\$754,000 ³
Number of investment projects passed through environmental review	0 (1996)	5	5	6	8

¹ Figure is the 1998 actual since 1999 target of 1,600,000 was exceeded.

² Indicator is in Malagasy Francs (FMG) converted to US dollars at 1997 exchange rate of 5,400 FMG per \$1 U.S.

³ Indicators are in FMG converted to US dollars at 1999 exchange rate of 6,300 FMG per \$1 U.S.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Madagascar			
Title and Number: Improved Environment for Private Initiative, 687-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	4,900 DA	845 DA	4,055 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	7,000 DFA	4,368 DFA	2,632 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	1,400 DA	1,316 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	1,219 DFA*	
Through September 30, 1999	6,300 DA	2,161 DA	4,139 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	7,000 DFA	5,587 DFA	1,413 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,566 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,566 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	7,866 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,213 DFA	2,800 DFA	12,013 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Madagascar			
Title and Number: Smaller, Healthier Families, 687-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	12,335 DA	3,756 DA	8,579 DA
	5,400 CSD	446 CSD	4,954 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	26,750 DFA	24,421 DFA	2,329 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	3,325 DA	4,418 DA*	
	4,001 CSD	2,393 CSD*	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	1,369 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	15,660 DA	8,174 DA	7,486 DA
	9,401 CSD	2,839 CSD	6,562 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	26,750 DFA	25,790 DFA	960 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,600 DA		
	3,900 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,600 DA		
	3,900 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	19,260 DA
	4,200 CSD	0 CSD	17,501 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	5,200 DFA	7,000 DFA	38,950 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Madagascar				
Title and Number: Biologically-Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones, 687-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	24,647 DA	9,605 DA	15,042 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	70,290 DFA	70,064 DFA	226 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	7,200 DA	8,457 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	174 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	31,847 DA	18,062 DA	13,785 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	70,290 DFA	70,238 DFA	52 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,950 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,950 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	38,797 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	9,500 DFA	9,750 DFA	89,540 DFA	



Madagascar

Summary Tables

[Program Summary](#)

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	14,500	11,925	12,116	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	16,913
Child Survival & Disease Fund	3,000	4,001	3,900	4,200
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	7,111	7,058	5,468	7,224
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	24,611	22,984	21,484	28,337
Operating Expenses	2,186	2,345	2,150	2,200
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	2,186	2,345	2,150	2,200

*** O.E.: Excludes costs associated with the new office building, lease, security, rehabilitation and moving costs estimated at \$2.8 million

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	5	7	8	7
Other U.S. Citizen	0	1	1	2
FSN/TCN	38	40	33	43

Subtotal OE Funded	43	48	42	52
Program Funded*				
U.S. Citizen	5	6	5	6
FSN/TCN	17	24	23	23
Subtotal Program Funded	22	30	28	29
Other				
TAACS	2	1	1	1
Fellows	0	0	1	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	2	1	2	2
Total Work Force	67	79	72	83

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
687-001, Improved Environment for Private Initiative							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	1,200	0	0	1,013	0	0	2,213
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
687-002, Smaller, Healthier Families							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	5,200	0	0	0	0	5,200
- CSD	0	4,200	0	0	0	0	4,200
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	7,224	7,224

687-003, Biologically Diverse Eco-Systems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	9,500	0	0	0	9,500
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	1,200	5,200	9,500	1,013	0	0	16,913
- CSD	0	4,200	0	0	0	0	4,200
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	7,224	7,224

Mission Director, Karen M. Poe



The United States Agency for International Development

MALAWI

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Introduction

U.S. interests in Malawi are aimed first and foremost at supporting the dramatic political transition that brought Malawi from decades of one-party autocracy to democratic multi-party elections within the space of two years. In 1999, Malawi successfully completed its second national election following the transition to multi-party democracy in 1994. Fundamental economic liberalization and structural reform have accompanied these gains, strengthening the Malawian policy and institutional framework across sectors in a way that will meet Malawi's development needs and establish an enduring open and democratic society. Malawi's democratic development and its economic growth are closely linked. In addition to efforts to strengthen Malawi's democratic structures and improve governance, USAID assistance activities concentrate on key aspects of policy and institutional change to enhance the efficient delivery of goods and services to the Malawian population. Promoting broad-based economic growth and development will contribute to a more stable country and region and, in the long-term, a more mature partner for U.S. economic



interests. The USAID program is fully consistent with the Department of State's International Affairs Strategic Plan and the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan for Malawi.

The Development Challenge

Overall, Malawi remains one of USAID's important development partners and provides leadership on regional development and political issues. Malawi's political and economic development has been impeded by its landlocked and narrow economic base, concentrated ownership of assets, limited foreign and domestic investment, the legacy of authoritarian leadership, high population growth, and low human capacity levels. Life expectancy at birth is approximately 43 years. The infant mortality rate (134 per 1,000) and malnutrition are among the highest in Africa. Only half the population has access to safe drinking water and there is an extremely high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (14% of the adult population). The World Bank estimated that Malawi's per capita gross national product in 1997 was \$220.

External debt in 1998 was \$2.3 billion, with debt servicing absorbing about a quarter of the Government of Malawi's (GOM's) budget revenue. The forgiveness or rescheduling of this debt, however, is difficult as more than 80% is owed to multilateral financial institutions (primarily the World Bank and IMF). Malawi has not completed the application process to qualify for the World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Country initiative and is not indebted to the United States.

The overarching goal of the USAID program in Malawi is to help the country achieve broad-based, sustainable economic growth. The immediate development challenge is to focus on activities that strengthen the policies and institutions (public, private and nongovernmental) addressing Malawi's fundamental economic and social problems and which emphasize local empowerment and decentralization. The USAID program currently has five strategic objectives: (1) increase agricultural incomes on a per capita basis; (2) increase the sustainable use, conservation and management of

natural resources; (3) increase the adoption of measures that reduce fertility and risk of HIV/AIDS transmission including improved child health practices; (4) increase access to and the quality and efficiency of basic education, especially for girls; and (5) strengthen and broaden the institutional base for democratic participation. USAID has made an explicit effort to focus its new strategy on the synergies between agriculture, off-farm employment, and natural resource management. This decision is reflected in the decision to reduce the number of strategic objectives in FY 2001 to four, including: (1) sustainable increases in rural incomes; (2) increased civic involvement in the rule of law; (3) behaviors adopted that reduce fertility and risk of HIV/AIDS and improve child health; and (4) improved quality and efficiency of basic education.

The breadth of the program is a reflection of Malawi's developmental needs as one of the world's poorest countries, USAID's expertise in the targeted areas and Malawi's proven record as a strong development partner with an excellent bilateral relationship with the United States.

Other Donors

Overall development assistance to Malawi totals about \$400 million per year, excluding debt relief. Donor coordination is strong in Malawi. The United Kingdom and the United States are Malawi's largest bilateral partners. Other major bilateral donors include Germany, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands, and Denmark. Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank. The 1998 Consultative Group meeting in Malawi brought together Malawians, the donors and NGOs to discuss Malawi's economic progress and outline a strategy for future growth.



The United States Agency for International Development

Malawi

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

The proposed goal of the USAID program in FY 2001-2005 is increased food security and reduced poverty through broad-based economic growth. The USAID response to the Malawi's development challenge is an integrated program that will encourage sustainable human productivity and empowerment. The USAID program focuses on human productivity by addressing the critical constraints impeding the workforce's health and educational preparedness. The FY 2001 budget request also responds to the need to create employment and income opportunities. The program therefore will address the constraints to increased productivity within the agricultural sector as well as the need to expand off-farm employment opportunities. The strategy recognizes that efforts to increase on-farm productivity must incorporate practices that improve the use, management and conservation of Malawi's renewable natural resources. Finally, the legacy of thirty years of authoritarian rule is felt in all aspects of Malawian life. The USAID program will contribute to empowerment through our efforts in civil society and the rule of law.

USAID has become increasingly aware that broad-based economic growth is a necessary but not sufficient condition to increasing food security and reducing poverty. We therefore are working with the Government and other donors in a coordinated fashion to identify and assist those segments of the population that are not benefiting from the growth of the economy. One dimension of this strategy will be a pilot P.L. 480 Title II program integrated into the strategic objective of increased rural incomes.

USAID's agricultural programs increase economic opportunities for smallholders, develop market-based service institutions, improve the sectoral policy environment, and introduce low-cost agroforestry practices to improve soil fertility and increase crop yields. In FY 2001, in conjunction with the Africa Food Security Initiative, USAID will contribute to the restructuring of the agricultural sector. Specific efforts will include the development of markets for agricultural inputs and outputs, encouraging smallholder enterprise development, promoting crop diversification and sustainable agroforestry technologies, and extending food security monitoring and the famine early warning system. USAID will also support policy-oriented research and analysis on food security concerns.

In conjunction with the Africa Trade and Investment Program, USAID will continue to support private sector-led growth and development, building the capacity of business associations to work with government and the legislature to develop trade and investment-friendly regulations. This program promotes major tax, tariff and trade reform, and will begin to examine issues surrounding the generation of local revenues and anti-trust legislation. Activities to improve communications and access to information in Malawi will continue through the Leland Initiative.

Malawi successfully conducted national elections in 1999, and local elections are scheduled for 2000. A viable decentralization policy has successfully been developed. In FY 2001, USAID therefore will focus on helping inform Malawian citizens about the structures, purposes, and role of local government, the importance of the rule of law, and good governance.

USAID environmental efforts focus on developing a comprehensive policy and legislative framework to govern natural resources management; strengthening human capacity in the public and private institutions responsible for managing natural resources and the environment; introducing management systems that improve community-level performance; and ensuring the sustainability of financing for nongovernmental and private initiatives. FY 2001 funding will support the expansion of community-based action programs, environmental monitoring, and an environmental education program.

USAID is helping to lower the population growth rate by encouraging the adoption of modern contraceptive methods and promoting technologies to reduce infant and child mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. USAID is also encouraging behavioral change to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. FY 2001 funding focuses on activities which assist the National AIDS Secretariat to develop and expand HIV voluntary counseling and testing services, including setting standards and guidelines, developing training materials, and establishing a system for monitoring and evaluation.

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. 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 2001 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 schools' ability to respond to the needs of the student population; and the reform, implementation and monitoring of key policies.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis, 612-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,385,000 (DA), \$3,068,000 (P.L. 480)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$12,642,000 (DFA), \$2,964,000 (P.L. 480)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1991 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: This strategic objective is the leading contributor to the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan goal of "Promoting Broad-Based Economic Growth." The large majority of rural households in Malawi live at the margins of subsistence. The challenge is to alleviate widespread poverty and move the rural sector onto a self-sustaining growth path. To achieve this objective, rural agricultural incomes must be improved and household level food security concerns must be addressed. While the overall objective of this activity remains primarily focused on increasing agricultural incomes, an increasing emphasis over the past several years has been on crop diversification (away from tobacco and maize toward other higher valued commodities) and household level food security. Inherent in this broader approach is the understanding that sustainability is dependent on improved land use management practices. Overall progress continues to be impressive.

Key Results: Three key intermediate results are crucial to the achievement of this objective: 1) rural businesses developed; 2) market efficiency improved; and 3) productivity/diversification increased. Over the medium term, development in Malawi must occur in the rural areas through increased productivity, job creation and increased incomes from both farm and non-farm businesses. In order for productivity to increase in the rural areas, market efficiency must be improved. Diversification of sustainable farming systems is essential to overcome the current over-dependence on one or two commodities for both cash and food requirements.

Performance and Prospects: Progress toward achieving the strategic objective of increased agricultural incomes has been steady. Per capita income of target farm households increased from \$151 in 1991 to \$266 in 1997 (73.9%). Policy reform initiatives have continued to have a positive impact on privatization and free market development. Farmers' associations supported by the program have taken on increasing importance in input and output marketing. Smallholder farmers are expanding both cash and food crop production, marketing their crops freely, and retaining a higher proportion of sales proceeds. Women farmers have benefited substantially from the program, both through access to international markets for export crops and by increased food availability for their families. Proceeds from P.L. 480 monetization are used at the village level to support local agricultural production and food security efforts. It is estimated that by 2001 a total of 700,000 farm families will be growing 200,000 hectares of cassava and 160,000 hectares of sweet potato, with an annual production that will exceed 190,000 metric tons of maize equivalent per year. This increase in the production of drought-resistant commodities is effectively saving the country an estimated \$1,235,000 per year in food imports. The beneficiaries of these interventions are the estimated 1.75 million smallholder farm families with limited access to resources, including 475,000 female-headed households.

The area of agribusiness and market development is becoming more dynamic. The Government of Malawi recently has undertaken reforms that contribute to commercialization of the Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation.

The number of profitable farmer-owned association enterprises supported under the program is expected to increase from 17 in the base year of 1997 to 50 in 2001. Total membership is expected to climb from 21,759 in 1997 to 80,000 by 2001. Yields of food crops other than maize have shown impressive increases as a result of support provided by USAID through the Africa Food Security Initiative and other sources. The initiative, through a partnership of government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector, has expanded farmers' access to new technology; increased sustainable land use management; increased farm household income; and promoted direct food security activities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: A new Country Strategic Plan is under development and will be introduced in FY 2001. The proposed strategy will integrate USAID's current work in agriculture, the environment, and trade and investment into one new objective. The planned objective will directly support USAID's proposed strategic goal of poverty reduction and increased food security through broad-based economic growth. The proposed strategic objective will have three focus areas: sustainable increases in agricultural productivity; increased off-farm earnings by rural households; and increased local participation in natural resource management.

Other Donor Programs: Other major donors include the World Bank, the European Union (E.U.), the United Kingdom (U.K.), and Denmark. In December 1999 the World Bank completed two major operations, including the Agricultural Services Project and the Rural Financial Services Project, and currently is negotiating with the Government of Malawi new support to the sector. The E.U. and U.K. have provided major support to food security related activities, including the expanded use of improved seeds and fertilizers and land conservation programs. Denmark has taken the lead in the livestock and irrigation sectors. Other donors, while involved, are more limited in scope and geographic coverage. The donor committee on agriculture and food security remains actively engaged in policy dialogue with the government.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the U.S. organizations Harvard Institute for International Development; Agricultural Cooperative Development International; Associates in Rural Development; Barents Group; Catholic Relief Services; Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere; Land O'Lakes; and the international organizations International Institute for Tropical Agriculture and International Crop Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Per capita on-farm incomes (in current dollars)	*	82	96	101	106
Volume of goods marketed through agribusiness firms (metric tons)					
- Inputs	0	1,694	2,000	2,300	2,600
- Non-tobacco produce	0	37	1,000	2,000	3,000
Percent of total smallholder area planted to crops other than maize and tobacco	18.2 (1992)	36.9	39.0	41.0	43.0
Number of profitable agribusinesses and cooperatives supported					
- Number	17	27	35	45	50
- Total Membership	21,759	41,821	51,160	65,840	80,000

* Baseline established in 1998.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation, and Management of Renewable Natural Resources, 612-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,387,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: This strategic objective is the leading contributor to addressing the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan goal of "Encouraging Malawi's Sustainable Use of its Natural Resources and Enhance its Capacity to Manage those Resources." Working with nine separate Government of Malawi (GOM) agencies, this strategic objective is: (1) developing and implementing a comprehensive policy and institutional reform agenda leading to a unified national policy and legal framework governing natural resource management; (2) strengthening the capacity of Malawians to coordinate and monitor natural resources; (3) establishing mechanisms for the sustainable financing of environmental initiatives through the creation of a privately managed endowment fund; and (4) strengthening community capacity to manage natural resources on a sustainable basis. The primary beneficiaries are expected to be the 85% of Malawi's population, particularly women, who live and work in rural areas and who are responsible for 70% of the farming practices. Improved natural resource management contributes to increased agricultural productivity and sustained rural incomes and food security.

Key Results: To achieve this strategic objective, the following key intermediate results must be achieved: (1) policy, legislative and institutional reforms implemented to promote increased management, control and/or ownership of natural resources by local populations and increased private sector involvement; (2) an endowment fund established that will ensure Malawi's natural resources are well-managed and conserved beyond the completion of the current activity; (3) environmental monitoring capacity strengthened; (4) increased adoption of improved land management practices; and (5) improved coordination and implementation of community based natural resources management activities.

Performance and Prospects: This strategic objective continues to meet its performance targets. The Government of Malawi (GOM) has completed all of the expected policy measures to date, including passage of the National Environmental Act (1999). This act provides a national and overall legal framework for environmental protection and management, and establishes environmental offices in all 27 districts of the country. In the words of one donor, "it is one of the best acts of its kind in Africa." All six environmental departments have completed new and/or revised policies that contain specific provisions to involve local communities and/or the private sector in the management of natural resources. These policies will both improve natural resource management and contribute to the broader objective of poverty reduction. Good progress has been made in establishing a framework for national coordination of community-based natural resource management activities. There also have been important advances in the launching of the small grant program for community based organizations and the formulation of a program to meet communities' needs for information for their natural resource management activities. These developments bode well for the further devolution of natural resource management to empowered communities. Excellent progress has been made in improved land management practices, with 19,594 farm families adopting improved soil conservation practices in the 1998-99 cropping year, representing a 67% increase over the previous year.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The nonproject assistance component of the program was revised in 1999; implementation is being monitored closely to assure effectiveness of reforms. Selected activities that contribute directly to the strategic objective of sustainable increases in rural incomes will be continued under the 2001 Strategic Plan.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank, European Union, United Nations, Germany, the United Kingdom and Denmark are implementing assistance programs to address environmental constraints that complement the USAID program. It is widely acknowledged that USAID's focus on policy reform will enhance the feasibility, success and sustainability of all GOM and donor-financed programs in this sector. The environmental monitoring activity has developed an extensive database identifying 62 organizations working in areas defined as priorities by the national environmental action plan. These organizations are involved with 39 private sector organizations, 51 NGOs and 32 government departments or agencies.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: A cooperative agreement with University of Arizona/Clark University ended in July 1999. U.S. implementers include Washington State University and Development Alternatives, Inc. A small grants program is administered through a local NGO.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
New or modified sectoral policies (8) approved by Cabinet	12%	25%	33%	75%	100%

Hectares under soil improving technologies	2,850	6,525	13,638	20,000	30,000
Total number of community agreements for managing natural resources	*	*	5	10	30

* This is a new indicator; baseline data is for FY 1999.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission, Including Improved Child Health Practices, 612-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,800,000 (DA), \$7,800,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,589,000 (CSD), \$2,800,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1991 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: This strategic objective is the leading contributor to the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan goal of "Supporting Malawi's National Population Policy and Protecting the Health of Malawi's Population." Malawi's fertility, HIV infection, and infant mortality rates are among the highest in the world. The purpose of the strategic objective is to reduce fertility and transmission of HIV by supporting government and private sector family planning, HIV/AIDS, and child survival programs. Reducing the high infant mortality rate is key because of the negative impact infant deaths have on the adoption of family planning methods. Mothers and children under five years of age are the key beneficiaries.

Development assistance (DA) funds provide support for family planning activities including updating reproductive health curricula; training health workers to deliver a wide range of contraceptive methods; delivery and supervision of family planning services emphasizing infection prevention; and community mobilization to increase the numbers of family planning acceptors. HIV activities include the development of a new five-year HIV/AIDS plan; diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs); voluntary counseling and testing; marketing and distribution of condoms; and communication activities promoting behavior change. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funded activities focus on increasing the quality of and access to maternal and child health (MCH) services, especially at health centers and communities in target districts. USAID's partners work directly with District Health Office staff to improve management and support systems and health service delivery, including supplying water and sanitation and nutritional inputs. CSD funds also support the Ministry of Health's planning and health reform activities, as well as the Blantyre Integrated Malaria Initiative, which aims to improve diagnosis and treatment of malaria in health centers and in communities in Blantyre District, including prophylactic malaria treatment for pregnant women. Monitoring and evaluation activities, including the Malawi Demographic and Health Surveys, are supported under all accounts and directives.

Key Results: Based on distribution records of family planning commodities, which have doubled between 1997 and 1999, the target of 20% contraceptive prevalence rate by 2000 will be fully met or surpassed (DA population funding). The acceptability, distribution and use of condoms continue to rise. Results from an evaluation in Chikwawa District showed an increase in the distribution of condoms from all sources from 400,000 in 1996 to 774,000 in 1998. In the targeted villages, the percentage of women and men who reported condom use increased from 24% to 60% for women and from 60% to 84% for men--increases of 50% and 110% respectively (CSD funding). Maternal and child health services have improved in both quantity and quality. Advertising and sales of insecticide-treated bed nets and oral rehydration salts has resulted in increased knowledge and correct use of these products. The strengthening of six district health offices to improve management and service delivery has resulted in better quality health services for children and mothers at local health centers, and increased participation of community health committees and volunteers to manage pharmaceutical revolving funds and organize construction of water systems and latrines (CSD funding).

Performance and Prospects: DA population funds supported the updating of reproductive health guidelines, and all of Malawi's health training institutions are working to improve their curricula and training materials and methods. Improvements also are being made in service delivery, especially in clinical family planning methods, infection

prevention, and supervision. The Ministry of Health's logistics system for contraceptives is now providing data on couple years of protection and has been able to avoid stockouts even though usage rates are rapidly rising.

CSD/HIV funding was pivotal in supporting the development and launch of Malawi's new five-year strategic framework for HIV/AIDS. The President of Malawi gathered political, religious, and business leaders together to launch the new plan and called for concerted action to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS. A local nongovernmental organization (NGO) providing HIV voluntary counseling and testing services was revitalized, leading to a significant increase in clients. New protocols for providing same-day test results are scheduled for trial in early 2000. More nongovernmental and community-based organizations are being formed to address the issues of AIDS prevention and mitigation. A private voluntary organization (PVO)/NGO health network called Umoyo ("Health") Networks has been established to award grants to local NGOs working in HIV prevention and care. CSD funds support activities at central, district, and community levels. The five-year National Health Plan was completed and launched in May. The plan provides clear objectives and priorities for more equitable service delivery to mothers and children in rural areas. Working with the World Bank and European Commission, USAID has guided the Government of Malawi's Planning Unit through the completion of this plan and into implementation. At the district level, the partnership initiative between PVOs and District Health Offices in six districts is achieving results beyond expectations. The recent training and follow-up for quality assurance has increased motivation of health workers from district hospitals and community health centers where they are now implementing quality assurance techniques. Health workers work with staff at the community level to organize village health committees, develop drama groups and local bands to deliver health messages, and train community members to improve health services within villages. The Malawi Demographic and Health Survey of 2000, which is under development, will provide data to measure the impact of these interventions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: This activity will continue under the new country strategic plan, currently being developed, that will be introduced in FY 2001. A new results framework is being developed that places greater emphasis on interventions to reduce transmission and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS. Child health activities will focus on the integrated management of childhood illness approach, which has been shown to be the least-cost, highest-impact child survival intervention. The district level focus for health service delivery will be maintained and adapted as the process of decentralization is rolled out. Since accessibility to services is fairly good in Malawi, emphasis will be placed on improving the quality of services. The family planning strategy will not change.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors include the European Union, World Bank, the United Kingdom (U.K.), the World Health Organization (WHO), and several United Nations agencies. The U.K. and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities finance comprehensive reproductive health activities through government and nongovernmental organizations, and both assist USAID with provision of contraceptives and support for the logistics system. The World Bank supports training of health and family planning workers, clinic facility improvement, and provision of pharmaceuticals and supplies. Germany co-funds the condom social marketing program with USAID, and also works in two districts to strengthen management and services delivery. The European Union coordinates closely and complements USAID's activities in the areas of health planning and district strengthening of basic health services.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through the Malawi Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Education; U.S. PVOs, including Save the Children, International Eye Foundation, Project Hope, Africare, and Population Services International; U.S. cooperating agencies, including the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, the Johns Hopkins Program for International Reproductive Health, and the Center for Human Services; U.S. firms including The Futures Group, Macro International, John Snow International, and Abt Associates; and other U.S. government partners, including the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Contraceptive prevalence rate (married women using modern methods)	14.4%	*	*	20%	*
Percentage of condom use reported (male with last non-regular partner)	42.7%	*	*	37%	*
Percentage of condom use reported (female with last non-regular partner)	23.7%	*	*	25%	*
Oral rehydration therapy use rate, under 5s with diarrhea (fluids, food, ORS)	70%	*	*	80%	*

* Data for these indicators are from the Malawi Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which is conducted every 3-4 years. The DHS will be updated in 2000.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to, and Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls, 612-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,875,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,875,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1991 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: This strategic objective is a contributor to the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan goal of "Broad-Based Economic Growth." Since 1992, the Government of Malawi (GOM) has taken positive policies that have had substantial impact on the access of girls to primary education. Malawian children of both sexes now have access to school. USAID's overall goal is to support the development of an education sector reform to address quality as well as access to primary education. Over the remaining period of the current strategy and in the medium-term, USAID seeks to develop an effective and sustainable educational system that is supported by an informed policy and investment framework. The beneficiaries are the 3.2 million boys and girls attending primary school.

Key Results: A highly successful mobilization campaign was undertaken with USAID support to inform the public about the universal primary education policy adopted by the Government in 1994. This campaign is credited with having contributed to the increase in access to primary education. The dramatic increase in enrollment since 1994, however, has adversely affected educational quality, as many facilities and institutions cannot meet the demand for quality education.

Performance and Prospects: Over the past year, USAID has been engaged in an intensive dialogue with the GOM to discuss ways and means to approach the issue of improving educational quality. Building upon the lessons learned from Malawi's highly successful campaign to increase educational access (especially for girls), a social mobilization campaign for educational quality has been launched. This effort includes: (a) mobilizing communities and schools to identify issues affecting educational quality; (b) empowering communities to take responsibility and invest local resources to effect change; (c) involving teachers and communities in improving educational quality; and (d) keeping stakeholders and policy makers informed on the findings of communities and schools in ways that can influence policy reform. The main target groups are community members--local leaders, parents, school committee members, boys and girls--and school personnel.

The campaign for educational quality is being implemented in three districts (Balaka, Mangochi, and Salima). To date, 16 theater development research and sensitization performances have been carried out at 16 schools serving 127 villages in the three districts. The effort also includes a weekly radio program dealing with primary education issues which is broadcast throughout the country. Initial results are encouraging in terms of changing attitudes and behaviors as well as empowering parents and students to demand quality education. USAID and other donors are supporting the Ministry of Education's efforts to develop a policy investment framework that will guide investment and set program and budgetary priorities in the education sector.

While the GOM has weathered serious macroeconomic and fiscal constraints, it has continued to maintain its commitment to basic education. The education budget as a share of government budget remains high (24.1% in 1997-1998). Within the education budget, the budget for primary education was 65% in 1998 (an increase from 44.7% in 1992). The fact that 16% of all GOM expenditures are invested in primary education is an indication of the GOM's commitment to improving the education of Malawian citizens.

The GOM faces a difficult problem in improving educational quality due to its decision to promote universal primary education. Nearly 40% of students are in classes with 60 or more pupils. Net enrollment rates continue to increase; all 27 districts showed increases enrollment. The enrollment rate for girls increased by 3.5% in 1998, while the rate for boys increased by 1.8%. The dropout rate remains high. Early marriage, pregnancy, and poverty are key factors associated with girls' attrition in the upper grades.

While significant progress has been made in allocating increased budget resources for primary education and increasing the enrollment of girls in school, declining quality of education and systemic inefficiency impede progress toward national level educational goals. Personnel upgrading and deployment and improving the efficiency of educational expenditures are two areas that the GOM, USAID, and other donors are addressing through the education policy investment framework. The challenges for the GOM and USAID are to improve the quality of teaching and learning for all children at the classroom level and to develop a policy investment framework that will facilitate long-term quality and efficiency gains throughout the system.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID currently is preparing a new country strategic plan that will be introduced in FY 2001. The new strategy will continue the current basic education objective, with a shift in emphasis on developing "effective schools" in specific districts and completing the policy investment framework for the education sector.

Other Donor Programs: There is a high degree of donor coordination in Malawi. In addition to USAID, major donors include the World Bank, the United Kingdom (U.K.), and Denmark. All provide support for the development of the policy investment framework. The World Bank provides sector credit support for primary and secondary education. Germany provides support to the Malawi Integrated In-Service Teacher Education Program (MIITEP) and to teacher development centers, where the focus is on teaching science and mathematics in primary school. The U.K. has shifted its focus to primary education with support for MIITEP, resource centers, and community schools. Denmark supports secondary education through distance education centers in three districts. The European Union supports the education sector with resources for building classrooms in community-initiated projects.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the U.S. organizations Creative Associates International, Inc.; Save the Children (U.S.); American Institute for Research (AIR); and Malawian institutions including the Malawi Institute of Education (MIE); two government ministries; local NGOs; and other local firms.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Share of education revenue budget allocated to primary education	44.7% (1992)	65%	69%	69%	69%
Net enrollment rate in primary schools overall	55% (1991)	92%	95%	98%	98%
Net enrollment rate in primary schools -- girls	52.4% (1991)	90%	95%	98%	98%
Policy Investment Framework implemented and monitored	No	No	*	*	Yes

* As this strategic objective is still under development, specific targets will be established after further analysis.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Malawi

TITLE AND NUMBER: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened, 612-005

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,482,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,295,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1994 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: This strategic objective is the leading contributor to the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan goal of "Promoting the Consolidation of Democratic Institutions and Practices." The purpose of this strategic objective is to establish and consolidate democratic and civic institutions in Malawi by supporting efforts that strengthen participatory, equitable and accountable governance. USAID's strategy has incorporated diverse activities aimed at the development of indigenous organizations important to civil society. These organizations have promoted human rights, advocacy, civic

education, services to smallholder agricultural families, primary education and basic health services. USAID played a significant role in supporting the remarkable political transition that began in 1992 and ended with successful multiparty democratic elections in 1994. Following the elections, USAID assisted in building and supporting much needed democratic institutions, from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to Parliament, the judiciary and the electoral commission. All of these institutions are still in the process of defining and consolidating their respective roles. While there has been considerable progress, many challenges remain, and sustained support to the democratic and civic institutions of Malawi is needed. International and local observers agreed that Malawi's national elections, held in June 1999, were "free and substantially fair." USAID provided technical and financial assistance to the process through civil society groups and the electoral commission.

All Malawians benefit from a more transparent and responsive political and governance system. Direct beneficiaries include court users, civil society organizations, the judiciary, women, Parliament, disadvantaged citizens, and local NGOs.

Key Results: Four intermediate results contribute to the achievement of this strategic objective: (1) increased participation of civil society organizations in the economic and political development process; (2) Parliament's capacity to function as an independent and representative body strengthened; (3) capacity of the electoral commission to conduct free and fair elections strengthened; and (4) rule of law strengthened.

Performance and Prospects: All Malawians will benefit from the strengthening of newly formed and weak democratic institutions. USAID supports a local human rights NGO that offers free legal assistance and rights education to the public through its trained personnel. This NGO has also pioneered the use of paralegals in order to meet public needs that chronically overextend legal personnel in the Ministry of Justice cannot. Support to other NGOs facilitates their participation in the political system and encourages the participation by all citizens, especially women, in decision-making processes. The foundations laid by USAID's support to the country's second national elections in 1999 through activities such as voter education and election administration will be consolidated through continued support to NGOs for civic education and participation in decision-making at both the national and local levels. In addition, USAID will support the newly elected members of Parliament as they familiarize themselves with their roles and their responsibilities. USAID's support for the high court will continue to help the dispensation of justice become more uniform and equitable.

In the year 2000, local government elections will be held to introduce an entirely new system of local government. This will mark a definitive achievement in the movement toward decentralization. USAID's support for this important event will be no less critical than was support for the 1999 national elections. While Malawi has been quite successful in establishing democratic institutions, the bureaucratic obstacles to their development remain. The Government of Malawi has a weak absorptive capacity, low efficiency, and tends to resist change. Public officials are not easily held accountable, are poorly paid, lack incentives to serve the public good, often occupy a dual role in the private sector, and conduct their business under less than transparent conditions. Only through concerted action and coordinated planning with other donors can USAID achieve meaningful results leading to improved governance and reinforced democracy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID currently is developing a new country strategy, to be introduced in FY 2001. This strategic objective will carry over to the new strategy, with a focus on increasing civic involvement in the rule of law.

Other Donor Programs: Donor coordination has been effective in promoting political liberalization in Malawi. The United Nations Development Program supports constitutional and legal reform. The European Union has begun a program focused on promoting human rights reform in the legal system. The United Kingdom is finalizing a plan to improve the efficiency of the administration of justice and is providing support for police reform. Germany is providing support for civic education and government decentralization. There is continued collaboration between donors and other stakeholders towards a strategy for overall legal reform.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID activities are implemented by the U.S. organizations the National Democratic Institute and World Learning International; local NGOs; and key government institutions including Parliament, the judiciary, and the electoral commission.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of occasions parliamentary committees consult with NGO and/or private sector associations	1	9	6	8	10

Cases brought to conclusion by the High Court	1,080 (1997)	1,648	3,000	3,000	3,500
Number of cases advised upon by the Center for Advice, Research and Education	2,250	4,268	5,000	6,000	6,500

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Malawi			
Title and Number: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis, 612-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	23,260 DA	4,435 DA	18,825 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	57,298 DFA	51,830 DFA	5,468 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	10,711 DA	420 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	2,140 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	33,971 DA	4,855 DA	29,116 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	57,298 DFA	53,970 DFA	3,328 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	8,385 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	8,385 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	42,356 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	12,642 DFA	61,420 DFA	131,360 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Malawi			
Title and Number: Increased Sustainable Use, Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources 612-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	19,970 DA	2,432 DA	17,538 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	5,456 DFA	5,451 DFA	5 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	7,900 DA	2,560 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	3,267 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	27,870 DA	4,992 DA	22,878 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	5,456 DFA	8,718 DFA	-3,262 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,387 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,387 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	34,257 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	5,456 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Malawi				
Title and Number: Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Trans., Incl CS. 612-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	18,049 DA	3,766 DA	14,283 DA	
	14,450 CSD	1,688 CSD	12,762 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	38,760 DFA	35,653 DFA	3,107 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	4,567 DA		
	683 CSD	1,781 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	3,267 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	18,049 DA	8,333 DA	9,716 DA	
	15,133 CSD	3,469 CSD	11,664 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	38,760 DFA	38,920 DFA	-160 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	3,000 DA			
	4,377 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,800 DA			
	7,800 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,800 DA			
	12,177 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	23,849 DA	
	8,589 CSD	21,538 CSD	57,437 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,800 DFA	8,316 DFA	49,876 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Malawi				
Title and Number: Access to and Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls 612-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	5,760 DA	1,868 DA	3,892 DA	
	8,027 CSD	795 CSD	7,232 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	36,248 DFA	36,248 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	1,868 DA		
	4,864 CSD	8,907 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	5,760 DA	3,736 DA	2,024 DA	
	12,891 CSD	9,702 CSD	3,189 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	36,248 DFA	36,248 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	2,875 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	2,875 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	5,760 DA	
	2,875 CSD	17,236 CSD	35,877 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	36,248 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Malawi			
Title and Number: Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened 612-005			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	9,142 DA	1,728 DA	7,414 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	700 ESF	250 ESF	450 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	21,069 DFA	19,643 DFA	1,426 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,250 DA	3,213 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	200 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	1,200 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	11,392 DA	4,941 DA	6,451 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	700 ESF	450 ESF	250 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	21,069 DFA	20,843 DFA	226 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,482 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,482 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	12,874 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	700 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,295 DFA	10,300 DFA	33,664 DFA



Malawi

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	26,800	23,161	19,054	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	17,737
Child Survival & Disease Fund	10,300	9,924	10,675	11,464
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	200	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	513	3,068	2,964
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	37,300	33,598	32,797	32,165
Operating Expenses	1,840	2,013	1,600	1,600
Trust Funds	0	192	330	679
Total Operating Costs	1,840	2,205	1,930	2,279

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	9	9	7	9
Other U.S. Citizen	1	1	1	2
FSN/TCN	52	58	58	58
Subtotal OE Funded	62	68	66	69

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	2	2	2	2
FSN/TCN	11	12	12	15
Subtotal Program Funded	13	14	14	17
Other				
TAACS	1	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1	0	0	0
Total Work Force	76	82	80	86

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
612-001, Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	6,403	0	6,239	0	0	0	12,642
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	2,964	2,964
612-003, Increased Adoption of Measures that Reduce Fertility and Risk of HIV Transmission, including Improve Child Health Practices							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	2,800	0	0	0	0	2,800
- CSD	0	8,589	0	0	0	0	8,589
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

612-004, Increased Access to, and Improved Quality and Efficiency of Basic Education, Especially for Girls

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	2,875	0	2,875
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

612-005, Institutional Base for Democratic Participation Strengthened and Broadened

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	500	0	0	1,795	0	0	2,295
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	6,903	2,800	6,239	1,795	0	0	17,737
- CSD	0	8,589	0	0	2,875	0	11,464
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	2,964	2,964

Mission Director, Kiertisak Toh



MALI

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Introduction

Mali continues to be a politically and economically sound partner with the United States, even more so as we address regional stability and expansion of trade in West Africa.

As Malian President Konare assumes the Chair of the Economic Community of West African States for FY 2000, conflict mitigation and enhanced regional trade are high priorities. Building on President Konare's visit to the White House in 1998, Secretary of State Albright and Ambassador Richard Holbrooke visited Mali in 1999 to further highlight appreciation for Mali's positive contribution to regional stability, as well as its collaboration with U.S. experts in the fields of education, democratic governance, trade and business investment. Mali actively participates in the Leland Initiative, the Africa Food Security Initiative, the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, the Micro-enterprise Initiative, the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Debt Reduction Initiative and the Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program. The U.S. Government's assistance to Mali is fully integrated with the U.S. Mission Performance Plan.



The Development Challenge

Mali is an extremely poor country without significant natural or economic resources. The infrastructure is weak and Mali's per capita income is about \$250 per year. Over 60% of the population is under 25 years of age and literacy is less than 30%. However, the democratically elected Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) is implementing forward-looking policies to liberalize the economy and the political system, while expanding programs in education and health. Advances are hampered by a high population growth rate, placing increasing burdens on social services and the economy. Access to primary education is now being rapidly expanded, although it still only reaches 50% of Mali's primary school age population (40% for girls). Food production in the last two years has been adequate for national requirements, but Mali remains vulnerable to unreliable rainfall for most agricultural activities, in part because a majority of Mali's rural population is heavily dependent on rain-fed, subsistence agriculture. Decentralized decision-making and influential civic actions are now taking root at the local level, stimulated immensely by the free and fair nationwide local elections held in 1999. Access to development information through rural radio and the Internet has made great strides since 1997. Political and economic stability in northern Mali is still a goal for the future, although progress has been made.

Other Donors

Other donors provided an estimated \$480 million to assist Mali in 1999. The United States, while not among the five largest donors, provided roughly 7% of Mali's total bilateral assistance. Other major donors (in order of importance) include: European Union, France, the World Bank, Japan, United Nations agencies, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, Norway, and Switzerland.



The United States Agency for International Development

Mali

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

Mali has made impressive progress in education and health, in economic growth, and in democratic governance. Building on this progress, USAID/Mali's activities under the Country Strategic Plan for the period 1996-2002 support efforts that: (1) improve access, demand for and quality of services to help youth become more productive citizens; (2) increase economic growth through investment in major economic subsectors; and (3) help community organizations work with government to enhance the quality of life in Mali. USAID's crosscutting information and communication activity is improving access to and use of development information, greatly increasing the impact of USAID/Mali's activities. The Development in the North activity extends governance and development activities into the extremely challenging areas in northern Mali, supporting a more complete integration of northern ethnic groups into Mali's political, economic and social structures. During 1999, estimates show that USAID met or exceeded the performance targets set in the USAID performance measurement plan for each of its activities and is currently on track to reach the goals laid out in Mali's Country Strategic Plan.

USAID's assistance expands and improves community health services, improves family planning practices, and enhances greater access to health facilities. Programs in child survival and reproductive health are contributing to reductions in child mortality and decreases in the population growth rate. Mali's ten-year National Health Plan for improved health programs has now been operating for one year, with notable progress. As the major donor in family planning, USAID has had a direct impact in this important sector. Positive progress in family planning methods is confirmed by the 24% increase of couple years of protection (CYP), up from 153,453 CYP in 1998 to 190,543 CYP in 1999.

All of USAID's activities support human capacity development. Along with other donors, USAID is working within the framework of Mali's new ten-year Education Development Plan (1998-2007). USAID's efforts to establish community-managed and community-financed primary schools contribute significantly to increasing Mali's primary school enrollment. USAID's efforts have brought radio coverage to people in Mali who have never had access to regular sources of information. Additionally, USAID-sponsored Internet expansion and training efforts are bringing a wealth of information to thousands of Malian decision-makers. Currently, 2,800 subscribers are using the Internet and 148 private radio stations are broadcasting.

USAID's sustainable economic growth activities address the obstacles, such as limited access to the latest technology and market information, that are faced by entrepreneurs as they attempt to increase the value added of production, processing and marketing in Mali's most important economic subsectors, including livestock and cereals. Although Mali's overall economic growth for 1999 is expected to increase by 5%, USAID-supported subsectors are estimated to be growing in excess of the 5% growth per annum target.

Mali's growing population continues to increase negative environmental pressures. USAID is working with Malian communities in the agricultural sector to become more efficient producers and to increase farmer incomes through agricultural best practices and better management of their natural resources. The expansion of USAID's support to integrated pest management activities and to promotion of better management of forests and other natural resources by local communities has had positive results. Adoption of improved agricultural practices grew to over 50% by the end of 1999 in the targeted areas supported by USAID.

In 1999, free and fair nationwide communal elections were held for the first time. USAID supported both pre-election and post election activities. Participation in Mali's electoral process was both reasonable and peaceful. The democratic governance activity supports efforts that strengthen the capacity of local Malian organizations to operate effectively for

the benefit of their members and to advocate for improved policies and infrastructure. Over 1,000 community organizations were assisted in 1999. Drawing from USAID's post elections training, newly elected local leaders are assuming greater decision-making responsibilities in partnership with Malian citizens, community associations and civic action groups.

The Development in the North activity is working towards bringing northern Mali into economic and social parity with Mali's southern regions. In response to high-risk food security situations frequently found in areas of northern Mali, the P.L. 480 program supports USAID activities that increase food security in the communities located in the Goundam area of Timbuktu, in northern Mali. These food security activities enhance potable water sources, irrigated vegetable production, food storage, marketing, nutritional education and micro-enterprise development.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improve Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth, 688-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,117,000 (DA), \$12,178,000 (CSD), \$3,432,000 (P.L. 480)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,900,000 (DFA), \$12,278,000 (CSD), \$1,080,000 (P.L. 480)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The purpose of the youth activity is to improve social and economic behaviors among youth under the age of 25 years and to offer young Malians a clear stake in a stable, progressive Mali by helping them become productive citizens. This is accomplished through improving national and community interventions in the areas of basic education, child survival, reproductive health, environmental education and life skills development. The youth activity seeks two major results: (1) healthier young women and men making responsible decisions about child survival and reproductive health, and (2) better educated young women and men with skills relevant to Mali's market economy.

These two results focus on increasing access to, and demand for, social services, including improvement of quality and capacity of health and primary education facilities to provide these services on a sustainable basis. USAID's child survival and diseases funds will support interventions that expand and improve training of health staff; establish norms and procedures for child survival and reproductive health; decrease malnutrition in children through policy reform programs; and improve the Government of the Republic of Mali's (GRM) supervision of health services delivery. USAID's development assistance funds will support efforts to integrate life skills development programs into school curricula; to develop community-managed schools; to improve the GRM's management of essential school supplies and contraceptives; to promote school health education programs; and to improve the GRM's supervision of education. Beneficiaries include youth under 25 years living in selected geographic areas. The youth activity will have major impacts on over six million people.

Key Results: The youth activity is on track. Most targets are being met and some are being exceeded. Three key results are: 1) access to child survival services in targeted areas increased to 14%; 2) primary school gross enrollment for all students rose to 53%, surpassing the performance target of 49.5%; and 3) couple years of protection (CYP) increased 24% in 1999 to 190,543 CYP, well above the 1999 performance target of 170,000 CYP.

Performance and Prospects: Using child survival and diseases (CSD) funds, USAID supports private voluntary organization (PVO) partners that enhance community establishment and maintenance of basic health centers. USAID's PVO partners are focusing increasingly on village-based and mobile outreach efforts. Through standardization of norms and procedures on the integrated management of childhood illnesses, USAID's PVO partners are improving the provision of Mali's health services. At the regional level, the capacity of Mali's health care providers has improved through activities that enhanced training design, implementation, supervision and management of health services.

Using development assistance (DA) funds, USAID's PVO partners had another successful year in their efforts to improve Mali's basic education. Through USAID's support, the number of community schools increased in 1999 by 266 to a new total of 1,434. These additional schools increased community school enrollment by 26,872 students to a new total of 95,125 students, of whom 43% were girls. USAID's PVO partners continued to strengthen the capacity of communities to manage these schools through on-going training and supervision activities, often with assistance from USAID.

Environmental education workbooks were also prepared and distributed to primary teachers to enhance integration of environmental issues into primary school lesson plans.

In 1999, two other commitments in education were made. The first was the selection of John Snow Incorporated as the new consolidated technical assistance contractor. The second was the approval of the "Strategies for Advancing Girls' Education" (SAGE) activity. The SAGE activity prepared a life skills manual of 100 topics to be tested and used in Mali's primary schools. To improve the enabling environment for girls' education in Mali, SAGE trained female members of school management committees. Direct support by the SAGE to the Ministry for Basic Education increased school construction and repair, teacher training, pedagogical reform, girls' education, data collection and evaluation, and administrative support.

The proliferation of peer education programs offers increased emphasis on promotion of reproductive health services, including participation by vulnerable groups such as adolescents and young adults, ages 10 to 24 years. In 1999, our implementing partners trained several hundred peer educators. Subsequently, thousands of adolescents benefited from reproductive health information and products. USAID's implementing partners are seeing positive results from their strategies that better target these adolescent groups.

The need for improved contraceptives availability through both public and private outlets, social marketing agents, and an expanding network of peer educators has resulted in an agreement with the Ministry of Health on a new approach. This will result in the selection of a new private sector distributor for direct provision of contraceptives to both public and private sector distributors and the exploration of further cost recovery options. Such changes will improve direct delivery of contraceptives to targeted populations. USAID's dialogue with the Ministry of Health on the possibility of increasing contraceptive prices paid by consumers has been unsuccessful, even though 1999 studies illustrated a public willingness to pay more if it would enhance availability and increase access to contraceptives.

USAID will remain engaged in policy dialogue on community-based efforts and their integration into the Ministry of Health's package of basic health services. This includes child survival services and innovative approaches involving USAID's PVO partners that would bring greater health information and deliver better services to Malian communities. USAID will join with other donors in supporting the 2000-2001 Demographic Health Survey, with primary analysis to be completed by the end of 2000. USAID continues to support efforts to expand primary school access and to make the curricula more relevant to young Malians.

This activity expects to achieve the following three results by 2002: 1) 22% and 45% access to child survival and family planning services, respectively; 2) total/girls' primary school enrollment rates of 62%/49%; and 3) 9.5% contraceptive prevalence among women of reproductive age.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is a major donor along with the World Bank, Canada, and UNICEF. Other donors that support education, health and child survival activities include Japan, the European Union, the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Switzerland.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's development partners include AFRICARE, CARE, Center for Disease Control, Center for Development and Population Activities, Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), GreenCom, John Hopkins University, John Snow Incorporated, Plan International, Save the Children USA, and World Education.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increased couple years of protection (CYP) for modern methods:	118,500	153,453	190,543	195,000	220,000
Increased percentage of 7-12 years old children enrolled in primary school:	39%	50%	53%	56%	59%
Percentage of population within 15 kilometers of child survival health delivery site:	6%	11%	14%	17%	20%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: : Increased Value-Added of Specific Economic Sectors to National Income, 688-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,253,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,108,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

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

For cereals, USAID supports interventions that improve land tenure policy, promote investments in irrigated production, improve natural resource management practices, develop cereal-based products and promote cereal export. For livestock, USAID supports interventions that improve production through animal feed processing facilities; encourage the use of cattle by-products; improve meat, hides and skins processing and marketing; and increase commercial transport of live animals and meat for local marketing and export. USAID participates in the Africa Food Security Initiative, aimed at improving Mali's overall food supply. Increasing access to credit and business training and improving market information are fundamental to these efforts. USAID supports improvements in collecting marketing information and effective dissemination of food and agricultural marketing information. For financial services, USAID supports the development of a uniform, transparent regulatory framework, establishment of sustainable micro-finance institutions, and increased access to financial services. Mali is a targeted country for the Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program, which is promoting economic policy reforms. For non-traditional products, USAID supports interventions that improve storage and processing for certain fruits and vegetables; improve access by exporters to market information; and help develop new markets and products. USAID's private sector emphasis helps stimulate the demand needed to sustain these activities after USAID funding ends. The SEG activity has had their greatest impact in rural areas, where 80% of Mali's population lives. It is also helping to increase employment and income in urban areas, particularly by supporting micro-enterprise activities of women and artisans.

Key Results: The SEG activity has met or exceeded its performance targets for this reporting period. Through USAID support, the livestock sector continues to grow with livestock exports increasing 15% over last year's target. USAID's livestock sector interventions include the continued support to privatize livestock health services, improvement of market infrastructure at key collection points throughout the country, and initiation of concerted efforts with private sector partners to combat illicit export taxes. Rice production and exports continue to grow, due largely to the expansion of private sector investments in irrigation and achieving value-added through improved processing techniques.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's support to the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) has increased the availability of livestock vaccines in Mali and the region and is having a significant impact on the growth of livestock production and exports. During 1999, sales of vaccines increased 68% over 1998's sales, with 32% of CVL's total production being exported. The CVL's sales expansion is a result of two factors: (1) the privatization of veterinary services and (2) the CVL's transformation from a government controlled parastatal organization to a more commercially oriented organization.

With SEG activity support, over 8,000 ceramic-lined stoves were sold in 1999. Data indicate that 30% less charcoal was consumed per meal cooked, compared to use of the common metal stove. The financial advantage per household was \$62 per year, yielding a monetary benefit to Malian consumers of approximately \$1.3 million during the useful life of the ceramic-lined stoves. Two-thirds of these savings were retained by women and used within the household. The estimated reduction in carbon dioxide emissions due to the use of these ceramic-lined stoves was 33,500 metric tons.

The SEG activity surpassed its indicator target for the volume of hides and skins processed through domestic tanneries with an increase of 628 metric tons over 1999 levels, demonstrating a steady increase over the past three years. In 1999, 468 metric tons were exported to Europe and the U.S. for a total value of \$1,700,000. The SEG activity is the only donor activity currently involved in sales promotion.

In 1999, the SEG activity continued to support improved agricultural market information services, covering an array of commodities (cereals, livestock and alternative commodities), involving domestic, regional and world markets. The first-ever West Africa Market Outlook Conference was held in Mali and publication of market outlook briefs and other regional market information has begun. A new market information system at both the national and local levels has been operationalized, ensuring more frequent reporting over a larger network of markets. New electronic data management and transmission systems were installed, and a training manual on marketing extension has been produced and disseminated throughout the Mali.

During 1999, the SEG activity successfully organized the very first export of 35 tons of Malian mangos by sea to markets in the United Kingdom and Germany. Importers in these countries are now eager to receive more shipments and in greater quantities. More importantly, however, the process demonstrated to Malian exporters the feasibility of entering alternative markets other than France and introduced to them the importance of improved production and marketing procedures, as well as the rigors of quality control required to more effectively compete in world markets. The demonstration that Malians can transport mangoes by sea through the port in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, gives exporters a viable means to expand volume, lower overall transport costs, and avoid the persistent problems with the air freight monopoly still maintained by Air Afrique at Mali's airports.

For the year, the net amount of outstanding loans (less portfolio risk) among SEG-supported microfinance institutions increased from \$2.4 million to \$3.4 million. The SEG activity continues to promote the growth of the microfinance sector through four current grants to nongovernmental organizations. USAID also is a prominent member on the Government of the Republic of Mali's (GRM) Consultative Group for Microfinance, the coordinating and policy-making forum for the sector. Women continue to dominate the microfinance sector and significant progress was achieved this year in instilling greater degrees of financial management discipline and operational self-sufficiency among supported groups.

USAID expects to see a continuing strong performance for the SEG activity through FY 2002. A critical assumption for meeting targets is the GRM's continued strict adherence to the conditionalities of the International Monetary Fund's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility that continue to provide a policy environment supporting increased market liberalization and private sector growth. USAID's participation on the multi-donor Cereals Marketing Restructuring Program enhances production and marketing policy dialogue at the highest levels of the GRM. USAID will also continue to lobby for improved livestock sector policies, specifically for improving Mali's competitiveness in exports to coastal countries. Additional policy efforts will promote increased private sector involvement in the development of Mali.

The SEG activity supported activities will expand Mali's rice production base by 25,000 hectares over the coming three years. Rice production in 2001 is targeted to increase by nearly 100,000 metric tons. The SEG activity will expand agribusiness activities developed by SEG in the Upper Valley of the Niger to include Mali's other major production areas. Such expansion will enable the SEG activity to surpass its targets in the alternative commodity and agroprocessing sectors, with production growing at more than 5% per annum. The companion natural resources management (NRM) program will also be expanded with the further promotion of farmer investments in production practices that increase yields while decreasing degradation. By FY 2001, it is expected that over 31,500 farmers will be participating in natural resource management activities.

The SEG activity will focus support over the coming years in promoting more commercially oriented microfinance programs with a better blend of social objectives. USAID will help disadvantaged groups participate in profitable and sustainable programs and adopt "best practices" in microfinance for financial products. The SEG activity will assist in installing management information systems and improving overall operational management and sustainability. The \$3,390,000 in net outstanding loans substantially surpassed the FY 2001 performance target of \$2,500,000. The loan target has been adjusted upward to reflect new loan expansion possibilities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: France is the largest donor in agriculture and natural resources. Other major donors and international financial institutions include Germany, the Netherlands, the European Union, Denmark, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and Japan. Along with the Government of the Republic of Mali, several donors jointly manage the cereals marketing reform project, in which USAID is an active player.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's development partners include: CARE, Chemonics, Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), Enterprise Works, Michigan State University, Save the Children USA, and World Education.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increased number of animals marketed:	214,500	280,465	301,000	325,000	370,000
Volume (metric tons) of cereals (rice, maize, sorghum) sold and exported in SEG targeted areas:	200,674	171,119	184,282	198,469	203,171
Farms using natural resource management technologies:	24,000	27,918	30,000	31,000	31,500

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Community Organizations in Target Communes are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance, 688-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,500,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,507,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The purpose of the democratic governance (DG) activity is to assist community organizations to become effective development tools 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 focuses on two major areas of intervention in Mali: (1) helping targeted community organizations to engage in democratic governance and civic action, primarily at local levels; and (2) helping to put in place an enabling environment that empowers community organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and federations to carry out civic actions and to actively participate in determining public decisions.

USAID continues to encourage Mali's steps toward decentralization. USAID provides community organizations with training and technical assistance, and with limited direct support for civic action. Targeted community organizations are receiving this type of democratic governance assistance through USAID-supported private voluntary organizations. To ensure sustainability, USAID strengthens the internal democratic governance and institutional ability to undertake civic actions of local nongovernmental organizations, federations, and local community organizations. USAID is identifying, analyzing and addressing constraints in existing laws, regulations and policies affecting community organizations, larger civic action groups, and federations. USAID supports civic education campaigns on decentralization, as well as laws and policies that empower community organizations. Major beneficiaries are the people involved in community organizations at the village and the "commune" levels of local government.

Key Results: 1999 represented an important milestone in the life of the democratic governance activity. Mali's first-ever local elections proceeded smoothly, in an open and transparent manner, and with a good voter turnout, paving the way for effective decentralization over the next several years. A total of 682 new communal councils, boards and mayors are now installed. In addition, GRM administrative reforms, which are taking place at the regional level, boost the decentralization process throughout the entire country.

USAID's U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO) partners are working with over 1,000 community organizations in 214 communes. Democratic governance activities exceeded most of their 1999 targets and USAID-assisted community organizations consistently outperformed those community organizations not supported by USAID. Performance, measured by the percentage of target community organizations forming good partnerships with local government to deliver public services, exceeded planned levels by 26% for all target organizations (38% achieved vs. 30% planned). Women's organizations exceeded planned levels by 40% (28% achieved vs. 20% planned).

Performance and Prospects: USAID's support to its U.S. PVO partners enhances training and technical assistance to community organizations to strengthen their capacity to engage in democratic self-governance and civic action. In 1999, USAID's democratic governance activity placed more attention on women's participation in political life by conceptualizing and implementing activities, such as getting out the vote radio campaigns geared toward enhancing the

involvement of women in the electoral process and subsequent post electoral activities. This contributed to the highest election participation rate of women in Mali's political history.

Other results are measured by the percentage of community organizations which are governed democratically as judged by a three-point index: 1) whether they use voluntary membership; 2) whether leadership is elected for a fixed term with an allowance for alternation of power; and 3) whether meetings are conducted according to the by-laws. Performance improved for both participating community organizations and women's groups. The women's groups exceeded the planned level of achievement by 15%. Although all community organizations showed an improvement over 1999, they still did not meet USAID's planned target levels.

Another indicator of democratic self-governance is the "percentage of target community organizations that practice sound management within their organization". This is measured by a four-point index: 1) whether the organization is legally recognized; 2) whether there is evidence of a transparent financial management system; 3) whether the governing board is 50% literate; and 4) whether dues are collected according to the by-laws. Performance exceeded planned levels in the women's organizations by 70% (34% achieved versus 20% planned), but just missed the target for the total community organizations (19% achieved versus 20% planned). There was considerable improvement over 1998, from 5% to 19% for all community organizations and tremendous improvement among the women's organizations receiving USAID assistance, from 8% in 1998 to 34% in 1999.

A final measure of democratic self-governance is the "percentage of community organizations pursuing issues with effective civic actions", as defined by a process of strategic planning and implementation. Here performance exceeded the planned target. Fifty-one percent of both the total target community organizations and the women's organizations report pursuing issues with effective civic actions. Targets were exceeded by 27% for the all community organizations (51% achieved versus 40% planned) and by 19% for the women's organizations (51% achieved versus 43% planned).

While working with Malian women's organizations, USAID discovered that they tend to score higher on the internal democracy and sound management indices than groups with mixed gender membership, while tending to contact Malian government officials less frequently. When they do contact Malian government officials, women's groups are less successful at influencing decisions than the mixed gender groups. USAID will further examine the reasons for this to identify what interventions can be developed to better resolve the problem. When women exercise their rights, significant progress has been achieved.

The prospects for achieving the objectives of the democratic governance activity continue to look promising. Community organizations forming good partnerships with local government in decision-making should increase to 40% by 2001. The percentage of community organizations engaged in democratic governance and civic actions is expected to increase from the present 5% to 70% by 2001. A crucial element in the ability of local community organizations to advocate at the national level is their representation by national and regional nongovernmental organizations and federations. From the current rate of 28% of targeted community organizations being represented, USAID expects an increase to 40% by 2001, leading to greater civil society influence on national policies.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: 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.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's development partners include: CARE, Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA), Save the Children USA, and World Education.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Percentage of total target community organizations forming good partnerships with local government in services delivery:	21%	30%	38%	40%	60%
Percentage of target community organizations expanding development services and activities:	38%	51%	56%	60%	65%
Percentage of target community organizations having sound management practices:	5%	19%	41%	40%	60%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Access to and Facilitated Use of Information, 688-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,200,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,500,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The information and communication activity improves access to, and facilitates the use of, development information through the Internet and private community radio. The activity expands dissemination of existing information by: (1) promoting open, liberal policies in the information and communication sector; (2) increasing the number of Malians who obtain and use current development information; and (3) enhancing modes of communication.

Access and capacity to utilize information is limited in Mali. Telecommunication systems are underdeveloped, mass media approaches have only just begun to spread throughout the country, literacy rates are low, access to official data is limited, and national libraries do not exist. Malians need rapid access to development information that is useful, well-organized, and applicable to their lives. USAID undertook a telecommunications policy analysis, which identified no significant policy barriers to access and use of development information. The Government of the Republic of Mali (GRM) encourages a liberal policy on radio broadcasting and freedom of the press.

The GRM is applying a liberal communications policy that has encouraged private sector involvement in the distribution of Internet services. The activity builds on USAID's Leland Initiative efforts to bring the Internet to Mali by helping private sector entities to provide on-site Internet access and by developing users' capacity to more fully exploit the Internet's multiple resources. The Information Resources Center established at USAID also enhances access and promotes Internet use through demonstrations focused on solving development problems. Malian citizens at all levels of civil society will benefit from greater Internet access and utilization.

USAID provides management training to community radio station staff and representatives of the federation of private radio stations. USAID provides selected community radio stations with spare parts and maintenance equipment. To enhance sustainability, USAID is helping community radio stations develop broadcasting programs that responds to people's needs. Environmental radio programs were developed and broadcast that addressed local environmental interests and concerns.

Key Results: This activity continued to exceed the annual performance targets set for 1999. The estimated total number of Internet accounts grew to 2,800, representing a 40% increase compared to the number of existing accounts last year and is 60% greater than anticipated. The activity has now begun the process of connecting the University of Mali to the Internet, and is working with the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Plan to reduce customs duties on computer equipment. Rather than the planned seven partners in 1999, the number of USAID Mali partner institutions connected to the Internet with USAID's assistance expanded to 15 partners in 1999, exceeding expectations by 114%. Information dissemination capacity rapidly expanded with the 27% increase in the number of FM radio frequencies allocated to private broadcasting stations.

Performance and Prospects: The need for the Information Resource Center has been reduced by the emergence of numerous private Internet kiosks and cybercafes. Nonetheless, USAID continues to provide hands-on Internet demonstrations, research assistance and short-term training. In 1999, over 250 training and demonstration sessions were conducted for partners and students.

There is every indication that the Internet sector is ready for further expansion. Thirteen firms have applied for licenses to become Internet service providers. By the end of 2000, many of them will have been licensed to operate in Mali. The Information Resources Center should receive over 3,500 visitors by 2001. Also, 2000 will be the year that the nascent University of Mali becomes fully on line, with on-site Internet access for students, teachers and researchers. Also planned is selection of partner organizations (e.g. nongovernmental organizations, local associations, federations, etc.) to receive on-site Internet access and connection of selected secondary and primary schools, ensuring access in wider areas of the country. By 2001, 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 ten local nongovernmental organizations and associations will have on-site Internet access.

USAID provided five computers and designed an Internet connection for women parliamentarians of the Malian National Assembly. The information and communication activity also assisted the Ministry of Communications with the establishment of their on-site Internet access.

On the policy side, the activity was instrumental in convincing the Ministry of Plan and the Ministry of Communications to recommend reduction of customs duties on computer and radio broadcasting equipment from the previous 67% tariff to a 5% tariff. The activity also played a key role in the various conferences on the privatization of the national telecommunications company to ensure that the Internet service division of that Malian company was liberalized.

The private radio sector in Mali is rapidly expanding. There are currently 148 private, FM radio frequencies allocated, compared to 117 last year, an increase of 27%. The number of radio station producers, communication specialists and development professionals trained in technical, managerial and sectoral topics was 260, which exceeded expectations by 4%.

In future years, the community radio sector will continue to expand, with an ever-increasing use of radio as the premiere medium for disseminating local and commune-based information. The recognition of the importance of radio-and with it the increased awareness of the value of radio messages and the need to pay for services-will result in a more self-sustainable sector, with users paying reasonable fees for broadcasting messages. By 2001, USAID expects that over 75% of Mali's population will have access to a local, community-managed private radio station.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: To expand Internet services, USAID is collaborating with Canada and other donors, whose efforts focus on financing telecommunications infrastructure to enhance availability nationwide. In the community radio sector, several donors joined USAID to create an inter-donor coordination committee to ensure positive synergy and to avoid duplication of services.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's development partners include five private Internet service providers and several local private voluntary organizations, as well as GreenCom and Pathfinder Foundation, both U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Improved community radio coverage by population served:	45%	64%	68%	70%	72%
Improved access to information through connecting selected institutions to Internet:	0	9	24	29	31
Increased numbers of Internet users:	1,000	2,000	2,800	3,000	3,500
Rural communities gaining access to information via radio:	0	220	480	670	870

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mali

TITLE AND NUMBER: Development in the North, 688-005

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,800,000 (DA), \$700,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,719,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The Development in the North activity 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 activity

will strengthen civil society's ability to operate as an effective partner with government in planning and decision-making, increase economic activity and income, and increase availability and access to basic social services. The stability of the regions is dependent on the reintegration of northern ex-combatants and refugees into Mali as productive elements of civil society, and is important to U. S. interests in peace and economic development.

Mali's three northern regions of Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal make up two-thirds of Mali's surface area, but only 10% of Mali's population lives there. A harsh climate, shortage of water, high transport costs, limited resources, lack of infrastructure, and few basic social services result in poor agricultural productivity and limited economic activity in northern Mali. The rebellion of 1990-1995 curtailed development and displaced thousands of people, decreasing the already low standard of living. For sustainable development to occur, the people of the North must be committed to and capable of participating in the political, social and economic development of the three regions.

In collaborative efforts with other donors, USAID/Mali is developing the capacity and confidence building among the people of the North to undertake broad-based and sustainable local development. USAID has concentrated on three priorities: (1) helping civil society become an effective partner with central and local government in development planning and decision-making; (2) ensuring that economic activity and income from productive sectors are increased significantly; and (3) assuring that the availability of and access to basic social services (education and health) approach parity with southern Mali. USAID supported activities include: (1) management training of community organizations, associations, government officials and elected representatives; (2) improvements in small irrigation, livestock, micro-finance, and environmental protection; and (3) development of community schools, community health centers, and potable water resources for humans and livestock. Major beneficiaries will be the general population of the three northern regions, estimated to be about 1 million residents.

Key Results: In 1999, USAID took the lead in building a solid foundation for partnerships among the various actors involved in the implementation of its program. USAID held workshops in northern Mali at Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal to introduce its activities to potential beneficiaries, to local authorities and development partners. The highlight of these events was the formation of three regional steering committees that will institutionalize the precepts of participatory planning and monitoring in each of the targeted areas. The members of the committees include representatives from local authorities, local elected bodies, USAID-supported private voluntary organizations (PVO), other donors and development partners, USAID/Mali, and the Commission for the North. In 1999, the steering committees reviewed and approved the annual performance reports and work plans submitted by implementing private voluntary organizations, and continue to monitor the overall progress towards achievement of the development in the North objectives. These steering committees were an effective vehicle for much needed improvement of donor coordination.

Performance and Prospects: The activity is embarking on the transition from relief (i.e., food distribution, assistance to returned refugees) to sustainable local development (i.e., income generating activities, cereal production, community-based education and community-based health care). To achieve the objective, USAID has focused on three results: (1) strengthening targeted local community organizations to enable them to work closely with local development partners and authorities; (2) expanding economic opportunities to increase households' income; and (3) increasing access of the local population to basic health care, basic education and potable water to promote households' welfare.

Although implementation only started since July 1998, the Development in the North activity is on track and has met all expectations for 1999. During 1998, USAID's PVO partners were mainly engaged in the recruitment of personnel, equipment procurement, conducting information campaigns, and the identification of potential sites for program interventions.

The major objective of continued peace in the North, shown by no cases of armed rebellion being reported, was met in 1999. For the moment, Mali is enjoying a period of peace and stability nationwide. Before the inception of the Development in the North activity, USAID contributed \$2 million to the Repatriation and Settlement of Ex-Combatants Program (PAREM). The Government of the Republic of Mali and the United Nations Development Program jointly carried out PAREM. The purpose of PAREM was to disarm the rebel soldiers and finance their request for income generating activities. PAREM has financed 868 projects for 9,511 former rebel soldiers. By all accounts, the PAREM activity was instrumental in strengthening Mali's peace process. The period of peace and stability has been somewhat tarnished by repeated cases of vehicle robberies. While these robberies are not linked to any rebellion, if continued, they could potentially undermine the ability of development partners in the field to implement their activities. USAID has played an active role in lobbying all partners and donors to work more closely together to solve this problem.

Using development assistance funds, USAID supported income-generating activities (IGAs) initiated by its PVO partners. In late 1998, USAID's PVO partners began to establish and renovate selected community schools. The

development of these community schools in northern Mali has proven to be a lengthy process. Key steps in northern Mali community school development included: (1) conducting information campaigns to stimulate demand for education; (2) reviewing of applications and conduct of feasibility studies to assess whether minimal requirements for the viability of a school are met by the community; (3) creation and training of school management committees; (4) construction of school facilities; (5) procurement of equipment for the class rooms; and (6) recruitment and training of teachers. Using development assistance funds, USAID's PVO partners who are in charge of community school development are making significant progress, with the first community schools starting educational operations late in 1999.

With child survival and diseases funding, ten wells for potable water were completed during the last six months of 1998. Completion of such a record number of water wells in such a short time was made possible because the implementing partner, Action Against Hunger, had technical staff and equipment already involved with these northern communities under support established from other donors. Additionally, 25 more water wells were built in 1999.

Over the next three years, the following achievements are expected.

- No new cases of armed rebellion reported: It is anticipated that Mali will continue to enjoy a period of peace and stability in the North during the next three years. As the Malian government and development partners maintain and reinforce their presence in the northern regions and initiate development interventions, economic opportunities will expand and the likelihood of a renewal of armed rebellion will be drastically reduced.
- Income generating activities created: USAID's PVO partners' will support: 437 small income generating activities during the next three years. Activities to be initiated include gardening, small shops, and handicraft production.
- Schools created or renovated: In the next three years, 42 community schools will be created and 12 existing schools will be renovated. Community schools will be encouraged to enforce parity between girls and boys.
- Water points created: 88 water wells will be constructed in the next three years (20 at community schools). The choice of the sites will continue to be done in close consultation will all concerned parties.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None Anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: A close partnership with Malian governmental bodies is essential for success, as is the people's confidence in the commitment of their government to the affected community's well being. Locally elected bodies, the key ministries of health, basic education, and agriculture are all 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 (UNICEF) and bilateral organizations active in the north, are already underway.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's development partners include: Action Against Hunger, AFRICARE, CARE and World Vision.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Cases of armed rebellion:	0	0	0	0
Number of income generating activities created:	9	76	222	326
Schools created/renovated:	0	10	38	57
Water points constructed/renovated:	10	35	73	98

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Mali				
Title and Number: Improved Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth, 688-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	21,357 DA	6,651 DA	14,706 DA	
	20,400 CSD	3,375 CSD	17,025 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	61,086 DFA	57,403 DFA	3,683 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	5,132 DA	5,696 DA		
	9,802 CSD	5,022 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	26,489 DA	12,347 DA	14,142 DA	
	30,202 CSD	8,397 CSD	21,805 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	61,086 DFA	57,403 DFA	3,683 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	77 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	4,117 DA			
	12,178 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	4,117 DA			
	12,178 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	30,606 DA	
	12,278 CSD	5,583 CSD	60,241 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	6,900 DFA	8,333 DFA	76,319 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Mali			
Title and Number: Increased Value-Added of Specific Economic Sectors to National Income, 688-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	43,131 DA	12,533 DA	30,598 DA
	2,300 CSD	42 CSD	2,258 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	106,274 DFA	102,136 DFA	4,138 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	12,638 DA	9,111 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	55,769 DA	21,644 DA	34,125 DA
	2,300 CSD	42 CSD	2,258 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	106,274 DFA	102,136 DFA	4,138 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	10,253 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	10,253 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	66,022 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	2,300 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,108 DFA	0 DFA	114,382 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Mali				
Title and Number: Community Organizations in Target Communes are Effective Partners in Democratic, 688-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	4,619 DA	1,507 DA	3,112 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	416 ESF	0 ESF	416 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	4,936 DFA	4,935 DFA	1 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	3,200 DA	729 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	300 ESF	416 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	6,400 DA	2,236 DA	4,164 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	300 ESF	416 ESF	-116 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	4,936 DFA	4,935 DFA	1 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	1,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,500 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,500 DA			
	0 CSD			
	1,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	DA	0 DA	9,900 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	1,300 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,507 DFA	0 DFA	10,443 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Mali				
Title and Number: Improved Access to and Facilitated Use of Information, 688-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	800 DA	650 DA	150 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,000 DA	301 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	1,800 DA	951 DA	849 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,200 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,200 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	3,000 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,500 DFA	0 DFA	1,500 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Mali				
Title and Number: Development in the North, 688-005				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	2,000 DA	0 DA	2,000 DA	
	1,000 CSD	53 CSD	947 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,600 DA	3,578 DA		
	1,000 CSD	1,080 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	4,600 DA	3,578 DA	1,022 DA	
	2,000 CSD	1,133 CSD	867 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	200 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,800 DA			
	700 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,800 DA			
	700 CSD			
	200 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	7,400 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	2,700 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	200 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,719 DFA	1,181 DFA	4,900 DFA	



Mali

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	25,100	24,649	21,870	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	25,734
Child Survival & Disease Fund	12,400	10,702	12,878	12,278
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	1,500	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	3,669	1,558	3,432	1,080
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	41,169	38,409	38,180	39,092
Operating Expenses	3,816	4,885	4,350	4,500
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	3,816	4,885	4,350	4,500

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	13	15	15	15
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	1	1
FSN/TCN	65	60	64	71
Subtotal OE Funded	78	75	80	87

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	3	1	4	4
FSN/TCN	25	34	20	30
Subtotal Program Funded	28	35	24	34
Other				
TAACS	1	0	0	0
Fellows	1	1	0	0
IDIs	0	1	0	0
Subtotal Other	2	2	0	0
Total Work Force	108	112	104	121

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
688-001, Improved Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	6,700	0	0	200	0	6,900
- CSD	0	7,000	0	0	5,278	0	12,278
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	1,080
688-002, Increased Value-Added of Specific Economic Sectors to National Income							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,512	0	5,596	0	0	0	8,108
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
688-003, Community Organizations in Target Communes are Effective Partners in Domestic Governance							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	2,687	0	0	2,820	0	0	5,507
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

688-004, Improved Access to and Facilitated Use of Information

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	1,500
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

688-005, Development in the North

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,919	0	800	0	0	0	3,719
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	9,618	6,700	6,396	2,820	200	0	25,734
- CSD	0	7,000	0	0	5,278	0	12,278
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	1,080	1,080

Mission Director, James Hradsky





MOZAMBIQUE

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Introduction



Continued political stability and economic growth in Mozambique are important to U.S. national interests of peace, stability, and economic progress throughout southern Africa.

Mozambique provides a growing market for U.S. exports, and continues to attract significant U.S. investment in agriculture, fisheries, minerals, and natural gas reserves. The country also is an increasingly important factor in U.S. commercial interests elsewhere in this region, as it provides ocean access for landlocked countries and is in close proximity to South Africa.

All of USAID's program areas are key elements in the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan (MPP), which describes the United States' long-term interest in Mozambique as principally humanitarian:

Helping Mozambique become a stable democracy, an interest in itself, not only contributes to our humanitarian interest by creating the mechanisms for peaceful resolution of disputes and by providing an environment to foster a thriving economy capable of uplifting the Mozambican people and avoiding humanitarian catastrophes, it also

better enables Mozambique to play the constructive role in southern Africa, a region important to U.S. global interests, to which it is destined by geography.

While still one of the world's poorest countries, Mozambique is the major success story in war-to-peace transition in sub-Saharan Africa. USAID was vital to the success of that 1992-95 process, and continues to provide essential leadership and support as Mozambique's remarkable democratization and stellar economic revival proceed. Under the watchful eyes of Mozambican and international observers, high turnout and peaceful balloting characterized the country's second round of multiparty national elections in December 1999. However, severe flooding in February and March 2000 will jeopardize some of the economic gains made by the country. The U.S. Government is working with other donors to address the immediate and longer term humanitarian needs of the many thousands of people affected by this disaster.

The economy grew 10%-12% per year in 1997-1999, with low inflation; similar growth is expected in 2000. Per capita GDP rose from \$179 in 1996 to \$194 in 1998. Fundamental legal and regulatory reforms continued, making the country increasingly attractive to domestic and foreign investors. During 1999, significantly simplified procedures for business registration and operations, including imports, were effected, and a value-added tax was introduced to replace complex and outdated taxes. In addition, regulations for legalizing small informal rural businesses were streamlined, improving the broad-based employment and income benefits these businesses create. Business, civil society, and the media played an important role in these changes as broad public debate on major reforms continues to improve. In mid-1999, Mozambique's benefits under the World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Countries debt forgiveness program came into full force, and over the course of the year bilateral debt-relief agreements (most recently with the United Kingdom in December 1999) also were reached.

The Development Challenge

Mozambique still has far to go to eradicate poverty, reduce mortality, increase incomes, and establish democratic traditions. Seventy-one percent of the population is rural; two-thirds live in abject poverty; and 88% depend on agriculture and fisheries. Slash-and-burn agriculture and indiscriminate logging are leading to erosion and soil loss, sedimentation of waterways, and destruction of the marine ecosystem. Over 45% of Mozambicans are less than 15 years old, and the population growth rate, although reduced to 2.3% per annum, still is high enough to erode improvements in the standard of living. Health facilities have expanded, but 40% of the population still live without access to health services, and 50% of child deaths result from common treatable diseases. Only 23% of adult women are literate, and a meager 4% have attended secondary school. While 63% of children 7-10 years old are now in school, teachers and classrooms do not exist to meet projected increases. HIV infection is estimated at 10%-20% and growing, with frightening implications for social stability and economic development.

Good policies are essential for both rapid economic growth and democratization, and USAID has influenced and supported Mozambique's reforms. The Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) has achieved ambitious financial sector reforms and promoted privatization and decentralization; the economy averaged 8.9% growth annually during 1993-98 and achieved currency stability and declining inflation. However, Mozambique is vulnerable to debt problems, and domestic revenue increases achieved to date still are insufficient to make many needed development investments.

Mozambique's transition to democracy is still fragile. The executive branch's sensitive relationship with an increasingly strong legislature will require patience and continued political commitment. Municipal governments created following the 1998 local elections are extremely frail. The 1999 presidential and legislative campaigns demonstrated the weak constituency outreach and analytical capabilities of most political parties; improvements will be essential to sustain the dynamic multiparty character of Mozambique. Effective and transparent implementation of important new laws in the areas of land tenure, business, and environmental management is needed to support the pace and sustainability of economic growth.

Other Donors

Overall development assistance to Mozambique totals about \$800 million per year, excluding debt relief. The United States is the largest bilateral donor in Mozambique, providing over \$74 million in grants and food aid in FY 1999. Other major contributors include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Norway. Portugal, South Africa, and the United Kingdom are major investors in private enterprises in Mozambique.



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

Income growth will stimulate on-farm investment and expand rural enterprises. USAID will participate through the Africa Food Security Initiative in the rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, expansion of farmer business associations and rural enterprises, and increased capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to provide core services. In FY 2001, USAID will continue support for the multidonor sector investment program to enhance the effectiveness of public sector support for private sector-led agricultural development.

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

In the health sector, USAID will continue to build the local capacity of both public and nongovernmental institutions to provide sustainable access to basic services, especially those related to child survival, malaria, and polio immunization. The program to combat HIV/AIDS will expand throughout the country, with an increased emphasis on major transportation corridors where infection risk is growing rapidly.

In conjunction with the Africa Trade and Investment Program, USAID will continue to support private sector-led growth and development, building the capacity of business associations to work with government and the legislature to develop trade- and investment-friendly regulations. This program advocates major tax, tariff, and trade reform, and is assisting in the establishment of a nongovernmental alternative dispute resolution system to relieve an overburdened civil court system. Activities to improve communications and access to information in Mozambique will expand to provincial capitals and other cities through the Leland Initiative.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mozambique

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas, 656-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: : \$25,427,000 (DA), \$17,650,000 (P.L. 480 Title II)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$22,946,000 (DFA), \$19,332,000 (P.L. 480 Title II)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Most Mozambicans are rural and dependent on agriculture and related businesses; more than two-thirds live in abject poverty. Given the country's stunning macroeconomic performance, the deep and pervasive poverty affecting this majority of Mozambicans is of concern to both the public and private sectors. Efforts are needed to ensure that this majority does not remain below the poverty threshold while the economy as a whole continues to grow significantly.

This program increases the income of nine million rural inhabitants of central Mozambique, over half of the country's population of 16.6 million. It addresses U.S. national interests of economic prosperity, humanitarian response, and global issues by promoting poverty alleviation and food security while integrating Mozambique into the global economy. It mitigates against environmental degradation and builds women's participation. The contributions of P.L. 480 Title II-generated local currency in support of food security and sustainable agriculture have been crucial to this program. Past P.L. 480 Title III resources have supported policy reforms to enable the development of private sector-led competitive markets.

Key Results: USAID helps poor rural households to raise their incomes through: (1) increased access to markets, through road rehabilitation and market information; (2) expanded rural enterprises, through access to financial and business services; and (3) increased sustainable agricultural output, through access to technology, improved land tenure security, and effective public sector support.

Average rural per capita income in USAID focus areas rose from \$49.28 in 1996 to \$55.14 in 1998, a 6% annual increase. Female-headed households increased their incomes at the same rate, from \$41.77 to \$46.63 per capita. These gains came from increased involvement in markets. The sale of surplus agricultural produce, increased non-farming enterprises, and increased wage employment together represented 40% of household income in 1998, compared with only 27% in 1996. Policy reforms continued to support the growth of competitive markets, with significant impact on rural households. For example, the mean volume of corn sold by households increased 44% from 1996 to 1998, while the prices received rose 65%. Given their greater integration into the rural cash economy, poor families are increasingly able to buy not just food but other goods and services in the market using income earned from sales of cash crops and off-farm employment.

Performance and Prospects: Mozambique's rural economy continued to grow in FY 1999. In USAID's focus areas, agricultural production and marketing and the growth of the private commercial sector continued their upward trend. Available data (in a year when broad household surveys were not conducted) indicate that where USAID field-based activities are underway (such as road rehabilitation, producer association development, and agricultural extension and research), per capita income continued to rise, increasing more than 10% every year since 1996.

Participation in markets, crucial to family income opportunities, depends on improved roads. During 1999, USAID-funded labor-intensive contracts provided temporary employment for hundreds of rural Mozambicans, rehabilitating more than 300 kilometers of farm-to-market roads and bridges. Also in 1999, a contract was signed for construction of a road to fill the 140-mile gap in the heart of Mozambique's north-south national trunk road. USAID is financing 80% of this \$45 million contract. When construction is complete in 2002, focus-area households and businesses will at last have access to central and southern Mozambique ports, export markets, and major urban markets.

Through applied research and extension, USAID activities continue to provide farmers with improved technologies that increase environmentally sustainable production. Coarse grain production, an indicator of national food security, again surpassed the country's requirements in 1999, while production of other important food crops such as cassava, beans and peanuts also rose. Cashew, an environmentally friendly tree crop, is produced by about 40% of focus area households. Its production, which increases income, employment, and exports, is promoted through several USAID activities. Marketed production of cashew rose from 22,000 tons in 1995 to 45,000 in 1999. With improved marketing and increased production, the price farmers received for their cashews rose to more than 50% of the world market price in 1999, up from 38% in 1995.

In areas where field-based activities are underway to improve sustainable agricultural production, the value of key crops produced by families--crucial for both household food security and cash income--increased about 37% from 1997 to 1999. These increases largely were a result of farmer adoption of improved seeds with much higher yields than traditional varieties. USAID partners helped farmers obtain improved seed through community-based seed multiplication and sales activities tied into commercial markets. The number of households using improved seed increased 13% from 1996 to 1999. Farmer adoption of integrated soil fertility management techniques also was a factor in increased production: row planting increased from 22% of households in 1997 to 43% in 1999, while contour planting adoption increased 33% since 1996. Use of organic fertilizer and improved storage technologies also significantly increased.

The expansion of farmer associations had a very positive impact on market development and on farmer access to credit and agricultural extension services. The number of such associations increased from 65 in 1996 to 369 in 1999, with membership growing from 2,740 to 24,000 families. Woman-owned and -managed associations rose from 27 in 1997 to 55 in 1999. Members' average annual gross sales increased from \$54.70 in 1996 to \$82.60 in 1998, a significant boost to household income. Farmer associations facilitate business expansion into rural areas, reducing marketing costs and

transaction risks by aggregating demand for inputs, facilitating delivery of products, ensuring quality control, and guaranteeing credit repayment. During the 1998-1999 agricultural cycle, 254 assisted associations received commercial bank credit worth nearly \$180,000 for inputs provided by agricultural and seed companies; repayment rates are excellent.

USAID continues to help Mozambique strengthen the land tenure security of both smallholder farmers and large investors. A new land law was enacted in 1998, with implementing regulations approved in 1999. The challenge now is to assist the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) to develop cost-effective procedures to ensure timely resolution of both land concession requests and community land delimitation.

The GRM's 1998 formulation of a multidonor-supported five-year sector investment program in agriculture (ProAgri) was an important step from institutional fragmentation toward sustainable development. Under ProAgri, the GRM will develop management systems to ensure transparent and efficient resource allocation to provide core public services. By joining other donors in support of ProAgri, through both project assistance and budget support, USAID is influencing and accelerating this capacity building and reform process. ProAgri's market-oriented approach will lead to improved sustainable sectoral policies as well as to improved technology and information services by both the public and private sectors, with important income effects for rural Mozambicans.

In 1999 ProAgri made significant progress in establishing mechanisms to streamline disbursements, ensure transparent financial management, and develop the tools for decentralized (provincial-level) planning. A functional analysis begun in 1999 will limit the GRM's role to a set of core functions and further clarify the nature of institutional reforms. By 2000-2001, this improved environment will increase private sector involvement in agricultural input markets and extension services delivery.

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

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Key donors and the GRM regularly consult on policy and implementation issues. Other donors involved in areas addressed under this program include the World Bank, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, and the European Community. Mozambique's Ministry of Public Works and Housing coordinates donor assistance for rehabilitation of rural roads. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Plan and Finance lead the implementation of the agriculture sector investment program. The IMF, the World Bank, and some bilateral donors also are active in macroeconomic and sectoral policy dialogue with the GRM.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. private voluntary organization implementers of USAID activities include World Vision, CARE, Africare, Food for the Hungry, National Cooperative Business Association, Save the Children, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and Technoserve. U.S. university partners include Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin. A new agreement is planned with a Collaborative Research Support Program (CRSP) of U.S. land grant universities to build Mozambican capacity through U.S. graduate degrees and collaborative research.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increased rural per capita income	\$50	\$55	\$57	\$62	\$66
Increased average annual value of Transactions per household having micro or small enterprises	\$48.55 (1996)	\$72.84	\$55	\$60	\$64

Increased volume (tons) of marketed produce (selected crops)					
-- corn	185,000 (1996)	190,000	233,000	251,000	271,000
-- cashew	22,000	39,600	39,800	44,700	49,000
Increased corn production (tons)	596,500	689,000	750,000	810,000	875,000
Increased average annual return per Household participating in rural group Enterprises	\$17.22	\$82.60	\$85	\$92	\$100

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mozambique

TITLE AND NUMBER: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels, 656-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,872,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,390,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Mozambique represents one of the few "transition-to-democracy" success stories in Africa. USAID has played a key role in this transition, providing crucial support for the 1994 and 1999 national elections, both of which were highly praised by international observers. USAID also supports the consolidation of democracy in Mozambique through assistance to both government institutions and civil society organizations. While political stability and significant progress in democratization have spurred economic investments and social improvements, challenges remain. The weakness of many institutions, some fundamental to the further development of democracy and intrinsic to the rule of law, inhibits effective citizen representation and the provision of public services. For example, while the multiparty legislature has steadily improved its legislative and analytical capabilities, the legislators' links with constituents, particularly in rural areas, remain weak. With the exception of the Supreme Court, the judiciary remains largely dysfunctional. Civil society is stronger and more vocal but remains financially dependent on external donors. In many rural areas, the people-level impact of democracy is difficult to discern. At the same time, the human rights situation continues to improve; press freedom is noteworthy; and some elected municipal governments are increasingly responsive to residents.

This program contributes directly and significantly to U.S. national interests, as identified in the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan, by supporting the institutionalization of democracy through activities promoting democratic pluralism, accountability of democratic institutions, and respect for human rights.

Key Results: The purpose of this program is to promote citizen participation and increase the effectiveness of both government and civil society in democratic governance. Two results are being achieved: (1) increased citizen participation in governance at national and local levels, brought about through broadening debate and discussion of public policies and increasing informed participation in the electoral process; and (2) more effective and accountable key democratic institutions, resulting from human resource capacity building and greater transparency of public policy making.

Performance and Prospects: USAID activities help to create the environment for improved public debate on key issues by developing fora for discussion and improving the substantive content of debate. USAID support to the National Assembly provided for public hearings on proposed legislation, including revisions to the constitution; these hearings demonstrated the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively and constructively participate in public policy debates, and resulted in the incorporation of citizen viewpoints into important legislation such as new labor and electoral laws. Alternative dispute resolution legislation drafted with USAID support in 1998 was passed unanimously by the Assembly in 1999, and the country's most important civil court in Maputo now is able to manage its workload with a computerized case-tracking system financed by USAID.

Mozambique's second multiparty general elections, held in December 1999, were an extremely significant milestone in continued democratic consolidation. Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter led a 50-member electoral observation mission jointly supported by USAID and the United Kingdom. The Carter Center praised the voting, while the head of an observation mission from the European Union stated that the electoral process was "second to none." The independent National Electoral Commission (CNE) announced the results of the vote count and, following a careful review of protests raised by the opposition, the Supreme Court performed its constitutional duty by validating and proclaiming the final results.

Two notable facts have emerged. First, the presidential election was extremely close, with a margin of victory of less than five percentage points. This shows increased voter support for the opposition candidate since the 1994 election. Second, support for both of the major parties has generally broadened since 1994: the opposition received more votes in urban areas, and the ruling party gained support in many rural areas. This shift indicates the strengthening of a multiparty system based on issues rather than on ethnic or regional identities. The narrow margin of victory and shifting voting pattern also suggest that the new government will be attentive to the ideas and needs of the electorate, which in turn strengthens prospects for achieving USAID performance targets through FY 2001.

USAID supported the electoral process in a variety of ways. Training of political party electoral monitors meant that nearly all of the 8,300 voting tables had monitors from at least two parties. In a program cofinanced with Denmark and Germany, over 3,000 Mozambican civil society observers were trained and fielded during voter registration, balloting, and vote counting. Along with the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Mozambique government, USAID supported a public campaign finance program administered by the CNE. USAID also assisted the CNE in improving communications between Maputo and provincial electoral offices through e-mail links made possible through previous activities under USAID's Leland Initiative.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In recognition of the growing capabilities and importance of Mozambican nongovernmental organizations in the democracy and governance sector, USAID will begin to directly support some of these groups, particularly to improve advocacy skills and to promote greater transparency and combat corruption in government and political functions.

Other Donor Programs: The United Nations Development Program, the European Union, and bilateral donors have programs in the democracy and governance sector that are highly complementary to USAID efforts. As noted above, collaboration with other bilateral donors was particularly effective in supporting the 1999 electoral process; USAID leadership in these activities leveraged over \$1.85 million from other donors. USAID coordinates closely with other donors through the Development Partners Group, as well as through several technical-level working groups. USAID chairs the group on parliamentary assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Democracy activities are implemented primarily through U.S. organizations that provide assistance to local governmental and nongovernmental entities. U.S. grantees involved with the current program include the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs; America's Development Foundation; the Educational Development Center; the State University of New York Research Foundation; and Private Agencies Cooperating Together.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Citizen perceptions of influence on public decisions (% of public surveyed who agree that citizens influence public decisions)	37% (1997)	*	*	*	45%
Citizen perception that government works for citizens (% of public surveyed)	15% (1997)	*	*	*	33%
National Assembly provides substantive input into legislation proposed by the Executive Branch (% of legislation)	0%	78%	90%	75%	90%
Times nongovernmental political actors testify before parliamentary committees	0	22	23	22	25

* Survey-based data for these indicators are not collected every year; other progress indicators are closely monitored.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mozambique

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas, 656-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,100,000 (DA), \$11,400,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$12,854,000 (CSD), \$7,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Mozambique has some of the worst health conditions in the world. USAID provided emergency health assistance in the years following the 1992 Peace Accord, opening access to services in areas hardest hit by war and drought. Now the country is establishing a rural primary care network to improve the health status of the general population and a management system for this expanded network. Progress is constrained by high rates of infectious disease and malnutrition, growing prevalence of HIV/AIDS, inadequate access to potable water, and limited capacity to deliver basic health services. While 60% of Mozambicans now have access to health services (compared with 30% in 1992), quality remains a concern. Staff in many rural facilities have only rudimentary training, trained managers are rare, and basic equipment and supplies are scarce at all levels.

This program contributes to U.S. national interests related to the global issues of stabilizing world population growth, protecting human health, and reducing the spread of infectious diseases. USAID activities are essential to reaching key objectives identified in the U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan, including HIV/AIDS prevention, family planning, and reduced childhood disease.

USAID focuses on rural areas where health conditions are worst. The program supports U.S. and international private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and contractors working with the Ministry of Health (MOH) in community-based delivery of basic information and services. USAID-funded PVOs work in 70 districts with a population of 9.5 million; 1.9 million women of childbearing age and 665,000 children under five directly benefit. USAID also improves management skills at MOH clinics and provides technical assistance to support decentralization. As a result, MOH capacity for provincial level planning, human resource management, and budgeting and financial management has been significantly strengthened.

The program uses Child Survival and Diseases funding to increase immunization coverage; prevent and treat diarrheal disease and combat child malnutrition by breastfeeding, proper weaning, and micronutrient supplementation; improve maternal health services; prevent and control malaria and other infectious diseases; and prevent HIV/AIDS by building awareness and by social marketing of condoms. USAID uses Development Assistance funding to expand quality family planning and related reproductive services by integrating them into community-based and outreach programs.

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

USAID activities have made a significant difference in child survival and maternal health. In Zambezia province, diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus (DPT3) coverage increased from 20% to 62%; use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for child diarrhea from 54% to 82%; and exclusive breastfeeding from 67% to 82%. In Gaza province, DPT3 coverage increased from 37% to 80%; ORT use from 47% to 64%; and exclusive breastfeeding from 10% to 30% over two years. In Manica province, DPT3 coverage increased to 86%, while births assisted by trained personnel increased from 41% to 60% (compared with national estimates of less than 40%). At the national level, USAID played a major role in multidonor support for National Immunization Days, initiated as part of the global effort to eradicate polio; coverage increased stunningly from 70% in 1997 to 95% in 1998 and 110% in 1999 (this figure is greater than 100% as some children older than the target group also received vaccinations).

Performance and Prospects: Expanding and maturing activities contributed to a significant increase in access to and demand for essential health services. This community-based orientation brings health care services closer to the people

through a strong outreach program in the focus provinces. The MOH, in cooperation with PVOs, emphasizes both outreach from fixed facilities and the placement of health volunteers in communities to improve access. The number of communities receiving outreach services from fixed facilities in the focus area increased from 448 in 1997 to 1,065 in 1998 and 1,264 in 1999, while those receiving services from community-based volunteers increased from 187 in 1997 to 265 in 1998 and 1,814 in 1999. These results significantly exceeded performance targets.

USAID emphasizes improving both the quality and the quantity of clinic-based health services. The program helps to ensure the availability of essential commodities while expanding and improving the capacity to provide basic care, including the development of functional referral systems that are essential to an effective health system. Increased capacity to provide services is reflected in the number of first-time maternal-child visits to MOH facilities, which more than doubled since 1996.

Knowledge and use of safe child spacing methods are very limited; increased awareness of the importance of reproductive health and availability of services are high priorities. USAID works with the MOH to expand family planning services into basic health programs. This effort is proceeding more quickly than expected; by 1999, 123 health posts in Nampula and Zambezia provinces were providing family planning services, compared with a 1997 baseline of zero and a 1998 figure of 79.

The one area of disappointment in 1998 was the HIV/AIDS condom social marketing program, which failed to meet very ambitious targets. While achievements were considerable (2,600 commercial sales outlets, selling over 10 million condoms), the figures were virtually unchanged from 1997 due to a lengthy nationwide stockout followed by a price increase. Adjustments were made in 1999 to address these problems. In addition, given the increasing urgency of factors in HIV/AIDS prevention other than condom availability, USAID's HIV/AIDS activities in Mozambique will significantly expand during FY 2000, targeting major transport corridors where risk of infection is increasing most quickly. These expanded HIV/AIDS prevention efforts will be partly funded through the Presidential Initiative for Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic ("LIFE").

During 1998, the MOH continued its planned move toward a sector-wide assistance program and began developing the centerpiece of the effort, a health sector financing strategy. USAID contributed to this process by financing four key studies and supporting a national seminar. These efforts led to a profound debate on the role of government in the health sector, and to an acceptance of an expanded role for private voluntary and for-profit health care organizations. During 1999, with continued USAID support, the MOH moved forward with strategy development and capacity building for a future sector approach to Mozambique's health challenges.

USAID support also improved MOH provincial-level management, pharmaceutical management, and systems for data collection and analysis, thereby also strengthening government capacity to develop policies to expand effective and efficient public and private health service delivery.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In 1998 USAID and the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM) agreed on a strategic framework for USAID health sector assistance through FY 2002. This process led during 1999 to modifications in implementation approaches, and some contracts and grants will be phased out based upon joint review of impact and effectiveness. In particular, activities contributing to "strengthened policy and management of decentralized, essential services" will be restructured to reflect MOH momentum toward a sector strategy and to build MOH capacity to implement an eventual sector-wide assistance program. In addition, HIV/AIDS prevention activities will significantly increase in importance and coverage to address the rapidly rising prevalence rates, especially along Mozambique's dynamic and economically important transport corridors.

Other Donor Programs: About 90% of Mozambique's health sector investment budget and over 70% of the recurrent budget come from donor resources. The GRM plans to increase budget allocations for health to \$1.48 per capita by 2002 (from \$1.19 in 1993), but reliance on donors will continue. Donors participate in an active sector working group chaired by the MOH. In addition to USAID, major donors include Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, U.N. agencies, and the World Bank.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID works with the MOH and with U.S., international, and local organizations. PVO grantees include World Vision, Save the Children, CARE, Health Alliance International, Medical Care Development International, Pathfinder, Project HOPE, and Population Services International; many of these partner with local nongovernmental organizations. U.S. contractors include Management Sciences for Health and John Snow, Inc. During FY 2000, one or more new long-term partners will be selected to provide technical assistance and capacity building services related to the program adjustments described above.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Children 12-23 months of age vaccinated with diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (third dose)	39%	*	50%	55%	60%
Infants fed exclusively on breast milk	35%	*	38%	40%	42%
Percent of child diarrhea cases receiving oral rehydration therapy treatment	37%	*	43%	47%	50%
Children under 2 years of age whose birth was attended by a trained health worker	41%	*	45%	47%	50%
Women using a modern contraceptive method	6%	*	9%	11%	13%
Condom use with last non-regular sexual partner	28%	27.7%	40%	50%	60%

* Survey-based data for these indicators are not collected every year; other progress indicators are closely monitored.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Mozambique

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector-Led Growth and Development, 656-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$300,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$382,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Through the economic restructuring success of the Government of the Republic of Mozambique (GRM), Mozambique has achieved exceptional gross domestic product (GDP) growth while maintaining a stable currency, dramatically lowering inflation and interest rates, and increasing fiscal allocations for social sector investments. GDP growth has been strong since 1993, with exceptionally high rates of 11% and 10% (estimated) achieved in 1998 and 1999, respectively. Preliminary 1999 figures also indicate that inflation will continue to be under 5%. Economic stability has generated great investment interest and a significant increase in first-round foreign investment totaling about \$8 billion (1998-2001), including significant U.S. investment. Nevertheless, much work remains to be done before Mozambique can sustain the benefits of growth through a truly open economy. Red tape and antiquated regulations, an outdated tax system, trade barriers, inadequate telecommunications and transport infrastructure, and underdeveloped capital markets all urgently require attention before Mozambique can attract the levels of foreign and domestic investment required for fast-track growth. To meet these challenges, the active leadership of an informed private sector is crucial to ensure that the GRM reform agenda best promotes trade and commercial interests.

Key Results: The overall objective of this program is to improve the enabling environment for private sector-led growth and development. To achieve this, USAID focuses on: (1) increasing the role of the private sector in the development of economic policy, legislation and regulations; and (2) improving policies and facilities to encourage trade and investment. Activities under the first area include institutional and analytical support to the Confederation of Mozambique Business Associations (CTA), a private sector group dedicated to improving policy and eliminating red tape and serving as the government's principal private sector interlocutor on policy and reform issues; and expansion of internet services throughout the country by the private sector. Under the second area, USAID supports tax system reforms, reduction of red tape, trade openness, and the completion of the privatization of Mozambique's three main rail lines, which serve much of the eastern area of Southern Africa.

Performance and Prospects: While this is a new program, many of the activities began on a pilot basis in 1997-1998. USAID provides a combination of technical assistance resources to the private and public sectors and nonproject assistance to the GRM to compensate for temporary revenue shortfall resulting from tax and tariff reforms. These efforts

are partly financed through the Africa Trade and Investment Initiative (ATRIP) and the Leland Initiative.

USAID provided modest assistance to CTA during 1997-1998, which made it possible for CTA to remain actively engaged in red tape issues and to pursue in greater depth issues of particular importance to the private sector. In 1998 these issues included most notably trade, labor law, the introduction of a value-added tax, and changes to the regulatory framework governing imports and exports. As a result, through the joint efforts of CTA, the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism (MICTUR), and the Ministry of Plan and Finance, significant steps were taken in 1998 to reduce red tape. Simplified registration procedures were issued and widely promulgated for commercial and industrial licensing; a single document was introduced for imports; and the requirement for multiple licensing by class of importer (there were over 20 categories, based on the type of good imported) and by transaction was replaced by a general importer's license and a single expert/import document. These new measures, despite start-up problems, are leading to significant improvements in the time and effort required to set up businesses and to effect imports or exports.

CTA, with USAID assistance, also undertook a comprehensive study of 1998 labor legislation, including analysis of its implications for employment and business expansion. This effort provided valuable lessons to CTA members, including the need to weigh in early on proposed legislation affecting the private sector and the importance of sharing such analyses with the press and the public rather than relying solely on "back channels" to influence legislation.

Along with the successes achieved, these efforts showed that in order to take on the wide range of issues where the private sector has a critical interest, CTA needed to become more professional in its ongoing operations and to develop better and more regular communications with its member associations, particularly those based outside Maputo. In 1999 CTA was legally registered as an association and established a secretariat with professional staff. This new institutional arrangement, directly supported by a USAID grant, will permit the private sector to engage more systematically and profoundly in discussions of policy, legislation and regulation affecting business and investment. As a follow-up to CTA work on trade, through which a consensus in favor of liberalization was achieved in 1998, USAID provided technical support to the GRM trade negotiating team during the 1999 negotiations of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Area. As a result, Mozambique is now fully committed to the regional free trade area envisaged by the SADC protocol, a major policy transformation achieved in a very short period. In addition, the government, spurred by the private sector, has continued to make progress in reducing red tape constraints to investment and the day-to-day operation of business.

Competitive private-sector internet services were introduced in Maputo in 1997 under the Leland Initiative. Access expanded considerably during 1999; there now are more than 10,000 subscribers in the capital city, from a baseline of 250 in 1997 and 3,347 at the end of 1998. In the first half of 2000, USAID will support the expansion of full internet service by private providers to two provincial capitals in the USAID focus area.

In 1999 USAID joined other major donors to support Mozambique's introduction of a value-added tax to replace a cascading sales tax and the government's review of other taxes that distort economic incentives or discourage business and investment. As a result, corporate and income taxes were adjusted downward to improve business competitiveness. Also in 1999, USAID began a program to support the MICTUR "Trade Technical Unit" in order to accelerate Mozambique's reduction of regional and general trade barriers. These reforms will entail significant short-term revenue losses that USAID assistance will partially and temporarily compensate with budget support.

Finally, USAID supports the restructuring and privatization of Mozambique's three main rail lines, which directly link Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Malawi to Mozambique's Indian Ocean ports. The first major concession, for the northern rail and port that serve Malawi, will become operational in January 2000, with concessioning of the Maputo corridor (the largest, with lines to Swaziland, South Africa, and Zimbabwe) expected by mid-2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the largest source of direct assistance to CTA and to the public-private sector dialogue in general. The IMF supports the introduction of the value-added tax and related reforms. Sweden assists CTA and other business associations to improve their organizational sustainability, especially revenue generation through member fees. The World Bank provides support to the Private Sector Unit of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce, and Tourism, which works with CTA and other ministries on red tape reduction. The United Kingdom has provided a modest level of support to CTA for analysis of issues related to trade and the informal sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: A long-term U.S. institutional contractor for policy and red tape reform will be selected in early 2000.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
World Economic Forum Competitiveness Index (survey of 23 African countries, scale -1 to +1)					
Rank	18	*	15	*	10
Index	-0.32		-0.2		0
Time required to register a business (weeks)	Up to 52 (1998)	Up to 52	12-20	10-15	8-10
Number of internet subscribers (full service)	250	3,347	3,500	4,000	10,000
Trade openness (IMF index, 1=open, 10=closed; in 1990, score was 10)	6	*	5	*	4

* Survey-based data for these indicators are not collected every year; other progress indicators are closely monitored.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Mozambique				
Title and Number: Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas, 656-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	72,379 DA	23,485 DA	48,894 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	130,812 DFA	124,846 DFA	5,966 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	21,535 DA	15,641 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	903 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	93,914 DA	39,126 DA	54,788 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	130,812 DFA	125,749 DFA	5,063 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	25,427 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	25,427 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	119,341 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	22,946 DFA	22,946 DFA	176,704 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Mozambique			
Title and Number: Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Gov, 656-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	8,780 DA	3,824 DA	4,956 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	5,250 ESF	4,600 ESF	650 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	18,200 DFA	18,200 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,775 DA	3,562 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	1,000 ESF	650 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	11,555 DA	7,386 DA	4,169 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	6,250 ESF	5,250 ESF	1,000 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	18,200 DFA	18,200 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,872 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,872 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	13,427 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	6,250 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,390 DFA	2,390 DFA	22,980 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Mozambique			
Title and Number: Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Servi., 656-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	9,089 DA	3,514 DA	5,575 DA
	20,496 CSD	3,444 CSD	17,052 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	77,020 DFA	73,093 DFA	3,927 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	4,475 DA	3,605 DA	
	11,520 CSD	8,180 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	3,469 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	13,564 DA	7,119 DA	6,445 DA
	32,016 CSD	11,624 CSD	20,392 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	77,020 DFA	76,562 DFA	458 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,100 DA		
	11,400 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,100 DA		
	11,400 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	19,664 DA
	12,854 CSD	12,854 CSD	69,124 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	7,000 DFA	7,000 DFA	91,020 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Mozambique			
Title and Number: Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development, 656-004			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	198 DA	0 DA	198 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	835 DFA	0 DFA	835 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	6,690 DA	20 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	308 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	6,888 DA	20 DA	6,868 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	835 DFA	308 DFA	527 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	300 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	300 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	7,188 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	382 DFA	382 DFA	1,599 DFA



Mozambique

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	28,800	35,475	33,699	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	32,718
Child Survival & Disease Fund	10,596	11,520	11,400	12,854
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	650	1,000	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	24,231	22,912	17,650	19,332
P.L 480 Title III	5,000	6,000	0	0
Total Program Funds	69,277	76,907	62,749	64,904
Operating Expenses	3,210	3,240	3,100	3,350
Trust Funds	571	510	919	1,032
Total Operating Costs	3,781	3,750	4,019	4,382

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	13	14	13	12
Other U.S. Citizen	2	3	3	3
FSN/TCN	78	77	75	78
Subtotal OE Funded	93	94	91	93

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	7	4	5	9
FSN/TCN	19	22	22	34
Subtotal Program Funded	26	26	27	43
Other				
TAACS	1	1	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1	1	0	0
Total Work Force	120	121	118	136

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
656-001, Increased Rural Household Income in Focus Areas							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	16,946	0	6,000	0	0	0	22,946
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	19,332	19,332
656-002, Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at the National and Local Levels							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	2,390	0	0	2,390
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
656-003, Increased Use of Essential Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000

- CSD	0	12,854	0	0	0	0	12,854
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

656-004, Improved Enabling Environment for Private Sector Led Growth and Development

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	382	0	0	0	382
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	16,946	7,000	6,382	2,390	0	0	32,718
- CSD	0	12,854	0	0	0	0	12,854
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	19,332	19,332

Mission Director, Cynthia F. Rozell



NAMIBIA

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Introduction

Namibia is an arid and sparsely populated country, about twice the size of California, located on Africa's southern Atlantic coast. Its 1997 population of approximately 1.8 million people includes a rich diversity of ethnic and cultural groups who speak 12 different major languages. The country has a rich resource base of minerals (diamonds, gold, copper, zinc, uranium, lead, and silver), large and well-controlled coastal fishing stocks, and an excellent transportation and infrastructure system. Its rich animal life and spectacular wilderness areas and game parks are regarded as prime tourist attractions. Developing these assets to their full potential remains the country's greatest challenge. In December 1999, Namibia successfully conducted its third Presidential elections.



Since its hard-won independence in 1990, Namibia remains one of the more politically stable countries on the continent. Namibia is uniquely positioned to serve as an example of political stability and to play a vital role in the economic development of the Southern African region. This stability has

helped maintain a highly favorable business climate, which includes incentives and strong protection for foreign investors. Namibia has demonstrated its attractiveness and potential as a growing market for U.S. exports and investment.

Optimal usage of two highways, the Trans-Kalahari (linking Botswana and Namibia) and the Trans-Caprivi (through to Zimbabwe and Zambia), will increase the region's access to the port of Walvis Bay. The Walvis Bay port is a large first-class facility that could eventually compete with large regional ports like Durban and Cape Town. While considerable obstacles remain to realizing its full economic potential, Namibia clearly is on the way to becoming a pivotal trade and investment gateway for the nearly 200 million residents of Southern Africa.

The United States national interest in Namibia, reflected in the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan, focuses principally on the United States' desire to: 1) promote Namibia as an African success story; and 2) seek the country's support for U.S. policy while Namibia serves as an African representative on the United Nations Security Council. In line with these goals, specific objectives focus on promoting sustainable economic growth; U.S.-Namibia commerce; human resource development; natural resources management and equal opportunity; support for the consolidation of democracy and respect for human rights; and the further development of a foundation of trust and mutual respect between the peoples of Namibia and the United States.

The Development Challenge

Despite its status as a full-fledged, autonomous nation, Namibia is dealing with the legacy of more than 40 years of apartheid social and economic policies. Although the country's GDP per capita income of approximately \$2,000 is almost four times higher than the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, income distribution is highly unequal. About 60% of the majority black population live in communal lands in rural areas, surviving on annual incomes of US\$100 to \$200, with

limited access to social services.

Namibia is one of the world's most affected countries by HIV/AIDS. AIDS is the leading cause of death in the country, claiming more lives annually (23%) than tuberculosis and malaria combined. Over 60% of new HIV infections take place among young people aged 15-24. Life expectancy, estimated in 1991 at 59 years for males and 62 years for females, is expected to drop to 38 years for both sexes during the period 2005-2010. The social and economic effects of HIV infection and AIDS-related deaths will be devastating. Development achievements in a number of areas, including basic education and natural resource management (where USAID support has been highly successful) will be severely compromised unless programs are targeted toward alleviating this situation. Because of the HIV situation, USAID's strategy is being modified to include a comprehensive, integrated and replicable model to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS.

High unemployment and visible underemployment (60%) are other major development challenges. Namibia's 1998 National Human Resource Plan reveals severe deficits of higher and middle-level professionals and technically skilled personnel. More than 60% of the employed labor force has only a primary education or no schooling at all; fewer than 6% have completed some tertiary education.

Although Namibia may be considered one of the stronger economies on the continent and the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) is aggressively pursuing other outside investors, it has been affected negatively by the competitive forces of globalization and by fluctuating world market prices for leading exports. Namibia's growth rate fell from 4.3% in 1997 to 0.8% in 1998, an insufficient basis for raising incomes or creating jobs. Mining remains the leading sector, accounting for 15.1% of GDP. A sharp downturn in the global diamond market was offset by an increase in production to 1.4 million carats of top-quality gem stones (rated among the best, world-wide). Diamond mining employment, however, is likely to contract sharply, due to the phasing out of the migratory labor system. Rössing Uranium has been hit by weakness in world uranium prices, affecting output and resulting in large-scale retrenchment of workers. The closure of the large Tsumeb Corporation Limited copper mine in the north of the country has severely reduced employment and secondary industries. The manufacturing base remains narrow, although the fish processing industry, the country's second largest GDP earner, is likely to receive a boost from increased total allowable catches, better stocks, and good export markets (including sales of hake and other fish to the US).

Agricultural activity remains highly dependent on seasonal rainfalls. Additional problems relate to access to South African and European markets for commercially-farmed beef, and the outstanding issue of land reform that affects the marginalized and most poor sections of the rural population who are eking out a living in the communal areas. In this regard, USAID's Community Based Natural Resource Management Program is viewed as a pivotal contribution toward empowering rural communities to earn income, counteracting the tendency toward urban drift.

The urgent demands by the mostly black, very poor majority to ameliorate the social and economic disparities created by apartheid place considerable constraints on the government's ability to curb expenditures--including for a huge civil service--and rein in the deficit (4.2% of GDP). Despite these imperatives, macroeconomic policy remains relatively conservative and realistic, e.g., this year's budget provided fiscal relief for companies and individuals, focused on outsourcing and privatization, shifted to indirect forms of taxation, and increased capital more than recurrent expenditure.

Other Donors

In 1998, USAID was the second largest bilateral donor, following Germany. Despite its relatively modest size, USAID's program is highly visible, strategic, and results-oriented. USAID generally leads donor efforts in its areas of focus, particularly in basic education and natural resource management. Donor coordination meetings are facilitated by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), with U.N. agencies playing a particularly important role in catalyzing the response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. In addition, USAID has initiated more frequent consultations with international donors in Namibia, particularly in the democracy and governance arena.



The United States Agency for International Development

Namibia

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

With extraordinary collaboration with the GRN, the USAID program has been very successful in a number of areas. Its fit with Namibia's highest development priorities is acknowledged widely and repeatedly by prominent government officials. Cooperation with the GRN in basic education reform is showing positive impact on students and schools at the first through fourth grade levels. Research indicates that students in over 500 USAID-supported schools demonstrate markedly advanced learning levels compared to those not yet included in the GRN/USAID program. Assistance to the Parliament and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) has resulted in greater public debate and citizen input on pending legislation. USAID's leadership in promoting income-generating activities for sustainable community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) in Namibia's fragile, drought-prone environment is frequently cited as a development success. The initial legal and policy framework for CBNRM is in place; nine nature conservancies have been established (with 17 more currently being developed). Over 50,000 community members are expected to benefit from CBNRM activities over the next few years.

The FY 2001 program will support USAID's goal to strengthen Namibia through the economic, social, and political empowerment of its majority black population. FY 2001 funds will be used to enhance the economic empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians (HDNs) through private sector growth. Within this area, USAID intends to expand its efforts with the private sector in order to respond to the Namibian government's development priority of creating jobs and meaningful employment for HDNs, as well as to the United States' goal of encouraging and fostering broad-based economic growth.

USAID also is requesting funds to build upon the solid educational infrastructure (teachers trained, curricula developed and adopted) that already has been established. The next phase of the basic education program will focus on the quality of education at the primary level; improved education sector budgeting and resource allocation methods; and creation of stronger community and parental involvement. The program will be expanded to new areas in northern Namibia.

USAID has expanded its successful pilot CBNRM program to a nationwide effort, and requests continued environmental funding for FY 2001. This will allow for the establishment of additional conservancies and will generate benefits for members of these conservancies through sustainable management of local natural resources. In addition, continued work on the policies and legal framework related to user rights in communal areas is anticipated.

USAID also requests democracy and governance funds to strengthen Parliament and NGOs. In addition to continuing its work to strengthen Namibia's bicameral Parliament and its responsiveness to citizen input, the Mission will work with NGOs to further the development of Namibian civil society.

USAID recently finalized the design of a special HIV/AIDS objective and is requesting FY 2001 funds to cover the implementation of a five-year program to reduce the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through a comprehensive prevention model in a key region. In view of the grave HIV/AIDS situation in Namibia, this activity is crucial to ensuring the success of USAID's other development interventions in Namibia.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Economic Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged Namibians Through Accelerated Private Sector Growth, 673-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,760,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

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

Summary: Namibian per capita income of nearly \$2000 per annum masks extreme inequalities in asset distribution and living standards. The modern sector of the economy shows an annual per capita income of about \$16,500, while in the subsistence sector individuals earn only about \$85 per annum. This disparity threatens to be exacerbated by a sharply declining economic growth rate, which fell to 1.8% in 1997 and dropped again in 1998. Because of these factors and high level of formal sector unemployment, USAID's earlier strategy of cross-sectoral human resources development has been reformulated to directly address the need for economic growth and employment.

To increase the productive segment of the workforce and to lay the basis for sustained economic growth, the rate of enterprise formation and/or expansion must increase. USAID's strategy focuses on small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), which represent attractive targets of opportunity to promote economic growth and jobs. The creation of new firms and the potential for significant enterprise expansion and workforce employment in Namibia depend on firm-level management capacities and their ability to absorb new technologies and to respond to competitive market opportunities. The revised country strategy directly addresses the needs for private sector managerial and entrepreneurial skills and improved business support services and technology linkages for SMEs, while continuing to impact economic empowerment and disparities in historically disadvantaged Namibians' economic and social roles.

In FY 2000, USAID will begin the implementation of key components of the new strategy, including: 1) improvement of local capacity among business services organizations to deliver training, mentoring, and other in-firm interventions; 2) promotion of business linkages between SMEs and larger firms (subcontracting, outsourcing, joint ventures, etc.); and 3) the development of a technology network to expand trade and investment through the promotion of U.S.-based and offshore partnerships with Namibian firms. USAID will continue to assist the private sector in responding positively and proactively to recent legislation for employment equity in the workplace, which supports good business practices for successful competition, expansion into niche markets, and national and regional market integration.

Key Results: By the end of FY 1999, over 1,300 Namibians, across all sectors, had received USAID-funded managerial and technical training. Based upon the 1998 promulgation of the Namibian Affirmative Action (Employment) Act, USAID, in partnership with the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (NCCI), has increased awareness among key business leaders regarding the need to introduce diversity management practices in order to ensure firm growth and competitiveness. More than 40 human resources practitioners across private and public sector organizations were trained, which led to several innovations, including the adoption in several private firms of new personnel assessment and recruitment tools to counter racial and gender bias, and a Public Service Commission directive to introduce tools and methods to maximize hiring and promotion of disadvantaged groups. Nonetheless, USAID found in its annual program review that this activity was not meeting overall performance expectations. This factor, along with Namibia's flagging economic and employment trends, led to a reformulated program to accelerate private sector growth.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's partnership with NCCI, which previously focused on outreach to "mainstream" firms to promote employment equity and internal structural changes, has broadened. Activities now include local and regional training for new target firms. In partnership with NCCI, large firms, and new advocacy organizations, training activities were conducted to promote growth-oriented business linkages between large firms and SMEs. The volume of public-sector training was reduced as training programs were reoriented to focus on institutions supporting private sector growth. By the end of FY 1999, 130 employees of public and private sector institutions had undergone U.S. or third-country training, and another 420 had received in-country training. By the end of 1999, 43 Namibians had completed master's-level training in the United States. Under the revised strategy, training now focuses on within-firm interventions as part of a package of assistance for SMEs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID is finalizing the details for implementation of its revised program.

Other Donor Programs: Germany has helped establish the Small Business Credit Guarantee Fund and enlist commercial banks in credit extension and collaboration with non-financial service providers, and the European Commission has

provided funding to underwrite this nascent credit guaranty scheme. Other bilateral donors have provided small-scale assistance to the micro-enterprise sector, primarily through training and direct assistance, generally to community organizations and sectoral NGOs. Austria, the United Kingdom, and Italy have funded activities to assist microenterprises through local or regional NGO service providers, including microcredit activities. Only one other donor has identified a growth-oriented small-to-medium enterprise target group parallel to USAID's strategy. The United Nations Development Program in 1997 approved a program called "Enterprise Namibia," which works in collaboration with the United Kingdom. The Ford Foundation has provided funds to NCCI to establish an affirmative action advisory service.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The current U.S. implementing partner for USAID-funded training is the Institute for International Education. Local partners include the GRN, NCCI, private sector companies, and several NGOs, including the newly formed Indigenous People's Business Council. USAID anticipates a competitive procurement in FY 2000 to implement key components of the revised strategy, in cooperation with local Namibian business services organizations.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of USAID-trained HDNs assuming increased responsibilities (cumulative)	47	181	270	297	*
Number of target organizations with enhanced roles for USAID-trained HDNs (cumulative)	11	23	32	72	*
Number of public and private sector organizations with human resource development supporting HDN professional development (cumulative)	4	18	21	65	*
Number of SMEs that expand due to USAID assistance	**	**	**	**	5
Number of entrepreneurs and managers utilizing reinforced training for improved management capacity	**	**	**	**	15
Number of SME firms provided with in- house consultation and mentoring services	**	**	**	**	30

* Performance measures established under the previous strategy; no FY 2001 targets were set because of the change in strategy.

** Performance measures established under the new strategy; targets will be set when the new strategy begins in FY 2001.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Delivery of Quality Primary Education to Grade 1-4 Learners in the Most Disadvantaged Schools, 673-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,002,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,002,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

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

Summary: The educational system inherited by the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) at independence in 1990 was fragmented along racial and ethnic lines, with vast disparities in the allocation of resources. Consequently, the GRN has given high priority to the reform and restructuring of the educational system. USAID has been assisting the GRN's educational reform initiatives, including strengthening the Ministry of Basic Education and Culture (MBEC) through support for curriculum development, production and assessment in the lower primary phase, while improving learner outcomes in the country's most disadvantaged schools. USAID also supports the professional development of teachers; higher education degree programs for Ministry officials involved in policy development, research, management

and administration; and the institutional development of the Ministry of Higher Education, Vocational Training, Science and Technology.

Key Results: Major achievements include: (1) 2,200 teachers trained in the use of new instructional and assessment materials; (2) production of these materials in five of Namibia's indigenous African languages; (3) introduction of these Grades 1, 2 and 3 materials into 500 schools in all four target regions; (4) evaluation of student achievement showing substantial improvement as the result of these materials and new teaching methods; (5) continued progress of 14 Namibians in master's degree programs in curriculum development and 12 Namibians in educational policy and research; and (6) increased capacity in new monitoring and evaluation system for basic education.

Performance and Prospects: Performance and progress over the past year have exceeded expectations. At the national level, USAID continues to support the GRN in education policy reform and planning. As a result, there are new policies guiding the development, translation, distribution and assessment of syllabi and teaching materials for Grades 1 through 4, in addition to a new assessment policy for learner achievement. In 1998 USAID offered additional research and statistics training programs for Ministry officials involved in planning and research. In addition, two series of USAID-funded research monographs, "Inside Reform" and "Exploring the Complexities of Education," were published and distributed for the worldwide education community. USAID also supported a major education sector assessment, "The President's Commission for Education, Training and Culture," which was presented to President Nujoma and the National Assembly for policy recommendations.

USAID supports nearly 500 disadvantaged lower primary schools in four target regions, serving more than one-half of the lower primary school learners in the northern regions and 25% of the most disadvantaged student population in Namibia. Activities in 1998 focused on further assisting teachers in the delivery of improved curricula and teaching methods. Currently, improved Grade 1 through 3 materials have been introduced into four of the nation's seven educational regions, and Grade 4 materials have been completed and are ready for distribution. Over 80 local trainers and 2,200 educators have been trained to undertake this task. Through its partnership with the U.S. Peace Corps, USAID also has assisted previously unqualified teachers to become certified primary school teachers.

At the community level, Peace Corps volunteers provide support through one-on-one tutoring, local workshops and training sessions throughout the country. Teachers have been trained as writers of educational materials. The results from classroom observations in July 1998 indicate positive changes in learning trends in USAID-assisted classrooms. A series of monographs illustrating accomplishments of the project has been published, with copies distributed nationally and internationally. A nationwide monitoring and evaluation system for tracking results at the primary school level was established in the MBEC in 1997, and a newly developed monitoring and evaluation activity was launched in 1998 with assistance from a local NGO.

The Professional Enhancement Program was launched in March 1998; this innovative Masters and Ph.D. program targets 34 MBEC officials involved in the areas of curriculum development, assessment, policy planning and research. A three-year distance education degree involving the University of Namibia, the University of Western Cape (South Africa), and U.S. universities has been created under the lead of the University of Montana. In 1998, 22 of the 34 participants completed their residency courses at the University of Western Cape; have had their research proposals approved; and have begun research on various issues pertaining to Namibia's education reform. Substantial progress has been achieved over the year by these students in completing several Harvard, University of Western Cape (UWC) and University of Montana workshops and in conducting their research.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID continues to be the primary donor providing assistance at the lower primary level. Other donors supporting the GRN in complementary areas include several U.N. agencies, the United Kingdom, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the European Union.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Key implementers include the U.S. organizations Institute for International Research; Ohio University; Harvard Institute for International Development; Peace Corps; University of Montana. The University of Western Cape (South Africa), the University of Namibia, and the Rossing Foundation (Namibia) also are implementers. For FYs 2000 to 2005, key implementers are the U.S. organization Academy for Educational Development and the Rossing Foundation (Namibia).

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
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Number of unqualified teachers trained in target and selected schools (cumulative)	450	1,500	2,200	2,400	2,600
Production and distribution of Grades 2, 3 and 4 instructional materials (number of instructional units completed, i.e., a specific subject at a specific grade in a particular language)	6	24	45	47	completed
New monitoring and evaluation system in place and operational (percent completed)	0	25%	50%	75%	100%
Progress toward completion of advanced degree program for MBEC officials (% of research and course work completed by all participants)	0	0	60%	80%	100%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Benefits to Historically Disadvantaged Namibians from Sustainable Management of Local Natural Resources, 673-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,619,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,800,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1992 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: At independence in 1990, the new Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) inherited a legacy of apartheid policies, under which virtually all of the country's natural resources (including the best land) and most of the GRN's social services (primarily education and health) had been directed primarily to the well-off 5% minority population. The needs of the rest of the population largely had been neglected. Since 1992, USAID has supported Namibia's national Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) program through USAID's Living in a Finite Environment (LIFE) activity. LIFE is a joint effort between the U.S. and Namibian governments, with implementation by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), Namibian non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other USAID partners.

USAID's goal is to increase benefits to historically disadvantaged Namibians who live in communal areas by ensuring their rights to manage natural resources and, in turn, to receive benefits from those resources. The key to the LIFE program is the establishment of "conservancies" in communal areas that provide for sustainable use and management of wildlife and other natural resources. Each conservancy selects a representative management committee and develops a sustainable management plan for the use of natural resources in the area, including joint ventures with private sector and community campsites/tourist villages. Income from these activities is distributed to the community according to the conservancy's benefit distribution plan. Some conservancies opt for benefit distribution to individuals, while others support community projects such as schools and health centers. All conservancies use some of the financial income to support the management and operational costs of the conservancies and to reinvest in the natural resource base.

The ultimate beneficiaries of the LIFE activity are the historically disadvantaged Namibians located in the communal areas served by the activity. The intermediate beneficiaries are the NGOs and MET, which work together to carry out conservancy development in specific communal areas.

Key Results: USAID has achieved outstanding results in this activity over the past five years. With the passage of the 1996 amendment to the Namibian Nature Conservancies Act of 1975, the GRN has one of the most progressive policy environments for CBNRM in southern Africa. To date, nine conservancies have been formally recognized by the GRN, and 17 other conservancies are under development. The nine conservancies have put over 2.1 million hectares of communal land under the direct management of conservancy management committees. Once their management plans are fully implemented, over 16,000 individuals living in these areas will receive benefits. Some income-generating activities in the conservancy areas already have produced positive benefits; over \$400,000 has been generated from

conservancy-managed enterprises such as campsites, craft sales, thatching grass and employment at lodges. This income is expected to increase substantially when conservancies enter into contracts with private sector tourism concessions.

Performance and Prospects: CBNRM performance through USAID's LIFE program has been excellent, as all results indicators have been met or exceeded. However, success presents new developmental challenges as the program rises to new heights. Since the passage of the 1996 conservancy legislation, other ministries are developing policies related to user rights in communal areas, e.g., land, grazing, and fisheries. As new policies are developed, they must be monitored to ensure their compliance with regulations under the Conservancy Act. Therefore, policy development will continue to be a concern of the CBNRM program.

Emerging conservancies are now searching for ways to become self-sustainable, both financially and institutionally. Business skills and entrepreneurial support will need to be made available to conservancy management committees as they move toward sustainability. USAID will monitor progress and provide support and assistance when necessary. Continued support from MET and Namibian NGOs also is key to the sustainability of the national CBNRM program. Improving the capacity for these institutions to carry the CBNRM program forward as USAID support declines is another challenge for USAID's LIFE program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Ten international donors have provided more than \$4 million to support CBNRM activities in Namibia. This array of donors has allowed communities outside the LIFE project areas access to resources and benefits, while emerging conservancies have been able to broaden their programs beyond the scope of the LIFE activity.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: LIFE activities are implemented by the World Wildlife Fund, a U.S. NGO, which has subcontracts with the U.S. organizations World Learning, Inc. and Management Systems International and the Rossing Foundation (Namibia).

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Annual gross community income from program-supported natural resource management activities (US\$)	150,000	196,233	240,000	351,000	444,000
Cumulative number of individuals in target communities that benefit from program-supported CBNRM activities	0	9,300	13,950	23,250	32,550
Hectares of communal land under local management (millions)	0	1.654	2.481	4.135	5.790
Total number of conservancies created	0	4	6	10	14
National policies, legislation and regulations adopted that promote environmentally sustainable resource management practices (cumulative)	4	4	5	9	12

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Accountability of Parliament to All Namibian Citizens, 673-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$858,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,998,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: After Namibian independence in March 1990, great emphasis was put on creating and consolidating the power of new governing structures and addressing the legacy of inequality left by apartheid. Primacy was given to the executive

branch (the President and government agencies), which soon dominated the legislative process and the public service. Parliament, which began as a National Assembly in 1990 and became a two-chamber body in 1992, was a new institution with limited experience, resources and capacity. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) established at or just after independence sought to play active roles in community development, and focused on addressing the needs of the unemployed and marginalized groups. Many of the NGOs created before independence, primarily as vehicles for anti-apartheid protest and advocates of democratic change, lost their purpose under the new political system and did not survive.

In 1995, when USAID began to work with Parliament, there were no legislative review committees and no formal fora for public discussion on legislative issues. Budget formulation, for example, was limited to the executive branch, with Parliament approving it without debate or public input. Namibian citizens, who had had no experience with voting before 1990, had little idea how to bring their concerns to their elected representatives. The purpose of this activity, therefore, has been to strengthen the legislative structures and institutional capacity of both houses of Parliament, and to support stronger linkages between citizens and their elected representatives. The direct beneficiaries of this activity are Parliamentarians, Namibian citizens, NGOs, civic groups and the media.

Key Results: Major accomplishments to date include: (1) a total of 43 public hearings in Parliament were held on 12 different issues; (2) eight of nine bills were referred to Parliamentary committees following public hearings for amendment; (3) Parliament amended the national budget for the first time in the nation's history; and (4) the publication and adoption of an "Agenda for Change" by Parliament was approved by the Cabinet and endorsed by President Nujoma, which proposes, among other things, increased transparency and public hearings. In 2000, Parliament will be able to directly hire its own specialist staff, rather than go through the Public Service Commission.

Performance and Prospects: Now in its fifth year of implementation, this activity has surpassed expectations. Members of Parliament are supported by the effective operations of the Parliamentary Research Information and Library Service, a focal point of USAID assistance. USAID has funded the translation of the handbook "Understanding the National Budget" into four local languages, and has provided financial assistance to a public interest law firm to produce and distribute bill summaries to enhance citizen understanding of legislative activities. Members of Parliament, members of regional councils, local authorities, and NGO representatives have increased popular understanding of national budget formulation through budget workshops conducted throughout the country.

The installation of computer communications technology at the Namibia Non-Governmental Organization Forum (NANGOF) has strengthened its networking capacity. Advocacy desks at NANGOF and the Urban Trust of Namibia have been created to provide technical assistance and training to their member organizations that want to enhance their lobbying capabilities with Parliament and government agencies. NGOs and interest groups have initiated over a dozen long-term, comprehensive advocacy campaigns on development and social reforms. There has been more frequent and improved media coverage of the proceedings of both houses of Parliament, partly as a consequence of training courses organized with the BRICKS Community Project for Journalists. USAID also has supported activities of the Women's Caucus in Parliament, whose purpose is to discuss common social concerns and consider legislative action. As a result of a USAID-funded study mission and the organization of national conferences, comprehensive ethics legislation has been drafted.

NGOs remain fragile, however, with poorly organized constituencies and heavily dependent upon the work of one or two key leaders. Many remain overly dependent on donor funding. A longer-term engagement with key NGOs will be required to broaden the leadership base and enable constituencies to conduct the kinds of campaigns that will effectively influence legislation and government policy. While the quality and quantity of media coverage of Parliamentary events and legislative issues have improved, financial and other difficulties in the industry have prevented more in-depth and regular treatment of legislative matters. Because civil society is generally weak in Namibia, spaces need to be opened to enable debate and dissent to flourish.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the only donor agency with a substantial democracy and governance program, and coordinates information exchanges and discussions among other donors. Germany and the United Kingdom have provided equipment, staff training and technical assistance to Parliament. The United Nations Development Program is leading an initiative to build the capacity of regional councils for governance and decentralization. The European Union supports civic and voter education. The Netherlands and Sweden support research, training and capacity-building to enhance gender sensitivity in policy formulation and to strengthen the political participation of women in the electoral process. Sweden, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Ford

Foundation support NGOs, the media, and other civil society organizations to strengthen popular participation in governance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) is the principal implementer of this activity. NDI, a U.S.-based NGO, has been working with Namibian NGOs and in the country's democracy/governance sector since before Namibia's independence.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of issues on which public hearings, including committee hearings, are held (cumulative)	7	14	25	30	36
Number of campaigns/efforts by NGOs and interest groups to influence pending policy on legislation (cumulative)	12	13	15	20	25

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Namibia

TITLE AND NUMBER: The Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Reduced through a Model Prevention Program in a Key Region, 673-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,000,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,500,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Swaziland are the four countries most affected by HIV/AIDS in the world. Presently it is estimated that over 20% of adults are sero-positive (UNAIDS/WHO). The Ministry of Health and Social Services and UNAIDS/WHO estimate that the actual number of Namibians living with HIV/AIDS exceeds 150,000 and may be as high as 180,000.

In 1998, sentinel surveillance of pregnant women at antenatal clinics indicated an HIV prevalence in excess of 20%; prevalence at three sites, including Walvis Bay, was closer to 30%. In 1997, approximately 5,000 children were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS/WHO). The number of orphans due to AIDS is estimated to be around 8,000, and is expected to increase significantly in the next few years as currently infected adults die and leave children behind. By 2001, UNAIDS/WHO estimates that 21,000 children will be orphaned.

AIDS continued as the number one killer in 1998, causing more deaths than tuberculosis and malaria combined. Hospitalizations due to AIDS-related conditions have also increased dramatically in recent years, with over 5,100 reported in 1998, an increase of more than 30%. AIDS has caused life expectancy at birth to fall from 56 years in 1994 to an estimated 52 years in 2000; a further drop to 38 years for both sexes is expected during the period 2005-2010.

According to Namibia's Human Development Report for 1997, direct costs of the HIV/AIDS epidemic to the Namibian health system could increase from the current 2.9% to 17.2% by 2001 if HIV/AIDS continues to spread at its current rate. A calculation of expected direct and indirect costs reveals that Namibia can expect to lose as much as \$1.3 billion to the epidemic by 2003, a real challenge to a newly formed country with a fragile economy and scarce human resources.

USAID has developed a new program to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS in Namibia. The program seeks to develop a model prevention program in the Walvis Bay and Swakopmund cities of the Erongo Region. This region was chosen because Walvis Bay is a vital economic center for Namibia and has one of the highest levels of HIV among antenatal clients of any site in the country (nearly 30% in 1998). Swakopmund is not far behind; HIV among antenatal clients has risen more rapidly there than nearly any other part of the country (from 3% to 17% between 1994 and 1997). The epidemic is approaching plague-like conditions in the coastal area. While Walvis Bay is the major industrial center, blue-collar workers who live in shacks in Swakopmund make the 20-minute commute daily between the two towns, thus establishing a direct transmission bridge for HIV. The combined population size is modest (62,435) and the

reproductive-age populations can be easily reached at the workplace, in compact communities, or at schools. Thus a proposed coastal area prevention program will be the focal geographic area for USAID's HIV/AIDS program.

The program will be accomplished through a package of comprehensive interventions to improve the will and commitment of the public, private and nongovernmental (NGO) sectors to provide comprehensive services, encourage targeted clients to use sexually transmitted infection (STI) treatment and voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services, and to build capacity of local institutions to deliver effective HIV/AIDS interventions. Research, analysis, monitoring and evaluation efforts will guide and modify interventions during the development of this comprehensive model for prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The proposed model will: 1) contain state-of-the-art HIV/AIDS prevention components that can be observed in isolation or as part of an integrated whole; 2) be replicable to other sites in Namibia and southern Africa with comparable conditions; 3) show progress in reducing risk and STIs, building confidence that the HIV epidemic can be effectively confronted; and 4) achieve sustainability through capacity building and a partnership with the private/commercial sectors.

Key Results: By the end of FY 2005, there will be a 50% increase (over baseline data) of people seeking STI treatment. Increased knowledge of STIs and their relationship to HIV infections, as well knowing where clients can obtain treatment, will be important in reaching this result. Under the program, high-risk clients in the targeted geographical areas will decrease their number of sex partners by 50% and will increase their use of condoms with non-regular partners by 25%.

Performance and Prospects: USAID/Namibia is finalizing the program design for a proposed start-up date of May 1, 2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Although a number of international donors provide some assistance to Namibia for HIV/AIDS, little of this aid goes to the coastal areas of Walvis Bay and Swakopmund. The most visible assistance in the coastal area is provided by Spain through United Nations Development Program/UNAIDS to build capacity of counselors. Sweden, through UNICEF/UNAIDS, is supporting a program for high school-based youth, called "My Future is My Choice." USAID received pledges of future cooperation from two important internationally funded programs: the condom social marketing project, managed by Marie Stopes International, and the German-funded reproductive health initiative. The United Kingdom is planning to fund a cross-border prevention program that would include condom social marketing and community-based interventions in Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana and Namibia. The USAID special objective will constitute the largest externally funded program in Namibia's coastal area. When fully staffed and operational, this program clearly will be the dominant force for HIV prevention and will greatly strengthen donor coordination for and shape the regional response to HIV/AIDS for the coming decade.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Implementation mechanisms will be determined when activity design is finalized in FY 2000.

Selected Performance Measures: Baseline data and indicators currently are being established for this activity, which will begin in FY 2000. Indicators are likely to include the following:

- Increased STI treatment-seeking behavior among those who think they have an STI.
- Increased correct diagnosis and treatment of STIs.
- Increased distribution of condoms.
- Increased number of workplaces participating in project outreach efforts.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Namibia				
Title and Number: Economic Empowerment of HDNs through Accelerated Private Sector Growth, 673-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	15,298 DA	6,739 DA	8,559 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	2,151 ESF	2,151 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,714 DFA	7,572 DFA	142 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,199 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	16,497 DA	6,739 DA	9,758 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	2,151 ESF	2,151 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,714 DFA	7,572 DFA	142 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,760 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,760 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	19,257 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	2,151 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	3,740 DFA	13,454 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Namibia				
Title and Number: Improved Delivery of Quality Primary Education to Namibian Learners in Grades 1-4, 673-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	1,630 DA	1,255 DA	375 DA	
	3,900 CSD	151 CSD	3,749 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	15,250 DFA	11,128 DFA	4,122 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	800 DA	0 DA		
	2,000 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	2,430 DA	1,255 DA	1,175 DA	
	5,900 CSD	151 CSD	5,749 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	15,250 DFA	11,128 DFA	4,122 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	2,002 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	2,002 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	2,430 DA	
	2,002 CSD	6,216 CSD	16,120 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	15,250 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Namibia		Local Management of Natural Resources, 673-003		
Title and Number: Increased Benefit to HDNs From Sustainable		Local Management of Natural Resources, 673-003		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	570 DA	143 DA	427 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	3,100 DA	29 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	3,670 DA	172 DA	3,498 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,619 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,619 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	6,289 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,800 DFA	6,961 DFA	9,761 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Namibia				
Title and Number: Increased Accountability of Parliament to All Namibians Citizens, 673-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	2,950 DA	1,465 DA	1,485 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,700 DFA	1,700 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,550 DA	20 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	4,500 DA	1,485 DA	3,015 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,700 DFA	1,700 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	858 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	858 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	5,358 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,998 DFA	0 DFA	3,698 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Namibia				
Title and Number: The Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Reduced through a Model Prevention Program, 673-XXX				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	1,000 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	1,000 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	1,500 CSD	4,000 CSD	6,500 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	



The United States Agency for International Development

Namibia

Summary Tables

[Program Summary](#)

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	5,550	6,650	6,237	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	6,798
Child Survival & Disease Fund	2,800	2,000	3,002	3,502
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Seed Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	8,350	8,650	9,239	10,300
Operating Expenses	1,194	1,259	1,100	1,100
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	1,194	1,259	1,100	1,100

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	5	5	5	4
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	1
FSN/TCN	18	20	20	19
Subtotal	23	5	25	24

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	2	2	2	3
FSN/TCN	6	0	4	8
Subtotal	8	2	6	11
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	0
Total Work Force	31	7	31	35

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
673-001, Economic Empowerment of Historically Disadvantaged Namibians through Accelerated Private Sector Growth							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
673-002, Improved Delivery of Quality Primary Education to Namibian Learners in Grades 1-4 in the Most Disadvantaged Schools							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	2,002	0	2,002
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
673-003, Increased Benefits to Historically Disadvantaged Namibians From Sustainable Local Management of Natural Resources							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	2,800	0	0	0	2,800

- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

673-004, Increased Accountability of Parliament to All Namibian Citizens

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	1,998	0	0	1,998
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

673-xxx, The Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Reduced through a Model Prevention Program in a Key Region

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,000	0	2,800	1,998	0	0	6,798
- CSD	0	1,500	0	0	2,002	0	3,502
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Carole Scherrer-Palma



NIGERIA

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Introduction

Nearly a year after inaugurating a democratically elected president and national, state and local representatives, Nigeria is slowly emerging from fifteen economically devastating years of a corrupt military dictatorship. The new millennium brought new hopes for the civilian government as it faces a delicate period of political transition. The stakes are high; Nigeria's regional neighbors, the international donor community, and the Nigerians themselves are all watching. Engagement and partnership are replacing sanctions and isolation as Nigeria slowly rises to reclaim its leadership position in Africa.



Despite its endowment of resources and its enormous potential for economic growth, Nigeria remains one of the poorest countries in the world. With an estimated population of 106 million, Nigeria is Africa's most populous nation. Its gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of 2.3% in 1998 has not kept pace with its population growth rate of 3% per annum.

Notwithstanding these shortcomings, Nigeria is critical to U.S. regional economic and political goals. It is of great strategic importance to U.S.

national interests as the fifth largest supplier of oil imports and is expected to supply an increasing share of oil imports to the U.S. in the coming years. With an annual GDP of \$50 billion, Nigeria is Africa's second-largest economy, the second-largest U.S. trading partner in the region, and a huge potential market for American products. Current U.S. investments in Nigeria are estimated at \$8 billion. The State Department has declared Nigeria one of four focus democratic transition countries, intending to direct a broad range of U.S. Government resources toward promoting democracy and maintaining stability in Nigeria. Nigeria also plays an important role as peacekeeper in the region and exerts major political and economic influence. Targeted U. S. assistance during this transition continues to support the objectives of positive and broad-based political and economic change in Nigeria.

The Development Challenge

The current administration in Nigeria faces a daunting task of balancing the Nigerian people's expectations of immediate improvement in the provision of social services, resolving regional and internal conflicts, redressing the inequitable distribution of power and resources, reducing endemic corruption and mismanagement, and addressing human rights abuses. The potential derailment of democracy is real, as Nigeria has major religious, ethnic, economic and security flash points. The politically destabilizing adoption of Sharia law by one state in the north which others are threatening to follow, the weekly and deadly ethnic-based riots in several states, grinding poverty, and the general insecurity and lawlessness throughout the country are examples of the challenges facing the new government. While military rule is largely discredited due to the excesses of previous regimes, and military leaders claim little interest in intervening in civilian government, the transition to democratic rule is by no means secure. Much remains to be done to shore up Nigerians' confidence that the current regime can and will fulfill their needs and expectations. Nigerians clearly do not want a return to the depredations of military rule, but they must see concrete results on many fronts soon or their faith in the new dispensation may quickly wane. USAID's assistance to Nigeria at this critical juncture is intended to bolster democratic governance, as well as expand the democratic dividend that will build confidence in the capacity of the new

government to deliver on citizens' basic needs.

In prior years the USAID program was curtailed because of narcotics de-certification and political sanctions. Activities were restricted to health, child survival, HIV/AIDS, population and support to local advocacy groups. They were administered by non governmental organizations (NGOs) and the United States Information Agency (USIA). The certification waiver issued in 1999 allowed the U.S. Government to work directly with the Nigerian government.

USAID's transition strategy, approved in September 1999, and extending through December 2001, addresses key transitional issues. USAID is undertaking to help the Nigerian government to develop the ability and credibility of governing and judiciary institutions; oversee the military in line with the principles of democratic governance; be open to and inclusive of civil society input; reduce endemic corruption; promote private investment and the growth of the agriculture sector; reform the education system; and strengthen the commitment to increase the delivery of critical health, population, and social services. The strategy also emphasizes the provision of technical assistance, analysis and assessments, training, and capacity building to establish consensus for real change. Additionally, USAID will assist the new government to consult effectively with its constituents and civil society. USAID will exploit U.S. comparative advantage by building on existing programs and successful experiences and by drawing on the expertise of a broad range of private voluntary organizations (PVOs). In order for the U.S. to provide a full range of assistance for the next eighteen months and beyond, Nigeria will need to demonstrate concrete and tangible interest in economic reform and a willingness to tackle narcotics trafficking and transnational crimes. Nigeria must also demilitarize its society and economy by liberalizing and decentralizing control, opening up the decision-making process and allowing competition and incentives to work within a supportive legal structure.

Other Donors

As a result of the return to democracy, many donors have resumed or increased their assistance programs to Nigeria. Many are currently involved in updating their knowledge base and assessing their respective comparative advantage in delivering development assistance. The World Bank, European Commission (EU), Britain, Canada and Japan have launched a series of studies and assessments on the problems, issues and development assistance needs of the Nigerian economy. The UN agencies expect to continue with existing programs. All donors are concerned about Nigeria's massive debt problem and the need for the government to undertake significant economic reform measures. All eyes are on Nigeria and how macro-economic problems are handled and the response to the IMF's Staff Monitored Program. Most donors have declined to forgive Nigeria's debt but have offered rescheduling of payments instead. Efficient donor coordination is still problematic for Nigeria. The geographical separation between Lagos and Abuja hampers frequent donor coordination. The Japanese International Coordination Agency (JICA), the Canadians, the UK, the World Bank and EU have all met with USAID officials on an informal basis which is resulting in adequate information sharing at this stage. The Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) has established a National Planning Commission with the purpose of coordinating donor assistance.



The United States Agency for International Development

Nigeria

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

The USAID FY 2001 program will build on a platform of experience and accomplishments in five mutually-reinforcing objectives to support Nigeria's transition to economic, social and political stability. The program is based on the recommendations of the interagency assessment team that visited Nigeria in 1999 and USAID's experience and consultations. The program is intended to sustain the transition to a democratic civilian government; strengthen institutional capacity for economic reform and enhance capacity to revive agricultural growth; develop the foundation for education reform; increase the use of family planning, HIV/AIDS, and child survival services; and improve management of the infrastructure and energy sectors. A five-year development strategy will follow the transitional strategy.

USAID will continue to play a strong leadership role in supporting Nigeria's transition to economic, social and political stability and the restoration of public confidence in a civilian-led democratic government. The democracy and governance program addresses Nigeria's critical transition issues by supporting rapid, pivotal interventions that will mitigate potentially destabilizing trends and by strengthening newly-established democratic institutions to function in a transparent and responsive manner and the role of civil society as a participant in democratic governance.

Working collaboratively with other donors to secure and apply resources to Nigeria's most pressing needs, USAID is helping to strengthen capacity for economic reform and enhance capacity to revive agricultural growth. Technical assistance aids Nigerian officials in developing sound budgetary and audit processes and provides economic empowerment, particularly for women and at the grass roots level.

USAID's education program works to strengthen Nigeria's ability to develop the foundation for education reform. The strategy focuses on policy and strategy development to improve the quality of Nigeria's education system at all levels while implementing specific pilot interventions in selected sectors and communities.

USAID is the lead donor in supporting Nigeria's efforts to increase the use of family planning, maternal and child health and sexually transmitted disease/HIV services. USAID's network of implementing partners are active in a majority of the states, focusing on preventive measures, supporting the development and implementation of sound policies and fostering partnerships between local non-governmental organizations and government to expand health services.

USAID will address the critical problems of Nigeria's infrastructure and will focus on increased competitiveness and privatization of the maritime sector, farm to market roads, privatization of the rail sector, international civil aviation organization standards, and restructuring and privatization of the electricity sector.

USAID is helping to lower the population growth rate by encouraging the adoption of modern contraceptive methods and promoting technologies to reduce infant and child mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. USAID is also encouraging behavioral change to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. FY 2001 funding focuses on activities which assist the National AIDS Secretariat to develop and expand HIV voluntary counseling and testing services, including setting standards and guidelines, developing training materials, and establishing a system for monitoring and evaluation.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

TITLE AND NUMBER: Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained, 620-006

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,000,000 (DA), \$4,900,000 (ESF)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,000,000 (ESF), \$8,599,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: This objective represents a major expansion of USAID's democracy and governance activities in Nigeria, occasioned by the transition to civilian rule in May 1999. With that hand over of power, Nigeria took the first step in what could be its most important political phase since the cycle of military coups interrupting civilian rule started in 1966. After reaching its lowest ebb under the abusive and corrupt rule of General Sani Abacha, military rule is discredited among Nigerians, but the transition to stable, democratic civilian rule is hardly assured, and far from complete. Years of neglect have left all institutions of governance in tatters and electoral offices occupied by people with little or no experience with democracy and accountable governance. Moreover, Nigerian society is at odds with itself over access to vast natural resources that have been distributed on the basis of who controls political power rather than what best serves the needs, aspirations and possibilities of a country of 106 million people. Under this two-year, transitional strategic objective, USAID will assist Nigerians to assure that the possibilities represented by this latest departure of military rulers can be fully realized. By the end of the strategy, the expectation is that USAID assistance, combined with that of other donors and the efforts of Nigerians, will result in a more institutionalized and accountable system of governance and citizen participation that is better positioned to weather the continued challenges of political, economic and social development in Africa's most populous and one of its most economically important states.

Key Results: In providing assistance to stabilize the trend toward greater democracy and accountable governance, USAID has identified four essential results. Because most of the activities are new, measurement of progress is still at the initial stage of gathering baseline information. Result 1: Government institutions demonstrate increased transparency and responsiveness. The focus of activities under this result is on three institutional arenas: improving the performance of national and state legislatures in terms of their ability to use representative practices in playing an effective policy making role vis-à-vis the executive branch, improving executive branch management and consultative capacities, and strengthening the judiciary's ability to provide an independent check on government and demonstrate greater effectiveness and transparency in the delivery of justice. Important measures of progress will be the degree to which national and state legislatures perform their budgetary and executive oversight functions, and the quality of consultative practices employed in policy formulation by both the legislative and executive branches. Result 2: Foundation established for a fair and competitive electoral system. The key program areas are improving the capacity of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) as it moves forward with processes such as revising electoral law and establishing a credible voter registration process, and assisting political parties to build more effective representational ties with members and present better-defined political options to the electorate. Performance will be assessed against clearly defined measures of the quality of the electoral regime and political party representation. Result 3: Potentially destabilizing forces mitigated. This result focuses on key challenges for maintaining the stability of the transition: constructive civil-military relations, reducing corruption in public and private sectors, and more effective methods for mitigating conflict. Result 4: Increased knowledgeable participation by civil society organizations in public deliberations and oversight of government. The focus of this result is improving civil society participation in the governance process, and providing the essential foundation and counterpart for the achievement of all the other results in this objective. This result builds on past USAID investments in supporting civil society during the difficult period of military rule. Under existing programs, 733 NGOs participated in networking and advocacy for greater democracy, and over 3,000 women were trained in public decision-making and public life skills in FY 1998. Performance of new activities will be assessed against measures of civil society advocacy, internal transparency and improved provision of information through the media and other outlets.

Performance and Prospects: With the exceptions of a limited, yet successful, program to facilitate women's empowerment and local democratic decision-making carried out since 1994 in conjunction with the USAID's health program, and a small grants program administered through an inter-agency transfer to the U.S. Information Service (USIS), all activities under this strategic objective commenced in 1999. When opportunities for more extensive democracy and governance programming emerged with the political transition in 1999, USAID was quick to respond with extensive election support which included training of domestic and international monitors and political party poll watchers and development of voter education materials. This elections support facilitated the transition away from military rule. Post-elections assistance, carried out under the USAID, featured training for newly-elected leaders, most of

whom had never served in elected office, and many of whom have hardly seen a functioning democratic government in their lifetimes. This program utilized USAID's existing network of health and democracy NGO partners and was a resounding success in that it provided basic information and practical guidance for elected officials at the local, state and national levels. Since the May handover, the democracy and governance program moved quickly to implement a program aimed at shoring up the most critical elements of democratic governance-functioning legislatures at the national and state level, citizen participation in the new dispensation, and competitive elections. USAID is now poised to add assistance to executive branch policy makers and managers and the judicial sector, as well as expanded attention, through OTI programs, to the problems of corruption, conflict and civil-military relations. Nigeria's governance challenges are many and complex, and an extensive program of assistance is necessary, even given the interest and contributions of other donors, in order to assure that this unique opportunity for political and economic renewal is not lost.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Currently, there is considerable commitment on the part of key political leaders to reversing the trend of bad governance in Nigeria. A major alteration in this trend, or a major outbreak of conflict, would necessitate significant changes in the program. Barring this eventuality, changes in the program will be based mainly on the results of performance monitoring and consultations with Nigerians and other donors on needs and opportunities. The most likely area for new interventions is in the judicial sector, while expanded or redirected assistance in several existing program areas will be forthcoming as the success of current programs is assessed.

Other Donor Programs: Several other donors are, like USAID, laying plans for expanded democracy and governance assistance to Nigeria. USAID consults regularly with British, Canadian, European Union, United Nations and other donor agencies, particularly to avoid overlaps in programming. Through these consultations, for example, USAID has been able to identify a strong interest on the part of several donors to assist in the areas of civil society, legislative strengthening, and human rights and security. On the other hand, few donors have expressed interest in assistance to the judiciary, leading USAID to begin discussions on assisting the Nigerian government in developing a comprehensive plan to revive the judicial sector and to coordinate a range of donor contributions to this important, but vast, institutional arena.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S.-based PVOs: National Democratic Institute of International Affairs, Mississippi Consortium for International Development, International Republican Institute, International Foundation for Electoral Systems, Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Center for Development and Population Activities, International Human Rights Law Group, American Center for International Labor Solidarity. U.S.-based contractor: Management Systems International. USG agencies: Public Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy (formerly USIS), U.S. Federal Judiciary.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Former Objectives:					
Number of women trained in democratic decision making and public life skills	0	3,090	3,845	2,000	1,000
Number of assisted NGOs networking on DG issues (Targets are not cumulative)	0	733	665	500	400
Election Transition Program:					
Number of election monitors and party poll agents trained	0	0	261,000	0	0
Number of newly elected officials trained	0	0	8,000	600	650
New Objectives:					
Number of amendments to legislation introduced by the National Assembly and select state legislatures (with focus on the budget process)	5	0	20	0	25
Key benchmarks in reforming electoral law and administration achieved	0	0	0	2	4
Number of governmental offices effectively combating corruption	0	0	1	2	4
Number of assisted NGOs that report that their views have influenced policy making or legislation	0	0	20	40	50

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

TITLE AND NUMBER: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth, 620-007

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,000,000 (ESF)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,000,000 (ESF), \$8,234,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: USAID and other donors have initiated plans to provide substantial economic reform and agricultural assistance to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) since democratic elections were held in March 1999. The reestablishment of democratic institutions has stimulated international donor confidence in the GFRN's determination to correct the results of over a decade of economic mismanagement and corruption under successive military regimes. Economic mismanagement has left the country with limited foreign reserves, an external debt of over \$30 billion, and its industry and infrastructure in need of significant repair and expansion.

Nigeria has made some initial headway in stabilizing the economy, but much remains to be done. Economic activity needs to be stimulated through better economic management, increased transparency in the budgetary process, improved financial management information, increased audits of key government agencies, improved accounting and monitoring of public expenditures and transparent procurement practices. As fiscal responsibility lapsed and oil accounted for 95% of the GFRN's foreign exchange earnings, the economy was left highly vulnerable to the decline in oil prices that began in late 1997. This vulnerability was exacerbated by the neglect of the once-vibrant agriculture sector during the oil boom years. Before oil was discovered, agriculture was the backbone of the GFRN's economy. Now, agriculture support systems have deteriorated, land has been abandoned, infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and agro-industries have experienced significant under-utilization of processing capacities.

In the past 15 years, per capita income has dropped from \$1200 to \$300, making this nation of at least 106 million people one of the 20 poorest countries in the world. Eighty-five percent of Nigeria's poor live in rural areas where three out of four depend on agriculture for their livelihood. This increasing poverty has resulted in greater food insecurity. Worldwide, only China and India have more undernourished people. Farmers have little access to credit, fertilizer, agro-chemicals or extension services. Over 40% of Nigeria's crops are lost post-harvest to pests, spoilage and poor infrastructure.

Key Results: USAID activities to strengthen institutional capacity for economic reform and enhance capacity to revive agricultural growth will assist the GFRN to strengthen key aspects of economic management and enhance the enabling environment for the private sector, especially as it relates to agriculture. The highest priorities are to strengthen economic governance and to improve economic efficiency. These will be advanced by ensuring greater transparency and accountability in fiscal operations by improving the quality, timeliness and dissemination of data for economic and social analysis, enhancing the Government's capacity to carry out, coordinate, and monitor macroeconomic and structural policies, enhancing the enabling environment so the private sector will be better able to compete, and by identifying the constraints to increasing agricultural growth.

Interventions will include technical assistance and training as well as preliminary studies and assessments. Several studies will be undertaken that will examine issues such as infrastructure bottlenecks, privatization, monopoly dismantling, trade regime, the legal and regulatory environment and capacity building. The studies will enable the GFRN to better understand the present environment and develop realistic action and implementation plans. Parallel to these studies and assessments will be a series of on-the-ground activities aimed at stimulating private sector growth, particularly in the areas of community based agricultural production, technology transfer and pilot micro-enterprise programs. This objective promotes market-based economic reform, private sector and economic development as a prerequisite to Nigeria's development and national integrity. Through investments in this area, the GFRN will gain the confidence of international donors, financial institutions and investors.

Performance and Prospects: This is a new program. The performance to date covers activities related to start-up of the program. Given the scope of the economic reform in Nigeria, USAID is working in close collaboration with the World

Bank and other donors. This collaboration comes together through the World Bank's Economic Management Capacity Project, (EMCAP). In 1999, the following was accomplished: An agreement which outlines the partnership between USAID and the GFRN to assistance in the above areas was finalized and plans to expand the USAID's expertise in the field of economic reform were put in place. USAID's collaboration with the World Bank and the GFRN on privatization is moving forward. A workshop involving the Ministry of Finance, the presidency and USAID for a study on fiscal decentralization has been organized. In consultation with the World Bank, plans have been completed to launch transparency surveys, strengthen legislative capacity related to key economic reforms, and develop an investor Road Map.

Moreover, a micro-enterprise workshop with World Bank participation is being organized. The International Institute for Tropical Agriculture has received funding for farmers extension programs for tree crops and food crops. Semi-arid Food Grains Research and Development (SAFGRAD) funding is imminent.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Currently, there is considerable commitment on the part of key political leaders to reversing the trend of bad governance in Nigeria and moving forward with important economic reforms. A major alteration in this trend, or a major outbreak of conflict, would necessitate significant changes in the program. Barring this eventuality, changes in the program will be based mainly on recommendations from assessments undertaken as part of the current program, the results of performance monitoring, and consultations with Nigerians and other donors on needs and opportunities.

Other Donor Programs: The donors are just returning to the GFRN after over six years of virtually no activity. The major economic and agriculture donors currently in country or surveying prospects are the World Bank, UN agencies, the EU, Great Britain, France, Japan, Germany, Italy and China.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID is working closely with the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Finance, the Legislature, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Office of the President. International bodies include Information Infrastructure Technology and Applications (IITA) and SAFGRAD of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). Funding of PVO's, grantees and other agencies is currently under review, as are IQC mechanisms.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Transparent Privatization Process established	0	1	0
Tariff Schedule revised	0	0	1
No. of public enterprises privatized	0	5	10
No of private sector agri-businesses assisted by the Farmer-to-Farmer Program	0	10	60
Micro-credit institutions Strengthened	0	3	8

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

TITLE AND NUMBER: Developing the Foundation for Education Reform, 620-008

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$500,000 (DA), \$2,000,000 (CSD), \$1,000,000 (ESF)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,170,000 (CSD), \$3,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: Political developments during the past year, and the commitment by President Obasanjo to make education a priority for national development, suggest that Nigeria is poised to rebuild and restore public trust in the education system. Since its independence, Nigeria's education system has experienced marked periods of expansion and decline. In

the 1980s and throughout the 1990s an economic decline coupled with successive military regimes resulted in a prolonged period of neglect and decay in the education system. Currently, Nigeria's education system is unable to provide adequate sector financing, service delivery or staff development and training. As a result, learning outcomes and the overall provision of quality education and opportunities for further education have been undermined.

The current situation suggests there is much to do to reform education. Nigeria has approximately 50% of its population, or 50 million children, under the age of 15; yet, education's share of the national budget is less than 20%, one of the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. Primary school enrollment is low at around 60%, and drop-out rates are high, at around 40%. Primary schools throughout the country lack basic infrastructure, supplies and instructional materials. Teachers are under-trained and largely unmotivated as result of low salaries. There is inefficiency in planning, monitoring and supervision of the schools by the federal, state and local government education agencies. There is a lack of participation and distrust in public education by civil society groups and communities due, in part, to dwindling resources, mismanagement, corruption and neglect. Severe problems in the education system have also contributed to the high levels of undereducated, unskilled and unemployed youth. The direct beneficiaries will be 50% under age 15.

The purpose of this objective is to assist the newly elected government to develop the foundation for education reform. This will be accomplished by a) supporting a Nigerian led sector-wide assessment; b) facilitating policy dialogue; and c) initiating activities that encourage broad civic participation in the reform process. This strategic objective directly addresses the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP) by focusing on activities that assist in rebuilding Nigeria's degraded education systems.

USAID's two-year transitional program will focus primarily on sector and sub-sector assessments and analyses, and in doing so will coordinate with other funding and technical assistance agencies. These studies will examine issues such as teacher and curriculum development and institutional capacity building for improving school effectiveness. The sector analyses will enable the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) to better understand the current education environment and to develop a reform agenda for the medium and long term. These results will be reached through the provision of technical assistance, training, institutional development, and grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The results achieved by this activity will lay the foundation for a longer-term, more comprehensive sector support program.

Key Results: Although this is a new objective, beginning in FY 2000, USAID is already actively participating in the development of the sector assessment initiative. Joint consultative meetings among USAID, other multilateral and bilateral donors and the GFRN Ministry of Education (MOE) began in November 1999. USAID was recognized as a leading partner in the January 2000 planning sessions held in Washington, DC, for the definition of logistical, communications and managerial support, as well as the initial definition of the explicit areas within the educational environment to be assessed. Donor financial and technical commitments to the sector assessments were made in a meeting of the principal participants held in Abuja, Nigeria, in February 2000.

A key parallel activity is the identification and engagement of key stakeholders in strategic geographic areas (Nigeria has six geopolitical zones). A PVO/NGO survey is underway to assist in this regard. A second step is achieving consensus on strategies for reform that will impact school effectiveness. This stage may involve limited interventions involving public/private (NGO) partnerships to reform the quality and management of services are initiated to explore feasibility and effectiveness of reform strategies. Planned activities include alternative education and career development for unemployed youth; a focus on gender equity in access, retention and completion rates in northern states; teacher training reform and establishment of professional accreditation guidelines; and strengthening community participation in basic education. Cross-sectoral activities are planned in areas such as the assessment of HIV/AIDS impact on the teaching profession and peace/conflict resolution education in areas experiencing political unrest.

Performance and Prospects: The long-term strategic objective of improving access, quality and equity in Nigeria's basic education system requires that the public and civic institutions responsible for organizing educational services be reformed. The problems in Nigeria's education systems are a consequence of lack of financing, low school quality, loss of teacher morale and discipline, and a marked deterioration in support services, materials and facilities. This has contributed immensely to the mass corruption, human right abuses, youth cults, sexual abuse, and selling of grades that are prevalent in schools, colleges and universities.

USAID's transition strategy focuses on laying a foundation for education reform based on accurate planning data to be provided as a result of the comprehensive sector assessment. The sector-wide assessment will facilitate policy dialogue and develop channels for broad civic participation. This approach in the transition phase of USAID's long-term program is intended to establish those understandings, relationships and technical insights needed to begin the process of reform

on a larger scale. It focuses on organizing local, state and national capacity to reform the public service and private institutions that provide educational services. It also seeks to develop new partnerships between higher education and basic education, between the public and private sector, and between U.S. institutions and reform experiences in Nigeria.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Currently, there is considerable commitment on the part of key political leaders to reversing the trend of bad governance in Nigeria and moving forward with important education reforms. A major alteration in this trend, or a major outbreak of conflict, would necessitate significant changes in the program. Barring this eventuality, changes in the program will be based mainly on recommendations from assessments undertaken as part of the current program.

Other Donor Programs: The GFRN's Ministry of Education will be primarily responsible for education reform activities. USAID is participating in an international group of donors and technical assistance agencies, led by the World Bank, which will coordinate an integrated assistance program to ensure development resources are used in the most efficient manner.

In the primary activity, a collective of about twelve multilateral and bilateral donors are participating in the joint MOE/Donor Education Sector Assessment, expected to span a fifteen-month period. To date, the World Bank is acting as the coordinator for this activity.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: These relationships are in the process of being developed. It is anticipated that most sector assessment activities will be conducted through existing USAID/Washington managed agreements and contracts with grantees and contractors. Local NGOs are anticipated to be the key implementers for the pilot activities.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (2000)	Target (2001)
Selected sector studies identified	0	5
Selected sectoral studies completed	0	3
Survey of NGO/PVO/Private Sector conducted	0	1
Cross-sectoral initiatives in Health and DG identified	0	2
Pilot activities completed	0	6

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/Child Survival/Sexually Transmitted Disease/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment, 620-009

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,000,000 (DA), \$15,000,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$18,997,000 (CSD), \$11,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1994 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: The purpose of this objective is to promote a healthier and more productive Nigerian society through the provision of an integrated health care package in family planning, HIV/AIDS/sexually transmitted infections and maternal and child health. Through this objective, USAID will be assisting the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (GFRN) in its efforts to restore public confidence in its nascent civilian-led democratic governance. Prolonged military rule in Nigeria has decimated the country, leading to a substantial breakdown in the public sector's capacity to deliver social and health services. In the last 10 years, maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates have been among the highest in the world, with over 1,000 maternal deaths recorded for every 100,000 live births annually. Immunization coverage for all antigens fell to an all-time low of under 20% in 1999, from over 85% recorded in 1990, reflecting the neglect during the years of military rule. Although Nigeria has been named as one of the least likely countries to meet the international target on polio eradication, there has been a significant increase in GFRN's commitment to the improvement of child health. As evidenced of this commitment, sufficient measles, tetanus and other vaccines are now available in the country, thereby improving the prospect of reaching the national target of 60% coverage by the end of the year 2000. Each year, over 1,000,000 children die from preventable diseases, about 600,000 HIV infections are recorded annually

and an average of 2,800,000 people are added to the population.

Contraceptive use in Nigeria is low, at less than 10%, while the fertility rate remains high at 6%. The current estimate of HIV seroprevalence is 5.4% with Nigeria contributing 10-12% of the global burden of HIV/AIDS. Since the first case of AIDS was reported in Nigeria in 1986, the national prevalence rate has increased from 1.2% in 1992 to 5.4% in 1999. Thus, the number of HIV-infected individuals in Nigeria increased from about 600,000 in 1992 to over 3 million infections in 1999. Similarly, the number of cases of full-blown AIDS reported by the GFRN to the World Health Organization (WHO) increased rapidly from 2 in 1986 to 20,344 in early 1998.

Between 1994 and 1999, USAID provided its development assistance in the population, health and nutrition sectors through non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In May 1999, the Nigerian people elected civilians to be their leaders, and restructuring was begun to ensure transparency and accountability at all levels and in all sectors. Presently, the GFRN is determined to improve the health status of its people, fight the scourge of HIV/AIDS, reduce its current growth rate of about three percent, and improve maternal and child health.

Under this transitional objective, USAID will assist the GFRN to bring normalcy to collapsed public health services. USAID's efforts under this objective will assist Nigerians to respond to emergency situations such as major epidemics and build the foundation for a reliable and sustainable health system that will be responsive to the health needs of the people. This objective is directly in line with the U.S. Mission Performance Plan (MPP), which includes support for a more productive society by contributing to market-oriented economic growth through the strengthening of programs in family planning, child survival, maternal and child health, and those which reduce sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS.

Key Results: This objective merges three previous objectives. The new integrated objective will be realized through achieving three intermediate results. Result 1: HIV/AIDS/STI prevention and impact mitigation practices improved. Activities to achieve these results include promotion of consistent use of condoms through behavior change communication, care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and care for children orphaned as a result of AIDS. Result 2: Use of voluntary family planning services increased. Activities include but are not limited to intensification of information, education and communication activities to promote contraceptive use and strengthening of the capacity of the public and private sectors to deliver quality contraceptive services. Result 3: Maternal and child health practices improved. To this end, USAID will work with other donors toward eradicating polio and assist in developing government capacity to deliver routine immunization services. In addition, activities to reduce the incidence of malaria and the prevalence of vitamin A deficiency will be undertaken. The above results will build on those achieved in FY 1999. These results include availability of contraceptives through 1,000 commercial outlets, 2,500 community based distributors and 56 clinics. Fifty three million condoms, three million oral pills, 225,000 injectables and 57,000 intra-uterine devices were distributed. The proportion of men and women knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS increased from 47% to over 70%, and the number of projects providing care and support to people living with HIV/AIDS and people affected by AIDS increased to eight. Thirty-six million children under five were immunized against polio during the national immunization days.

Performance and Prospects: Most of the activities under this strategic objective commenced in the last 5-12 years, and USAID has continued to build on the results achieved. Activities were scaled down in the last four years as a result of persistent military incursion in the governance of Nigeria. Since the return to democratic governance in May of 1999, the population and health program is focusing more on harnessing the gains of democracy and helping to restore confidence in the civilian-led government through the provision of much needed population and health services. If Nigeria's population growth rate continues unabated, current problems of conflict, corruption and competition for limited resources are likely to be exacerbated.

The GFRN is demonstrating more commitment to improving the quality of life of the Nigerian people. An example of this commitment is the establishment of the National AIDS/STD Control Program to implement and coordinate its AIDS education efforts at the federal level. Similar program units have been established at state and local government levels. The total annual commitment from these three tiers of government (federal, state and local) to HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts is \$5.7 million; but disbursement has fallen far short of this amount. The GFRN has renewed its interest in the fight against HIV/AIDS, as evidenced by the chairmanship of the National HIV/AIDS Committee on advocacy and networking being led by President Olusegun Obasanjo. USAID will continue to provide technical leadership and resources in support of child survival activities and will collaborate with the GFRN on new initiatives such as Rollback Malaria, as well as continued support for implementing ongoing activities in integrated management of childhood illnesses.

Through Development Assistance (DA) funding, USAID has remained a major donor in the provision of family planning services in Nigeria. With DA funds, the Nigerian government will be assisted to strengthen its commodity logistics and management information systems. Efforts will be made to assist the government to upgrade the capacity of its staff to implement education activities and provide services. Child Survival (CSD) funds will be used to implement behavior change communication activities to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS/STI, provide care and support for people living with AIDS, people affected by AIDS and AIDS orphans, and to mobilize mothers and children for immunization services.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In the event that funding for the health sector is significantly increased, family planning activities will be expanded to all the 36 states including the Federal Capital Territory and HIV/AIDS prevention efforts will be expanded and intensified. More communities and target populations will be identified for care and support. More attention will be given to in and out-of-school youths, which constitute over half of Nigeria's estimated population of 115 million. Care and support projects for AIDS orphans will be established; the Orphan Care Project will comprise education and school meal programs. In addition, USAID will join other agencies and the GFRN in implementing new child survival initiatives such as measles eradication. Other areas will include support to the GFRN to strengthen existing outreach services in the area of maternal and child health.

Other Donor Programs: Nigeria relies heavily on donors for health sector support. While it is expected that the GFRN will double its budget for family planning, heavy reliance on donor resources is still anticipated, particularly during this period of democratic transition. The United States remains the largest bilateral donor in the health sector. In addition to USAID, other donors active in the population sector include United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the British Department for International Development, the Japanese International Cooperative Agency, the Ford Foundation, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, Packard Foundation and the World Bank. DFID and the Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) also support the GFRN in its HIV/AIDS prevention efforts. United Nations Children's Funds, the World Health Organization and Canada are donors supporting child survival activities in Nigeria. USAID meets regularly with these donors to share information on programming for effective collaboration and to avoid duplication of efforts.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Health and U.S. PVOs and contractors to implement activities in support of this objective. Major cooperating agencies include the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS), Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception (AVSC), Pathfinder International, Population Services International (PSI), Family Health International (FHI) and John Snow Inc./BASICS Project.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increased contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)	7%	7.5%	9%	10%	11%
Increased proportion of women knowledgeable about family planning	67%	70%	83%	85%	87%
Improved availability of condoms	17m	50m	55m	60m	65m
Increased proportion of men and women knowledgeable about AIDS	47%	50%	60%	70%	above 70%
Improved Immunization coverage for polio	20.7%	70%	80%	90%	100%
Improved childhood nutrition	3%	7%	10%	15%	20%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Nigeria

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors, 620-010

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$11,100,000 (ESF)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,000,000 (ESF), \$2,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: The Inter-Agency Assessment, conducted in June 1999, identified critical assistance needs to repair the country's deteriorating infrastructure and improve the efficiency of its energy sector. USAID and other donors have begun to consider assistance to the energy and infrastructure sectors since democratic elections were held in March 1999. USAID and other donors are particularly concerned about the decline and efficiency of the energy and infrastructure sectors in Nigeria. An efficient and modern infrastructure is fundamental for economic development. The GFRN's infrastructure assets are mismanaged and have been allowed to deteriorate due to lack of maintenance and investment. The reestablishment of democratic institutions has stimulated donor confidence in the GFRN's determination to correct the results of over a decade of economic mismanagement and corruption under successive military regimes. Most of Nigeria's infrastructure sorely needs maintenance and expansion. The country has only 10,000 miles of asphalt or surfaced roads, much of which is in need of resurfacing. Rural and farm to market roads need to be expanded substantially as they are inadequate to cater to this large, mostly agricultural country. Roads that do exist are left largely without maintenance or only repaired by the users when they become impassable. The railway system, once the agricultural export mover of choice, is largely dysfunctional and most rolling stock has not been upgraded since the 1960's. The lack of an efficient surface transport system is a significant impediment to economic growth. The maritime sector is characterized by high and excessive port costs, inefficiencies in handling cargo, poor management and corruption. Only 115,000 containers were handled in all of Nigeria's ports in 1998. Similar problems of insecurity, lack of maintenance and inefficiency plague the aviation sector.

Electricity provision in the Nigeria is notorious for its inconsistency. Fewer than 45% of the population has access to electric power. Hardly a day goes by without at least one or two power failures, often lengthy, during every day in every part of Nigeria. The unavailability of electric power is another significant impediment to economic growth and also a source of political instability. Improvement in electricity availability is a priority for the Nigerian manufacturing and commercial sectors. A clear commitment by the GFRN to privatize and restructure the Nigerian Electric Power Authority (NEPA) is needed.

Telecommunications are even more of a daily challenge to those fortunate enough to even have access. Telephone tariffs for installation and per/minute long distance charges are the highest in the world and success in getting connected to one's party with a clear line is nearly always problematic.

The energy sector accounts for 95% of the GFRN's exports and foreign exchange earnings; yet, the country is plagued by fuel shortages. Bureaucratic inefficiency and corruption have produced a major deterioration in the country's fuel and power supply systems, and a total lack of concern for energy related public health, safety and, environmental issues. Yet, there is strong opposition to attempts to weaken central governments control over energy.

New investment in basic infrastructure development and maintenance will be a key component of any economic reform initiative. This is currently constrained by the GFRN's public sector debt of over \$30 billion.

USAID will assist the GFRN to achieve improved management in key elements of its infrastructure and energy sectors, namely electricity, fuel, rail, ports, airports and roads. Reforming key policies and regulations in support of improved management of the infrastructure and energy sector is an important aspect of the proposed program. If Nigeria succeeds in implementing these reforms, availability of electricity, rail services, and cargo handling will increase as well as the movement of goods to and from farm to market.

Key Results: 1) Improved infrastructure and better management will stimulate the stagnant rural economy and could support agricultural growth. 2) Rural population will benefit from improved roads and ability to get crops to market. 3) Improved management and efficiency of utilities will result in less disruptions of electricity resulting in dependable service will ultimately encourage the private sector to invest in manufacturing facilities.

USAID, collaboratively with other U.S. government agencies, will provide technical assistance to the GFRN as it moves forward to improve farm to market roads, privatize the maritime and rail sectors, implement international civil aviation organization standards, and restructure and privatize the electricity sector.

Performance and Prospects: This is a new program. The performance to date has been associated with establishing partnerships, and developing the plans to launch activities and begin assistance. In an effort to jumpstart economic reform, USAID has begun preliminary dialogue with the Ministry of Power and Steel on electricity policy reform and regulatory work for independent power producers.

USAID will work closely with the relevant U.S. Government agencies, e.g., Departments of Commerce, Transportation, Energy, etc., as they relate to the specific technical areas within the assistance to be provided. USAID will also work

closely the World Bank and other donors that are participating the GFRN's infrastructure and energy revitalization endeavors.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None planned. Currently, there is considerable commitment on the part of key political leaders to reversing the trend of bad governance in Nigeria and moving forward with important economic reforms.

Other Donor Programs: Those donors interested in infrastructure and energy include the World Bank, EU, UNDP, Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland, and China.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID is working with the Ministry of National Planning, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Power and Steel, The Office of the President, the Department of Energy, Department of Transport the, Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) and others.

Selected Performance Measures: Specific performance measures will be identified in partnership with the GFRN and collaborating U.S. government agencies.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Nigeria			
Title and Number: Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Government, 620-006			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	4,937 DA	346 DA	4,591 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	6,105 DA	4,284 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	6,648 ESF	3,178 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	11,042 DA	4,630 DA	6,412 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	6,648 ESF	3,178 ESF	3,470 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	3,176 DA		
	0 CSD		
	550 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	4,900 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	9,176 DA		
	0 CSD		
	5,450 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	20,218 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	5,000 ESF	0 ESF	17,098 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,599 DFA	0 DFA	8,599 DFA

* \$2,500 is from DA prior year deobligations

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Nigeria			
Title and Number: Strengthen Institutional for Economic Reform and Revive Agricultural, 620-007			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	14,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	1,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,500 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	3,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	14,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	4,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	14,000 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	10,000 ESF	0 ESF	14,000 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,234 DFA	0 DFA	8,234 DFA

* \$1,500 DA and \$1,500 DFA is from prior year deobligations

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Nigeria			
Title and Number: Develop the Foundation for Education Reform, 620-008			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	2,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	3,500 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	500 DA		
	2,000 CSD		
	1,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,500 DA		
	2,000 CSD		
	1,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	3,500 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	2,500 DA
	3,170 CSD	0 CSD	5,170 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	1,000 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	3,000 DFA	0 DFA	6,500 DFA

*\$2,000 DA and \$3,500 of DFA are from prior year deobligations

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Nigeria			
Title and Number: Increased use of Family Planning, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival, 620-009			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	1,767 DA	195 DA	1,572 DA
	4,600 CSD	477 CSD	4,123 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	15,703 DFA	15,318 DFA	385 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,499 DA	2,450 DA	
	7,313 CSD	7,158 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,000 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	4,266 DA	2,645 DA	1,621 DA
	11,913 CSD	7,635 CSD	4,278 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	16,703 DFA	15,318 DFA	1,385 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	640 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	2,000 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	4,000 DA		
	15,000 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	4,000 DA		
	15,640 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	2,000 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	8,266 DA
	18,997 CSD	0 CSD	46,550 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	11,000 DFA	0 DFA	29,703 DFA

*\$2,000 of DFA is from prior year deobligations

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Nigeria				
Title and Number: Improved Management of the Infrastructure and Energy Sectors, 620-010				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	11,100 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	11,100 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	10,000 ESF	0 ESF	21,100 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	0 DFA	2,000 DFA	



Nigeria

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	3,500	10,000	10,500	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	32,833
Child Survival & Disease Fund	3,500	6,815	17,000	22,167
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	6,900	20,000	25,000
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	7,000	23,715	47,500	80,000
Operating Expenses	752	2,750	3,200	4,454
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	752	2,750	3,200	4,454

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	1	2	8	8
Other U.S. Citizen	1	1	1	3
FSN/TCN	8	12	12	32
Subtotal OE Funded	10	15	21	43

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	3
FSN/TCN	5	3	3	7
Subtotal Program Funded	5	3	3	10
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	1
Fellows	1	1	1	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1	1	1	1
Total Work Force	16	19	25	54

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
620-006, Sustain Transition to Democratic Civilian Government							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	8,599	0	0	8,599
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620-007, Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	8,234	0	0	0	0	0	8,234
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
620-008, Develop the Foundation for Education Reform							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000

- CSD	0	0	0	0	3,170	0	3,170
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

620-009, Increase use of FP, MCH, HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures Within a Supportive Policy Environment

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	11,000
- CSD	0	18,997	0	0	0	0	18,997
FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

656-010, Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	8,234	11,000	2,000	8,599	3,000	0	32,833
- CSD	0	18,997	0	0	3,170	0	22,167
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	20,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	25,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Thomas D. Hobgood



RWANDA

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Introduction

More than five years have passed since the horrific genocide and civil war in Rwanda of 1994 when 800,000 people perished and nearly four million people were displaced. The Government of Rwanda (GOR) has made steady progress in promoting peace and reconciliation among its ethnic groups, in stimulating economic growth and in improving the health of its people. Nonetheless, continued instability in the Great Lakes region, exemplified by the continuing war in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DROC) and strife in neighboring Burundi pose serious constraints to Rwanda's efforts at nation building and improving the lives of its citizens. The United States' interest in Rwanda is primarily humanitarian as it seeks to prevent a reoccurrence of genocide by promoting a more equitable society and alleviating the severe poverty of much of the population. Stability and economic growth in Rwanda are increasingly seen by the United States as a necessary condition for addressing the broader issues of regional security and peace in the strategically important Great Lakes region of Africa.



This small landlocked country of 7.9 million people has made significant strides away from dependence on emergency relief towards sustainable development. GDP now stands at 85% of pre-war levels after falling by 50% as a result of the war. The government has encouraged private sector development by taking several steps to liberalize the economy and improve public sector efficiency. The divestiture of public enterprises is moving forward steadily and other key structural reform targets, programmed under Rwanda's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), have been broadly met. However, the country still faces formidable economic challenges. Economic growth, which rebounded strongly in the first several years after the civil war (averaging 11.7% a year for 1996-1998) has slowed substantially and is estimated in 1999 to have been 5% or less.

In March 1999, successful local elections at the community level marked a critical first step towards a more open and participatory political system. Elections are planned for the commune (50,000 people) and prefecture levels in the year 2000. Furthermore, improved security conditions over the course of the year, particularly in the northwest part of the country, have enhanced the prospects for genuine peace and reconciliation. USAID's program is fully consistent with the Embassy's Mission Performance Plan (MPP), and it incorporates the principles of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative and the Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI).

The Development Challenge

The fragility of Rwanda's transition is nowhere more apparent than in the fertile northwest region bordering the DROC. The GOR's success in putting down an insurgency in this region in 1998, combined with the provision of food and material supplies by donors averted a potential humanitarian disaster following the displacement of 680,000 people caused by the fighting. The relative calm that has prevailed in the region for most of 1999, coupled with the availability of seeds and tools, and USAID's P.L. 480 resources resulted in increased agricultural output from Rwanda's richest farmland. This helped to ameliorate the effects of drought conditions in other parts of the country. Political, economic

and social stability in the northwest is crucial to the ultimate success of Rwanda's transition. However, it is still tenuous. Two days before Christmas 1999 insurgents killed 30 people; this demonstrates the volatility of the region as long as the conflict in the DROC remains unresolved.

In November 1999, the GOR made an emergency appeal to donors for drought assistance to prevent further deterioration of food security in the eastern and south-central parts of the country most affected by irregular rains. Based on a rapid assessment of the situation by USAID's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), other donors, and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), USAID has taken the lead in supporting a doubling of the monthly food distribution by the World Food Program for November and December 1999. Further aid needs will be determined after the current harvest.

Some regional improvements in food production, reflected by stable or falling food prices for staple crops, belies the underlying structural food deficit confronting the country. More than 90% of the population is dependent on subsistence agriculture on shrinking plots of land of declining quality. Per capita food production has declined steadily since the 1980s and stands at less than 70% of required levels. In order to address Rwanda's long-term food security needs, USAID has expanded its agricultural strategy to support improved data management, analysis, and policy planning capacities within the MOA. In addition, USAID is providing technical assistance in the areas of food marketing, research, technology transfer, and value added processing. These long-term development programs were preceded by a successful P.L. 480 Title II emergency monetization program which supported intensive food security activities of local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as private sector associations. Of special concern is the welfare of women, who are less likely to have access to education, land and credit, yet they head some 34% of all households. Through USAID's Women in Transition Program, grants, loans and training reached more than 190,000 people as a result of reconciliation and economic activities.

Rwanda's demographic and health problems are daunting. Rwanda is Africa's most densely populated country. The population growth rate of 3.6% is among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa and, if unchecked, will result in nearly doubling the population within 20 years. Access to potable water is a daily problem for more than half of the population and malaria is endemic. Because of poor health conditions in the rural areas, morbidity rates are high. Child and infant mortality rates are extremely high (200 per one thousand live births). An alarming increase in HIV/AIDS infection threatens to further stress the health care system. About 13% of the adult population are infected with HIV, with AIDS being one of the three leading causes of death in Rwanda. By the end of 1997, there were 94,000 orphans as a direct result of the epidemic. Life expectancy in Rwanda has fallen from 54 to just 42 years since 1988 largely due to the increase in HIV/AIDS. To reverse these trends, USAID has been working with the Ministry of Health (MOH) on a decentralization program designed to improve service delivery in an integrated primary health care system and to introduce new cost recovery measures. USAID has also been a leader in Information, Education and Communication (IEC) efforts that have had an impact on raising awareness within the population about sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV/AIDS.

Public expenditure on education and health in Rwanda is well below the sub-Saharan average. Rwanda's resources for social protection are constrained by continued high expenditure on security as well as an unsustainable external debt burden. While reduction in the former is closely linked with resolution of the wider regional conflict, external debt relief can have an immediate impact on the share of public resources targeting the social sectors. At the end of 1999, Rwanda's external debt stood at \$1.2 billion or 61% of GDP. To enable the GOR to increase social spending, \$5 million in FY 1999 Economic Support Funds (ESF) have been applied to meet the U.S. Government's commitment to the Rwanda Multilateral Debt Relief Trust Fund (MDRTF).

In 1999, the formidable task of processing 125,000 detainees accused of genocide crimes moved steadily forward. By the end of 1999, case files were established for more than two-thirds of all detainees, more than 4,000 have been released, and over 10,000 have confessed through the plea bargaining system established by the USAID-supported National Genocide Law. In the first half of the year, 634 accused were tried. Prospects for a speedier resolution of cases have now been improved through the GOR's bold gacaca initiative. Gacaca will empower local tribunals to adjudicate all but the most serious offenses (that of leading and organizing the genocide). By decentralizing the judicial process, gacaca promises to expedite the GOR's massive caseload. USAID is assisting this process by supporting an awareness campaign designed to increase public participation and support.

Other Donors

In 1999, Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows were estimated to be \$156 million (7.6% of GDP). A wide

range of multilateral and bilateral donors is active in Rwanda. Overall coordination by the GOR is strong. The World Bank, African Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the European Union, along with the full range of UN agencies, provide the majority of all project assistance and financial support. Between 1994-1997, the United States was Rwanda's leading bilateral aid donor providing 26% of \$1.2 billion in assistance. USG assistance levels have decreased substantially as the focus has shifted from emergency humanitarian assistance to development assistance. In FY 1999 USAID assistance totaled \$34 million (excluding P.L. 480). Other leading bilateral donors include Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Canada and Switzerland.



The United States Agency for International Development

Rwanda

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

The USAID program will continue to focus on three basic sectors, democracy and justice, health and social services, and agriculture and economic growth. To support USAID's goal of strengthening democracy and good governance, Development Assistance (DA) and regional ESF/GLJI funds are requested to continue strengthening the capacity for the administration of justice and improving governance, accountability and transparency within decentralized national structures. New GLJI resources will permit the continued expansion of program support to genocide caseload management, reconciliation, and local government. USAID will continue to support new activities, which focus on promoting national reconciliation through dialogue, research and technology.

In the health area, the new Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative will augment Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) Fund resources to combat the scourge of HIV/AIDS in Rwanda. CSD resources are requested to increase the availability of decentralized, quality primary health care focusing on reproductive health, and to enhance the IEC campaign related to STI/HIV. CSD will also be used to improve the GOR's capacity to decentralize social welfare services for vulnerable children and their families. USAID is the leading bilateral donor to the MOH and will continue its efforts to improve MOH financial and administrative accountability as well as to expand upon the encouraging results of pilot alternative health financing schemes. The use of data gathered from the nationwide demographic and health survey (DHS), now underway, will facilitate sound decision-making and inform MOH and donor programming. DHS data will support the design of a limited population intervention for FY 2001. This must be culturally acceptable in post-genocide Rwanda, and should model approaches for service expansion. USAID will also provide support to the national census scheduled for 2001. Funds through the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) are requested to target human capacity development in the health sector.

In the areas of broad-based economic growth, agricultural development and humanitarian assistance, DA resources are requested to continue work in increasing the technical capacity of the MOA to plan and implement sound food security policies and programs. USAID will continue to implement its program to design a sustainable agri-business and marketing program. USAID will also work with a broad coalition of actors to further development of agricultural technologies that can result in increased production and profitability. A critical program to develop and increase human resources in the agricultural sector will be implemented using a combination of DA and EDDI resources. In addition, P.L. 480 Title II commodities and grant funds are requested to support Development Assistance Programs implemented by international NGOs who work with local partners on creative solutions to food security.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Rwanda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance, 696-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,872,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: While commendable progress has been made by the Government of Rwanda (GOR) in overcoming the widespread effects of the civil war and genocide of 1994, it continues to be hampered by limited institutional capacity to build confidence in the rule of law and to end the cycles of ethnic violence and impunity that have plagued the country since independence. The purpose of this strategic objective is to strengthen those institutions that form the foundation of a sound legal and judicial system and to promote national development based on the rule of law. It provides the main bulwark of support for the U.S. Mission's Performance Plan goal, to assist Rwanda in its transition to a fully democratic system in which ethnic tolerance, respect for human rights and the rule of law are instituted.

All Rwandans will benefit from increased confidence in legal and judicial structures, decentralization and improved security of persons and property. Immediate and direct beneficiaries are the institutions that underpin the administration of justice, rule of law, and broad-based participatory development and political processes. At least 350 civil servants in the areas of justice and local government, 190 law school students, 110 members and staff of the transitional National Assembly, 20,000 rural citizens in target communities, and 5,000 genocide survivor orphans who are attending primary and secondary schools will benefit directly as a result of these improvements.

Key Results: In 1999, the GOR institutionalized, through law and nationwide local elections, the local decision-making structures initiated under USAID's Local Governance Initiative project. This was an important step towards greater representative democratic participation enabling 160,000 local officials (of whom 20% are women) to become participants in the rebuilding of their country. Several months prior to the elections, a USAID-supported awareness campaign was mounted to prepare the population for the election process. Community dialogue, posters and radio broadcasts were instrumental in promoting popular participation. These non-party elections have paved the way for commune and prefecture elections expected in 2000. USAID is currently working in 10% of Rwanda's communes to train 15,000 newly elected officials in project development. As a result, locally identified community priorities have been developed into concrete projects encompassing areas such as water, marketing, livestock and milling. In FY 2000, training and project development will expand to encompass 20% of the country's communes and related technical assistance is expected to play a significant role in voter education and preparation for commune and prefecture level elections widely expected in 2000. In 1999, financial management training provided to central government and prefecture representatives has prompted the central government to begin the process of decentralizing central ministry resources to the prefecture level.

Institutional capacity for more efficient and effective administration of justice was improved as case files for those accused of genocide crimes were established more rapidly. More detainees were either released or plea-bargained than at anytime since the passage of the genocide law in 1996. The potential for gacaca (local system of justice) gaining popular acceptance was enhanced through USAID's support for an awareness campaign. USAID has provided the sole donor support for national consultation seminars that have been held on the gacaca process. These consultations with the national community, including representatives from various strata of the society, form the basis for the legislation that is currently being prepared to enable the gacaca process to get underway. Passage of the law is expected by March 2000.

Performance and Prospects: USAID efforts during 1999 continued to be directed towards improving the administration of justice. In the past year, USAID assistance has resulted in the strengthening of the Ministry of Justice's (MOJ) ability to accommodate the expected switch to more decentralized methods of adjudication through gacaca. Implementation of the gacaca awareness campaign was delayed by the initial lack of qualified expatriate staff, though the problem has been rectified. With regard to the adjudication of the most serious genocide offenses, USAID, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Justice, will provide prosecutorial training and other assistance to improve caseload management. A continuing activity has been USAID-sponsored legal education training, which is aimed at ameliorating the critical shortage of legal expertise within the country. In that regard, 75 Anglophone law students graduated from the National University in 1999 with an additional 75 expected to graduate in 2000. Other activities include: support for the production of legal materials in English; reporting on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), information dissemination to the public at-large, and to the detainees in particular, about the genocide law, messages concerning reconciliation, and the peaceful reintegration of released genocide detainees. Improvements in the overall justice system have been enhanced through regional ESF/Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI) funding, which is aimed at long-term strengthening of the MOJ and related institutions. In 1999, USAID continued to provide school fees through the Displaced Children's and Orphan's Fund although no new funds have been programmed for the future.

In the area of increased security of persons and property, USAID and the U.S. Department of Defense have supported the National Demining Office in developing a program to locate and destroy land mines and unexploded ordnance. About 75% of land known to be compromised has been cleared of mines. USAID assistance is phasing out as the GOR has developed the capacity to conduct this program. Funding continued through the third quarter of FY 1999 so that more land could be returned to productive use. Some continued funding might be available through the State Department's

worldwide demining program. USAID, through the third quarter of FY 1999, also trained public safety personnel, including police trainers and new police officers, and equipped public safety institutions to provide the basis for civilian law enforcement.

The March 1999 elections at the sector and cell levels have transformed the nature of USAID's Cooperative Agreement with AFRICARE, which originally was intended to pilot a mechanism for the GOR to put into practice its objective of reallocating resources and decentralizing decision-making. The elections mean that this activity will now replicate and expand on the pilot efforts, building on the momentum of the elections and laying the foundation for the GOR to engage in broader governance issues in the longer term. Much of this successful model has been incorporated into similar projects funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with resources from the U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Migration and Refugees, and the World Bank. Another key USAID activity to improve accountability and transparency in governance includes fostering reconciliation and national dialogue on sensitive, but critical post-genocide issues. In FY 2000, USAID will provide support, in terms of commodities and technical assistance, to the new Unity and Reconciliation Commission, as well as for programs at the National University of Rwanda and its Center for Conflict Management. The programs will use the internet as a powerful tool to increase Rwanda's exposure to global ideas and link the country with others struggling with similar issues of conflict management, development and democracy. USAID will also provide technical assistance to the National Assembly to improve legislative analysis, legal drafting skills, and executive oversight functions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments are anticipated in response to existing or potential problems connected with program implementation. Regional ESF/GLJI funding for FY 2001 will permit a significant expansion in on-going activities in this strategic objective.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the leading donor in the justice and governance sector. Other major donors include the Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, and Germany. UNDP has funded advisors with the Ministry of Local Government, the MOJ and the National Assembly. Switzerland also furnishes technical assistance to the National Assembly. The World Bank and the Netherlands have provided \$15 million to replicate decentralization activities based on the USAID Local Governance Initiative. Canada is supporting the local language publication of material on the work of the ICTR. Belgium provides defense lawyers for genocide detainees.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The U.S. Department of Justice, the University of Quebec at Montreal, AFRICARE, Chemonics, World Learning International, and RONCO are currently implementing activities.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increased availability of legal expertise (No. of lawyers)	40	N/A	150	250	370
Number killed yearly by mines and unexploded ordnance	41	9	N/A	0	0
Mechanism established for local resource allocation implement projects successfully (No. of communes with mechanisms)	0	0	15	30	30

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Rwanda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Health and Social Services and Changed Behaviors Related to STI/HIV, Maternal and Child Health, by Building Service Capacity in Target Areas, 696-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,500,000 (CSD), \$1,000,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,347,000 (CSD), \$197,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: In the years leading up to the 1994 genocide and civil war, health standards deteriorated as a result of rapid

population growth, underfunding of public health programs, increasing burden of disease and HIV/AIDS, and growing food insecurity. The events of 1994 resulted in the decimation of the ranks of skilled personnel and the destruction of almost the entire health infrastructure. While there has been some rehabilitation of the health system since 1994, the main challenges such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, malnutrition, and lack of access to potable water remain. The Government of Rwanda (GOR) has put a high priority on human capacity development, decentralization of the primary health care system, and all aspects of the health sector including sanitation, nutrition and population. The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase the quality and use of primary health care (PHC) and basic social services in target regions, thereby increasing stability and strengthened development capacity. USAID's strategic objective is the primary conduit for the achievement of U.S. Mission's Performance Plan goal which seeks to increase the use of health services related to preventable diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, and increase availability of information related to reproductive health and child spacing.

Direct program beneficiaries are the general population of the prefectures of Byumba (772,500), Gitarama (858,000), Kibungo (671,000), the health district of Kigali (500,000), as well as 30,000 unaccompanied or orphaned children and their foster families. To improve service delivery, Rwandans working in the public health delivery system and social service sector will be beneficiaries of professional training activities, with 861 trained to date.

Key Results: In cooperation with the Ministry of Health (MOH), USAID and the World Bank have jointly funded the creation of the Rwanda Center for Health Communications (RCHC) designed to become an independent, nonprofit, fee-based facility, having the status of a local association. USAID has provided technical assistance in the areas of audio, visual and print production, technical training, managerial and business capacity building. The RCHC, which will be inaugurated in February 2000, has the capacity to service not just Rwanda, but the region as well. USAID expects to continue technical and marketing assistance to the RCHC.

USAID supports a pre-payment scheme in three pilot health districts that is achieving remarkable results. Since its inception in August 1999, 50,000 people have signed up for the plan, which is aimed at developing and testing new cost sharing models that are locally-based. USAID will continue to expand and strengthen health financing capacity and decentralized management through this program.

Performance and Prospects: USAID is the major MOH donor and has realized increasingly good cooperation with the GOR on health issues. Moreover, the political leadership has made the key challenge of HIV/AIDS a priority program area. Nonetheless, the GOR has been slow to create a financial management unit within the MOH. This has delayed improved reporting on donor accounts, decentralization of resource management, and standardization of costs to consumers. USAID will provide technical assistance to the MOH to develop comprehensive financial and administrative systems that will be used to budget and account for MOH resources. The GOR has also been slow to grant the RCHC autonomy. This jeopardizes USAID's commitment to support the Center's operations in the hiatus between the end of present World Bank funding in March 2000 and expected new funding in 2001.

USAID's activities in Rwanda build a public capacity to deliver quality primary health care and social welfare services for children as well as to strengthen existing community-level social, communication and economic networks and services. To increase the availability of decentralized PHC services in target areas, USAID provides technical assistance to improve primary health care planning, management and implementation with an emphasis on STI/HIV prevention and control interventions. USAID will provide technical assistance to the MOH to update vital health and behavior information and develop an approach to providing reproductive health and family planning services to women and couples which is acceptable within the context of post-genocide Rwanda. To support this effort, USAID has funded a nationwide demographic health survey (DHS) that began fieldwork in November 1999. The last DHS was conducted in 1981, therefore data from this new survey will provide invaluable baseline for future planning activities. USAID will also contribute to the National Population Census scheduled for 2001. Disease surveillance and data monitoring capacity will be enhanced by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention providing institutional support to the MOH.

USAID assistance is used to improve knowledge and perceptions related to reproductive health, emphasizing STI/HIV, through innovative peer education programs and aggressive education at the community level of political, religious and opinion leaders. A November 1998 evaluation of USAID's STI/HIV prevention program in Gitarama prefecture revealed that awareness is being successfully raised although behavioral change has not been as rapid.

USAID support to basic social welfare services for children has resulted in a national action plan to decentralize such services and has mobilized community-based networks to assist families with foster children. USAID, through funding from the Displaced Children's and Orphan's Fund, is providing technical assistance that improves the GOR's capacity to effectively coordinate and oversee community structures for the care, support and protection of children and vulnerable

groups, and strengthens the capacity of the GOR to plan, coordinate and monitor service delivery.

USAID has just entered Phase Two of its Health Manpower Activity. In Phase One, USAID rehabilitated the Kicukiro Training Center and provided x-ray, laboratory, and other teaching materials to the Kigali Health Institute (KHI). This new phase will focus on longer-term partnerships with Rwandan training institutions. USAID, through funding from the President's Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI), is supporting complementary technical assistance and program support to the National University of Rwanda (NUR) and KHI, the two leading Rwandan training institutions. This assistance will strengthen public health in-service training and help develop pre-service training models for the NUR School of medicine and division of public health.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments are anticipated in response to existing or potential problems connected with program implementation.

Other Donor Programs: USAID and the World Bank jointly fund the Rwanda Center for Health Communications. USAID and the World Bank also collaborate with the MOH to decentralize and improve STI/HIV services nationally. USAID and the United Nations Development Program share in the joint planning and financing of a community-based comprehensive health and sanitation intervention program in northeastern Rwanda. USAID collaborates with the MOH to implement the GOR's national health policy and action plans and with the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Affairs to strengthen coordination, develop policy and build a community capacity for the care and protection of children. Belgium is working with the MOH to build capacity in the ministry and the health districts, and is providing teachers to KHI. USAID has ranked second behind Belgium in terms of bilateral donor funding, but with the LIFE Initiative should be first in FY 2000.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Care International, Save the Children, Family Health International, Population Services International, Abt Associates and Johns Hopkins University.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Improved management of national health delivery system (USAID funds MOH directly)	no	no	no	Central & regional accounting & administration systems acceptable to USAID	yes
Increased access to quality PHC services in four regions (% of persons with STI correctly diagnosed and treated)	50%	N/A	N/A	60%	65%
Reduction of children in institutions and residential centers (No. of institutionalized children)	6,600	5,447	N/A	3,591	National strategy developed & being implemented

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Rwanda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security, 696-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,748,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,264,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Ninety percent of the population of Rwanda lives in rural areas, where Rwanda's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture and related rural economic activity. Following rapid economic growth in the 1960s and 1970s, the 1980s and early 1990s brought a sharp economic downturn precipitated by deteriorating terms of trade, high population growth on a very limited land base, and relatively low agricultural productivity. As a result of the war and genocide of 1994, real GDP fell by a further 50%. There has been significant recovery in the last five years, but real GDP is still only 85% of pre-war levels. Poverty and malnutrition are widespread. With high annual population growth of 3.6 percent, substantial increases in both agricultural productivity and off-farm rural income are critical if Rwanda is to reduce poverty and improve household food security. The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase availability and access to agricultural inputs for rural families through expanded production, better market access, an improved environment for small-scale enterprise, and through increased capacity to monitor and respond to those most affected by food insecurity. This strategic objective is closely linked to the U.S. Mission's Performance Plan goals of economic development and humanitarian assistance. The economic development goal is to expand and diversify the productive base of the economy, particularly through support for private agriculture-based enterprises and human capacity development. The humanitarian assistance goal is to provide assistance to foster reintegration, promote reconciliation and prevent renewed outflows of refugees.

USAID resources will help diversify economic opportunities for poor rural households in program areas by increasing both agricultural production and purchasing power, thus reducing vulnerability to food insecurity. Beneficiaries of this strategic objective include: 1) farmers in target communities who will benefit from increased production and income, increased availability of agricultural inputs at reasonable prices and improved market access; 2) an estimated 20 technical staff plus decision- and policy-makers within the Food Security Technical Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) who will receive training in various agricultural disciplines; 3) rural micro and small entrepreneurs receiving support in terms of skills development, information exchange, networking, and advice on financial management; and 4) about 100 agricultural technicians trained in different disciplines and skills.

Key Results: The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) funded emergency relief assistance for 680,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the northwest during 1998. In 1999, OFDA provided funds to coordinate emergency assistance in all sectors, undertake some household assessments, support nutrition rehabilitation and health centers, and provide food security assistance (mainly seeds and tools) for 100,000 families to restart farming activities. OFDA funding to Rwanda was \$4.3 million in FY1998 and \$3.3 million in FY1999. Through P.L. 480 and disaster assistance, USAID has been the major donor in a stabilization strategy. As a result of increased production and improved security in the northwest, the prices of staple crops have either stabilized or decreased this year despite drought conditions in other parts of the country.

Performance and Prospects: During 1997, USAID was instrumental in meeting the emergency needs of 1.5 million returnees with timely and effective use of humanitarian assistance. During 1998, USAID provided resources to meet the needs of 680,000 IDPs. The past year was the first in five years that the population in the northwest has had a peaceful and normal agricultural season. Since the northwest was not affected by drought, early estimates indicate that the overall food production in Rwanda for 1999 will be higher than that of 1998. Surplus food production in the northwest has helped to compensate for food shortages in the rest of the country that were caused by erratic climatic conditions. Irish potatoes have been purchased and have been distributed by the Government of Rwanda (GOR) to vulnerable families in the drought-affected areas. USAID is working in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce, Cooperatives and Industry (MCCI), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank to improve food distribution from the northwest.

This strategic objective has had a significant impact on the lives of many Rwandans as a result of USAID's major contribution to averting humanitarian disaster. The partnerships USAID has forged with the local authorities, the central government, and U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) are making an important contribution to the country's development. The USAID program focuses on three areas essential for improved agricultural production and increased food security: policy, technology, and marketing. USAID is currently addressing these three areas in several ways. In terms of policy, USAID is partnering with Michigan State University (MSU) to increase the data management, analytical and policy planning capacity of the MOA. This assistance has led to the reestablishment and revitalization of the ministry's Food Security Technical Unit (FSTU) allowing it to undertake data collection and analyses on major policy issues, such as the use of chemical fertilizer, impact of the existing land tenure system, and role of associations and cooperatives. After the devastation of the civil war, all market and crop data were lost. The reconstituted agricultural database is now being analyzed and validated for dissemination.

In the area of technology, USAID is working with a coalition of national, regional and international research institutions and technology transfer agents to assist the GOR in improving agricultural productivity. New technology to increase food production, income, and value-added processing is being introduced. In the southwest of the country, new and improved terracing systems and agronomic practices are being pioneered. These technologies are instrumental in increasing agricultural productivity in regions where the terrain is steep and the soils poor. The leading Rwandan institution providing new improved varieties of inputs is the Institute of Science and Agricultural Research (ISAR), which lost skilled manpower and facilities during the events of 1994. USAID, through the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA), is providing ISAR with technical assistance to rebuild its capacity to respond to the need for demand-driven technologies. Work has begun on six staple crops, the results of which are being diffused through linkages with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and commodity networks.

USAID is working to improve the marketing of agricultural produce through the design of a long-term agri-business program that will assist in identifying and overcoming constraints that have created disincentives for the development of internal markets.

USAID links its activities in policy, technology and marketing to training and development of farmers' associations and cooperatives. Two approaches are employed: 1) intensive involvement and support of NGOs and associations with all aspects of activities throughout the production -- processing -- marketing chain; and 2) broad-based, practical institutional support which creates sound models for association development and training. Under the P.L. 480 Title II emergency monetization program, proceeds from the sale of commodities are used to decrease dependence on external food aid by increasing and diversifying food production through food security programs. A large portion of the monetization proceeds is intended to support NGOs and associations. Over 270 small traders have participated in the commodity sales tenders and a successful tender process has been introduced to Rwanda. However, the implementation of the emergency monetization program has been less than optimum in large measure due to cumbersome disbursement procedures and the limited capacity of local NGOs to implement projects without prior training. Measures have been implemented to speed the disbursement process and a local training NGO has been contracted to provide training and follow-up to NGO grantees. To date, 10 projects worth a total of \$3 million have been funded in a variety of areas, including forestry, fisheries, crop and livestock agriculture. Development Assistance proposals, co-funded by USAID's Office of Food for Peace and USAID/Rwanda, are planned to enhance the impact of on-going agricultural programs implemented by U.S. PVOs that work with the rural farm population to: 1) improve agronomic techniques and practices; 2) improve soil and water conservation; 3) multiply seeds and distribute livestock and tools; and 4) improve farm management and business skills. Over 15,000 families and 300 farmers' associations have benefited to date from P.L. 480 Transition Activity Proposals.

Since 1996, the USAID Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) has funded the Women in Transition Initiative (WIT) that has supported activities of over 1,668 rural women associations' and directly assisted 34,522 women association members, benefiting more than 190,000 people. Training and funding has also been provided to 20 Women's Communal Funds (equivalent to women's community banks), which have been instrumental in empowering women in the rural areas to undertake income-producing, family welfare, or reconciliation activities. The WIT program has had impact on the production of staple crops in targeted communes, reducing food prices and eliminating the need for additional food distributions. A recent evaluation of WIT confirmed the program's results and impact in the broader context of transition policy. As a complement to WIT, in FY 2000, USAID will fund a rural micro-credit program to assist Rwanda's saving and loan institutions and associations to increase their management and technical capability and thereby significantly increase the flow and access of small unsecured loans to rural entrepreneurs and farmers.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: A critical problem in revitalizing the agricultural sector in Rwanda is the lack of adequate and skilled human resource capacity. In FY 2000, using Education for Development and Democracy Initiative resources, USAID plans to begin implementation of activities with the National University of Rwanda and the MOA in partnership with a U.S. land-grant university intended to result in improved human resource capacity to increase household food security.

Other Donor Programs: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the European Union (EU), and the World Bank are working to enhance broad-based economic growth by empowering farmers' associations, cooperatives and the formal private sector to respond to market demand and improve investment in rural sector production. The EU, Japan, Italy and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) are involved in food. Belgium supports an integrated agriculture program in the southeast and Germany supports a seed multiplication program in the eastern part of the country. In terms of level of donor assistance, the USG has been the leading bilateral food aid donor. For the period 1995-1998, USAID has been the fourth leading donor in the area of support for agriculture programs behind Belgium, Germany and Italy.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: MSU, IITA, World Vision for Rural Development, International Refugee Committee, Save the Children, Food for the Hungry International, Catholic Relief Services, Concern International, RONCO, Inc., ACIDI/VOCA, Chemonics International, and other U.S., Rwandan, and international NGOs, international organizations and private sector firms.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increased GOR capacity to plan & implement policy	no	no	FSTU begins data collection	FSTU data analysis	FSTU analyses inform policy
Increased off-farm enterprise (rural enterprise development	minimal	minimal	minimal	enterprises created	off-farm income growth

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Rwanda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Multilateral Debt Relief Trust Fund (MDRTF), 696-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: Recent analyses by the World Bank (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) of Rwanda's economy demonstrate that the Government of Rwanda (GOR) is making good progress in restoring the basic economic functions and infrastructure needed to recover from the destructive effects of the genocide and civil war of 1994 and achieve acceptable rates of economic growth to reduce the high incidence of poverty. The IMF approved an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) in June 1998 and the GOR has adopted a Policy Framework Paper (PFP) which details the reforms required to create sustainable economic growth. The PFP aims at maintaining economic stability and appropriate public sector spending policies, developing market based agriculture, promoting private sector growth and strengthening public sector management capacity.

However, Rwanda remains one of the poorest countries in the world, with an estimated 70% of its households living below the poverty line. The IBRD estimates that to reduce the rate of poverty to the 1985 level of 40% of households an economic growth rate of 7% will be required along with a shift in public expenditures from security to the social sectors. Rwanda's ability to provide increased domestic resources to the social sectors is severely constrained by a current financing gap of about \$19 million and by its high level of external indebtedness, which at the end of 1999 stood at \$1.2 billion or 61% of GDP.

In order to address these constraints, a 1998 Donors' Conference in Stockholm established a Multilateral Debt Relief Trust Fund (MDRTF) to be capitalized by the donor community and administered by the IBRD. The purpose of the Fund is to assist Rwanda to manage its multilateral debt over a three-year period and to promote improved public sector capacity. Over \$55 million was pledged by the donor community for the Fund, of which the USG pledged \$5 million. The primary purpose of the USG contribution to the Fund is to help Rwanda qualify for accelerated debt relief under the IBRD/IMF Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. The IBRD and the IMF adopted the HIPC Initiative in 1996 to help poor countries with appropriate policies and positive performance to relieve their debt burden and release domestic resources for economic and social development purposes.

Key Results: At the 1998 Stockholm Conference the donor community conditioned the establishment of the MDRTF on the GOR meeting increased targets for social spending. The targets were not quantified, but the donors, including the United States, sought assurance that the GOR would increase its commitments to the costs of delivery of social services. The IBRD has been monitoring the GOR's commitment and has found that public sector social spending has risen steadily each year and is scheduled to continue to rise. Specifically, the IBRD has determined that budgetary spending on health and education is projected to increase by just over 40% each in 1999 and by almost 35% and 10% in 2000

respectively. Social sector spending as a percentage of total government finances also increased from 13.3% in 1997 to 19.9% in 1998 and an estimated 26.6% in 1999. The GOR is planning to further strengthen the monitoring of key poverty and social performance indicators. A special observatory within the Ministry of Finance is being established which will work with the other Ministries to undertake specific beneficiary surveys to measure access of the population to basic social services.

The \$5 million USG commitment to the MDRTF is expected to be disbursed by the end of the second quarter of FY 2000. The GOR has fulfilled all of the Conditions Precedent to disbursement.

Performance and Prospects: The GOR is living up to its pledge to increase social sector spending and to take appropriate economic measures to meet IMF targets in the ESAF. The GOR successfully negotiated with the Paris Club in 1998, obtaining a 67% reduction of its debt and a rescheduling of the remainder on affordable terms. It is on track for inclusion in the HIPC Initiative within the next two years. However, if the growth of the economy does not meet expectations or if political and military stability in the region deteriorate, the GOR will become increasingly hard pressed to meet its commitments.

Although the USG contribution represents less than 10% of the funds pledged by the donor community to the MDRTF it is very important to the GOR that the United States continues to support debt relief, given its influence with international financial institutions. The expectation by the donor community that Rwanda will also continue to shift the focus of its budgetary expenditures more towards the important social sectors as a condition for debt relief is also influential in keeping the GOR on track in reorienting its priorities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments are anticipated in response to existing or potential problems connected with program implementation.

Other Donor Programs: The United Kingdom, Sweden and the Netherlands have already contributed to the MDRTF and several others have indicated a willingness to contribute.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The World Bank (IBRD) is the grantee for the MDRTF. Funds will be disbursed directly to the account of the IBRD for the payment of Rwanda's debts to the IBRD, the African Development Bank (ADB) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Rwanda				
Title and Number: Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance, 696-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	7,497 DA	986 DA	6,511 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	1,100 ESF	129 ESF	971 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	15,053 DFA	9,583 DFA	5,470 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,498 DA	2,219 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	10,000 ESF	56 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	401 DFA	1,610 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	9,995 DA	3,205 DA	6,790 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	11,100 ESF	185 ESF	10,915 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	15,454 DFA	11,193 DFA	4,261 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,872 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,872 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	11,867 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	11,100 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	0 DFA	17,454 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Rwanda			
Title and Number: Increased Use of Health and Social Services and Changed Behaviors Related to STI/HIV, 696-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	3,464 DA	1,727 DA	1,737 DA
	3,840 CSD	194 CSD	3,646 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,114 DFA	3,421 DFA	4,693 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	983 DA	
	5,455 CSD	2,431 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	2,542 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	3,464 DA	2,710 DA	754 DA
	9,295 CSD	2,625 CSD	6,670 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,114 DFA	5,963 DFA	2,151 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,000 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA		
	5,500 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	5,500 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,000 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	3,464 DA
	6,347 CSD	0 CSD	21,142 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	197 DFA	0 DFA	9,311 DFA

*\$1,000 of DFA is from prior year deobligations

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Rwanda				
Title and Number: Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve, 696-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	5,271 DA	71 DA	5,200 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	262 DFA	0 DFA	262 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	6,400 DA	2,212 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	262 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	11,671 DA	2,283 DA	9,388 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	262 DFA	262 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,748 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,748 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	18,419 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	6,264 DFA	0 DFA	6,526 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Rwanda				
Title and Number: The Multilateral Debt Relief Trust Fund (MDRTF), 696-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	5,000 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	5,000 ESF	0 ESF	5,000 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	5,000 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	



Rwanda

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	6,160	8,900	8,620	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	8,461
Child Survival & Disease Fund	1,340	5,455	5,500	6,347
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds**	250	10,000	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	28,709	13,718	11,365	10,050
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	36,459	38,073	25,485	24,858
Operating Expenses	2,391	2,536	2,250	2,450
Trust Funds	21	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	2,412	2,536	2,250	2,450

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	5	4	5	6
Other U.S. Citizen	2	3	2	2
FSN/TCN	39	38	23	37
Subtotal OE Funded	46	45	30	45

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	0	2	1	5
FSN/TCN	1	7	7	9
Subtotal Program Funded	1	9	8	14
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	1	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	1	0	0
Total Work Force	47	55	38	59

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
696-001, Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
696-002, Increased Use of Health and Social Services and Changed Behaviors Related to STI/HIV, Maternal and Child Health by Building Service Capacity In Target Areas							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	197	0	0	0	0	197
- CSD	0	6,347	0	0	0	0	6,347
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
696-003, Increased Ability of Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	6,264	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,264
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,050	10,050

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	6,264	197	0	2,000	0	0	0	8,461
- CSD	0	6,347	0	0	0	0	0	6,347
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,050	10,050

Mission Director, Dick (Richard) Goldman



SENEGAL

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Introduction

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



The Development Challenge

Senegal is still among the world's least developed countries, despite its relatively modern capital city. Although Senegal's economic growth has recently improved, it has been virtually negated by high population growth -- currently 2.7% or doubling every 27 years. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP), \$532 in 1999, has stagnated since independence. Sustainable economic growth is essential for Senegal to maintain its stability and to continue its democratic evolution. Strong structural adjustments, including recent efforts to privatize and liberalize the economy, have shown Senegal's resolve. Inflation has been less than three percent the past three years, and Senegal's external debt has stabilized at approximately \$3.1 billion (66% of Gross Domestic Product in 1999). While economic growth has been positive the past three years, it is not yet strong enough at about 5% in 1999 to have a substantial impact on per capita incomes. Senegal needs to create an environment conducive to generating additional employment and higher incomes.

Unemployment and natural resource management (NRM) continue to be major concerns. Approximately 50% of those willing to work in the capital city are unemployed or underemployed. Much of this is due to an exodus from the rural Sahel, which is vulnerable to erosion, droughts, deforestation and locusts. In spite of its relatively small share of Gross Domestic Product (20%), agriculture is still the principal source of income for about 60% of Senegal's population. Yet annually, one-third of Senegal's cereal needs must be met by imports. Improvements in grain yields have kept up with the population growth rate, but not closed the gap. In addition, 57% of Senegal's energy need is supplied by fuelwood and charcoal, causing extremely negative pressures on natural resources.

Senegal's Socialist Party has been continuously in power since before Independence, and Abdou Diouf has been President since 1981. While pressure to change political leadership has been mounting, the opposition groups have heretofore been unable to overcome the Socialist Party's organizational skills and strong will to remain in power. Senegal's admirably free print and radio media have played an important role in revealing corruption and mismanagement. Whether there is a change or a continuation in the Presidency, Senegal faces the possibility of increased instability in the near future.

Social services in Senegal remain extremely limited, especially for women and children. Maternal mortality is high (510 per 100,000 live births), and many infants die of preventable diseases. Senegal suffers from relatively high childhood mortality rates (140 per 1,000), and women still bear on average 5.7 children each. Life expectancy is 52 years, with half the population under 18 years old.

The 1996 Decentralization Law was a major step towards democratization by transferring more powers to elected local government bodies. Yet implementation to date has been slow. Success will depend on increased political will, continued donor support, and on how well the local level government structures can mobilize revenues and manage their human and physical resources.

In response to these problems and opportunities, USAID embarked in 1998 on implementation of a new strategy that builds upon past successes and forges new ground. USAID has been and will remain the pre-eminent donor in the family planning sector. Declines in infant mortality and the low incidence (1.4%) of Human Immuno-deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) have benefited greatly from USAID assistance. USAID also can be credited with an increased emphasis on preventive as opposed to curative health care. USAID also played a major part in increasing the private sector's role in the economy. As an example, the private sector, not government-owned corporations, now controls the supply and pricing of rice, which is Senegal's largest grain import. When prices start to rise, the private sector responds with additional imports to assure a regular supply of rice.

In the management of natural resources, many farmers are now in a better position to make sure that natural resources are sustainably managed, thanks to USAID work in forming community-based NRM management committees. In the area of democracy and good governance, USAID's support includes campaigns to encourage people to vote. In order to create more employment, USAID succeeded in getting the government to agree to a series of measures to address the impediments to attracting investors to Senegal which were identified in the Investors' Roadmap Study.

Other Donors

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



The United States Agency for International Development

Senegal

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID's 1998-2006 strategy seizes the opportunities created by Senegal's recent macro-economic reforms and passage of the 1996 Decentralization Law. Under Activity 685-001, USAID will increase sustainable private sector income-generating activities. Under Activity 685-002, USAID will foster more effective, democratic, and accountable local management of services and resources. Under Activity 685-003, USAID will increase sustainable use of reproductive health services: child survival, maternal health, family planning, and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STD/AIDS). Under Activity 685-008 for Education, USAID will improve access and retention of girls in school. Under the Activity 685-009 for the Casamance, USAID will assist with the reconciliation and recovery in this war-torn area of Senegal. During FY 2000, prime contractors for all three major programs will be competitively selected and operational. Natural resource management activities will continue and a loan guarantee program will be established. A campaign to get out the vote' for the February 2000 Presidential Elections will also be conducted. During FY 2001, specific development activities will be agreed to with our partners and customers and on the ground activities will have completed their first full year of field operations under the USAID 1998-2006 strategy.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Senegal

TITLE AND NUMBER: Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income-Generating Activities in Selected Sectors, 685-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,073,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,275,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: This private sector activity has been designed to provide the essential ingredients for greater access to economic options and broader-based economic growth by building on the success of past USAID activities in policy reform, improved natural resources management (NRM), and overall private sector development. This activity provides a comprehensive and continuous approach to: (1) strengthening local business associations; (2) identifying and documenting priority concerns; (3) proposing solutions; (4) debating the issues in an open and participatory manner; and (5) developing and implementing strategies to improve the policy and regulatory environment within the context of decentralization. This activity fits into the Mission Performance Plan as part of the Economic Development Strategy.

USAID's new assistance strategy is demand-driven. It was developed in response to the expressed needs of USAID's Senegalese partners and will be implemented through activities identified and requested by these partners. This private sector activity targets micro-, small-, and medium-sized entrepreneurs, especially women, as well as groups or associations that represent them or work with or assist them. The demand-driven approach emphasizes indigenous ownership of the results and seeks to involve beneficiaries in all aspects of the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all activities which will begin to be implemented in FY 2000.

Key Results: USAID will consider this objective met when (1) improved legal, regulatory and policy environment; (2)

increased access to financial services; and (3) improved technical and managerial practices are achieved.

Performance and Prospects: In 1999, this activity focussed on laying the groundwork for achieving results in the future. The prime contractor for this effort was competitively selected, and several actions.

An investors' road map survey, documenting administrative red tape that impedes trade and investment, was completed in early 1999. The study findings were presented and debated in a national workshop. This effort culminated with the identification of four general policy reform areas to promote effective delivery of services to investors in Senegal. Over 40 specific reform measures were identified under the following areas: (a) general administrative approval; (b) sector specific; (c) land acquisition and site development; and (d) operational policies. The donors' working group on private sector issues in Senegal, led by the United encouraged the Government of Senegal (GOS) to include these reforms on its policy reform agenda. The recommended reforms were incorporated into Senegal's Policy Framework Paper and Policy Reform Actions to be undertaken during the 1999-2001 time frame.

In 1999, USAID has also made significant contributions to the preparation of a broad-based private sector strategy for Senegal. The private sector donor working group worked closely with the private sector and the GOS in developing a very comprehensive and forward looking strategy. The strategy document presented the strategic framework, and also underscored the GOS's commitment to withdraw completely from productive economic activities and its intent to promote private sector initiatives in all economic areas. The strategy was validated in a high-level national seminar chaired by President Diouf in April 1999. During his opening remarks, the President endorsed the need for significant reforms of the GOS policies and procedures affecting the private sector and called upon the different branches of his Government to complete an action plan. The new GOS strategic framework provides ample opportunity for complimentary between USAID and others in future private sector related interventions.

The GOS issued an action plan in December 1999 to implement the planned reforms. USAID is considering the provision of additional technical assistance for the GOS private sector policy reform. To help harmonize commercial laws, a court president received training at the International Development Law Institute and other judges have received local training. Also, two Senegalese, members of the civil forum, attended the International Conference on Anti-Corruption in Durban in October. In keeping with USAID efforts to liberalize markets, the Rice Market Information System graduated from USAID assistance and continues its work. To improve efficiencies in customs, USAID plans to support Senegal's system of computer-based tracking of customs clearance. Also, to reduce the backlog of commercial lawsuits, USAID is helping Senegal's Arbitration, Mediation, and Conciliation Center in terms of promotion and training.

USAID sent the director of the Alliance of Savings and Loans for Production (ACEP), a micro-finance institution, to a four-week training program in the United States. Activities to be implemented in FY 2000 include: the Loan Portfolio Guarantee (LPG) program to increase access to formal bank services by lowering banks' perceived risk in lending small amounts to new clients; a study of the feasibility of transforming ACEP from a micro-credit institution to a full bank; a global positioning system--based map of where financial services are located; and a grants facility to promote private sector activities.

USAID sent Senegalese entrepreneurs to the United States to explore business opportunities as part of a reverse trade mission with the Corporate Council on Africa. USAID funded an expert to conduct a seminar on Y2K and viruses for critical businesses such as banks, water companies, and energy companies. Seminars were also conducted in the ten regional capitals of Senegal. An activity to promote the sale of 10,000 fuel-efficient stoves in year 2000 is under negotiation.

Due to unforeseen delays in the process of securing the services of the prime contractor, implementation did not begin as intended. The contractor commenced operations in December 1999.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments are foreseen at this time.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and France are the leading donors for Senegal's private sector. The World Bank-supported programs are encouraging competition, liberalizing the sector, and reducing energy costs. In 1997, the International Finance Corporation opened an office in Dakar to respond to financial needs of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). A joint IMF/IBRD team visited Senegal in December 1999 to assess Senegal's performance under the structural adjustment program and review macroeconomic financial indicators. Because the Senegalese government has continued to make the necessary reforms, the IMF executive board of directors is considering the release of further financial support to Senegal. Other key donors include the African Development Bank, the European Union, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Program, the West African Development Bank, Canada, Germany, and Italy. A private sector-working group chaired by

USAID coordinates donor assistance for private sector issues.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: IBRD's Foreign Investment Advisory Services, Chemonics International, Enterprise Wrks Worldwide/ATI (in negotiation).

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2006)
Identification of reform areas to promote effective delivery of services to Investors	(X)	Yes	-	-
Ratio of private investment to GDP	13%	13.5%*	14%	17%
Number of newly registered:				
- Small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	120	N/A	275	1,250
- Micro-enterprises Increased	250	N/A	700	3,200

X: This onetime indicator was to be completed in 1999, and was achieved on schedule.

* Preliminary Estimate: The IMF and the GOS are in the process of reviewing the data. Actual data will be available in March 2000.

N/A: Due to delays in implementation the targets for 1999 are not applicable.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Senegal

TITLE AND NUMBER: More Effective, Democratic, and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Target Areas, 685-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,380,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,916,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: The purpose of this activity is to achieve more effective, democratic, and accountable local management of services and resources in targeted areas. This democracy and governance activity will increase the ability of Senegalese to identify and prioritize local issues and mobilize resources at local levels to address their major concerns. The activity builds upon the success of past USAID-funded activities. These include, inter alia: (1) continuing to work with communities to help villagers develop land use management plans; (2) supporting village organizations to create new income generating activities; and (3) contributing to the implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan and helping the national committee that coordinates actions to sustainably manage Senegal's natural resources.

Key Results: USAID will consider this objective met when (1) local institutions demonstrate increased capacity to manage their affairs; (2) local institutions have increased access to financial resources; (3) popular participation in the management and oversight of local affairs is increased; and (4) policies and regulations related to decentralization are more effectively implemented.

In 1999 the most impressive gains were demonstrated by two indicators. First, an increase of 12% above the baseline was registered in the proportion of local governments units managing their budgets according to generally accepted accounting procedures. Second, the proportion of local collectivities that design and implement their local sector development plans increased by 20 percentage points over the baseline.

Performance and Prospects: During 1999, USAID concentrated on on-going natural resource management (NRM) based activities. The Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID), a consortium of U.S. historically black colleges and universities is the current implementing grantee. It has focused on management of local natural resources by local government units and rural communities. As shown on the performance indicator table, preliminary results for the first three indicators depict that there has been a positive trend from baseline in 1998 to actual performance in 1999.

Overall, 15 rural communities (cluster of villages) participated in the natural resource management based activities.

These rural communities developed land use management plans in 1997 as their natural resources management sectoral plan, which have to be implemented over a three-year period. The implementation of specific projects under these plans started in 1998. As a result, these grassroots community groups have made decisions in a democratic manner to use environmentally sound techniques to manage the natural resources in their farm fields and common areas. These techniques have both assured increased long-term income potential and improved their natural resource base.

Empowerment of villagers and enhancement of the capacity of civil society is continuing. Training and technical assistance in NRM practices and technologies, literacy, community-based decision making, enterprise development and access to credit is being promoted.

USAID supported debate at regional level among local elected leaders (Rural Councils) concerning proposed changes in the very sensitive land tenure law. This contributes to increasing popular participation to the management and oversight of local affairs and to enforcing the decentralization law and its related policies. The process reached 500 local elected leaders and produced a consensus in a national conference. Recommendations will be reviewed in the near future by the Government of Senegal before submission to the National Assembly for promulgation of a new law.

USAID also supported the second session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). Participants included over 2000 people from the parties, observers, international organizations, and non-government organizations. The goal of the Conference was to settle basic organizational matters and to advance the implementation of the Convention. A subsidiary body, the Committee on Science and Technology (CST) also met to discuss scientific issues, mainly in conjunction with sessions on international environmental treaties. The main results included presentation on implementation in selected countries, reiteration of the important role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local institutions in the process, movement on the discussion of ecological and socioeconomic indicators. Other major outcomes of the conference included finalization of: the budget, the headquarters agreement, and the institutional linkage with the UN Secretariat.

In addition, USAID issued a grant to a consortium of local NGOs for a public awareness campaign regarding Senegal's Year 2000 Presidential election, and issued another grant to a national NGO to begin decentralization assistance in targeted communities under the USAID's new strategy. In 2000, USAID will concentrate on (1) expanding decentralization activity implementation in selected regions; (2) collecting baseline data for the implementing contractor's activities; (3) implementing locally developed Land Use Management Plans in five additional rural communities; and (4) empowering villagers and enhancing civil society through training and technical assistance in NRM practices and technologies, literacy, community-based decision making, enterprise development and improvement on access to credit.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments are foreseen.

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

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID) will provide natural resource management assistance through 2001. New contracts/grants will be competed and awarded in 2000, with the prime contractor expected to commence activities early in the year.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)*
Proportion of Local Governments Units (LGUs) managing their budgets according to generally accepted accounting procedures	75% (1997)	87%	95%	100%
Proportion of Local Collectivities (CLs) that design and implement their local sector development plans related to transferred competencies/authorities	73% (1998)	93%	97%	100%

Local contracts successfully completed	93% (1997)	95%	97%	100%
Citizens in Rural Communities and communes who report satisfaction with the management of public services and resources	35% (1998)	N/A	40%	55%
Increased consultations of local citizen groups by local governments in decision-making	5% (1998)	N/A	20%	65%

* The first three indicators and targets were established as part of the Cooperative Agreement to the main contractor for the environmental activity, which is scheduled to end in FY 2001. New performance targets are being finalized for the FY 2001-2006 period.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Senegal

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health (Child Survival, Maternal Health, Family Planning, and Sexually Transmitted Infections/AIDS) Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas, 685-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,700,000 (DA), \$6,400,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,957,000 (CSD), \$3,720,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: Social services in Senegal remain extremely limited, particularly in the rural areas where access to health structures is especially difficult for women and children. Maternal mortality is high (510 per 100,000 live births), and use of family planning is low (only 7% of women use modern contraception) so Senegalese women bear on average 5.7 children each. Although significant improvement has occurred in survival rates of children over the past two decades, recent studies indicate a slight increase in child mortality. This alarming change is likely linked with decreased vaccination coverage in the past few years, from a peak of 80% in 1995 to 60% in 1997. Life expectancy has remained steady at 52 years and half of the population is under 18.

This general description does not reflect the vast difference in health status between urban and rural populations in Senegal. In 1997, child mortality in the rural areas was double that in the urban areas and contraceptive prevalence was only 2.1 as opposed to 19.3 in urban areas.

This activity has been developed in response to these problems and to take advantage of the new opportunities created by Senegal's 1996 decentralization laws. The activity seeks to improve reproductive health services through increased local participation in setting priorities and in financing activities, through more effective and innovative approaches, with the ultimate goal of increasing demand for, and use of, these services.

FY 1999 was a transition year, with preliminary activities carried out pending the establishment of long-term technical assistance implementers. Transition activities are paving the way for implementation of new activities under the 1998-2006 strategy.

This reproductive health program will support activities that will directly benefit four major groups: (1) couples and individuals of reproductive age (especially mothers) and children up to age five, as the primary beneficiaries of child survival activities; (2) groups at high risk of contracting sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including prostitutes, transporters, and older students, as the target population for STI/AIDS control activities; (3) health professionals and para-medicals, occupational specialists who are legally certified by the Government of Senegal will also benefit from USAID resources for training, equipping and supplying, supervision and surveillance of services; and (4) local community and grassroots organizations, NGOs, political and public opinion leaders who frame and/or implement national and local policies, make or interpret laws and regulations.

Key Results: The key results achieved during FY 1999 include: 1) improved access to quality maternal health services; 2)

increased community participation in the domain of child nutrition; 3) expanded information, education and communication/behavioral change communication in the domain of STI/AIDS; and 4) increased access to family planning services. Results from a pilot effort in health financing have been very positive in identifying innovative mechanisms for increasing community ownership of reproductive health activities.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's activities have made significant advances in expanding key child survival programs in target regions. For example, use of oral rehydration salts to treat diarrhea in children under five increased from 8.9% (1996) to 17.9 % (1999) in the region of Kaolack. USAID has also introduced integrated management of childhood illnesses, as well as integrated package of nutrition activities in Ministry of Health (MOH) programs in USAID target regions. These new interventions have reinforced MOH capacity to combat childhood disease.

HIV/AIDS prevalence in Senegal remains remarkably low (1.4% among the general population) in relation to neighboring countries. However, Senegal needs to maintain aggressive campaigns addressing high-risk groups. USAID's CSD-funded support to social marketing activities has increased condom use. The average number of condoms sold monthly through private sector distribution points increased by 4.6% from 196,000 to 205,000 condoms. Recent emphasis has been on increasing the number of sales points for condoms, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas. The number of registered sales points has increased by 9.7% in the past 12 months.

Access to quality maternal health care is increasing in USAID target regions. Development Assistance (DA) funds have been used to extend Client-Oriented-Provider-Efficiency (COPE) training to all reference centers in USAID regions, plus two-thirds of centers throughout the rest of the country. DA funds have also been used for increasing access to and use of prenatal care. For example, the proportion of women reporting three or more prenatal visits has increased from 49% in 1996 to 56% in 1999 in the region of Kaolack. Finally, couple years of protection (CYP) has increased by 13% over the past year.

With DA funds, USAID has supported a pilot project to test new and innovative mechanisms for increasing local participation in health financing. Between 1998 and 1999, pilot communities more than doubled their contribution to finance health initiatives in their localities.

At present, USAID contributes more than 90% of the contraceptives in Senegal. With the goal of decreasing USAID annual contribution without adversely affecting the slow but steady increase in the number of users, USAID and the Ministry of Health will start the process of integrating contraceptives in the distribution network that was established under the Bamako Initiative.

In June 2000, USAID and its partners will launch a collaborative venture seeking to establish a sustainable mechanism for delivering reproductive health services to rural Senegal. These partners will operate in four technical domains: child survival; maternal health/family planning; STI/AIDS; and health financing. Although the partners will independently support selected, central-level activities in each domain, they will collaborate at the local level to offer an integrated package of RH services to local communities. Local communities will receive a USAID grant to match their own contribution of locally generated tax revenues. Through a detailed and participatory planning process, they will develop a health program in which they "purchase" reproductive health services that meet their own health needs. Technical assistance will both introduce new, and improve existing, health delivery mechanisms at the local level, as well as provide training, supervision, and monitoring in support of the local management committees.

USAID will continue to support and provide technical assistance to nationwide activities such as the Epidemiological Sentinel Surveillance of STIs and HIV/AIDS. Nationwide information, education, and communication activities will also be funded to encourage positive behavior change in all the reproductive health domains. In addition, the social marketing program is introducing oral contraceptives that will expand even further the availability of quality contraceptive methods around the country.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments to this program are foreseen at present.

Other Donor Programs: About 20 bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank, Japan, France, and the European Union, currently contribute to the health sector in Senegal. Under the Government of Senegal's national health plan for the period 1998 to 2002, it is estimated that the GOS will cover about 60% of the planned health budget by providing human and material resources, while donors will fund about 30% of the budget, mostly for preventive health and family planning. Cost-recovery systems are expected to contribute the remaining 10%.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will put in place one new contractor and two new grantees by June 2000, and will collaborate with Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS II) and Contraceptive Social

Marketing (CSM). On-going transition activities will continue through FY 2000 with existing field support mechanisms, including BASICS, the John Hopkins Population Institute (JHPIEGO), CSM, Monitoring and Evaluation to Assess and Use Results (MEASURE, a project including the Demographic and Health Survey using expertise from the U.S. Census Bureau and private organizations), the Family Planning Logistics Management Project (FPLM), the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception (AVSC), the POLICY Project to improve health policy, the Partnership for Health Reform (PHR), Population Communication Services (PCS), Family Planning Management Development Project (FPMD), and the Implementing AIDS Prevention and Control Activities (IMPACT).

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (Date)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2006)	
Women reporting 3 or more prenatal visits	(1996)					
Fatick	52	57	66	69	80	
Kaolack	49	56	60	63	80	
Louga	56	60	62	64	80	
Use of ORS to treat diarrhea among children under 5 years	(1996)					
Fatick	12.7	13.0	15	17	40	
Kaolack	8.9	17.9	25	32	50	
Louga	10.7	9.1	11	15	40	
% Regional Reference Health Centers trained in COPE (Nationwide)	(1998)	53.8	78.6	100	100	100
Average Monthly Condom Sales (Nationwide)	(1998)	196,000	205,000	259,000	287,000	479,000
Number of Condom Sales Points (Nationwide)	(1998)	1,746	1,915	2,015	2,150	2,700

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Senegal

TITLE AND NUMBER: The Re-establishment of Conditions for Economic and Political Development in the Casamance, 685-009

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,000,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: A major constraint to Senegal's development is the protracted armed struggle in the Casamance region. Seventeen years of fighting between Government of Senegal (GOS) soldiers and rebels belonging to the "Mouvement des Forces Democratiques de la Casamance" (MFDC) have adversely affected the potential of the Casamance to contribute fully to the economy of Senegal as well as being a heavy drain on the GOS's national budget. The internal talks of the rebellion movement hosted in Banjul during June and July 1999, marked an historic turning point for the Casamance peace settlement process which seeks to end the conflict in this region. These talks and the end of the crisis in neighboring Guinea-Bissau have helped pave the way for direct peace negotiations between the GOS and the MFDC during late December 1999. This activity is part of the regional stability strategy of Senegal's Mission Performance Plan.

To support the peace process and to lay the groundwork for a progressive re-engagement USAID's regular programming in this high potential region, USAID has designed this three-year activity which will facilitate reconciliation of the warring factions and help remove some of the primary causes of the conflict. The end of the conflict provides USAID with an opportunity to assist many inhabitants of the Casamance to return to their homes and villages. Conflict resolution in the Casamance will also contribute to sub-regional stability as the Casamance borders both the Gambia and Guinea-Bissau.

Security concerns obliged USAID to terminate the implementation of its regular program in parts of the Casamance

region in December 1997. Overall, USAID's interventions will seek to contribute to a cessation of hostilities and the return of peace and stability to the region. The achievement of the latter is viewed as a pre-condition to the resumption of USAID's regular assistance program in all parts of the Casamance region.

USAID's recovery plan will reach families, resettled people, demobilized rebels, war-affected children who live in some 200 rural communities. Thousands of ex-rebels and internally displaced persons will receive assistance from the USAID activity. The recovery plan targets vulnerable internally displaced groups, including women, children and rural residents in the Casamance.

Key Results: To re-establishment conditions for economic and political development in the Casamance, three broad results are necessary: (1) increased economic activity; (2) increased local capacity; and (3) sustained reconciliation and peace.

Performance and Prospects: This activity was approved in September 1999 and is just beginning implementation. Specific activities under this program will be defined in early 2000 upon the arrival of an American contractor to oversee work. Probable activities include: (1) rehabilitation and reactivation of factors of production (micro-lending, micro-projects for rebuilding village infrastructure and creating jobs, sesame and rice production, saltwater intrusion-prevention dikes for increasing rice production, and demining); (2) capacity building of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs); (3) civil society rehabilitation; (4) reintegration and vocational training of excombatants, and (5) peace and reconciliation talks.

USAID may also support efforts to increase local capacity through assistance related to: (1) resettlement of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs); (2) building managerial capacity of local NGOs; (3) training and social reinsertion of former rebels; and (4) detection and removal of mines.

USAID will encourage and sustain the reconciliation and peace efforts through a number and range of training activities, including (1) strengthen and rehabilitation of civil society; and (2) peace and reconciliation talks between GOS and MFDC leaders.

The announcement of this activity received widespread and laudatory publicity. USAID was one of the first donors to announce financial support for the peace initiative. USAID and other subsequent commitments to improving the development prospects for the Casamance contributed to the cease fire agreement signed in late December 1999.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The fluid and dynamic security conditions prevailing in parts of the Casamance require flexibility in the performance indicators. Some possible adjustments to plans are anticipated depending on the evolution of the peace process. It is expected that discussions with local groups will further refine the list of USAID-supported activities. One key to a successful activity in the Casamance is "ownership" of the activity by the local population. The rate of achievement of performance targets will be affected by the evolution of current negotiations for ending the conflict.

Other Donor Programs: The GOS announced a \$185 million special assistance program for Casamance FY 1999-2003 period for which they are seeking donor contributions. The European Union (EU), with a pledge of \$33 million, is poised to be the leading donor if the peace talks succeed. Their program would cover aspects of agriculture, forestry, livestock, health, sanitation, reconstruction of roads and schools, microenterprise development, and resettlement of displaced people. Together with the United Nations Development Program, the European Union co-chairs the donor coordination committee for the Casamance, The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has programmed \$1.3 million for 1999 for labor-intensive employment and school-feeding programs. Bilateral donors, working through non-governmental organization intermediaries, include France, Germany, Belgium, and Italy. USAID's support is complementing and leveraging other donor and private sector investments.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID works closely with the Ministry of Agriculture (that has been charged with coordinating donor assistance to the Casamance), local and U.S. based nongovernmental organizations, and with various organizations such as the Rural Councils and women's' groups. Implementing nongovernmental organizations will be chosen early in the year 2000.

Selected Performance Measures:

This is a new activity and baseline data and targets will be established in spring 2000 and may include:

- Proportion of displaced people returning to their homes,
- Number of jobs created through USAID activities, and

- Clashes between GOS army and rebels cease.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Senegal				
Title and Number: Sustainable Increase of Pvt Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors, 685-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,295 DA	0 DA	6,295 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	6,720 DA	137 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	100 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	13,015 DA	137 DA	12,878 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	100 DFA	0 DFA	100 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,073 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,073 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	19,088 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,275 DFA	45,937 DFA	51,312 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Senegal				
Title and Number: More Effective Democr. and Account. Local Manag. of Serv.in Targ. Areas, 685-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,490 DA	0 DA	6,490 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	4,619 DA	1,193 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	11,109 DA	1,193 DA	9,916 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,380 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,380 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	16,489 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,916 DFA	25,595 DFA	31,511 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Senegal				
Title and Number: Inc. & Sust. Use of Rep Health Serv. In the Cont. of Dec., 685-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	7,395 DA	1,848 DA	5,547 DA	
	3,925 CSD	1,625 CSD	2,300 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	18,557 DFA	18,307 DFA	250 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	5,903 DA	4,900 DA		
	5,981 CSD	4,910 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	13,298 DA	6,748 DA	6,550 DA	
	9,906 CSD	6,535 CSD	3,371 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	18,557 DFA	18,307 DFA	250 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,700 DA			
	6,400 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,700 DA			
	6,400 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	15,998 DA	
	6,957 CSD	6,425 CSD	29,688 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,270 DFA	28,464 DFA	50,291 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Senegal				
Title and Number: The Re-Establish. of Conditions for Econ. and Polit. Dev. in the Casamance, 685-009				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,500 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	1,500 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	1,500 DA	0 DA	1,500 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,500 DFA	0 DFA	1,500 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,000 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,000 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	3,500 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	3,000 DFA	6,500 DFA	



The United States Agency for International Development

Senegal

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	15,200	17,243	16,153	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	16,461
Child Survival & Disease Fund	2,100	5,981	6,400	6,957
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	1,252	229	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	17,300	24,476	22,782	23,418
Operating Expenses	3,981	4,520	4,517	4,750
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	3,981	4,520	4,517	4,750

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	11	15	13	13
Other U.S. Citizen	1	1	2	2
FSN/TCN	90	73	76	82
Subtotal OE Funded	102	89	91	97

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	0	1	0	0
FSN/TCN	10	22	22	16
Subtotal Program Funded	10	23	22	16
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	1	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	1	0
Total Work Force	112	112	114	113

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
685-001, Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income-Generating Activities in Selected Sectors							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	5,275	0	0	0	0	0	5,275
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
685-002, More Effective, Democratic, and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Targeted Areas							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	3,209	2,707	0	0	5,916
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
685-003, Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	0	3,270	0	0	0	0	3,270
- CSD	0	6,957	0	0	0	0	6,957
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

685-008, Improve the Basic and Vocational Education for Girls and Women in Senegal

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

685-009, The Re-Establishment of Conditions for Economic and Political Development in the Casamance

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	500	500	500	500	0	0	2,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	5,775	3,770	3,709	3,207	0	0	16,461
- CSD	0	6,957	0	0	0	0	6,957
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Donald B. Clark



SIERRA LEONE

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Introduction

Implementation of the July 7, 1999 Lome Accord moves Sierra Leone from war to peace and is critical for political stability not just in Sierra Leone but in the region. Once disarmament and demobilization take place, the sustainability of peace within Sierra Leone and the region will largely rest on the form and content of the relief to recovery process. Development assistance will support the peace process and address some of the root causes of the eight-year conflict such as support to civil society organizations. If managed correctly, Sierra Leone's resources are able to support long term development objectives. It is in the U.S. interest to provide humanitarian assistance and to promote regional stability.



The Development Challenge

USAID began a program in Sierra Leone in 1991 to promote reconciliation and to address the root causes of the conflict. In 1999, USAID supported a broad-based civil society movement for peace which resulted in a negotiated peace agreement, bringing eight years of brutal war to an end. USAID has continued to provide support since the signing of the Lome Peace Agreement. This has consisted of continued assistance to civil society to enhance dialogue, build confidence among stakeholders and create an environment for reintegration and reconciliation. USAID has provided technical assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone for commissions described in the Lome Agreement. Finally, USAID has supported the development of a nationwide, non-formal education campaign for disenfranchised youth to support demobilization, re-integration and reconciliation.

Despite these efforts, during and following the rebel attack on Freetown in early January 1999, an estimated 5,000 people were killed. The January crisis left Sierra Leone with an estimated 700,000 to 1,000,000 internally displaced persons. At present, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees estimates that there are 470,000 Sierra Leonean refugees in neighboring countries. Since January, United Nations sources have documented that nearly 4,000 children are missing. Relief assessments are confirming earlier fears that the humanitarian situation is dire in areas which were inaccessible, sometimes for more than a year. The United Nations estimates the 1,000,000 people in these areas will require humanitarian assistance. Widespread destruction of housing means the crisis will continue for the internally displaced people well beyond the cessation of conflict despite assistance for rebuilding and food aid in Freetown.

The United Nations reports that health delivery services are adequate in accessible areas but needs are critical in areas just becoming accessible. Malaria tops the list of reported illnesses and there is a growing problem with chloroquine-resistant malaria. The United Nations Children's Fund considers cholera the second-highest health risk in Sierra Leone although there has been no major outbreak to date. Measles has also been a persistent problem.

Development Assistance funds will go beyond humanitarian relief to help speed recovery. With improvements in access, private voluntary organizations can now expand agricultural programs in order to revitalize farms and communities throughout the North and East. Internally displaced persons, refugees, former combatants and people who remained in place during the war need access to funds, services and materials to rebuild communities and generate

income. Post-harvest losses must be reduced to help return Sierra Leone to a food secure situation.

Democratic practices, systems and values also need to be re-established. For decades preceding the fighting, Sierra Leone experienced coup after coup and governance broke down at both the national and local levels. Efforts are needed to rebuild a sense of nationhood and to reconcile estranged groups.

Other Donors

The U. S. Government remains the leading provider of humanitarian aid to Sierra Leone and Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea and Liberia. The U.S. Government was the largest single donor to Sierra Leone in FY 1999 providing \$34.8 million. As the fighting has waned, the United Kingdom has been providing assistance across a number of sectors. These include humanitarian relief, democracy and governance, and the Government of Sierra Leone's disarmament and reconstruction processes. The World Bank has established a Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. A number of bilateral donors have contributed including Canada, Sweden, Japan and Germany.



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Sierra Leone

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FY 2001 Program

A USAID team which reviewed the situation in Sierra Leone in February 2000 is laying out options for USAID assistance. In support of the Lome Peace Agreement, USAID anticipates supporting recovery efforts of war-torn communities; elections as called for in the Lome Accord; activities that would contribute to reconciliation among different groups; and maternal child health care and HIV/AIDS endeavors. Economic Support Funds will supplement these efforts through support to other democracy and governance activities. USAID will continue to make funding available for victims of war.

USAID will continue to provide training for war-affected communities, civil society and commissions established under the Lome Accord. Relief food for work activities, seeds and tools programs and other assistance will be expanded into previously insecure areas to assist the people of Sierra Leone, including former combatants as they rebuild their communities.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Sierra Leone

TITLE AND NUMBER: Relief to Recovery Activity, 636-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$517,000 (DA), \$500,000 (CSD), \$1,500,000 (ESF)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,925,000 (CSD), \$3,075,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: A concept paper is being developed to define the specifics of future USAID activities in Sierra Leone. At this time, the following activities are under consideration:

- Help bridge the gap between humanitarian and transition assistance and sustainable development by providing materials and/or services available to war-torn communities for self-determined recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts. Community-wide recovery is key to local economic revitalization. Activities supported could include services and materials for job-creation activities, such as small public works projects and micro-enterprises; post-harvest storage and processing facilities (Sierra Leone suffers from between 30% and 45% of post-harvest loss of rice); and reconstruction of schools. Funds would either be awarded to non-governmental organization (NGO) partners or contributed to the World Bank's Multi-Donor Trust Fund's Economic Recovery and Support Fund. This activity could also support implementation of the government's reintegration plans.
- Provide support for the electoral process. Sierra Leone is scheduled to hold presidential, parliamentary, local government and chieftaincy elections early in 2001. While the magnitude and cost of mounting four elections in a year's time for a country shattered by war are huge, the elections are critical to the peace process and have been mandated in the Lome Accord. The elections could lay the groundwork for a pluralistic, decentralized, transparent and accountable system of governance. The USG will help support the elections, most likely through the provision of technical assistance to the National Elections Commission and for political party strengthening

and domestic observers.

- Address HIV/AIDS. Depending in part on the findings of a Center for Disease Control (CDC)-sponsored assessment team, the USG could support HIV/AIDS epidemiology survey, awareness, and testing. All the indicators are present for an HIV/AIDS epidemic -- displaced population, rapes, multiple partners, foreign troops -- but Sierra Leone lacks the human and technological resources to survey and test the population. A tandem activity would be a maternal-child health care program given the fact that Sierra Leone has one of the highest rates of infant, child and maternal mortality in the world.
- Help rebuild national values and promote reconciliation. USAID foresees a need to re-establish traditional values of service, civic pride, and higher education; rebuild nationhood through reconciliation of estranged groups and promoting a shared vision of the future; and address public sector corruption and impunity.
- Continue to provide support for UNICEF's child tracing and reunification program and prosthetics, orthotics and wheelchairs to victims of torture and the disabled in Sierra Leone.

Key Results: Successful transition between humanitarian/transition relief and community reintegration and revitalization; a participatory electoral process; HIV/AIDS consciousness-raising and testing; a restructured value system to lay the foundation for respect for human rights, participatory governance, economic development; and provision of prostheses and services to the victims of war and disabled population.

Performance and Prospects: These activities are designed to address immediate and near-term needs beyond disarmament and demobilization. Assuming that the peace holds and IDPs and refugees are able to return to their communities, immediately available assistance for recovery will be essential. Also critical is assistance in operationalizing the myriad plans for reintegration and recovery. It is expected that other technical assistance will become available for the upcoming elections, which is needed to help the GOSL mount four elections (Presidential, presidential run-offs, parliamentary and local government) and train domestic observers. Election observers are particularly needed during the voter registration process to help ensure fair, participatory, and non-violent elections. At the same time, there is a real potential for an HIV/AIDS epidemic, given the displaced population, rapes, multiple-partners and foreign troops.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The initiation of a development program depends largely on the acceptable completion of the disarmament and demobilization process, access to currently insecure areas, a continued cease-fire, and political will on the part of all parties to the Lome Accord to participate in and abide by the terms of the Accord.

Other Donor Programs: Major donors in Sierra Leone are the World Bank, the United Kingdom, and the United Nations (United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Food Program, UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)). The Netherlands, Sweden, Canada, Germany and Japan are also contributors through a multi-donor Trust Fund established by the World Bank.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: An illustrative list of potential partners would include international private voluntary organizations (PVOs) such as CARE, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision International, Vietnam Veterans of America, International Rescue Committee (IRC), National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), and International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES); and indigenous NGOs.

Selected Performance Measures: Specific performance measures will be identified when the program is further developed.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Sierra Leone				
Title and Number: Relief to Recovery 636-XXX				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	1,500 CSD	0 CSD		
	200 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	1,500 CSD	0 CSD	1,500 CSD	
	200 ESF	0 ESF	200 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	600 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	517 DA			
	500 CSD			
	1,500 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,117 DA			
	500 CSD			
	1,500 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	1,117 DA	
	1,925 CSD	0 CSD	3,925 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	1,700 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,075 DFA	0 DFA	3,075 DFA	



The United States Agency for International Development

Sierra Leone

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	0	0	517	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	3,075
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	500	1,925
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	1,500	0
P.L. 480 Title II	32,565	15,683	25,672	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	32,565	15,683	28,189	5,000
Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	0	0	0	0

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	0	0	0	0
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	1	1	0	0
Subtotal OE Funded	1	1	0	0

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Program Funded	0	0	0	0
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	0
Total Work Force	1	1	0	0

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
636-xxx, Relief to Recovery							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	500	1,875	0	500	200	0	3,075
- CSD	0	1,925	0	0	0	0	1,925
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	500	1,875	0	500	200	0	3,075
- CSD	0	1,925	0	0	0	0	1,925
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Carol Grigsby



SOUTH AFRICA

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Introduction

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



Given South Africa's strategic and economic importance in Africa, USAID's goal is to help ensure that South Africa successfully completes the transformation from a statist, apartheid regime to a democratic, multi-racial society with an open, market-based economy. U.S. economic assistance and private investment are important vehicles for accomplishing this goal. Since

the first democratic election in 1994, the United States has been the largest source of foreign direct investment in South Africa (a cumulative amount of \$3.3 billion).

The Development Challenge

South Africa's principal development challenge is to provide access to quality education, health care, housing, justice, and opportunities for productive employment to the majority of its citizens who were systematically denied access and opportunities under apartheid. South Africa's geographically limited but highly visible first world infrastructure co-exists with widespread poverty comparable to the rest of Africa. Income inequality is among the highest in the world; education and health status are glaringly different between racial groups. About 50% of households lack adequate housing, while 45% lack clean water and sanitation. One third of the African population is functionally illiterate, and less than half of black students successfully complete primary school. The infant mortality rate worsened from 40 per 1,000 in 1991 to 45 per 1,000 in 1996. South Africa's HIV/AIDS epidemic, one of the worst in the world, threatens to reverse recent development gains. An estimated 15% of the adult population already is infected with HIV, with an estimated 1,700 new cases daily. Without a decline in the rate of transmission, 25-35% of the adult population will be HIV positive by 2010. It is estimated that by 2005 at least 2 million children will be orphaned as a result of AIDS.

Despite South Africa's adherence to prudent monetary and fiscal policies, economic growth has been slower than anticipated. As formerly protected industries strive to become globally competitive, they have shed 500,000 unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. Unemployment, measured at 23% in 1997, impacts most severely on the black population. While crime rates are among the highest in the world, particularly for violence against women, arrest, prosecution and conviction rates are among the lowest. The high level of crime is a disincentive for much-needed foreign investment. South Africa's debt, almost all of which is owed to domestic creditors, constitutes 45% of gross domestic product.

Following a successful second democratic election in 1999, South Africa's leaders are focused on fostering tangible improvements in the lives of the majority population. High unemployment, insecurity due to crime, and inadequate social service delivery are concerns of the entire population. Failure to address these issues in a sustained manner could jeopardize the country's considerable progress in deepening democratic values and advancing along its chosen path of equitable economic development. Reducing unemployment will require strong economic growth balanced with practical, decentralized initiatives to increase black participation in the economy. Improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system is essential to provide a deterrent to criminals and justice for the victims. It involves a wholesale transformation of judicial institutions whose principal purpose used to be upholding apartheid laws. Providing adequate education, health, housing and other social services to the previously underserved population is a massive and complex task requiring ingenuity and cooperation among a large array of institutions.

USAID works in partnership with the Government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), U.S. and South African nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector financial institutions to support South Africa's development objectives. The USAID program has achieved notable impact in facilitating RSA government policy formulation, including providing analysis for legislation affecting human rights and the transformed system of local government, and for key macroeconomic, labor, education and housing policies. USAID also supports NGOs and private sector entities to expand delivery of services to the historically disadvantaged population. With USAID assistance, 17 historically disadvantaged universities and technical institutes are improving their administrative management practices and revising curricula, paving the way for improved quality of and greater access to higher education for the majority population. In the Eastern Cape, South Africa's third most populous province and one of its poorest, the availability and quality of primary health care is improving markedly as a result of USAID's support to the provincial health department. USAID is assisting historically disadvantaged small, medium and microenterprises to gain access to credit. Municipal infrastructure loans leveraged from private financial institutions using USAID guarantees will provide water, sanitation services and electricity to low income families. In every sector, USAID has made substantial investments in building human and institutional capacity to participate in South Africa's transformation.

Other Donors

The United States is the second largest donor and largest bilateral donor to the Republic of South Africa. Other major donors are: (1) the European Union (total 1999 program \$129 million), with programs in democracy and governance, education, economic policy, health and the private sector; (2) the United Kingdom (total 1999 program \$47 million), which assists in democracy and local governance, education, health and economic policy; and (3) Germany (total 1999 program \$13 million) with democracy and governance, adult basic education, economic policy and housing programs. Japan and the United Nations Development Program also have large programs, providing assistance in urban development, policy formulation and health.



The United States Agency for International Development

South Africa

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FY 2001 Program

The USAID program will continue to support South Africa's efforts to strengthen and consolidate democracy, with special emphasis on strengthening the criminal justice system, democratic and effective local governance, and civil society-government partnerships.

USAID's education program will address unemployment through programs in workforce development and higher and further education. The program also will continue a strong basic education program, emphasizing district and school-level implementation of system reforms.

The USAID program will improve the capacity of historically disadvantaged persons in key government and nongovernment organizations to develop, evaluate and implement economic policies. Enhanced economic policy-making capacity will benefit all South Africans through improved economic policy development and implementation, which will increase economic growth and employment and distribute economic opportunities more equitably.

The lack of adequate shelter and services for the previously disadvantaged majority population continues to be a challenge for the South African government. USAID will develop new strategic approaches to address emerging technical complexities of housing development, including the upgrading of existing settlements, energy and environmental concerns, and the capacity of local authorities to deliver services in these areas.

The health program will continue to focus on primary health care delivery, with an increased focus on capacity building and implementation of Eastern Cape program innovations in other provinces. Given the magnitude of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, implementing appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation programs with the RSA and NGOs will be a top priority. USAID's strategy includes prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections, development of home-based care models, and research into cultural, religious, behavioral and gender issues relevant to HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

USAID will increase market-driven employment by supporting the growth of existing small and medium-scale enterprises in urban and peri-urban areas and promoting the growth of small-scale agribusinesses in rural areas. Some microenterprises with job creation potential also will participate in the program.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: South Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation, 674-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,252,000 (DA), \$100,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$100,000 (CSD), \$11,604,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Despite two free, fair, and increasingly peaceful general elections, as well as a strong constitutional, statutory, and institutional framework for an enduring democracy, the consolidation of South Africa's emerging democracy is

constrained by an alarming crime rate, weak local governance, and ineffective civil society-state relations. These ills threaten a basic social contract where government protects the rights of and delivers services to citizens, and citizens meet their obligations to government. South Africa's ability to engage the United States as a partner on issues of U.S. national interest depends upon the successful transformation of South Africa to a representative, non-racial democracy where democratic norms are observed, human rights respected, and good governance practiced. USAID's democracy and governance program supports the efforts of South Africans to strengthen linkages between citizens and government institutions, with special emphasis on rule of law and criminal justice, democratic and effective local governance, and the sustainability of civil society.

USAID rule of law assistance reflects South Africa's priority of strengthening the criminal justice system and expanding access to justice. USAID's local governance assistance promotes effective and democratic engagement between citizens and municipal governments, the sphere of government closest to the people and which has a high level of responsibility for the delivery of basic services. USAID assistance to civil society is aimed primarily at helping South African civil society organizations become institutionally and financially more sustainable, through better service delivery and policy development partnerships with government. The ultimate beneficiaries of improved governance and democratic processes are South African citizens, in particular, members of the historically disadvantaged majority population. Intermediate beneficiaries are national, provincial and local governments, parliamentarians, and civil society organizations.

Key Results: The key results of this program are: (1) a more effective, efficient and accessible South African criminal justice system; (2) more effective and democratic local governance; and (3) strengthened civil society-government partnerships for improved policy development and service delivery. USAID investments in these areas contribute to democratic consolidation in South Africa.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 1999, USAID contributed to the following major accomplishments of South African government and civil society counterparts: (1) second national and provincial democratic elections carried out freely, fairly, and without any major incidence of violence; (2) drafting of the Equity Bill, South Africa's principal piece of civil rights legislation; (3) continued diversification of South Africa's legal profession so that it increasingly reflects the ethnic and racial make-up of the country; (4) over 50% of South Africans are aware of their human rights; and (5) promulgation of the Municipal Structures Act and drafting of other key pieces of legislation required for effective and democratic local governance, including the Municipal Systems and Property Tax bills.

A bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Justice continues to support the transformation of the justice system to better serve all South Africans, particularly the historically disadvantaged population. Because fighting crime is a top priority of the South African government and citizens, an amendment to this agreement, to focus the program on strengthening the criminal justice system, is anticipated in FY 2000. USAID will continue its local governance support through technical assistance to the national government to improve the local government finance framework, and through direct assistance to 22 municipalities to help them plan, raise revenue and operate in accordance with the new policy framework for democratic local governance. To broaden the impact of the program, lessons from these municipalities will be systematically shared with other municipalities, thereby contributing to the overall strength of the country's new local government system. Assistance also is anticipated to support the country's first local government elections to be held under the transformed local government policy framework. Design of USAID's civil society sustainability program is near completion and the program is expected to commence in FY 2000. It is anticipated that the program will focus on strengthening partnerships between civil society organizations and the government to enhance input into policymaking and to improve delivery of essential social services.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is among the top three democracy and governance donors in South Africa. At the national level, the European Union, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United Nations, Australia, and Germany are providing democracy and governance-related assistance. Many of the same donors are working at the provincial level to strengthen the capacity of government and community support organizations. In relation to USAID's rule of law, local governance, and civil society strengthening programs, the South African Government is providing significant resources to carry out its plans in these areas and is actively coordinating assistance from donors (including USAID) with complementary objectives. Throughout the process of developing and implementing this portfolio, USAID has carried out extensive consultations with government representatives, local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and other donors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The democracy and governance program is implemented by South African

government institutions, a wide range of South African NGOs, and U.S. PVOs. Government partners include the Ministries of Justice and Provincial Affairs and Local Government. Other South African partners include the Institute for Multiparty Democracy; the National Institute for Public Interest Law and Human Rights; Lawyers for Human Rights; the Center for Human Rights; the Black Lawyers Association; the Center for Social and Legal Studies; and the African Center for the Cooperative Resolution of Disputes. Principal U.S. partners include the Department of Justice; the International Republican Institute; the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs; the American Center for International Labor Solidarity; the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies; Creative Associates International, Inc.; and the U.S. PVO PACT.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans indicating trust in local government	16 (1995)	31	31	31	31
Percent of bills passed by parliament with civil society input	13	52	52	55	55
Reduction in average case-processing time in selected justice cluster	*	*	*	*	*

* This is a new indicator; baseline and targets are under development.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: South Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training, 674-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,780,000 (DA), \$4,988,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,550,000 (CSD), \$5,500,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Education is at the heart of South Africa's transition to a sustainable, non-racial democracy. Yet South Africa faces a unique human resource development challenge due to decades of destructive apartheid policies that deliberately and systematically limited the majority of the people from realizing their potential. Across the educational system--from pre-school to university--the quality of education received by the majority of black South Africans still is far inferior to that received by white South Africans. The poor quality of education has resulted in a skills shortage that acts as a drag on economic growth and manifests itself in a persistent, debilitating unemployment crisis and the despair of people trapped in poverty amid the conspicuous wealth of a small, well educated white minority. USAID's investments in this sector are intended to expand access to high quality education and training needed to increase productivity and lead to market-driven increases in wage levels, economic growth, exports, and living standards.

Key Results: To increase the majority's access to high quality primary education, USAID uses basic education funds from the Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) account for activities in the four poorest provinces to: (1) improve teaching and learning in schools; (2) improve district management and support to schools; (3) strengthen education management information systems; (4) implement a more equitable school funding system; and (5) expand HIV/AIDS and life skills education (using LIFE Initiative funds). USAID's program is designed to increase the percentage of pupils who successfully complete primary education in the four poorest provinces. Using Development Assistance (DA) funds, USAID supports South Africa's efforts to build a further education system to provide out-of-school youth with opportunities to obtain skills and deal with issues such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic and youth unemployment. This will create new educational opportunities for young adults who did not receive an adequate education due to the inequities of apartheid. To directly target human resource constraints to economic growth and employment, USAID supports training programs in adult basic education and workforce development. The adult basic education activity develops and delivers new learning programs in basic business skills and agriculture to predominantly rural communities. In higher education, USAID supports institutional strengthening of 17 historically disadvantaged universities (HDIs) through grants to U.S. universities to establish linkages with southern African institutions and to provide training and technical assistance. This

program contributes to an increase in the number of students who graduate from HDIs.

Performance and Prospects: During 1999, the emphasis in the education sector shifted from policy development to service delivery. USAID's work, primarily targeted at the institutional level--whether in a primary school or a university--welcomed and encouraged the renewed sense of urgency and attention to improving learning in the classroom. At the primary level, USAID awarded six large grants to nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to work intensively in the country's poorest school districts, and launched new initiatives to address HIV/AIDS, build school water systems, establish mobile libraries, and connect provincial and district offices and some schools to the internet. In further education and training, a clear implementation strategy was formally agreed to and activities are scheduled to begin in early 2000. In workforce development, USAID negotiated a program of support with the U.S. Department of Labor to implement an innovative skills development strategy for industry-based training. In higher education, seven new linkages were established between U.S. and South African institutions, and technical assistance was redirected to target critical management shortcomings at some institutions. Finally, the adult basic education and training program completed development of learning materials for small enterprise development and agriculture courses, and a grant was awarded to an NGO to assist the provinces to deliver the programs beginning in January 2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Creating training opportunities for millions of unemployed youth and making education and training more relevant to the demands of the economy are perhaps the most urgent human resource development issues facing South Africa. USAID plans to incorporate support for South Africa's skills development strategy to overcome the human resource constraints to job creation and employment equity.

Other Donor Programs: South Africa allocated 28% of its national budget to education in 1998-99. In addition to the United States, major donors in the sector include the United Kingdom, Denmark, the European Union (E.U.) and Canada in basic education; the Ford Foundation, E.U. and Australia in tertiary education; the Netherlands in youth activities; and the E.U., Sweden, and Germany in adult basic education.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the national Department of Education; provincial Departments of Education; South African and U.S. universities; NGOs; and contractors. Principal U.S. implementers are Abt Associates; Research Triangle Institute; the College Fund (formerly the United Negro College Fund); the Academy for Educational Development; International Foundation for Education and Self Help; Institute for International Education; Howard University; DevTech Systems; and the Children's Television Workshop.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Improved learner performance on grade three assessment (% passing at required level of competence or above)	40%	40%	40%	44%	49%
Increased graduation rate at historically disadvantaged institutions	14%	15%	17%	19%	24%
Number of adult education centers utilizing new curricula	0	0	0	50	75

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: South Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies, 674-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,470,000 (DA), \$900,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$500,000 (CSD), \$5,214,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: During the apartheid era there were few opportunities for black South Africans to acquire advanced skills in economics, let alone participate in policy formulation. As a result, there is a dearth of historically disadvantaged individuals and institutions able to effectively participate in economic policy making. This USAID program improves the

capacity of historically disadvantaged persons in key government and nongovernment organizations to develop, evaluate and implement economic policies. As a result, the current market-oriented macroeconomic policies will continue to be supported by broader participation. The direct beneficiaries of USAID activities are mid- and senior-level technicians in government, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and universities who work on economic policy issues. The direct beneficiaries of the Mandela Economic Scholars Program and the university strengthening programs are the historically disadvantaged students in those programs. Ultimately, enhanced economic policy-making capacity will benefit all South Africans through improved economic policy development and implementation, which will increase economic growth, employment, and distribute economic opportunities more equitably.

Key Results: Specific areas of USAID involvement are: (1) human resource development in economics and policy analysis for key government entities through the Mandela Economics Scholars Program, which finances post-graduate economics training to improve the capacity of individuals who serve in government; (2) strengthened capacity of government departments and "think tanks" to formulate economic policy reforms through the provision of technical assistance, training, and research support; and (3) improved effectiveness of centers of economics training, primarily through support to the historically disadvantaged University of the Western Cape (UWC). To date, the focus has been at the national government level, but success in assisting the government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) to devolve budgetary decision-making authority from the central government to provincial and local authorities has elicited a concomitant demand for economic capacity building at those levels.

Performance and Prospects: The Mandela Economic Scholars Program sends 16-25 historically disadvantaged South Africans to the United States each year for graduate degrees in economics. Forty-three are in the United States now; 15 have returned to South Africa to take up positions as economists, mainly in government; and 25 more will begin school in 2000. USAID assists the RSA to tailor its macroeconomic policies to be more supportive of job creation in a market liberalized environment by working with the government on revising the tax code, improving tax collections, strengthening fiscal federalism, outsourcing government services, developing an effective anti-monopoly policy, and better understanding the impact of government programs on the environment. With funding from the Child Survival and Diseases account, USAID will support research on the macroeconomic implications of South Africa's HIV/AIDS epidemic and will work with the national Department of Finance and provincial treasuries to increase the availability and effectiveness of financing for primary health care. The HIV/AIDS research will enable the RSA to develop appropriate policies and plans to mitigate the impact of the disease. USAID is strengthening NGOs and universities to do independent analysis of economic policy. Assistance to the UWC's Department of Economics is strengthening training and research in economics and outreach to the community, provincial governments, and other historically disadvantaged universities. This work complements broader U.S. government dialogue on economic policy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the leading donor in the macroeconomic policy capacity area, but coordinates work on tax and tax implementation with the United Kingdom (U.K.). France, Canada, Germany, and the U.K. also support similar NGOs and university think tanks. The European Union provides complementary assistance to the Department of Trade and Industry, especially in the area of research. The World Bank assists with small amounts of economics training, economics research and economic information generation and dissemination.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The principal implementer of this program is a consortium led by the U.S. firm Nathan Associates. The U.S. Treasury Department assists with devolving policy implementation to the provinces and analyzing tax policy; the U.S. Department of Labor assists with training health and safety inspectors, improving labor statistics and sharing U.S. experience with affirmative action programs; the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission help develop the capacity of the Competition Commission (the body that regulates corporate mergers and acquisitions and promotes competitive business practices); and the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides assistance in improving agricultural statistics.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Cumulative number of Mandela Economic Scholars returned and placed in government as economists	0	3	7	16	26
Cumulative number of quality policy studies completed for government	0	10	20	28	23
Annual number of quality studies written by think tanks for government policy makers	3	10	13	15	21

Annual enrollment of full time students at
UWC's Department of Economics

350

404

476

500

520

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: South Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population, 674-006

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,248,000 (DA), \$200,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$500,000 (CSD), \$8,414,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: The lack of adequate shelter and services for the previously disadvantaged majority population is a highly visible and politically critical problem. The apartheid legacy left South Africa with two separate and distinct pools of housing stock and levels of municipal environmental services: first-world quality for the small elite, and slums of substandard housing and makeshift shacks for the majority. An estimated 2.5 to 3.5 million households require shelter; approximately four million households have no access to water in their homes; and nearly 45% of the population is still awaiting individual electrical hookups. The problem is compounded by high levels of urbanization: nearly 60% of South Africa's population currently resides in urban areas. Urban growth rates are nearly five times that of the general population. A recent nationwide survey ranked housing among the top three concerns of the general population (following jobs and crime). USAID is committed to working with the government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), the private financial sector and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to develop and implement policies and programs that will effectively tackle this problem.

Key Results: The key result sought is greater access to housing and urban services for the historically disadvantaged majority population. This will be achieved by working with public, private, and nongovernmental partners in four areas: 1) improving public sector policies that support and regulate the housing and urban environmental sector; 2) utilizing credit programs (such as the Urban Environmental Credit and Development Credit Authority) to increase private investment in housing and services such as water, sewerage, solid waste disposal and electricity; 3) supporting NGOs to implement programs that benefit the poorest of the poor and demonstrate improved housing and service delivery mechanisms; and 4) increasing the capacity of local government officials through training programs to plan and manage environmentally sustainable development in their communities. An additional and complementary activity is support to South Africa's climate change program, including increased energy efficiency in urban services and housing.

Performance and Prospects: In 1999, USAID assisted the Departments of Housing and Constitutional Development to take giant steps in the area of home builder registration (to ensure quality control in the construction industry); in bank disclosure legislation to increase fair lending; and in the creation of public-private partnerships to bring private investment for improved urban service delivery. The Urban Environmental Credit program (formerly the Housing Guaranty Program) neared completion. Over the life of the program, \$12.5 million in USAID funds was used to provide nearly \$175 million in guaranties from U.S. lending institutions to South African financial institutions, which in turn leveraged \$465 million for investment in housing and urban services. Over 500,000 disadvantaged households and over two million individuals benefited from new or improved housing and urban services. Two new programs were approved in FY 1999 using Development Credit Authority (DCA) to enhance private investment in water, wastewater and other municipal services. The first was a partial guarantee to the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council to enable the city to obtain long term financing for urban infrastructure and services. The second was to NEWCO, a new organization that is rehabilitating lower grade municipal debt used for infrastructure investment, to decrease the cost to municipalities and enable further investment.

Since 1996, USAID has supported nearly 50 NGOs to help the poorest of the poor set up savings programs, obtain consumer protection information, gain access to government housing subsidies, develop energy-efficient pilot houses, and undertake self-help construction programs that generate jobs and improve the size and quality of their houses. These NGOs were largely responsible for a major RSA policy shift in favor of self-help and savings-based lending programs. A drop in funding available to NGOs generally, and from USAID specifically, constrains the NGOs' ability to continue

their innovations in providing housing to the poorest South Africans. USAID anticipates a modest NGO-led effort to investigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on the housing sector and pilot approaches to dealing with the issues that are identified. This initiative will use Child Survival and Diseases account funding.

USAID has trained over 400 local officials to improve administrative capacity and local environmental management, with an emphasis on the role of community participation in development planning, private investment and decentralization. Closely linked to the training is ongoing technical assistance to the Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit, which works with local authorities to design and finance environmentally sound infrastructure projects and to establish a legal and regulatory framework for public-private partnerships providing urban environmental services, such as water distribution networks, recycling centers and landfills and improved electrical power plants. Funding at the requested level is crucial to continue the innovative efforts in public-private partnerships. Such partnerships are the only avenue for investment in urban environmental infrastructure on the scale that South Africa needs to make a difference in the lives of its citizens.

Finally, USAID supports local environmental management initiatives involving three metropolitan areas. In cooperation with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), USAID will support similar initiatives nationwide. USAID also works with the DEAT to implement activities to combat global climate change, although progress has been slow, as climate change is not among the RSA's top priorities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Because the credit programs have achieved such significant impact, USAID is exploring further opportunities to utilize credit in the areas of housing and infrastructure development. It is anticipated that these programs will support nontraditional, or niche lenders, who are better able to serve the target population than established banks.

Other Donor Programs: USAID continues to be a leading donor in this sector. Other donors include Germany and the Netherlands, which undertake discrete housing projects, and the United Kingdom, which works with local governments. Although the World Bank has not undertaken any major loan programs, it provides limited technical assistance for studies and analyses. USAID works closely with the World Bank and the South African government on the policy development aspects of its program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's major partners are the RSA Departments of Housing; Provincial and Local Government; Water Affairs and Forestry; and Environmental Affairs and Tourism. USAID also works with a host of private South African financial institutions. NGOs also are major USAID partners. U.S.-based organizations include the Cooperative Housing Foundation and International City/County Managers Association. Local NGOs include the Urban Sector Network (a coalition of ten shelter NGOs), People's Housing Partnership Trust, and Kwa-Zulu Natal Project Preparation Trust. U.S. contractors include Planning and Development Collaborative (PADCO) and the Research Triangle Institute.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1992)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Credit obtained by historically disadvantaged populations for shelter and urban environmental services (\$ millions)	0	297	393	410	426
Households assisted with shelter and other urban environmental services (thousands)	0	357	450	560	700

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: South Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Services and Prevention and Mitigation Practices, 674-008

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,200,000 (DA), \$7,000,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$9,750,000 (CSD), \$1,500,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: The two most serious constraints facing South Africa's health sector are the fragmented and inequitable distribution of health resources arising from apartheid-era policies and programs and the raging HIV/AIDS epidemic, which places South Africa as one of the most seriously affected countries in the world. In 1999 it was estimated that the adult HIV prevalence rate was 15%, and projections indicate that the number could reach 25-35% by 2010. USAID will assist the Republic of South Africa (RSA) in addressing these constraints by increasing the use of essential primary health care services and practices, focusing on the Eastern Cape province but disseminating successful innovations nationwide, and by increasing the use of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices. The primary beneficiaries of USAID assistance are historically disadvantaged populations, especially young children and women of reproductive age.

Key Results: The key results are: (1) increased access to integrated primary health care (PHC) services and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices; (2) increased demand for HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STI) and tuberculosis (TB) services; (3) improved quality of integrated PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB services and practices; (4) improved sustainability of district PHC systems by adoption of lessons learned; and (5) improved enabling environment for mitigation strategies for HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB programs and services. Capacity building, particularly in the Eastern Cape Department of Health, is a key element of the program. The program uses Development Assistance (DA) funds to improve family planning client management and contraceptive logistics and Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds for all other activities.

Performance and Prospects: During 1999, key achievements supported by USAID included: (1) expansion of the TB treatment program to remote rural areas of the Eastern Cape, including initiation of two pilot programs for the integration of TB and HIV/AIDS treatment; (2) approval by the three major labor organizations of a common position vis-a-vis HIV/AIDS in the workplace, leading to the adoption of a Code of Good Conduct; (3) agreement to expand the integrated PHC approach to a second province; and (4) completion of the South African Demographic Health Survey--the first of its kind since the end of apartheid and an important step for monitoring and planning in the health sector. At the same time, the need for management training and the adequacy of provincial financial resources to sustain health system transformation has proven to be underestimated. In FY 2001, USAID expects the integrated PHC program to focus on documenting, disseminating and implementing lessons learned to other provinces. A comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation program involving government, business, labor unions and NGOs will be in place. To be effective, this will require close program linkages with USAID's education, democracy/governance, housing and private sector portfolios.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

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

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Immunization coverage, % of children under 24 months receiving measles vaccine (Eastern Cape)	57	65	73	78	82
Percentage of women obtaining prenatal consultation (Eastern Cape)	65	67	58	72	78
Percent of male STI cases receiving treatment	54	56	70	75	80

* Data is collected every five years through the Demographic Health Survey (DHS). The next data will be available in 2003.

** The recently-conducted DHS will provide data for nationwide indicators.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: South Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities, 674-009

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,540,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,857,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

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

Summary: Unemployment is the major cause of widespread poverty in South Africa and a key factor in the high crime rate. While political participation has greatly improved with the establishment of a democratic government, South Africa's economic transformation clearly has lagged behind. Unemployment stands at 23% and for most of those with jobs, productivity and wages are low. As a result, nearly 50% of South Africans live below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty is highest in the previously disadvantaged population, in rural areas and among female-headed households. In 1997, 27% of African households earned less than \$100 per month. Lack of progress in improving the economic circumstances poses a threat to South Africa's democratic gains. The challenge is to reduce poverty through rapid economic growth that generates productive employment and fosters a more equitable distribution of income. For this reason, USAID is revising its private sector strategic objective from a focus on increasing access to capital markets to an emphasis on market-driven employment for the historically disadvantaged population.

Key Results: USAID will increase market-driven employment by supporting the growth of existing small and medium-scale enterprises and agribusinesses, especially those engaged in relatively labor-intensive production and services. Worldwide experience indicates that small and medium-sized enterprises are the most efficient sources of job creation. Growth-oriented micro-enterprises that already employ several people and have linkages to secondary supply and marketing organizations also have the potential to create new jobs. The new program will have a two-pronged approach: promoting growth of non-agricultural small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs) in urban and peri-urban areas, and promoting the growth of small-scale agribusinesses in rural areas. The program will build on USAID's successful business linkage and facilitation activities and refocus other existing activities. The program will incorporate the following elements: 1) identification of markets for SMMEs, primarily through domestic and international linkages; 2) development of SMME capacity to capitalize on market opportunities through improved business and entrepreneurial skills, introduction of value-added technologies, and more efficient use of publicly-owned resources; and 3) identification of potential loan and equity capital sources and facilitation of loans and equity investments. Limited assistance will be provided to the Republic of South Africa (RSA) Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, and Public Enterprises to identify and alleviate specific sectoral and sub-sectoral policy and regulatory constraints to business development. The owners and employees of the SMMEs and agribusinesses participating in the program will be the direct beneficiaries. The program will target previously disadvantaged and women-owned SMMEs and agribusinesses. The majority of agribusinesses will be in the rural areas.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's existing private sector portfolio has performed exceedingly well and provides a solid basis for the new program. USAID efforts directly improved the historically disadvantaged population's access to financing for SMMEs. USAID has been instrumental in the provision of \$39.3 million in loans and equity financing to over 132 enterprises since 1997. USAID's efforts to link historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises with larger corporations continued to far exceed expectations. Over a three year period, 299 historically disadvantaged firms successfully tendered for contracts with larger corporations at a value of approximately \$21 million (compared with a planned \$2 million in contracts with 50 firms). USAID expects its SMME program to leverage a cumulative total of \$102 million in private sector financial resources by FY 2001. Through USAID-supported microenterprise programs, 22,956 microenterprises were able to access loans totaling \$8.1 million, the vast majority of which consisted of loans of less than \$300. In the privatization arena, USAID programs have helped firms leverage over \$37 million for the purchase of public enterprises.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

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

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The RSA Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, and Public Enterprise are three key government counterparts. All USAID initiatives support the goals and objectives of these South

African entities. U.S. contractors and grantees include the Corporate Council on Africa; Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu; Eccles Associates; and Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance. Other South African and U.S. firms, private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and U.S. government entities will be determined in the course of the new program.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Cumulative number of employment opportunities created by USAID-supported activities under the new program	*	*	0	0	5,000
Cumulative dollar value of business transactions for USAID-assisted SMMEs and agribusinesses (\$millions)	*	*	0	20	50

* This is a new program; baseline measurements are for FY 1999.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: South Africa			
Title and Number: Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation: 674-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	47,393 DA	36,915 DA	10,478 DA
	16,666 CSD	16,189 CSD	477 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	175,731 DFA	160,451 DFA	15,280 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	14,550 DA	14,395 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	250 ESF	250 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,550 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	61,943 DA	51,310 DA	10,633 DA
	16,666 CSD	16,189 CSD	477 CSD
	250 ESF	250 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	177,281 DFA	160,451 DFA	16,830 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,000 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	10,252 DA		
	100 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	10,252 DA		
	100 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,000 DFA		
	Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	72,195 DA
	100 CSD	400 CSD	17,266 CSD
	0 ESF	3,250 ESF	3,500 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	11,604 DFA	34,700 DFA	224,585 DFA

*\$1,000 in DFA is from prior year deobligations

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: South Africa				
Title and Number: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training: 674-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	55,663 DA	14,021 DA	41,642 DA	
	58,058 CSD	26,151 CSD	31,907 CSD	
	15,433 ESF	14,940 ESF	493 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	186,433 DFA	150,084 DFA	36,349 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	5,345 DA	10,243 DA		
	5,300 CSD	6,098 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	500 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	61,008 DA	24,264 DA	36,744 DA	
	63,358 CSD	32,249 CSD	31,109 CSD	
	15,433 ESF	14,940 ESF	493 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	186,933 DFA	150,084 DFA	36,849 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,780 DA			
	4,988 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,780 DA			
	4,988 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	66,788 DA	
	4,550 CSD	15,750 CSD	88,646 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	15,433 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,500 DFA	24,000 DFA	216,433 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: South Africa			
Title and Number: Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-Government Entities to Formulate, 674-004			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	15,226 DA	1,636 DA	13,590 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,178 DFA	1,178 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	500 DA	6,541 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	500 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	15,726 DA	8,177 DA	7,549 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,678 DFA	1,178 DFA	500 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	730 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,470 DA		
	900 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,470 DA		
	900 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	730 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	21,196 DA
	500 CSD	0 CSD	1,400 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	5,214 DFA	8,000 DFA	15,622 DFA

\$730 of DFA are prior year deobligations

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: South Africa			
Title and Number: Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Serv., 674-006			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	23,972 DA	10,598 DA	13,374 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	43,511 DFA	40,028 DFA	3,483 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	10,657 DA	4,849 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	34,629 DA	15,447 DA	19,182 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	43,511 DFA	40,028 DFA	3,483 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	500 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,248 DA		
	200 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,248 DA		
	200 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	39,877 DA
	500 CSD	2,000 CSD	2,700 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,414 DFA	23,500 DFA	75,425 DFA

* \$500 of DFA are prior year deobligations

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: South Africa			
Title and Number: Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Services, 674-008			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	22,122 DA	398 DA	21,724 DA
	13,100 CSD	0 CSD	13,100 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,000 DFA	7,735 DFA	265 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,000 DA	220 DA	
	10,251 CSD	4,612 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	24,122 DA	618 DA	23,504 DA
	23,351 CSD	4,612 CSD	18,739 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,000 DFA	7,735 DFA	265 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	899 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	400 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,200 DA		
	7,000 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,200 DA		
	7,899 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	400 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	25,322 DA
	9,750 CSD	43,000 CSD	84,000 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,500 DFA	2,000 DFA	11,900 DFA

*\$400 of DFA is prior year deobligations

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: South Africa			
Title and Number: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities, 674-009			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	25,515 DA	10,171 DA	15,344 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	6,527 ESF	6,185 ESF	342 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	50,343 DFA	45,031 DFA	5,312 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	3,413 DA	6,019 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	250 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	28,928 DA	16,190 DA	12,738 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	6,527 ESF	6,185 ESF	342 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	50,593 DFA	45,031 DFA	5,562 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	770 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,540 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,540 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	770 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	34,468 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	6,527 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	6,857 DFA	46,650 DFA	104,870 DFA

*\$770 of DFA are prior year deobligations



South Africa

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	53,500	31,676	33,490	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	39,089
Child Survival & Disease Fund	16,600	14,450	13,188	15,400
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	250	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	70,100	46,376	46,678	54,489
Operating Expenses	4,946	4,940	4,700	5,500
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	4,946	4,940	4,700	5,500

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	20	18	17	15
Other U.S. Citizen	1	1	0	2
FSN/TCN	63	66	68	66
Subtotal OE Funded	84	85	85	83

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	23	9	11	12
FSN/TCN	27	27	27	28
Subtotal Program Funded	50	36	38	40
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	2	2	2
IDIs	0	2	0	0
Subtotal Other	1	4	2	2
Total Work Force	135	125	125	125

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
674-001, Democratic Institutions Strengthened Through Civil Society Participation							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	300	0	0	11,304	0	0	11,604
- CSD	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
674-002, Increased Access to Quality Education and Training							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	5,500	0	5,500
- CSD	0	1,000	0	0	3,550	0	4,550
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
674-004, Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	3,000	0	500	0	1,714	0	5,214
- CSD	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

674-006, Improved Access to Environmentally Sustainable Shelter and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	8,414	0	0	0	8,414
- CSD	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

674-008, Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS Services and Practices

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
- CSD	0	9,750	0	0	0	0	9,750
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

674-009, Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities in the Small, Medium and Micro-Enterprise (SMME) Sector

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	6,857	0	0	0	0	0	6,857
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	10,157	1,500	8,914	11,304	7,214	0	39,089
- CSD	0	11,750	0	0	3,650	0	15,400
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, W. Stacey Rhodes



TANZANIA

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Introduction

The U.S. national interests in Tanzania include stabilizing population growth, improving maternal and child health, preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, arresting environmental degradation, and promoting democracy, human rights, and broad-based economic growth. The United States also supports Tanzania's active role in resolving the multiple (and costly) crises afflicting the Great Lakes region. Since the launch of economic and political reforms in 1995, Tanzania has become a stronger development partner. It is a key East Africa country that, despite its limited financial resources, actively champions regional cooperation. Tanzania has set aside one-fourth of its territory as protected areas supporting some of the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems. Tanzania promotes private sector-led development, is committed to democratic governance and a market driven economy, and has growing potential to attract U.S. investment in minerals and tourism.



The Development Challenge

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

USAID assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) has supported the completion of two five-year strategies, one for training and the other for improving health behavior. As a result, over 5,200 public and private health providers have been trained in family planning (FP) and maternal and child health. Modern contraceptive use doubled in five years and at least three FP methods are available at more than 90% of service delivery sites. USAID is supporting implementation of new strategies by the MOH in these areas to consolidate gains to date and push these vital programs forward.

USAID assisted the GOT to develop a major HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaign involving over 180 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that has resulted in 55% of men and 39% of women knowing that the use of condoms prevents HIV/AIDS. These efforts have been supported by a highly successful condom social marketing program which distributed 18 million units in FY 1999, an 80% increase over 1998.

USAID's environment program has strengthened GOT institutions charged with policy analysis and strategic planning to halt serious degradation in and around game reserves, as well as in coastal areas. USAID has effectively coordinated donor response to key environmental issues and especially the concept of community economic benefit in balance with conservation practices for long-term sustainability of the environment. USAID's support to community-based organizations such as the Lawyers Environmental Action Trust (LEAT) has greatly enhanced public awareness and advocacy on environment issues.

In the governance area, USAID assistance has increased the efficiency and professionalism of the judiciary through the introduction of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) practices and a computerized case-flow management system. USAID activities have also improved dialogue between the government and civil society leading to greater civic advocacy and government responsiveness. USAID programs have shown notable success in giving women's organizations greater capacity to advocate on issues of unique and special interest to women.

USAID's innovative interventions on behalf of the private sector improved the regulatory and tax environment for private sector-led growth. USAID continues to provide business management skills through training and technical assistance to micro and small enterprises and business associations. Achievements to date include restructuring the financial sector that has resulted in an increase in the number of private financial institutions and in a more market driven economy. The Tanzania Revenue Authority, which USAID helped to establish, has increased revenue collection by 45% and has assisted in identifying and resolving procedural bottlenecks stifling the establishment of new firms.

USAID's successful infrastructure program has been decentralized to the district level where to date nearly 200 kilometers of district roads in the Iringa Region have been rehabilitated. This has generated over 45,000 workdays of employment, substantially enhanced farm to market access, and contributed significantly to food security. An additional 400 kilometers of district roads are currently being rehabilitated.

In humanitarian assistance for FY 1998, USAID donated 20,000 metric tons (MT) of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food to assist over 1.2 million people suffering from drought-related food shortages. In response to El Nino, USAID provided \$1.1 million to repair rural roads in five districts. In FY 1999, USAID provided an additional 5,000 MT of emergency food to 290,000 recipients in central Tanzania. In continuing response to the 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy, USAID provided over \$9 million for medical treatment for victims, support to victims' families, reconstruction of damaged properties and improved disaster management by the GOT.

Tanzania's external debt is \$6.6 billion (1998) of which less than \$30 million (including \$15 million of commercial debt) is owed to the United States. In 2000, Tanzania expects approval of a Heavily Indebted Poor Countries program that would provide substantial debt relief and help address the country's excruciating poverty.

Other Donors

In FY 1999, the United States ranked tenth among donors, with a level of \$30.9 million. Other donors include the World Bank, the Netherlands, European Union, Japan, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and the United Kingdom. USAID and other donor programs are complementary with broad donor coordination achieved through monthly meetings held among the donors and regular consultations with GOT officials to discuss achievements, issues and results within each sector.



The United States Agency for International Development

Tanzania

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID will continue working with the GOT and NGOs to improve family health through family planning (using Development Assistance funds), HIV/AIDS prevention and child survival interventions (using Child Survival and Disease funds), conserve bio-diversity, and establish a more responsive legal and policy environment for private sector development. These interventions encourage Tanzanian citizens and businesses to take private initiative, which increases their productivity and incomes. Also, USAID will continue to work with civil society to enhance public participation, accountability and the rule of law. USAID's program will emphasize broad based national and regional growth. It will build on the lessons learned and results achieved during previous years, while effectively coordinating its efforts with those of other donors and the GOT to achieve measurable results.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Tanzania

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures, 621-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$9,500,000 (CSD), \$3,900,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,300,000 (CSD), \$5,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: This strategic objective was redesigned in FY 1999 and implementation is underway. A new agreement signed with the Government of Tanzania (GOT) includes better support for government health programs, a more focused non-governmental organization (NGO) program and an expanded social marketing program. The objective of the program is to promote changes in behavior to reduce high fertility rates, high-risk births, infant mortality, and rising rates of HIV transmission. A new focus for USAID's work with the government will be to improve the quality of the services provided by facilities nationwide. The program of grants to NGOs is now managed by one organization and will be focusing on the highest performing NGOs. The social marketing program has been expanded to encompass reproductive health as well as HIV/AIDS prevention. This objective supports the goal of the U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan (MPP) to address such transnational threats to the United States as over-population and pandemics such as HIV/AIDS. The MPP specifically mentions the need to lower the rate of infant mortality, improve primary health care, and expand the use of family planning, maternal child health and HIV/AIDS prevention measures. The direct beneficiaries of the USAID program are children under five and adults of reproductive age (15-49) with a special target group of low-income families living in both urban and rural areas.

Key Results: Three key results are necessary to achieve this strategic objective: 1) formulation of policies and laws addressing key issues in HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, malaria and other key infectious diseases; 2) increased provision of quality reproductive and child health services through training of health providers, equipping selected private, voluntary and government facilities, provision of contraceptives; and improvements in management and cost recovery; and 3) improved customer knowledge and practices to mitigate against disease, community support for healthy behaviors and the health services' ability to respond to customer needs which affect demand for services. Health

education programs through radio, posters and special events and social marketing programs have increased both demand for and customer knowledge about reproductive health products.

Performance and Prospects: USAID programs had excellent impact in the first five years resulting in an increase in contraceptive prevalence from approximately 6% to 12% of women of reproductive age. After this initial dramatic rise it appeared that contraceptive use began to level off in 1996 mainly due to periodic shortages of contraceptives. However in 1997, contraceptive distribution increased by 14% over the previous year indicating that use of family planning was once again on the rise. Use of various media to provide information on AIDS prevention and an innovative condom social marketing program have resulted in sales of over 18 million condoms in 1999, an 80% increase over the previous year. The female condom was also piloted in urban areas with 60,000 units distributed in the first four months. Knowledge of how to prevent the spread of HIV is improving, but reduction in high-risk behavior is still not adequate to reduce HIV transmission.

Performance over the past year has met expectations. The GOT is undertaking major reforms in the health sector, including decentralizing authority and responsibility to district government authorities in administering health services. This presents both a major challenge and an opportunity to enhance the achievement of USAID's program. The redesigned program is structured to respond to these challenges and to take advantage of the new opportunities.

As centrally-managed programs are phased out and districts assume responsibility for programs in family planning and HIV/AIDS, there may be an initial decline in services because districts may not allocate sufficient resources to these key health interventions or have the technical and managerial capability to administer them effectively. The central MOH staff will need to adopt new leadership roles to support district efforts to allocate resources, plan, budget, and manage successfully. USAID's public sector assistance activities support capacity building of the central MOH and regional bodies to assist the district health teams and facilitate effective decentralization of health support systems.

During FY 1999 a major organizational and management assessment of the reproductive and child health program and the National AIDS Control Program was undertaken. The recommendations from these assessments should lead to improved national leadership in both areas. In addition, an accreditation program is being established to recognize high quality facilities and promote improved services. Another important area of focus is improving the ability of district authorities to manage drug and contraceptive supply systems and to monitor supply levels at health facilities. USAID will also work with voluntary agencies to improve their capacity to work with district authorities in the delivery of reproductive and child health activities. There may be opportunities for voluntary agencies to assume responsibilities that government cannot or to provide services in support of government such as quality assurance, training, advocacy or direct service provision. USAID's efforts will promote a public-private partnership in health care delivery with a significant amount of assistance going to high-performing NGOs at the district level.

Short-term progress over the next two to three years may be slower during the transition to a decentralized health service delivery system. However, the adjustments made in USAID's approach make the long-term outlook very promising, particularly the potential larger role for the private, voluntary sector in the delivery of reproductive and child health services.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: With the new strategies in place, minimal adjustments are foreseen.

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

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Johns Hopkins University, Datex, Inc, Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception International (AVSC International), Population Services International (PSI), MACRO International; and a diverse array of Tanzanian NGOs and voluntary agencies.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Estimate (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2003)
Modern method contraceptive use rate among all women age 15 - 49	11.7%	16.2%	17.5%	20%
Proportion of men who know condom use is a way to avoid AIDS	55%	68%	71%	75%

Percent of service delivery sites with a practitioner trained in reproductive health	59%	69%	74%	80%
Percent of infants less than six months exclusively breast-fed	29%	35%	38%	42%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Tanzania

TITLE AND NUMBER: Foundation Established For Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 621-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,154,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,386,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to stem the loss of biodiversity by advancing environmental policies, legislation and improved natural resource management practices in selected areas. USAID has identified four management systems for assistance: 1) the network of national parks; 2) the national system of game reserves; 3) community-based approaches in areas adjacent to protected areas; and 4) coastal resources management at local and national levels. A consortium of the U.S. Department of Interior, Peace Corps, and USAID is providing valuable assistance in anti-poaching, tourism promotion, and protected areas management. The World Resources Institute is designing innovative systems to establish economic incentives for community and local government to manage wildlife resources in sustainable ways. Peace Corps volunteers are working directly with communities to identify simple and low-cost conservation measures. The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership comprised of the Government of Tanzania (GOT), USAID, and the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center is facilitating a participatory process that unites government and civil society to conserve coastal ecosystems while at the same time capturing economic growth potential.

An important principle guiding all USAID work is to ensure that a balance is achieved between conservation and economic exploitation and that local communities are able to recoup a fair share of the benefits of resource use. Funding for these USAID-supported activities is channeled mainly through U.S. environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities with efforts made to raise the capacity of local NGOs to participate fully in the future. The direct beneficiaries of achievement of this objective include government environmental management institutions, NGOs, and local communities in pilot areas. The indirect beneficiaries are the people of Tanzania who will profit from the improved natural resource management practices.

These efforts in Tanzania support the U.S. national goal of securing a sustainable global environment in order to protect the United States and its citizens from the effects of international environmental degradation. The U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan specifically promotes measures to reduce degradation of coastal areas and sustainable, profitable use of natural resources.

Key Results: Three key results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) a policy framework established for sustainable Natural Resources Management (NRM), to include wildlife conservation, environmental, and coastal resources management policies; 2) institutional strengthening and technical analytical capacity built for NGOs, local authorities and Government departments; and 3) practical applications appropriate for NRM identified, tested and implemented in pilot areas.

Performance and Prospects: USAID supports institutional strengthening, policy dialogue, legislative reform, and discrete grass roots activities to promote community-based natural resource management. Achievements to date include: 1) strengthened management and resource use by the country's wildlife institutions; 2) improved donor coordination on key environmental issues; 3) inclusion of district and village level organizations in conservation programs; 4) creation of a general management plan for Tarangire National Park; and 5) broad training in environmental impact assessments. There has been success in developing an integrated coastal management policy for Tanzania that is to be adopted formally in

2000. The university linkage program between Sokoine University of Agriculture and Tuskegee University has led to sustainable production practices that are ready for replication in other areas. To date, incomes in 17 villages (75,000 low-income people) have been increased.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID will continue to support the GOT to preserve its unique biodiversity and natural resources through a revised assistance strategy. The revision will improve program management, link more fully conservation of biological diversity with economic opportunities in the wildlife sector, and establish a functional community-based natural resources management strategy that allows participation of community-based organizations and other NGOs.

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

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID has built an excellent partnership among U.S.- based organizations and indigenous NGOs to implement the program. U.S. agencies include Peace Corps and Fish and Wildlife Service. Sokoine Agricultural University, Tuskegee University, and the University of Rhode Island are the educational institutions involved. Private voluntary organizations include African Wildlife Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, AFRICARE, and Care, among others. The for-profit sector is represented by Management Systems International, International Resources Group, Academy for Educational Development, and Environmental Policy and Institutional Strengthening (EPIQ).

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1996)	Estimate (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2003)
Areas under improved conservation practices adopted in selected zones as a % of total farmed area	0	5%	15%	35%
Coastal area under improved and effective Management (thousands of hectares)	0	142	200	342
Percent of selected communities Effectively managing natural resources	0	5%	15%	40%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Tanzania

TITLE AND NUMBER: Civil Society and Government are More Effective Partners in Governance, 621-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,950,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,930,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this objective is to create a more effective partnership between civil society and government to improve governance in Tanzania. Historically, the executive branch of the Government of Tanzania (GOT) has dominated political life; countervailing political forces were not allowed or able to provide checks and balances. The result has been ineffective governance with pervasive corruption and poor quality public services. Citizens have had limited participation in the processes and institutions that define Tanzanian life. Likewise, institutions within government - both central and local -- that support reforms have had difficulty being heard. The purpose of this objective is to target reformist units in both government and civil society and support their participation in governance and public policy to fuel the democratic transition. USAID will encourage this dialogue across the three main sectors in the USAID portfolio: health, environment, and the private sector. Direct beneficiaries include targeted government institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs). The indirect beneficiaries are the men and women of Tanzania who will benefit from a more

responsive government as well as more effective and active representation from CSOs on their behalf.

This approach directly reflects the importance that the U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan (MPP) puts on democracy and governance. USAID's goal in this sector is to strengthen Tanzania's democratic institutions, commitment to rule of law, and respect for human rights. USAID's ongoing work with the judiciary, the National Election Commission, the Prevention of Corruption Bureau, as well as with civil society is helping to achieve this goal.

Key Results: USAID has identified three key intermediate results as necessary to achieve this strategic objective: 1) targeted CSOs effectively represent public interests to government on selected issues. CSO capacity will be built in the areas of internal democratic practice, development management and policy advocacy; 2) targeted government institutions are more responsive to public concerns on selected issues. GOT agencies will be targeted for capacity building assistance which aims at reinforcing a customer service orientation; and 3) the enabling environment supports CSO/government partnership in governance. USAID will closely monitor the legal and regulatory environment reforms in the political system.

Performance and Prospects: There has been considerable progress within government to both address its own weaknesses and broaden access by civil society. Government decision-making is being decentralized to the district level. In November 1999, the newly created Ministry of State for Good Governance presented and received Cabinet approval for a National Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan for Tanzania. In December 1999, after months of discussion and debate among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government representatives, the Cabinet approved the National Policy for NGOs that allows NGOs access and input into public policy formulation. The general elections planned for 2000 - both on the mainland and in Zanzibar -- will provide an important measure of progress towards a more open process. USAID will provide special assistance to enhance women's participation in the election process.

Excellent results have been achieved in implementing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and case-flow tracking in the court system leading to increased efficiency. USAID programs have also strengthened the outreach and advocacy capacity of selected NGOs, specifically those working on women's legal rights. A USAID-assisted NGO was instrumental in the passage of a land bill that provides increased protection for women's rights on such issues as inheritance.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: To continue to improve the discourse between government and civil society, USAID will develop a cross-sectoral approach targeting institutions in health, environment and the private sector, as well as those directly dealing with democracy and governance. Support will be provided to the Judiciary, the National Election Commission, as well as the Ministries of Health, Finance, and Environment. Equally important, USAID will continue to work with CSOs to build advocacy and networking skills. As other donors are providing the bulk of resources in this area, donor coordination is central to USAID's success in supporting activities that will have the greatest impact.

Other Donor Programs: Approximately \$14 million is directed toward this sector by the GOT and donors each year. The following donors are active: Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. The United States is the fifth largest donor. The Danish International Aid Agency is working on improving the legal system through support to the new commercial court. The Dutch Embassy has been involved in improving the capacity of the media and trade unions, and providing civic education awareness training. The German Aid Agency is also providing support to the media and Sweden is providing capacity building assistance to the Tanzanian Parliament.

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Estimate (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2003)
Number of cases resolved by ADR (per annum)	0 (1995)	200	280	325
Percent of total court cases that go to ADR (per annum)	0 (1998)*	40%	50%	60%
Number of CSO-initiated public policies presented to government that are acted-on	0 (1998)*	3	4	5
Number of public hearings initiated by government units	0 (1998)*	2	3	4

* A survey will be undertaken in FY 2000 to provide baseline data.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Tanzania

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy, 621-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,000,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,750,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase access by micro and small businesses to financing, business services and management skills within an improved business environment. The principal beneficiaries will be approximately 100,000 Tanzanian entrepreneurs who will be assisted to improve their management capacity and their access to credit. The indirect beneficiaries are the more than 40% of Tanzanians who are unemployed or seasonally underemployed who derive jobs and incomes as a result of an expanding private economy.

This objective directly supports a key economic goal of the U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan (MPP) to stimulate employment growth and increase incomes in Tanzania through greater private sector participation in the economy, especially of micro and small entrepreneurs. USAID also indirectly supports the MPP goals of opening Tanzania's market to increased foreign trade and investment, and supporting market reforms aimed at achieving sustained economic growth.

Key Results: Four intermediate results are required: 1) legal and regulatory reforms support new and existing businesses; 2) provision of sustainable financing to micro and small enterprises; 3) enhanced micro and small enterprise (MSE) management through training to a broad audience in each of Tanzania's 20 regions; and 4) strengthened business associations by at least quadrupling dues-paying membership within five years.

Performance and Prospects: USAID assistance to the Tanzania Revenue Authority has improved tax collection and transparency in the tax process, while the "Investor Road Map" recommendations continue to stimulate reforms in commercial and industrial operating procedures. USAID has succeeded in mainstreaming Investor Road Map objectives by integrating them into the World Bank's Public Sector Reform Program. Training and technical assistance to the Bank of Tanzania has made it a leader in the reform process and has led to a focus on micro-finance while improving overall oversight of the banking industry. Last year, USAID trained over 7,500 small and micro-entrepreneurs bringing the total to 12,500 trained in business management practices. The combination of increased access to finance and to technical know-how has resulted in over 4,000 new jobs and substantial increases in business incomes.

USAID is recognized as a leader in private sector development in Tanzania by the government and donors alike. With the support of USAID, the Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) began operations in 1999 with the objective of developing sustainable, effective, business associations. The TPSF will also facilitate the establishment of a National Business Council, which will be the forum for dialogue between the government and private sector on economic and fiscal matters.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Many of the activities are winding down after several years of successful implementation. In order to determine the best strategy to capitalize on the program's achievements, USAID has undertaken several sectoral analyses. The results thus far point to a revised focus on rural (agriculture-based) enterprise development as the most effective way to create employment and generate economic growth for the largest portion of Tanzanians. USAID's approach to enterprise development will be flexible and responsive to the human, technological (including infrastructure) and capital capacities of the average Tanzanian while simultaneously increasing these capacities. The anticipated targets will be the agribusiness and small-scale mining sectors. USAID is also evaluating existing interventions that increase access to credit and finance to gauge needs for additional support to lending programs for MSEs.

Other Donor Programs: Donor coordination in assistance to the private sector is strong. USAID chairs the Donor Working Group on the private sector. The top five bilateral donors in rank order are the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. Approximately \$20 million is provided on an annual basis to this sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The program is implemented with the strong participation of the government as well as local non-governmental organizations. Private companies are important partners as well as beneficiaries. Current U.S. private company partners include Development Alternatives, Inc., which provides US-based training for advanced small and medium entrepreneurs.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Estimate (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2003)
Bureau of Statistics estimate of the private sector's contribution to GDP (%)	64%	75%	78%	80%
Number of private financial institutions	0	16	18	20
Small Business Finance Provided (\$US millions)	2.9	26.25	29	35
New Jobs Created (Formal Sector)	0	4,200	6,000	8,000

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Tanzania

TITLE AND NUMBER: Rural Roads Improved In a Sustainable Manner, 621-005

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,318,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,750,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's successful regional road program is being decentralized to the district level, the hub of agricultural production and home to 80% of the country's population. The selected 20 out of 100 districts have the highest potential for surplus food crop production in the country. Planned road activities in these particular districts are expected to lower transport costs and improve year-round access to markets, thereby enhancing incentives for agricultural production and increasing food security.

The purpose of this activity is to: 1) increase the number of districts where decentralized road rehabilitation and maintenance work is operating in a sustainable manner; 2) increase the percentage of district roads rehabilitated/maintained by the private sector; and 3) reduce the average cost of transport on roads under the program. The principal beneficiaries will be the residents in the 20 districts where roads will be improved and whose transport costs for goods and services will decrease. Additionally, over 1,000 Tanzanian contractors and consultants will receive assistance in the management and execution of road rehabilitation and road maintenance contracts. More broadly, the Tanzanian people will benefit from easier access to markets, schools and health service centers.

These activities in rural roads support many of the goals of the U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan including support of a free-market, stimulating employment through greater private sector participation in the economy, and improved access to health and education services.

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

contractors and involving local communities in the maintenance of district roads.

Performance and Prospects: In FYs 1998 and 1999, results far surpassed projections. Sustainable systems were introduced in 12 districts (eight planned). Over 70% (30% planned) of all district roads executed were contracted out to the private sector. Average transport costs were reduced by 40%, well within the projected range of 30-60%. For FY 2000, sustainable systems of road maintenance will operate in 15 districts compared to 12 as targeted. The 50% of the district road network to be contracted with the private sector for FY 2000 has been surpassed already and now is anticipated to reach 70% - 80% by the end of the FY 2000. Reduction in the average transport cost of goods that was targeted at 30% to 60% for FY 2000 was attained in FY 1999 and all targets for FY 2000 as shown in the table below will also be attained if not surpassed.

In response to the 1998 El Nino, rehabilitation and maintenance of bridges and culverts were completed in five districts with active participation by both community and local government. Contributions from USAID, communities and local government were in the range of 50%, 25% and 25% respectively.

Unified donor pressure led to passage of a Roads Fund bill by Parliament in November 1998 which protects the funds for road maintenance and establishes a Roads Fund Board and Road Agency that are both fully accountable and that are expected to operate freely, effectively and efficiently, following commercial principles. The Roads Fund Board is now fully operational and the Road Agency should be functioning by July 2000.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID plans to incorporate the rural road program into its revised private sector strategy.

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

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

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Estimate (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2003)
Sustainable system operating in districts	0	12	18	20
District road works contracted out to private sector as percent of all district roads contracts executed	5%	50%	70%	80%
Reduction in the average transport cost of goods on district roads.	0%	30% - 60%	30% - 60%	30% - 60%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Tanzania

TITLE AND NUMBER: Suffering of Tanzania Bomb Victims Reduced and Local Disaster Responsiveness Capacity Enhanced, 621-006

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: This program was created in response to the August 7, 1998 terrorist bombing attack on the U.S. Embassy in

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Victims and relatives received immediate assistance for funerals, medical treatment, and short-term financial needs. For the longer term, through a USAID grant, Plan International has worked painstakingly to assess damage and injury, track down next of kin, and provide needed assistance. In conjunction with Government of Tanzania (GOT) partners and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), USAID has developed a program to upgrade the capacity of Tanzanian institutions to respond to future disasters.

The members of the official U.S. community in Tanzania have worked hand in hand to respond to the needs of bombing victims. This objective directly supports the U.S. Embassy Mission Performance Plan to prevent or minimize the human costs of conflict and natural disasters in Tanzania. The U.S. Embassy and other U.S. agencies are assisting the GOT to improve security. USAID and DHHS are helping civilian departments improve management of disasters through training, institutional strengthening, and provision of equipment.

Key Results: Results that are necessary to achieve the program's objective include: 1) psychosocial, economic and health impact of bomb blast reduced as indicated by the restoration of damaged properties and settlement of eligible claims, and 2) preparedness for future disasters enhanced through increasing disaster preparedness and management capability of hospitals and other organizations. To date, hospitals in greater Dar es Salaam have been reimbursed for medical expenses of victims and bomb blast victims have received follow-up medical care and other economic assistance.

Performance and Prospects: All victims and their families have received immediate and medium-term medical and financial assistance. Reimbursements for educational costs for families who have lost their primary income earner are underway. In addition, reimbursements for minor infrastructure repairs have been completed and reconstruction of the three buildings totally destroyed by the bomb is in process. Finally, USAID - working closely with the Department of Health and Human services and the GOT -- will provide equipment, technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Health, the Prime Minister's Office and the Tanzanian Red Cross to improve GOT capacity to respond to future disasters.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: To date, the GOT, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Japan, African Medical and Research Foundation, Algeria, and Nigeria have provided funding and supplies worth approximately \$1.7 million to hospitals and for bombing victims. The United Nations Development Program is coordinating with USAID in providing limited disaster preparedness training and technical assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID awarded a grant to Plan International to provide assistance to individual victims. This assistance will be completed by spring 2000. USAID is also working directly with the Army Corps of Engineers to rebuild the properties that were completely destroyed, including the former U.S. Chancery and with the Department of Health and Human Services to improve medical preparedness.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1998)	Estimate (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2003)
Percent of bomb blast victims with emergency needs met	50%	90%	100%	100%
Percent of damaged properties eligible for USG assistance restored	0	20%	95%	100%
Percent of hospitals reimbursed and eligible individual claims settled	0	20%	100%	100%
Percent of hospitals in focus areas with emergency response in place	0	0	80%	100%
Percent of Medical and nursing students receiving emergency medical training as part of their curriculum	0	0	50%	80%
Number of disaster management courses available from Tanzanian organizations	0	1	2	4

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Tanzania				
Title and Number: Increased Use of Family Planning, Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures 621-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	8,540 DA	4,768 DA	3,772 DA	
	13,319 CSD	3,724 CSD	9,595 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	16,825 DFA	15,671 DFA	1,154 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	3,850 DA	740 DA		
	7,400 CSD	5,741 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	130 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	12,390 DA	5,508 DA	6,882 DA	
	20,719 CSD	9,465 CSD	11,254 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	16,825 DFA	15,801 DFA	1,024 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	900 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,900 DA			
	9,500 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,900 DA			
	9,500 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	900 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	16,290 DA	
	10,300 CSD	6,900 CSD	47,419 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,000 DFA	4,100 DFA	26,825 DFA	

*\$900 of DFA is from prior year deobligations

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Tanzania			
Title and Number: Foundation Establ. for the Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable NRM Practices 621-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	7,174 DA	0 DA	7,174 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	11,901 DFA	3,883 DFA	8,018 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,303 DA	5,261 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	3,260 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	9,477 DA	5,261 DA	4,216 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	11,901 DFA	7,143 DFA	4,758 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	223 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,154 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,377 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	12,854 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	4,386 DFA	9,500 DFA	25,787 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Tanzania				
Title and Number: Civil Society and Government are More Effective Partners in Governance 621-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	4,397 DA	761 DA	3,636 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	1,713 DFA	287 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,148 DA	1,236 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	24 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	6,545 DA	1,997 DA	4,548 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	1,737 DFA	263 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,950 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,950 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	8,495 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,930 DFA	12,500 DFA	17,430 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Tanzania			
Title and Number: Increased Micro and Small Enterprises Participation in the Economy 621-004			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	1,093 DA	365 DA	728 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	16,000 DFA	12,531 DFA	3,469 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	3,750 DA	356 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	2,029 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	4,843 DA	721 DA	4,122 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	16,000 DFA	14,560 DFA	1,440 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	4,700 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	7,700 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	12,543 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,750 DFA	15,000 DFA	32,750 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Tanzania			
Title and Number: Rural Roads Improved in a Sustainable Manner, 621-005			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	4,000 DA	303 DA	3,697 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	49,963 DFA	49,511 DFA	452 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,500 DA	1,901 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	140 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	6,500 DA	1,901 DA	4,599 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	49,963 DFA	49,651 DFA	312 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,318 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,318 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	8,818 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,750 DFA	10,700 DFA	62,413 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Tanzania			
Title and Number: Suffering of TZ Bomb Victims Reduced & Local Disaster Respons. Capacity Enhanced 621-006			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	9,381 ESF	243 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	9,381 ESF	243 ESF	9,138 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	9,381 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA



Tanzania

Summary Tables

[Program Summary](#)

[Work Force Data](#)

[Program/Sector Summary](#)

Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	12,300	14,750	14,322	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	15,816
Child Survival & Disease Fund	7,400	7,400	9,500	10,300
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	9,231	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	10,623	31,819	385	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	30,323	63,200	24,207	26,116
Operating Expenses	2,770	2,634	2,400	2,600
Trust Funds	742	814	985	985
Total Operating Costs	3,512	3,448	3,385	3,585

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	7	7	6	8
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	69	68	68	72
Subtotal OE Funded	76	75	74	80

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	2	4	2	2
FSN/TCN	7	13	10	11
Subtotal Program Funded	9	17	12	13
Other				
TAACS	1	1	1	1
Fellows	1	1	1	1
IDIs	0	1	0	0
Subtotal Other	2	3	2	2
Total Work Force	87	95	88	95

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
621-001, Increased Use of Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,000
- CSD	0	10,300	0	0	0	0	10,300
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
621-002, Foundation Established for Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	4,386	0	0	0	4,386
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
621-003, Civil Society and Government are More Effective Partners in Governance							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	0	0	0	2,930	0	0	2,930
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

621-004, Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	1,750
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

621-005, Rural Roads Improved in a Sustainable Manner

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	1,750
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	3,500	5,000	4,386	2,930	0	0	15,816
- CSD	0	10,300	0	0	0	0	10,300
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Lucretia D. Taylor



UGANDA

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Introduction



The principal U.S. national interests in Uganda are supporting its continued integration into the global economy and enhancing its role in regional stability. Uganda's economy has grown at an average of 6% during the 1990s. This growth is a result of the country's efforts to create a policy framework to encourage sustainable economic development, attract foreign investment, and promote export and trade opportunities. The country has excellent potential to become a net food exporter, particularly to neighboring countries. Uganda contains unique ecosystems critical to the conservation of globally important biological diversity, many of which are of great interest to international tourism. Uganda's aggressive efforts to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS are showing significant results: the rate of new infections has markedly declined, particularly among young adults. Primary education reform is one of the top Government of Uganda (GOU) priorities, accompanied by a new policy to increase school enrollment and retention among girls. GOU policy also includes devolving the responsibility for most government functions to 45 newly created district administrations, for the first time providing local

communities direct access to local government policy makers. A major upcoming challenge is the July 2000 multi-party referendum.

Rebel insurgencies in northern and western Uganda continue to displace large numbers of people. Refugees from neighboring countries are in Uganda due to regional conflicts. Uganda is a key strategic player in conflicts and tensions in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa regions, and its decisions affect U.S. policies toward Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda and Burundi. Uganda's support for the Lusaka cease fire framework agreement on the DRC, and its participation in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) peace process for Sudan, will eventually lead to a settlement of these regional disputes.

The Development Challenge

Despite impressive economic gains, major issues still confront Uganda's growth and development, including heavy indebtedness, high levels of poverty, widespread corruption, and inadequate infrastructure. After nearly 25 years of repressive rule (1962-1986) accompanied by massive inter-ethnic violence, the GOU, led by President Yoweri Museveni since 1986, is still struggling for peace and reconciliation. While rebuilding a shattered country, Ugandans have had to cope with an especially severe AIDS epidemic. Further, the 13-year insurgency in the North and West, as well as involvement in regional conflicts, mean that the GOU (with the help of the non-governmental organization (NGO) and donor communities) must support large numbers of displaced Ugandans, Sudanese refugees, chronically food insecure families, people affected by clan disputes, and abducted children that have been returned to their families and suffer from psychological trauma. This continues to burden Uganda's already limited fiscal resources and creates significant problems for the delivery of social services and maintenance of infrastructure.

Uganda remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Life expectancy at 36 years (1995 DHS) is one of the lowest

in the world; and adult literacy is 64% (1997). GDP per capita is \$330 (1997). Infant and child mortality rates are high at 97 and 147 per 1,000 live births, respectively (1995). Maternal mortality due to pregnancy and childbirth is 506 deaths per 100,000 live births (1995), a figure that many believe to be conservative. One of the most serious constraints affecting Uganda is rapid population growth, currently running at around 2.9% per annum. At this growth rate, Uganda's population will double to 44 million in 24 years. Uganda remains a "Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC)," with foreign debt (including the IMF) amounting to 66% of gross domestic product in 1998. For continued growth, Uganda will require external assistance to finance its budget: donor assistance has hovered around 10% of GDP for the past few years and nearly one-half of GOU public expenditure is externally financed. This indicates that a high percentage of Uganda's development budget will have to be externally financed for at least the next 10 years. Given this scenario, Uganda is not slated to graduate for the foreseeable future.

The broad GOU strategy is to improve economic and fiscal management, to devolve development decision-making to Uganda's 45 districts, and to increase funding for enhanced social welfare programs, while focusing on rapid economic growth. While decentralization has the potential to bring decision-making over the use of government resources much closer to the community level, it will intensify the strain on Uganda's already limited planning, administrative, financial management and performance monitoring skills. Over the past three years the GOU has taken major steps to plan and monitor fiscal expenditures more carefully, to make budget decisions more transparent to the public, the Parliament and the donors, and to increase tax revenues (by 0.5% of GDP per year) so as to gradually reduce its dependence on donor assistance.

In 1997 the GOU announced its Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), a blueprint to eliminate poverty in Uganda within 20 years, which has become the guiding strategy for all GOU development efforts. The PEAP contains two objectives: 1) to increase household incomes through rapid economic growth, and 2) to improve the quality of life through improved delivery of public services, especially health, education, rural roads, water and sanitation, and agricultural extension. To accomplish the latter, the PEAP provided increased budget financing for those priority poverty areas, and guaranteed those funding levels against future budget cuts. To accomplish the former, the GOU pressed ahead with reforms to trade policy, the civil service, and others. Since mid-1998, however, the privatization effort has stalled and the closing of four commercial banks revealed an ineffective system of bank supervision and monitoring. To correct these problems, a parliamentary investigation recommended reforms to the privatization process that will make it more transparent and accountable, and the Bank of Uganda, with USAID assistance, intensified efforts to strengthen its supervision and monitoring.

Since June 1998, the GOU has introduced four major reforms to make the budget process more fiscally responsible, transparent and accountable. First is the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that the GOU uses to ensure that expenditure requests by line ministries are kept within overall resource availability (tax revenue plus donor grants). Second is the Poverty Action Fund (PAF), serving as a transparent mechanism to program the fiscal resources freed-up by the debt relief Uganda receives under the HIPC Initiative; the PAF funds priority poverty eradication programs under the PEAP. Third is the GOU commitment to implement a performance monitoring system for public expenditures at the central and district levels. And fourth is an intensified effort to solicit the participation of donors, civil society organizations, the private sector, and local governments in developing the next MTEF. Together, these reforms have the potential to create a more responsive, accountable, transparent and effective budget process: more efficient and effective public expenditures on economic infrastructure and social services should make a major contribution to improved social outcomes.

USAID's program aims to increase the incomes of Ugandans by encouraging broad-based economic growth; conserving biodiversity and the natural resource base; strengthening primary education and reproductive, maternal and child health services; and enhancing government accountability and transparency through institutional strengthening of Parliament and district governments. USAID efforts have led to increases in rural incomes through higher production of food crops such as maize and beans and through introduction of non-traditional agricultural exports such as cut flowers, fruits, vegetables and spices. The former also improved food security in Uganda. USAID initiated support for efforts by the private sector to forge a partnership with government to further liberalize trade policy. And the number of USAID-assisted micro-finance providers has increased well beyond anticipated levels. USAID has helped improve management of Uganda's system of 22 parks and reserves containing globally important biologically diverse areas, including the highly endangered mountain gorilla.

USAID's policy dialogue in the education sector has served as a catalyst to open the school textbook market to competition, improve teachers' contracts, and construct hundreds of classrooms. USAID has also provided in-service, refresher or management training to thousands of teachers. The use of contraceptives has increased from 12% to nearly 20% in districts where USAID's activities are involved, and Ministry of Health data indicate that HIV prevalence has

declined significantly since the 1980s (by 50% among pre-natal clients at urban sentinel clinics). In 1999, USAID initiated a decentralization activity to strengthen the capacity of local governments to manage financial resources and monitor program implementation, and to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations to demand accountability on the part of their local government officials. USAID's humanitarian assistance continues to provide emergency relief to 350,000 Ugandan internally displaced persons, 160,000 Sudanese refugees, and other affected groups.

Other Donors

The United States is among the largest donors to Uganda. In December 1998, donors held their annual Consultative Group (CG) Meeting -- for the first time -- in Kampala, Uganda. This historic meeting included the participation of President Museveni and Uganda's private sector and non-governmental communities. The donor community pledged \$2.2 billion dollars to Uganda over the ensuing three years. Donor resources provide nearly half of Uganda's operating budget and are focused on infrastructure development, social service provision, private sector development, decentralization, and agriculture modernization as well as policy and institutional reform. In October 1999, the World Bank and the GOU presented Uganda's Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) to a wide array of the GOU's development partners. The GOU intends to use the CDF to coordinate the development activities of donors and other partners in implementing its poverty eradication action plan.



The United States Agency for International Development

Uganda

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FY 2001 Program

USAID/Uganda will continue a strong focus on high performing activities, the impact of which can be felt at the national level. Our private sector-led agriculture and economic growth program will continue support for micro-finance, non-traditional agricultural exports, and food security, while addressing Uganda's long term need for competitiveness in international trade and investment. Our natural resource management program will maintain a focus on management planning for biodiversity and resource conservation, while undertaking specific conservation and tourism interventions in top priority eco-zones. Our basic education program will enhance access to and quality of primary education, and explore how the nation's education institutions can best support international competitiveness objectives. In reproductive, maternal and child health, we will maintain a strong focus on HIV/AIDS, child survival, and contraceptive prevalence, augmented by critical interventions in child nutrition, infectious disease control, and malaria. Our governance and democracy program will continue to strengthen key democratic institutions including Uganda's Parliament, while supporting legal sector reform and enhanced accountability and performance of selected district governments. Our Special Objective for Northern Uganda will continue key initiatives in conflict resolution and food security, while taking advantage of emerging opportunities to support political stability and economic growth. As the lead technical donor in each of these areas, USAID/Uganda's impact will be invaluable in assisting the government and the people of Uganda to continue their broad-based economic development.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Uganda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rural Household Incomes; 617-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$14,500,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$14,874,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1994 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: USAID's economic growth program met its overall performance targets during 1998. This objective focuses on increasing rural incomes by improving agricultural productivity and by expanding opportunities for broad private sector participation in market-led growth. The program is consistent with the Government of Uganda's (GOU) commitment to poverty reduction and agricultural modernization, including food security, non-traditional agricultural export development and expanded trade and investment. The economic growth program supports the U.S. goals of broad-based economic growth, expanded U.S. trade, and humanitarian assistance.

Key Results: At the strategic objective level, the expected result is improvements in household incomes in targeted districts. Three key intermediate results support the objective: 1) increased use of financial services by rural households; 2) increased non-traditional agricultural exports; and 3) increased basic food crop production and food security. Activities implemented under the SO reach well over 250,000 agricultural households and approximately 60,000 micro- and small enterprises, where the majority of micro-enterprises directly involve women. USAID is making excellent progress in achieving these results.

Performance and Prospects: USAID supports the GOU's poverty eradication action plan (PEAP) by providing technical assistance, training and other resources to 1) increase food security through increased agricultural productivity, 2) diversify and expand non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs), 3) broaden and deepen financial services, and 4) create a more friendly business climate to stimulate domestic and foreign investment.

In the agricultural sector, USAID partners work directly with farmers, farm groups, local associations, NGOs, traders, agricultural research organizations, and exporters to develop competitive and market-driven increases in productivity. A major part of this effort is directed at basic food security crops such as maize, beans, cassava and oilseeds, where Title II and bilateral activities directly reach well over 250,000 households. These activities played a major role in the nationwide increase in farmer purchases of improved maize seed from 220 metric tons in 1994 to over 2,200 metric tons in 1998, and were the main reason for the 30% increase in maize production in 1998 compared to 1997, in selected districts. USAID also supported a successful campaign to introduce and disseminate new mosaic-resistant cassava varieties. As a result, cassava production made a remarkable recovery, exceeding targets fourfold. In the dairy sector, USAID support for dairy breed improvement, pasture management, dairy product development and diversification, and business training played a major role in increasing 1998 farm-level milk production by 20% over 1997 levels in these districts, thereby directly contributing to improved nutrition and increased income. Over 10,000 dairy producers, of whom more than half are women, are direct beneficiaries of the dairy program.

USAID maintains a comparative advantage in the non-traditional agricultural export (NTAE) sector and remains the lead donor. As a direct result of USAID assistance, the total value of NTAEs has grown from \$25 million in 1992 to \$140 million in 1998. Earnings from high-value exports registered a 13% increase over 1997. Exports of fruits and vegetables, including green beans, passion fruit and chili peppers, have now attracted European supermarket representatives to Uganda to develop direct marketing outlets. One new farmer association of 150 producers initiated its first export operation in 1998 and is exporting two to three tons of hot peppers per week. Oils and spices continue to show room for expansion in specialty markets. Vanilla exports, marketed primarily in the United States, reached record annual levels of 30 metric tons. Capital investments in high-value commodities continue to increase and provide more stability to the industry, leading to secure employment for Ugandans. The cut flower industry alone provides employment to over 4,000 workers, most of whom are women. In addition, outgrower schemes have created employment for over 10,000 rural smallholders and employees.

Linked to all of these programs is a very strong USAID effort to develop and expand financial services for the rural poor. USAID, as the lead donor in this sector, has substantially strengthened financial intermediaries operating in rural areas. In 1998, 63 intermediary financial institutions (IFIs) received technical assistance and training. These institutions employ full-cost market interest rates and fees. Several of them, with delinquency rates below 10% and loan losses under 5% of their loan portfolio, have excellent prospects for sustainability. Dramatic increases were achieved in reaching a record level of borrowers and savers (65,000 and 83,000, respectively) throughout the country, more than tripling USAID targets in 1998.

The program also provides assistance to improve the business climate and promote trade and investment, achieving several milestones in 1998. USAID helped create a Center for Arbitration and Dispute Resolution (CADER), a private sector entity that facilitates the settlement of business disputes that otherwise languish in the overloaded and inefficient judicial system. The Credit Reference Bureau was established in 1998 and already has over 40,000 entries on individuals and businesses to enhance confidence in the business sector. USAID resources also provided technical assistance to critical GOU departments such as the Capital Markets Authority, the Registrar of Companies, the Immigration Department and the Tax Appeals Tribunal, thus reducing bureaucratic obstacles to investment and improving the enabling environment for business development. Support to Ugandan business associations and promotion of links between Ugandan and U.S. businesses are also paving the way for greater trade and investment opportunities. USAID publications have addressed gaps in the supply of business information. Over 100,000 copies of the "Simplified Tax Guide" and "Employee Ownership by Ugandans" were distributed to many small-scale businesses and six large companies. The former assists in tax revenue collections and tax fairness while the latter promotes the privatization program and employee share ownership. USAID ended its assistance to the Cooperative Bank (Coop-Bank) in FY1999, as a result of bribery allegations and tax fraud on the part of Bank officials. Subsequently, the GOU closed the Coop-Bank for insolvency. The majority of the Coop-Bank's branches were sold and depositors transferred to other commercial banks.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: To strengthen the economic growth program, USAID will develop a trade and investment strategy in early 2000 that will provide a road map to enhance international competitiveness. The strategy will aim to improve export industry competitiveness, address second tier business development problems, and broaden the base of entrepreneurs in key non-traditional sectors. To support this strategy, USAID may design complementary new activities.

Other Donor Programs: USAID participates actively with all donors involved in agriculture and private sector development and chairs the Private Sector Donor Group. USAID collaborates with International Agricultural Research Centers and several collaborative research support programs (CRSPs) in pest management, livestock and soils. Other donors in agriculture include the World Bank, funding national agricultural research and extension programs, and Denmark and Great Britain who support the Ministry of Agriculture and district-level technical programs. The European Union finances traditional agricultural export programs, the Italians primarily fund programs in northern Uganda, and Sasakawa Global 2000 provides resources for food security. Other main donors in private sector development include the Austrians and the United Nations Development Program. In the three main sub-sectors where the SO works - food aid/food security, agribusiness promotion and production of NTAEs, and microfinance - USAID is the largest bilateral donor, second only to the World Bank which focuses on public sector capacity building.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Partners include Chemonics International, Management Systems International, Mississippi State University, Associates in Rural Development, FINCA, CARE, Freedom from Hunger, Cooperative and Voluntary Organizations of Uganda, Heifer Project International, Land O 'Lakes, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, TechnoServe, World Vision, World Food Program, and Africare.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>		Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Production of selected foodstuffs, target districts						
(1996)	Milk ('000 li)	11,730	17,596	21,106	25,950	31,140
	Edible oil ('000 MT)	3.9	4.4	5.6	6.5	7.8
	Cassava ('000 MT)	--	42.0	31.4	51.9	72.4
	Maize ('000 MT)	189.2	173.5	274.5	303.9	334.2
	Beans ('000 MT)	36.5	50.5	62.8	73.1	84.1
Yields per unit, selected foodstuffs, target districts						
(1996)	Milk (li/animal)	under 2.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	17.0
	Edible oil (MT/ha)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
	Cassava (MT/ha)	under 1.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	12.0
	Maize (MT/ha)	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.3
	Beans (MT/ha)	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Value of selected NTAEs, target areas						
US \$ millions (1995) *						
	Food crops (total)	39.15	16.40	26.00	34.00	40.00
	Maize	23.00	10.66	18.00	22.00	26.00
	Beans	16.15	5.74	8.00	12.00	14.00
	High value (total)	8.90	25.08	36.59	40.45	45.00
	Oil/spice	2.24	5.30	7.45	7.80	9.00
	Flowers	6.09	15.50	3.10	24.00	26.00
	Fruit/veg	0.63	2.20	3.54	3.70	4.00
	Cocoa	0.00	2.08	2.50	4.95	6.00
Savers and borrowers (1994) **						
	New savers	0	83,163	28,000	56,500	90,300
	New borrowers	9,100	65,217	18,000	28,000	3,500
	Cumulative savers	0	160,187	52,000	108,500	198,800
	Cumulative borrowers	9,100	91,929	51,100	79,100	122,600

* The quantitative measure of NTAEs was refined in the last R4 to eliminate irrelevant categories, leading to revised FY2000 targets.

** The micro-finance program has been so successful that by 1998 it was already reaching many more savers and borrowers than the 1999 and

2000 target levels. The targets will be revised upward in the next R4.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Uganda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society; 617-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,678,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,396,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Uganda is one of USAID's key biodiversity countries because of the globally important biological diversity contained within its borders. Of the 18 biogeographic regions existing in Africa, seven are found in Uganda. Uganda ranks fourth among African countries in number of bird species (over 1,000) and third in number of mammal species (321). Increasingly, inadequate management of Uganda's critical ecosystems, along with poverty and a high population growth rate, place this unique biodiversity at immediate risk. Despite these serious and immediate threats, managed wisely, Uganda's ecological heritage can be conserved and provide a foundation for rural economic development.

The purpose of this Strategic Objective (SO) is to conserve targeted, biologically diverse, economically important ecosystems. This objective benefits rural communities living in and around targeted critical ecosystems. Moreover, the environment program directly addresses the U.S. Mission Performance Plan for global issues by mitigating long-term threats to the global environment, particularly loss of biological diversity and climate change.

Key Results: Three intermediate results support the SO: 1) improved ecosystem management; 2) reduced pressure on critical ecosystems; and 3) a more supportive institutional and policy framework for conservation and sustainable development. USAID measures the progress of this objective by monitoring: 1) ecosystem health through indicator species; 2) the benefits of conservation, such as revenue generation; and 3) the number of critical areas managed rationally, with planning and resource use agreements.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's environment program has continued to be a strong performer, working in effective and close collaboration with the Government of Uganda. The general public and decision-makers are increasingly aware of the importance of a sound natural resource base in providing economic opportunities for rural populations.

Eco-tourism revenues, one measure of direct benefits from bio-diversity conservation, reached nearly \$2million in 1998, a 15% increase over 1997 and ahead of the 1998 target. To increase tourism revenues, and to increase incentives for bio-conservation, Uganda is developing strategies to attract the international tourist to its diversity of wildlife and ecosystems. Among others, these factors have increased awareness and interest in the environment and conservation, which is essential for the long term sustainability of environmental management activities.

Other direct and indirect conservation benefits are less easily quantified than eco-tourism revenues. These include the value attached to the Rwenzori mountains watershed, which directly impacts on the agricultural activities and food security of the 15 million rural people living in that watershed. USAID funded the World Wildlife Fund to work with communities to conserve natural resources in the buffer zone of Rwenzori Mountains National Park. Uganda's standing biomass represents a significant carbon sink, mitigating against global climate change. USAID helped local communities obtain direct benefits from biodiversity, such as income from the collection and sale of medicinal plants, and supported Kibale and Queen Elizabeth Parks where local communities sustainably harvest wild coffee and honey.

By initiating a management planning process in Queen Elizabeth National Park (QENP), the program continued its efforts to build capacity in the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) for sound planning and management of Uganda's national park and wildlife reserve system. The park is the flagship of Uganda's protected area system and an internationally recognized UNESCO "Man and Biosphere" Reserve. Eight of Uganda's 22 parks and reserves and two of five USAID-targeted Forest Reserves operate under management plans. The program will help UWA replicate the planning process in additional parks and reserves, and implement those plans in selected areas.

USAID's program is also concerned with biodiversity and ecosystems outside of formally protected parks and reserves.

Under a progressive decentralization statute, each of Uganda's 45 districts is responsible for managing its own natural resources. During 1998, USAID partnered with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to develop a model district environmental action planning (DEAP) process in Mbale District. This was a planning and capacity building tool to support district-level environmental planning and development. USAID will support replication of the DEAP process in six to eight additional districts. At the national level, USAID continued to strengthen Uganda's policy and institutional framework for environmental management by supporting the implementation of the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP).

Despite the success in ecosystem management and planning already noted, USAID efforts to assist in combating Lake Victoria's water hyacinth infestation did not reach planned targets. The lack of a regional consensus on acceptable control measures was a significant barrier. Recent proactive intervention by the East African Cooperation (EAC) will provide a framework for regional management and coordinated action, and progress is expected during 1999. USAID's water hyacinth program works closely with the EAC and also with authorities in each country in the region (Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Rwanda) to develop coordinated policies and control measures.

Field-based conservation and development activities continued to promote sound natural resource management in and around critical ecosystems in 1998. The program successfully promoted sustainable natural resource management practices among local populations, including soil conservation, energy conservation, and reforestation activities. Targets for tree planting were exceeded, with a total of over two million trees planted. Two district-level community natural resource management activities were launched during the year and will involve district staff and local communities in efforts to reduce pressure on Murchison Falls National Park and the northern shea tree savannah. Environmental education efforts continue to build a broad-based constituency for conservation and environmentally sustainable development. In 1998, over 100,000 visitors (a 5% increase over 1997), mostly urban school children, benefited from environmental sensitization programs at the USAID-supported Uganda Wildlife Education Center. With respect to the tragic events in Bwindi National Park in March 1999, the GOU is making efforts to increase security in the park and return Bwindi tourism to its previous levels (which accounted for 40% of overall Ugandan tourist receipts).

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Although USAID will continue to support General Management Plans for national parks and wildlife reserves; and District Environmental Action Plans for selected districts, new foci for the program will include emphasis on the implementation of these plans, and promotion of sustainable natural resource based micro-enterprises in rural communities adjacent to protected areas.

Other Donor Programs: Donor support to conservation in Uganda averages \$30-35 million per year, of which USAID contributes roughly 20%. Other key donors include the World Bank, the European Union, Germany and Denmark (DANIDA). USAID ranks second to the World Bank in funding for the environment, ahead of the EU and Germany. The major donors consult regularly with key Ugandan organizations, such as the Uganda Wildlife Association, to coordinate and increase the effectiveness of assistance provided.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID contractors and grantees include: Associates in Rural Development (ARD), Aquatics LLC, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), Consortium for International Development (CID), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF).

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Ecotourism revenues/yr (U.S. \$000) (1991)	66	1,959	2,150	2,550	3,000
Critical areas operating under management plans (1990)	3	10	12	16	22
Trees planted in critical areas (cumulative millions) (1995)	1.50	2.03	2.20	2.40	2.60

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Uganda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Uganda Children, 617-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,818,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,818,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1992 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Decades of civil strife left the Ugandan education system in shambles. When USAID assistance started in 1992, 45% of the teaching force was untrained, half the school-age population was not in school, and those in school had no textbooks or desks. Uganda's ability to build a free democratic society and sustain its economic recovery is clearly dependent on the knowledge, attitudes and skills attained by its citizens through education. The purpose of this strategic objective is to improve quality basic education for an increased percentage of Ugandan children by continuing the development of delivery systems to improve school quality and by addressing issues of equity, specifically in terms of increasing girls' enrollment and retention in primary school. The direct beneficiaries of this objective are the 5.4 million students and 85,000 teachers comprising the primary education system in Uganda. USAID directly supports the Embassy's Mission Performance Plan goal of "sustainable economic development."

Key Results: USAID's education program targets five key intermediate results necessary to achieve this objective: 1) increased availability of teachers and classrooms; 2) improved quality of instruction through expanded teacher training programs and the provision of instructional materials; 3) improved support for girls' educational participation; 4) maintained level of GOU financial allocations to education at between 22-25% of recurrent budget; and 5) improved technical efficiency and institutional capacity of local administrations and civic organizations to effectively manage primary schooling. USAID measures progress through improvements in student completion rates and increases in student enrollment.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's basic education program is comprised of both policy dialogue and technical assistance components. It is now in its seventh year and exceeded performance targets in 1998 in spite of new and increasing challenges to the sector. Trends in student completion rates and pupils' performance point to overall positive systemic change in the quality of primary education. Completion rates of students for both fourth and seventh grades rose dramatically in the mid-1990s and are holding at 82% and 39%, respectively. These increases have followed a similar pattern for both boys and girls. Approximately 85% of school-age children are now in school and staying there. This progress has been achieved through improvements in teachers' terms and conditions of service, the sustainable supply of textbooks through the private sector, the development of an effective support system for training teachers and school managers, and increased efforts to support greater equity and community involvement in primary education.

USAID's policy dialogue component was a major factor in the Government of Uganda's (GOU) decisions to more-than-quadruple primary education expenditures and to increase teachers' salaries nine-fold from \$8 per month to \$72 per month since the program's inception in 1992. The high level of GOU primary education financing in 1998 was not only maintained, but was actually increased beyond anticipated levels. Since 1992, the percentage of the GOU budget allocated to education has risen from 9% to 26% of the recurrent budget, with well over half going to primary education. Additionally, through USAID policy dialogue, every school is now required to publicly display budgets specifying their GOU allocations. This has fostered greater transparency and accountability of public expenditures to primary education and also increased parental involvement in the schools.

Other significant results are being achieved under the project assistance component. Approximately 6,000 untrained teachers, 15,000 trained teachers, 400 teacher trainers, and 4,000 head-teachers received in-service, refresher or management training in 1998. Project assistance was initially planned as a 10-year teacher-training program to cover 50% of Ugandan schools. The training program has already accomplished in six years what was envisioned for 10. Instructional materials and textbooks, once a GOU monopoly, have been converted to a competitive market through USAID conditionality, thereby decreasing inefficiency and corruption. This policy has led to the growth of a vibrant local publishing industry and retail book market. Approximately six million textbooks have been distributed to schools. Furthermore, USAID refocused and increased support for improved girls' educational participation in 1998. Working in collaboration with the GOU and other donors, a national plan for girls' education was developed and approved. Based on USAID-supported research findings on deterrents to girls' education, an incentive grants program launched in 1994 was revised to deal specifically with issues of girls' performance and retention.

Sustaining these positive trends in quality education will be challenging. Although significant improvements have been

made in the quality of primary education since 1992, these achievements are being recast in the context of Universal Primary Education (UPE), a GOU policy that allows free education for four children in every family. Launched in 1997, in the past two years UPE has more than doubled the student population in primary school. While the GOU's commitment to increased access to primary school for all children is laudable, UPE continues to put strains on the effectiveness and quality of the primary education system, especially as the huge cohort of new students who entered the first and second grades in 1997 and 1998 moves through the system. USAID plans to support its quality investments as the foundation for sustaining the huge increases in enrollment. In addition, other donors have used USAID's ongoing program to make substantial contributions, thus dramatically increasing the likelihood of success.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to support policy dialogue and focus increasing attention on improving educational quality.

Other Donor Programs: Donor participation in the primary education sector has increased significantly since 1992, due to the GOU's proven commitment to education reform. Since the announcement of UPE, and the subsequent increase in the primary student population from 2.7 million in 1996 to 5.4 million in 1997, the GOU has worked in coordination with education specialists from many donor organizations to develop a comprehensive policy framework and financing plan to support UPE and ensure its sustainability. USAID and the World Bank have been the largest donors in the sector during the decade. Based on the successful program approach already utilized in the USAID/World Bank/GOU partnership, numerous donors have followed our lead and have begun providing budget support in the context of an education sector program, totaling \$200 million over five years. At present, USAID ranks third in annual funding for the education sector, behind the World Bank and the U.K. The European Union and the Dutch, Irish and British Governments are already financing expansion of key education reform activities (designed and funded by USAID) to currently under-served areas of the country. This includes teachers' training, the provision of instructional materials, and classroom construction. Denmark, Germany and a variety of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are active in education programs for adults, the handicapped, and disadvantaged groups such as AIDS orphans. UNICEF supports education activities for out-of-school girls through non-formal approaches. Uganda's education sector support program adopts the approach advocated under the Special Program for Africa, and the GOU is recommending that donors in other sectors adopt this model.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include the Academy for Educational Development, the American Institute for International Research, Creative Associates, the University of Massachusetts, and the Research Triangle Institute.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Fourth Grade completion *	57%	82%	77%	77%	60%
Seventh Grade completion	28%	39%	39%	40%	40%
GER **	68%	115%	90%	95%	TBD
Teachers	74,000	+24%	+28%	+32%	+35%
Share of GOU budget going to education ***	19%	26%	24%	24%	24%
Share of MOES budget going to primary education	52%	62%	55%	55%	55%
Per pupil expenditure	\$24	\$32	\$30	\$32	\$34

* The 2001 target for P4 completion rates will be revised upward in the next R4.

** Because of UPE, the GER (gross enrollment ratio) shot up beyond expectations. In the R4 2001 it is proposed that NER (net enrollment ratio) be substituted in future reporting. The values are: 1995 baseline, 55%; 1998 actual, 85%; 2001 target, 90%.

*** With the availability of more accurate budget data, the education sector's share of total recurrent expenditures in 1998 was lower than estimated in last year's R4; it stood at 26% instead of 33%.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Uganda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health; 617-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,500,000 (CSD), \$5,300,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$13,900,000 (CSD), \$7,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Uganda continues to experience high rates of fertility and mortality. Total fertility is 6.9 children per woman, constituting a fundamental constraint to development across all sectors. Nearly one in seven of these children will not live to see his or her fifth birthday, and maternal mortality is also high at over 500 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. A significant proportion of the adult population is infected with HIV (over 10%), and at 36 years (DHS 1995), Uganda has one of the lowest life expectancies in the world, as a result of AIDS. The purpose of USAID's activities in the health sector is to reduce fertility rates and maternal and child mortality and slow the transmission of HIV/AIDS. These activities, which are implemented in 15 of Uganda's 45 districts and cover more than one-third of the population, benefit approximately six million women and children, and half of them are women of reproductive age. This objective contributes to the U.S. Mission's MPP goal "global issues".

USAID supports major training, supervision and communication activities. Over the past four years, USAID has supported successful initiatives to upgrade the skills of public and private health care providers related to family planning, pre-natal and post-natal care, safe deliveries and obstetric emergencies, maternal and infant nutrition, sexually transmitted disease (STD) management, and basic HIV counseling and testing. Approximately 850 nurses, midwives and medical assistants have been trained in most of these areas as of September 1999. USAID also places major emphasis on regular follow up and supervision of trainees in their health facilities, after they complete training.

Key Results: The four intermediate results that measure program achievements are: 1) increased availability of reproductive/maternal/child health services; 2) improved quality of these services; 3) enhanced sustainability (especially financial) of services; and 4) improved knowledge and awareness of services. Progress is determined using indicators that measure the impact of family planning, child survival, STD treatment, and HIV testing and counseling interventions. Family planning indicators include couple years of protection (CYPs) and modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). For child survival, USAID monitors the number of antenatal visits, number of assisted deliveries and exclusive breastfeeding in target facilities. For HIV/AIDS, USAID captures data on the number of visits at the facilities and number of individuals tested and counseled.

Performance and Prospects: USAID is the most significant technical donor in maternal and reproductive health in Uganda. USAID assistance has played a pivotal role in improving some of the major health-related indicators. In the 15 USAID-active districts, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased from about 12% in 1995 to nearly 20% in 1998. Couple years of protection (CYPs) increased by 16% from 1996 to 1998, just short of our 1998 target of 18%. Data indicate that as of the end of 1998, antenatal care visits (approximately 215,000 visits) and assisted deliveries (approximately 32,000 assisted deliveries) have stabilized, both about 13% under target levels. The number of people counseled for HIV/AIDS has risen by almost 18% to 46,000 counseled in 1998. Although AIDS continues to be a major problem, HIV incidence (new infections) is declining, and the prevalence of HIV infection among pre-natal clients at urban sentinel clinics has declined by 50% since the late 1980s. This is consistent with a 25% decline in new cases among these women, and a 50% decline among the youngest of them. USAID supports aggressive information, education and communication mass media campaigns that reach approximately 70% of the adolescent and adult population and have significantly raised awareness of family planning, child spacing, maternal and child health services, AIDS prevention, and HIV testing and counseling. In addition to major health-communication activities, USAID has produced Uganda's most comprehensive system for on-the-job training and supervision for mid-level health workers. The Ministry of Health (MOH) has requested USAID to help develop national training and supervision systems. USAID has also produced standard MOH guidelines for collecting, accounting for, and utilizing patient fees, and has produced what is about to become the standard MOH training course for operating the MOH's Health Management Information System, including custom software for computerizing that system at the local and national level. Likewise, the USAID-supported AIDS Information Center, a UNAIDS best practices site, is the "first-ever" organization in Africa for HIV testing and counseling, and has also attracted other-donor funding. Two new initiatives will be formally added to the program in early FY2000: one is lifesaving treatment by midwives plus immediate postpartum family planning counseling service provision, the other will enable health staff to better assist adolescents to prevent pregnancy, abortions and HIV infection. Both are now being piloted.

In the private sector, USAID's social marketing program is a major, steadily expanding source of contraceptives nationwide. CYP through social marketing has more than doubled since 1996. Overall, the social marketing program exceeded its sales targets for oral and injectable contraceptives in 1998 by 11% and 38% respectively. Targets for condoms need to be revised downwards given a competing condom-social marketing program initiated by another donor in 1997, but sales were still 73% of original target levels. Currently, USAID plans to expand its social marketing program to include insecticide-treated bed nets and clean delivery kits. USAID has been working with the Uganda Private Midwives Association to increase the number of private nurse-midwife practitioners and improve their quality of health care services. As of November 1999, 48 new midwives have opened their own clinics, and 23 more are ready to open clinics in FY2000. USAID has also assumed a leadership role in new efforts to initiate small private, pre-paid health-insurance plans; two such schemes were initially launched in January 1999 and as of the end of FY1999, a total of eight schemes have been established serving a total population of approximately 25,000 people. USAID's efforts related to health insurance will be intensified in FY2000 to include the establishment of a pilot health insurance scheme in a large missionary hospital in northern Uganda -- the largest health facility in that troubled region.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID is in the process of conducting an assessment of its reproductive health activities, to review interventions in targeted areas. The result of the assessment will assist in further refining the strategy with targeted interventions and a complementary allocation of resources to the sector over the next few years. In addition, USAID is expanding its child survival and nutrition interventions over the next several years to further impact on morbidity and child mortality.

Other Donor Programs: Other major bilateral donors in the health sector include Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden. Major multilateral donors include the UN Population Fund, UNICEF and the World Bank. The Bank is the largest donor in the sector with active projects related to STDs, assistance to districts to plan and finance basic health services, and a nutrition project now reportedly in the final planning stages. While the World Health Organization does not fund major interventions, per se, it does provide technical assistance in a number of areas and is very active in policy formulation. USAID coordinates regularly with the other health sector donors. The MOH provides personnel, and some 5% of the GOU budget is devoted to the sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. non-governmental organizations include Pathfinder International, African Medical and Research Foundation, CARE, and AVSC International. U.S. universities include Johns Hopkins University and the University of North Carolina. U.S. firms include John Snow International and Deloitte Touche. Ugandan NGOs include The AIDS information Center, The AIDS Support Organization, and the Uganda Private Midwives Association.

<u>Selected Performance Measures*:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
CYPs, target districts	31,691	36,892	38,736	40,673	42,707
CYPs, social marketing	44,000	89,563	120,074	137,290	156,192
ANC visits, target areas	205,181	213,900	224,595	235,823	247,616
HIV prevalence, sentinel sites (1994 baseline)					
15-19 years	13.2	6.6	7.1	6.7	6.5
20-24 years	19.5	13.7	14.1	13.3	12.7

* Please Note: Based on CP guidance, the above are the FY2001 R4 indicators, which are to be used for this CP reporting period.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Uganda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented, 617-005

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,326,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$878,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2002

Summary: Uganda is making progress towards becoming an accountable, stable and participatory democracy. A new constitution was ratified in 1995, leading to presidential and parliamentary elections held in 1996, which completed the country's return to democratically elected civilian rule. In 1997, Uganda devolved most remaining central government implementation responsibilities and functions to its 45 districts, and in 1998 completed the election of local government officials at five levels. However, Uganda's achievement in ushering in a more stable government is diminished by restrictions on competitive party politics, and continued economic success is threatened by serious problems of corruption that raise the issue of government accountability to center stage. Although the 1995 constitution contains important checks and balances to prevent the concentration and arbitrary use of power, Uganda's political institutions - Parliament, the new district administrations, the judiciary, a reasonably free vibrant press, and a burgeoning civil society -- need to develop the capacity to employ their oversight responsibilities. Uganda's judiciary is also hampered by a lack of very basic tools, such as a complete and unified code of Ugandan laws. Citizen access to competent legal services is minimal, as the average Ugandan cannot afford to hire legal assistance. The democracy and governance program supports the U.S. Mission Performance Plan goals "democracy" and "human rights".

The purpose of USAID's activity is to increase democratic participation and make governance structures more accountable. The bulk of USAID's assistance in this sector supports capacity building to enhance the competence and functioning of Parliament, civil society and local government. A smaller set of activities strengthen the foundation of the judicial system, specifically the codification of Uganda's laws, and support for improved legal education and training. Beneficiaries of USAID's activities in this sector include Ugandans in general, who will benefit from more accountable governance structures, as well as the 286 members of Parliament, local government officials, and civil society organizations involved in public policy making.

Key Results: Achieving the four key intermediate results identified below will lead to the achievement of this overall objective: 1) a strong civil society that can advocate effectively for the needs of the public and that can act as a government watchdog; 2) a more capable and accountable local government system that is able to serve its constituents, provide a voice for traditionally under-represented groups such as women, and serve as a check on centralized power systems; 3) a more capable and active Parliament that acts independently of the executive branch, and is transparent and accountable to the Ugandan public; and 4) a more effective justice system that has trained advocates who have access to uniform and complete Ugandan laws.

Performance and Prospects: USAID began implementation of this objective in late FY 1998, although the legal codification activities have been ongoing for the past three years. The parliamentary assistance activities, being implemented by The Research Foundation of the State University of New York (SUNY), began in October 1998. SUNY's activities are focused on strengthening the overall effectiveness of Parliament by building its technical capacity as a deliberative body, including increasing the ability of members and committees to access information through the provision of research and reference services. These services will allow members to view draft bills, access examples of similar legislation from other countries, gather national historical and current data, track sectoral budgets and expenditures, and facilitate the flow of information from Parliament to its constituencies. To date, SUNY has assisted Parliament in developing a three-year Modernization Plan that provides the strategic thinking required to build Parliamentary capacity, and created an Information and Research Center in June 1999, including 15 new computers, dedicated Internet access, and newly trained legislative and research staff. For the first time, Parliament passed a self-initiated member's bill that established an operating budget for Parliament. In 1998, Parliament also demonstrated its commitment to exercise oversight powers vis-a-vis the executive branch and to monitor the budget. Nine public investigations of allegations against high-level public officials accused of corruption provide an example of Parliament's progress in creating a culture of oversight in Uganda. The investigations led to the censure of the Minister of State for Education and the forced resignation of the Minister of State for Privatization, the latter due to his use of improper political influence and financial improprieties in the privatization process. Parliament also scrutinized the government budget and raised serious questions about the GOU's participation and expenditures in the Congo.

Uganda's decentralization process moved forward during the year as the country completed local government elections in May 1998, bringing over 33,000 newly elected local government officials into office. USAID's decentralization activities will encompass capacity building activities targeted at civil society and local government officials (with a special emphasis on women local government officials) in eight target districts. Groundwork for implementation began in April 1998 with the funding of a "Decentralization Strategic Planning Workshop" and with the start of consultations with the Ministry of Local Government and other donors in the sector. USAID is currently funding the development of a curriculum for training women local government officials, which will form the basis for such training in the eight target districts.

USAID works toward increasing the effectiveness of the judiciary at the entry level, providing a coherent and accessible set of laws and regulations as a cornerstone for both political and policy reforms, and working to improve legal education (and thus the provision of legal services) in Uganda. The law codification activity is ongoing, and to date, approximately 8,000 pages of text (or one third of Uganda's existing laws) have been reviewed and re-codified. In December 1998, USAID began implementing two legal education activities. A grant was awarded to the Makerere University undergraduate law school to establish a legal resource center, which will provide 200 students and 30 faculty members with access to worldwide legal information. The center was completed in mid-1999. USAID also awarded a grant to the Law Development Center to establish the first and only graduate-level clinical legal education program in Uganda, which will become a mandatory part of the curriculum in 2000. In 1999, USAID funded the participation of two Ugandan women lawyers in Georgetown University Law Center's Law and Advocacy for Women in Africa program. The program allows participants to earn a Masters Degree in Law at Georgetown and then work in Washington D.C. for six months in a human rights field.

Issues affecting the sector include corruption and the upcoming referendum on political parties. The donors made a joint statement about corruption at the Consultative Group meeting (CG) held in December 1998. The Ugandan government has taken preliminary steps to address this issue, including the appointment of a new Minister for Ethics and Integrity, initiation of an improved system of public expenditure control, increases in civil service salary levels, initial efforts to tighten bank supervision, an intensive judicial review of police corruption, and a more transparent privatization process resulting from a Parliamentary investigation into prior improper privatization actions. The sustained level of commitment on the part of the Ugandan government in addressing this issue will be constantly reviewed. Further, the Ugandan Constitution mandates that a countrywide referendum will be held in the year 2000, preceded by a yearlong period for debate, to decide whether multiple political parties will be officially allowed. Civil society organizations (CSOs) will be actively involved in the debate process leading up to the referendum, and USAID is supporting an independent referendum monitoring effort.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID's democracy and governance objective began just over a year ago and activities are in the early stages of implementation. As a result, there are no plans to change course at this time.

Other Donor Programs: Many other donors work in individual districts, to strengthen district administrations. Some donor coordination is carried out through the Ministry of Local Government. Almost all donors operating in Uganda provide some support to individual CSOs in individual sectors. USAID is currently the only donor supporting activities directly with Parliament, although Great Britain is designing a complementary project, and Germany and Denmark have funded training and study tours. USAID plays a leadership role in the Legal Sector Working Group. Great Britain is a USAID partner in funding the legal codification project, and has recently begun a review of the overall needs of the Ugandan legal sector. Other donors provide limited support directly to the judiciary, such as the provision of computers and computer training to High Court judges. The Ford Foundation is providing some of the funding for the legal aid clinic at the Law Development Center.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's principal implementers are: The Research Foundation of the State University of New York, The William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul, Minnesota, The Georgetown University Law School in Washington, D.C., and Management Systems International became an implementers in October 1999.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Parliamentary Oversight powers used (number of times)	1	9	7	8	10
Executive branch bills substantially reviewed (number)	4	7	8	10	13
Parliament-initiated bills Introduced and/or passed (number)	2	2	3	5	7
Percentage of existing laws compiled and available	25	33	60	75	100

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Uganda

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda, 617-006

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: Northern Uganda encompasses 10 of Uganda's 45 districts, with a population of roughly five million people. The region has endured conflict and social disruption for more than a decade. Economic and social indicators demonstrate that these districts have not fully benefited from the steady growth that has occurred in the rest of the country. Insurgent activities by rebel groups have disrupted farms, communities, and civil institutions, resulting in the displacement of approximately 350,000 Ugandans to protected camps. Chronic insecurity prevents USAID and other donors from fully implementing national development programs in the north. Further, many local people, district officials, and northern politicians believe that the North has been deliberately marginalized, both politically and economically. Full reintegration of the North into Ugandan economy and society will be a long-term process and is dependent upon achieving a lasting peace. The purpose of this special objective is to improve the economic and social foundations of targeted areas of Northern Uganda such that with the establishment of a lasting stability, affected populations will be able to more effectively participate in and benefit from USAID's sustainable development programs. Beneficiaries will include approximately 350,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and others affected by conflict in Gulu and Kitgum Districts; approximately 20,000 agricultural families faced with chronic food insecurity; 1,500 returned abducted children and their families and communities; 160,000 Sudanese refugees (through the U.S. contribution to WFP) and 50,000-75,000 persons affected by disputes between tribes and/or clans. The Special Objective supports the U.S. Mission Performance Plan goal of regional stability.

Key Results: The special objective is intended to support the transition from emergency assistance to sustainable development in Northern Uganda. Three intermediate results contribute to the achievement of this objective: 1) meeting critical needs of affected populations; 2) improving household food security; and 3) supporting grass roots dispute resolution and prevention activities. Because circumstances throughout the North vary, the program is designed to encompass emergency and transition activities that will address a broad range of needs of affected populations, providing a link between relief and development.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's program to support Northern Uganda was initiated in September 1998, and has been designed to respond to the 13 year insurgency that has affected 800,000 people, primarily in Gulu and Kitgum districts. However, insecurity delayed implementation until mid-1999. The emergency needs of the population are met partially through USAID/Washington-managed OFDA and Food for Peace activities. During 1998, these programs reached over 175,000 displaced people, providing food assistance, clean water and sanitation and the distribution of seeds and tools. In addition, a seed bank was established for non-displaced farmers in conflict-ridden areas. Support is also extended to child victims of the insurgency. Approximately 10,000 children have been abducted by the rebels and used as soldiers, slaves or concubines. About 4,600 have been returned, but suffer severe trauma as a result. Activities are aimed at helping the children to reunite with their families and communities, and to lead productive lives, through basic, vocational, and community education.

Economic activity in the North has been disrupted during the long years of conflict. USAID will address these problems through activities that will generate employment and increase household income and agricultural productivity, thus enhancing household food security. The employment generation component began in late FY1999. Activities currently underway support farmers and farmers' groups to increase productivity with new agricultural technologies, improve the marketing of local produce, and develop community-based programs to improve food security. In 1998, over 850 farmers' groups in Gulu and Kitgum participated in on-farm trials of improved bean varieties and mosaic-resistant cassava. Almost 1,000 farmers attended appropriate technology demonstrations, and community seed and food banks have been established as food security measures.

In the area of dispute resolution and prevention, USAID has awarded two grants focusing on grassroots dispute resolution activities. Our innovative program supports local level leaders in Gulu as they seek reconciliation with rebel groups. Another program supports alternative education for Karimojong children, emphasizing non-violent approaches to the resolution of disputes and conflicts, ultimately leading to long-term changes in social behavior.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID's activities to assist Northern Uganda began in late FY1998 and are scheduled to end in FY2001. As a stable peace is achieved, the program was intended to phase out, or be absorbed by USAID's national sustainable development programs. During FY2000, USAID will initiate a strategy review to determine whether this plan is still valid or requires adjustment. Recent developments including passage of the Amnesty Act, and signing of an agreement between Uganda and Sudan to resume diplomatic relations, may create opportunities for a rapid transition to peace. At the same time, threat of insecurity may require continued funding for relief activities and postponement of the transition to normal developmental activities.

Other Donor Programs: The Government of Uganda provides military protection to internally displaced person (IDP) camps, World Food Program (WFP) food aid convoys, and main access routes. Local district governments direct disaster management committees and coordinate with humanitarian activities. Other donors include the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Norway, the European Union, World Bank, International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Overall donor support is estimated to be approximately \$100,000,000 (1996-2000).

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: This objective was authorized in September 1998. Grantees include Redd Barna, Lutheran World Federation, International Service Volunteers' Association (AVSI), CARE International, and starting in 1999, Red Barnet.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Estimate (2000)	Target (2001)
USAID-funded development programs continuing in the North (number)	0	25	25	27	30
People whose critical needs have been met (number)	58,000	176,000	180,000	180,000	180,000
Percent of hospitals reimbursed and eligible individual claims settled	0	20%	100%	100%	
Children receiving psycho-social assistance (number)	0	0	250	750	1,500
Participants in dispute resolution activities (number)	0	0	250	500	750

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Uganda				
Title and Number: Increased Rural Household Incomes 617-001				
		Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998		42,297 DA	18,351 DA	23,946 DA
		0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
		1,000 ESF	1,000 ESF	0 ESF
		0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
		0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
		103,004 DFA	97,715 DFA	5,289 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999		12,991 DA	9,105 DA	
		0 CSD	0 CSD	
		0 ESF	0 ESF	
		0 SEED	0 SEED	
		0 FSA	0 FSA	
		0 DFA	1,461 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999		55,749 DA	35,258 DA	20,491 DA
		0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
		1,000 ESF	1,000 ESF	0 ESF
		0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
		0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
		103,004 DFA	99,176 DFA	3,828 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		39 DA		
		0 CSD		
		0 ESF		
		0 SEED		
		0 FSA		
		0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA		14,500 DA		
		0 CSD		
		0 ESF		
		0 SEED		
		0 FSA		
		0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000		14,500 DA		
		0 CSD		
		0 ESF		
		0 SEED		
		0 FSA		
		0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA		0 DA	New Strategy in FY 2002 - Future year obligations to be determined	70,249 DA
		0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
		0 ESF	0 ESF	1,000 ESF
		0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
		0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
		14,874 DFA	0 DFA	117,878 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Uganda				
Title and Number: Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits 617-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	12,079 DA	5,167 DA	5,817 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	27,000 DFA	24,209 DFA	2,791 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	5,925 DA	2,938 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	614 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	18,004 DA	8,105 DA	9,899 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	27,000 DFA	24,823 DFA	2,177 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,678 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,678 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	New Strategy in FY 2002 - Future year obligations to be determined	DA	24,682 DA
	0 CSD		0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF		0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED		0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA		0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,396 DFA		0 DFA	35,396 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Uganda				
Title and Number: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children 617-003				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	8,600 DA	4,865 DA	3,735 DA	
	18,840 CSD	8,000 CSD	10,840 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	49,188 DFA	48,700 DFA	488 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	DA	3,111 DA		
	8,577 CSD	853 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	88 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	8,600 DA	7,976 DA	624 DA	
	27,417 CSD	8,853 CSD	18,564 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	49,188 DFA	48,788 DFA	400 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	8,818 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	8,818 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	New Strategy in FY 2002 - Future year obligations to be determined	DA	8,600 DA
	8,818 CSD		0 CSD	45,053 CSD
	0 ESF		0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED		0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA		0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA		0 DFA	49,188 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Uganda				
Title and Number: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal 617-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	17,044 DA	9,937 DA	7,107 DA	
	18,221 CSD	5,824 CSD	12,397 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	15,565 DFA	15,341 DFA	224 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	5,592 DA	1,660 DA		
	11,651 CSD	7,274 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	807 DFA	224 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	22,624 DA	18,024 DA	4,600 DA	
	30,691 CSD	13,098 CSD	17,593 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	16,372 DFA	15,565 DFA	807 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA			
	1,000 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	2,200 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,300 DA			
	10,500 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,300 DA			
	10,500 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	2,200 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	New Strategy in FY 2002 - Future year obligations to be determined	DA	27,924 DA
	13,900 CSD		0 CSD	55,091 CSD
	0 ESF		0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED		0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA		0 FSA	0 FSA
	7,000 DFA		0 DFA	57,567 DFA

\$2,200 of DFA is from prior year deobligations

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Uganda				
Title and Number: Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented 617-005				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	4,500 DA	115 DA	4,385 DA	
	500 CSD	0 CSD	500 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,742 DFA	5,565 DFA	2,177 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,300 DA	1,529 DA		
	0 CSD	500 CSD		
	900 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	12 DFA	447 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	6,800 DA	1,644 DA	5,156 DA	
	500 CSD	500 CSD	0 CSD	
	900 ESF	0 ESF	900 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,754 DFA	6,012 DFA	1,742 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,326 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,326 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	New Strategy in FY 2002 - Future year obligations to be determined DA	8,126 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	500 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	900 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	878 DFA	0 DFA	8,632 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Uganda				
Title and Number: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targetted Areas in Northern Uganda (RENU) 617-006				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	3,000 DA	0 DA	3,000 DA	
	1,000 CSD	0 CSD	1,000 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,250 DA	0 DA		
	CSD	177 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	4,250 DA	0 DA	4,250 DA	
	1,000 CSD	177 CSD	823 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	New Strategy in FY 2002 - Future year obligations to be determined	DA	4,250 DA
	0 CSD		0 CSD	1,000 CSD
	0 ESF		0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED		0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA		0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA		0 DFA	0 DFA



The United States Agency for International Development

Uganda

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	23,950	28,085	27,804	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	31,148
Child Survival & Disease Fund	20,814	21,187	19,318	22,718
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	500	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	30,997	20,387	12,471	9,283
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	75,761	70,159	59,593	63,149
Operating Expenses	3,703	3,754	3,500	4,000
Trust Funds	1,000	462	1,060	1,000
Total Operating Costs	4,703	4,216	4,560	5,000

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	9	9	11	10
Other U.S. Citizen	2	2	2	3
FSN/TCN	74	70	66	84
Subtotal OE Funded	85	81	79	97

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	7	10	11	10
FSN/TCN	26	20	21	17
Subtotal Program Funded	33	30	32	27
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	1	1	0
IDIs	0	1	0	0
Subtotal Other	1	2	1	0
Total Work Force	119	113	112	124

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
617-001, Increased Rural Household Income							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	14,874	0	0	0	0	0	14,874
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	9,283	9,283
617-002, Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	8,396	0	0	0	8,396
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
617-003, Quality Basic Education for an Increased percentage of Uganda Children							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- CSD	0	0	0	0	8,818	0	8,818
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

617-004, Increased Service Utilization & Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	7,000
- CSD	0	13,900	0	0	0	0	13,900
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

617-005, Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	878	0	0	878
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	14,874	7,000	8,396	878	0	0	31,148
- CSD	0	13,900	0	0	8,818	0	22,718
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	9,283	0	0	0	0	9,283	9,283

Mission Director, Dawn Liberi



ZAMBIA

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Introduction

Peace, prosperity, and democratic development in Zambia are important to both the United States and to Zambia. Regional stability is the chief objective of the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan (MPP). USAID investments support this objective and directly help Zambians to improve their standard of living.



Zambia is a peaceful country that has never experienced civil conflict, war or a military coup. Power has been transferred through democratic elections. Zambia provided courageous leadership in championing majority rule in the region. More recently, it has taken a leading role in mediating regional conflicts in both Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In 1991, Zambia began a transition from a socialist regime to a market-oriented democracy, with impressive results. An ambitious program of economic liberalization has removed all price controls, subsidies, and restrictions on private-sector participation in the economy. A complementary privatization program, a model for other countries in the

region, has helped to transform the economic landscape, generating new foreign exchange and enabling major new investments and employment. The privatization process is not yet complete. Major assets of the large parastatal mining company have not yet been sold, and the delay has had a negative impact on Zambia's external debt and budget deficit. The sale is nearly concluded, however. Continued compliance with an enhanced structural adjustment program may enable Zambia to access the World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative in 2000. Zambia has made positive strides toward democracy since 1991; multi-party politics now is the accepted norm.

Despite these positive developments, much remains to be done. Seven out of ten Zambians live on less than a dollar a day, and one in five adults is infected with HIV/AIDS. Spreading the benefits of the economic reform program throughout society will be a challenge. Rightly, these challenges are the first priority of both the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and USAID.

Finally, although landlocked, Zambia's location is pivotal for the long-term growth of the region. Key transport corridors cut across the country. A rich endowment of natural resources offers great potential for exploitation and regional economic integration. The United States works collaboratively with a variety of Zambian and international partners to enhance prospects for peace, trade and stability in the region. Zambia is a key player in the Southern African Development Community and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa. If Zambia stays on its reform program, the country could resume robust growth during 2000 and 2001.

The Development Challenge

Zambia is a large country with good soil, water, rich natural resources and hard-working citizens. Unfortunately, Zambia still is trying to overcome the legacy of socialism, which left the country with inadequate infrastructure, poorly developed human resources, and a debt of almost \$8 billion. Cyclical droughts, low productivity of rain-fed agriculture, and a high human disease burden add further challenges.

At the sectoral level, policies are in place to address key issues. A national road sector reform program has made progress in rehabilitating infrastructure. New investments in the power sector have led to new investments in mining. Reorientation within the health and education sectors is placing more responsibility for these services at the community level. Better-targeted safety net programs are addressing the needs of the poorest Zambians. Agriculture activities are encouraging local farmers to cope more effectively with bad weather years and to join in the robust growth in exports. Similarly, the opening up of the political process and other democratic governance issues have advanced significantly since 1991. These and other positive changes have been supported by the international donor community.

Regrettably, much of the positive impact of these changes is offset by the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. With one in five adults infected, the ravages of the disease on all elements of society are increasingly apparent. There are some signs of success in the response to the crisis, particularly in the adolescent age group, but the overwhelming and long-term nature of this threat continues to require priority attention.

Zambia possesses the ingredients for success. There is a clear market for Zambian products, and the country is on an attainable path toward sustainable development, as demonstrated by the strong successes of non-traditional exports and the already privatized assets of the large parastatal copper mining company. Good policies are essential for Zambia to reach its potential, and USAID has encouraged and supported Zambia's reforms.

Other Donors

Overall, development assistance to Zambia fell from \$637 million in 1994 to \$350 million in 1998. Although donors have been satisfied with progress in technical fields, they have been concerned with governance issues associated with the flawed 1996 national and presidential elections; with events in the wake of a failed coup attempt in late 1997; and over the slow pace of the privatization of the economically important copper mines. Donors are expected to resume much of the balance of payments assistance when the mine sale is concluded. The World Bank continues to be the principal multilateral donor, followed by the U.N. agencies and the African Development Bank. In 1998, the United States was the largest bilateral donor, in part due to the provision of emergency food aid. Other key donors include the United Kingdom, Norway, the European Union, and Denmark. Donors meet frequently to discuss concerns, set priorities, and coordinate approaches.



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Zambia

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID's programs will increase participation in the economy, leading to improved living standards. Activities in the rural sector will have a direct impact on incomes. In the education and health sectors, USAID focuses on increasing earning capacity and improving the quality of life. In the democracy/governance area, USAID seeks to increase citizen involvement in the decision-making process, giving Zambian citizens more influence on the economic and political climate affecting their lives.

USAID focuses on the highly important role that rural farm and non-farm enterprises and groups of agricultural producers play in increasing rural incomes. USAID supports activities such as helping rural groups identify new business opportunities; more effectively manage their natural resources, including promoting drought-resistant foods; improve access to rural finance to promote private initiatives; and providing training and entrepreneurial skill development for small- and medium-sized rural enterprises. As an integral element of these efforts, USAID seeks to lessen Zambia's internal and external barriers to private trade and investment. USAID's activities support the U.S. Embassy's MPP goal to continue Zambia's development of a free market economy.

Dramatically shrinking domestic resources and increasing numbers of students have led to a serious deterioration of the quality of education in Zambia. USAID supports more equitable access to quality education and learning for Zambian children, especially girls. Improvements in basic education have broad benefits for the nation. Investments in girls' education, educational policy planning, management information systems, and student health and nutrition are being developed in close coordination with the GRZ and the donor community, under the Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program. The GRZ is searching for new solutions to the problem of how to provide high quality basic education at a reasonable cost.

The slow but steady deterioration of Zambia's health care system over the past two decades has been particularly striking. The HIV/AIDS infection rate affects an estimated 20 percent of the adult population, with serious implications for the labor force and productivity. Due to the AIDS pandemic, life expectancy dropped from 50.1 years in 1980 to 45.5 years in 1996, and continues to drop further. In order to improve the health status of the population, USAID assists the GRZ's innovative health care decentralization process. Working within that system, USAID focuses on improving infant and child health (including AIDS orphans); reducing maternal and child mortality; helping with family planning for those who request it; and controlling the spread of AIDS. USAID health sector activities support the U.S. Embassy's MPP goal of improving the quality of life for Zambians.

The multiparty elections in 1991 were a turning point for reform in Zambia, as a liberalized political environment became the stimulus for economic reform. Political developments in recent years have revealed some of the difficulties in effecting a sustained socio-political transition. USAID's strategy for democratic governance primarily is directed toward supporting more opportunities for broader popular participation in the political process, accountable governance, improved functioning of the rule of law and more effective operation of the judicial system. USAID activities support the U.S. Embassy's MPP goal of promoting democracy and good governance.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zambia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,386,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,018,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Most Zambians live in rural areas and are almost completely dependent on agriculture and related businesses for their incomes. The majority earn less than \$1 per day. Prior to 1991, the Zambian government set most input and output prices, and government parastatals controlled all marketing and distribution channels. With USAID support, Zambia aggressively reformed its economic policies, removing all price controls, subsidies, and marketing and distribution monopolies. Zambia also has sold or closed most parastatals. As a result, Zambian market liberalization has become a model for other countries. Rural families now have expanded opportunities for increasing incomes and food security. Nevertheless, weak rural financial and agricultural marketing services, inadequate business skills, frequent droughts, low land and labor productivity, and increasingly degraded natural resources have prevented rural families from taking full advantage of the new economic system. Incomes remain low and families remain vulnerable to drought-induced food insecurity.

Given the newness of the free enterprise system in Zambia, farmers and agribusinesses need assistance in working effectively within a capitalistic system. In 1998, USAID began helping rural families to organize in groups to collaboratively overcome these obstacles. USAID is helping these groups increase productivity, enhance marketing skills, and improve soil conservation techniques. USAID also supports activities to increase the number and profitability of agribusinesses that buy and market farm output.

This objective directly supports U.S. objectives by supporting market-oriented economic reforms; increasing the productive participation of rural enterprises and communities in the national economy; and improving access to rural finance, agribusiness technical assistance, and business training and finance. The direct beneficiaries of these rural-based activities are small farmers and small enterprises, rural communities, and game management areas. The Zambian private sector at large also will benefit from a policy environment that supports growth and rewards initiative.

Key Results: USAID activities have had good results. In USAID-assisted areas, maize production increased by 95%. The number of farmers participating in village-managed drought-resistant seed multiplication and distribution grew from 12,000 to 18,000, a 50% increase in rural family access to improved seed. As a result of greater seed availability and improved productivity, farmers receiving USAID assistance have increased food stocks in target areas by five months. USAID-supported farmer groups produced and marketed \$316,290 worth of paprika, maize, sorghum, soybeans and sunflower, selling at a higher price due to quantity. Through USAID-sponsored training and technical assistance, 54 agribusiness, food processing, and tourism enterprises increased their incomes by more than 100%, from \$12 million to \$24.9 million.

Performance and Prospects: USAID considers credit availability essential for both farmer groups and agribusinesses. Thus, USAID teaches groups of rural dwellers, primarily women, how to apply for loans, engage in productive activities, and use the profits for loan repayment. Examples of activities include sewing, shoe repair, baking and trading. USAID trains lending institutions how to lend profitably to rural dwellers. USAID also has worked to change finance regulations so that companies lending small amounts of money to small rural groups can do it more profitably and sustainably. In 1999, 6,170 farmers in 415 group businesses qualified for seed and fertilizer credit due to sharing the credit liability. This enabled them to produce higher value paprika, sunflower, soybean, maize and sorghum crops. This credit then was used to buy fertilizer and seed at a discount.

USAID works with small farmer groups to help them increase productivity, use sustainable farming techniques, and improve marketing skills and techniques. Farmer groups are using small scale irrigation to produce and sell vegetables during the dry season; planting trees that improve the quality of soil and also yield leaves that can be used as insecticides; marketing leaves; and joining in groups to build dams. They also are using soil conservation techniques such as crop rotation and planting methods that retard moisture loss. Farmer groups also are learning to estimate crop prices and to use this information in determining what crops to plant.

For the first time in Zambia's history, small business associations, representing 5,290 small businesses nationwide, have been created. Through these associations, small businesses have learned from each other how to conduct business more

profitably. The associations also have identified local and national issues that reduce profitability, e.g., taxes, inefficient electric supply, poor telecommunications and postal services, and poor rural infrastructure.

Training and technical assistance are important to increasing the number and productivity of small-scale agribusinesses. Depending on the business, training is provided in such areas as accounting; developing cash flow, income statement and balance sheets; marketing; cost control; personnel management; organizational development for owners and managers; sewing; and baking. As a result, rural incomes and employment are increasing. Tourism enterprises have improved customer service and game management. The resultant increase in tourism is expected to conserve wildlife and will bring much-needed foreign exchange. Through USAID assistance, a pharmaceutical company has increased the number of products provided. As a result, consumers have greater access to medicines and foreign exchange is conserved.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The community wildlife management activity with the Wildlife Conservation Society identified food insecurity and rural poverty as the two most important incentives for illegal hunting in protected areas. USAID will explore how activities to decrease food insecurity and alleviate rural poverty in wildlife protected areas can be combined with support to tourism development to increase rural incomes, more effectively support wildlife conservation, and spur national economic growth.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the lead donor to Zambia's privatization program. In line with the Zambian government's sectoral policies and investment priorities, the World Bank, various U.N. agencies, the African Development Bank, the European Union, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom support micro-finance, agriculture and natural resource management activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S.-based agencies supporting private sector, trade policy and micro-finance development include the International Executive Service Corps; the University of Maryland; and The Services Group. The Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry is the key Zambian grantee. U.S. institutions involved in agricultural, agribusiness and natural resource activities include the Cooperative League of the USA; CARE; World Vision; the Wildlife Conservation Society of New York; Development Alternatives, Inc.; and Michigan State University. Key local agencies include the Zambian Ministries of Tourism; Agriculture, Food and Fisheries; Environment and Natural Resources; Commerce, Trade and Industry; and Finance and Economic Development.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Incomes of rural target groups (\$000)	\$240	\$1,179	\$1,532	\$2,298	\$3,448
Number of farmers of target groups adopting improved technologies	15,000	18,434	27,000	36,000	40,000
Improved non-farm enterprise access to finance (\$000)	\$210	\$399	\$559	\$894	\$1,609
Value of non-traditional agricultural and natural resource exports (\$ millions)	\$213	\$229	\$263	\$303	\$348

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zambia

TITLE AND NUMBER: More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education and Learning, Especially for Girls, 611-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$728,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,976,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Zambia is trying to overcome the legacy of more than two decades of socialism, during which the education system seriously deteriorated. Funding levels are inadequate; information required for sound policy and management

decisions is rarely available when needed; the Zambian Ministry of Education lacks the capacity to make sound decisions when information is available; school infrastructure has deteriorated; and furniture, textbooks and learning materials in most schools are chronically low or non-existent. Zambia's HIV/AIDS crisis is further undermining the educational system, increasing teacher attrition and absences. Girls, who traditionally have been disadvantaged in education, are falling further behind their male counterparts in terms of enrollment.

USAID is working with the Zambian government and other donors under the umbrella of Zambia's Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program, a national program designed to develop a high quality, equitable basic education system at reasonable cost, with a special emphasis on providing increased access for girls. USAID supports activities to increase the quality of and access to education for girls in 40 schools in the Southern Province; designing and implementing a school health and nutrition program, targeting areas with a high incidence of stunting, illness, and malnutrition among school-going children; and developing an education management information system to provide policy and decision-makers with good, timely information. The direct beneficiaries of this program are children who attend primary schools, particularly girls who were not previously enrolled. The Zambian Ministry of Education is gaining an enhanced policy and planning capacity. This objective directly supports two objectives of the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan: improve quality of life for Zambians and continue Zambia's development of a free-market economy.

Key Results: This activity began in 1999. Planned results include improving the capacity of 150 education officers and teachers at the provincial, district, and school levels to plan and implement activities that promote girls' education; raising the awareness of 2,200 parents and community members regarding girls' education; mobilizing communities to participate in the building and maintenance of latrines for good sanitation; building 40 water wells for safe water; and identifying children who are not attending school.

Performance and Prospects: USAID activities will improve the Ministry of Education's capacity to collect and use data required to make reliable decisions and to facilitate the Ministry's process of decentralization to the district levels. Progress has been made in developing strategies to increase student attendance; training staff to implement this new program; and developing a five-year strategic plan with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders.

USAID is working with the Ministry of Education to establish and implement a plan, through low-cost, school-based interventions, to improve school children's health, nutrition and knowledge of health issues, with a view to ultimately improving learning capacity, performance and attendance. This is a new activity within the Ministry, which recognizes that healthy children learn better in school and that, because of poverty and the general economic decline of Zambia over the past years, a significant proportion of school children are not healthy. Progress has been made in establishing a school health and nutrition office in the Ministry of Education.

USAID has taken the lead in working with potential new partners, including UNICEF and the Government of Japan, to support school health and nutrition. Plans for pilot testing of deworming and micronutrient interventions have been developed, along with a cognitive assessment for teacher use in measuring student progress; these activities are being implemented in FY 2000. USAID is supporting the Ministry of Education's efforts to incorporate a focus on HIV/AIDS in all education efforts.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The needs in this sector are immense. The current environment for investment is very promising. Early in FY 2000, the Ministry of Education formulated its first policy statement on HIV/AIDS and education. By FY 2001, as strategic plans for implementing that policy are developed, USAID will work with the Ministry and other partners to identify initiatives that strengthen the Ministry's resolve to address HIV/AIDS in the basic education system. USAID will conduct studies to determine other requirements in the areas of girls' education, school health and nutrition, community participation, and educational management information systems. The findings will form the basis for future implementation plans.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the only donor working with the Ministry of Education to develop the school health and nutrition initiative. Several other donors are involved in the education sector. UNICEF, Norway, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada and the Netherlands are developing and implementing school and community activities. USAID is working with the United Kingdom, the European Union, and the World Bank in the development of management information systems. USAID collaborates with the Ministry of Education and other donor partners informally and through formal monthly donor coordination meetings.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Grantees include the Government of Zambia; the U.S. firm Successful Intelligence, Inc. (for school health activities); and UNICEF (for basic education activities).

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Net admissions rate to Grade 1 in selected Southern Province districts	*	38.2%	40%	42%	44%
Number of communities in Southern Province with action plans for education	*	0	10	40	80
Southern Province Grade 5 mean National Assessment scores in Mathematics	*	26.6%	28%	32%	36%
Number of district and provincial education management information systems units producing reports	*	0	1	3	7

* Baseline data for these indicators were established in 1998.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zambia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,200,000 (DA), \$14,500,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$16,400,000 (CSD), \$4,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Zambia's health needs are enormous. Approximately 20% of adults are HIV-infected, and the HIV/AIDS epidemic is having a devastating impact on the people, institutions, and country's ability to achieve sustainable development. As AIDS death rates accelerate, a secondary epidemic of orphaned and vulnerable children has arisen. By the end of the year 2000, one million children--10% of the entire population--will be orphaned. Zambia has some of the world's highest infant and under-five mortality rates. The maternal mortality ratio of 640 per 100,000 live births is one of the worst in Africa. Largely because of the AIDS crisis, life expectancy at birth is declining. Vitamin A deficiency, which increases the risk of blindness, severe illness and death in children, affects an estimated 66% of Zambian children.

With the advent of multi-party government in 1991, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) began restructuring the health sector to improve the health status of its citizens by providing equitable access to decentralized, integrated, low-cost basic health services. USAID supports GRZ health reforms by expanding access to critical public health interventions in four integrated areas: family planning/reproductive health; child survival; infectious diseases; and HIV/AIDS. USAID focuses its health sector activities on 12 districts, covering approximately 45% of the total Zambian population. While overall progress in the sector has been positive, the adverse macroeconomic climate over the past two years and the ongoing toll of the AIDS pandemic have negatively affected the health sector and threatened the reform program's sustainability over the long term.

USAID's program will use Child Survival and Diseases funding to further consolidate immunization services and polio eradication efforts; prevent and treat diarrheal diseases and malaria; expand access to HIV prevention services and treatment strategies; and establish sustainable community-response mechanisms, such as community schools and income-generating activities for orphan care-providers. USAID will use Development Assistance/Development Fund for Africa funds to expand access to family planning and integrated reproductive health activities. Specifically, USAID will work toward creating an improved policy environment for addressing reproductive health priorities; improving the quality of reproductive health services; and expanding access to high quality nurse-midwife education and training.

The direct beneficiaries of this program are the Zambian Ministry of Health and district- and community-level health

facilities and workers. The ultimate beneficiaries are Zambian citizens, who will receive better health care.

Key Results: Vitamin A supplementation programs reached approximately 80% of children nationally. In partnership with the Government of Japan, USAID is providing insecticide-treated mosquito nets and improving malaria case management to the entire population of five high-risk districts (those with high levels of both malaria transmission and drug resistance). Over 10,000 insecticide-treated mosquito nets were distributed. In addition, the number of new family planning acceptors increased from 66,000 in 1996 to 152,000 in 1999.

Performance and Prospects: Activities in child health are designed to increase coverage and quality of preventive and curative interventions. USAID-supported field trials have established that Vitamin A supplementation can reduce overall child mortality within vulnerable populations by 23-34%. Vitamin A supplementation has been especially successful. Children are given Vitamin A drops on semiannual vaccination days that provide six-months coverage, and they receive the vitamin on a continuing basis through commercial fortification of sugar. USAID will consolidate efforts to reduce Vitamin A deficiency by continuing support to the fortification of all domestically consumed sugar with Vitamin A and to expand access to Vitamin A.

USAID will continue distributing insecticide-treated mosquito nets in high-risk areas of Eastern Province, where the malaria parasites are highly resistant to commonly available chloroquine treatment. In conjunction with Japan, an additional 100,000 mosquito nets will be sold, and coverage extended to two other districts. USAID will expand access to the socially marketed "Clorin," which is a home-use, low-level chlorination solution used to treat domestic water supply. Clorin has been shown to reduce diarrheal diseases by up to 30%, and it significantly reduced the incidence of cholera during the 1999 rainy season.

USAID will expand its program to address the concerns of orphaned and vulnerable children by establishing sustainable community-response mechanisms such as community schools and income generating activities for orphan care-providers.

USAID's HIV/AIDS activities are directed toward expanding access to HIV prevention and treatment. Activities include AIDS-awareness campaigns; social marketing of condoms; policy development at the national and district levels on prevention strategies; and state-of-the-art monitoring and evaluation of the epidemic to help inform policy makers. USAID is working to reduce HIV transmission in high-risk groups (truckers and commercial sex workers) along major trucking routes and border sites. These high-risk individuals will have expanded access to treatment services and HIV prevention methods. USAID will continue the mass-media HIV/AIDS programs aimed at young adults. To further reduce HIV transmission, USAID plans to expand access to voluntary counseling and testing services, as more Zambians are becoming interested in knowing their HIV status. Finally, USAID will expand its support to prevent parent-to-child transmission, with special emphasis on community-based counseling and referral.

During 1998-1999, the GRZ conducted HIV surveillance activities throughout Zambia. One important observation when comparing the 1994 and 1998-1999 data was an apparent downward trend in the prevalence rates of the 15-to-19 age group, most notably in urban areas. In Lusaka, HIV prevalence among 15 to 19 year olds dropped from 29% in 1993 to 15% in 1998-99. This trend also was found in other urban centers and to a lesser extent in some rural areas. These data suggest that many young Zambians are changing their sexual behavior, by abstinence and the use of condoms, to reduce HIV transmission. This trend emphasizes the need for even stronger programmatic efforts to limit the further spread of HIV.

In family planning, USAID is supporting GRZ activities to expand access to other reproductive health services, such as employer-based distribution of commodities and emergency obstetrical care. A new maternal health initiative will focus on the community level to increase awareness as well as proper referral. In conjunction with Japan, a new effort will be implemented for the period 2000-2002 to provide drugs and essential reproductive health supplies to all health centers in 12 districts.

During 1999, USAID launched an innovative sector-wide assistance program that provides resources, based on GRZ performance in expanding both community level health services and choice, while demonstrating people-level impact. Through this program, USAID is providing direct financial support to the district health system. The resulting policy and technical changes focus directly on strengthening financial management systems and the health management information system.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The specter of HIV/AIDS threatens all USAID investments in Zambia. USAID has worked to redouble its efforts. Fortunately, resources to address the issue have been increased. New initiatives to achieve more impact are under development. For example, USAID will expand access to voluntary counseling and testing services; efforts to reduce maternal-to-child-transmission; and activities to reach high risk groups, such as truckers and

commercial sex workers.

While the Government of Zambia remains committed to health reforms, the country's economic and financial difficulties continue to threaten these reforms. USAID and its donor partners are working closely with the Ministry of Health to resolve issues and concerns that are affecting the implementation of health reform.

Other Donor Programs: Support is provided to Zambia's health reform program through a multi-donor, sector-wide health program. USAID remains the third-ranking donor in support of child survival activities, behind UNICEF and Denmark. The United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden are close partners in overall funding. USAID is the primary donor in support of HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning service activities, although the United Kingdom provides nearly all family planning and HIV commodities that are socially marketed through the USAID program. USAID also works closely with United Nations agencies on jointly programmed activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements integrated child health, reproductive health/family planning and HIV/AIDS activities through four U.S. institutions: the John Hopkins University; John Snow, Inc.; Abt Associates, Inc.; and Population Services International. These principal contractors/grantees work with a number of U.S. sub-contractors, including CARE and Africare. Other nongovernmental partners include the Zambian organizations Churches Medical Association of Zambia and Development AID People-to-People; the U.S. organizations Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Christian Children's Fund, and World Vision; and a number of private sector organizations. Selected Ministry of Health organizational units also are grantees.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of new family planning acceptors in target areas ('000s)	66	138	152	175	200
Condom use (percent of urban residents who used condoms during their last sexual act with a non-regular sex partner; M=Male, F=Female)	2.6% F 2.8% M	19.1% F 0.2% M	21% F 32% M	23% F 34% M	25% F 36% M
Children who have been fully vaccinated by 12 months of age	67%	77.7%	80%	83%	85%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zambia

TITLE AND NUMBER: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,014,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,646,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: In 1991, Zambia began the transition to a multiparty democracy, with multiparty elections. Despite some notable reforms in the beginning of the decade, Zambia's political situation has remained fragile. The process of political transition from a socialist system of one-party rule toward an open, participatory, and pluralistic democracy has been slow. The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase citizens' participation in more transparent and accountable government institutions. The ultimate beneficiaries are the citizens of Zambia. The immediate beneficiaries are selected organizations such as the judiciary; civil society, including the law association; Parliament; and local government councils.

USAID focuses on improving administration of justice; increasing effective public debate to create and maintain a demand for democratic governance; increasing Zambian citizens' and civic organizations' awareness of and participation in the political process, and deepening their appreciation of the relationship between personal freedoms, civic responsibilities and the role of government; and strengthening local governance. This objective directly supports the U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan goal to promote democracy and good governance.

Key Results: Legislation was passed permitting judges to refer cases to mediation. This has had a significant impact on reducing court congestion. Assistance provided to the Law Association of Zambia has resulted in the training of arbitrators; drafting and submitting proposed legislative changes to the government; development of a publicity and outreach program; and preparations for the establishment of a dispute resolution center.

Performance and Prospects: Performance in democracy and governance over the past year has been good, but not without difficulties. There is limited capacity in the public sector to implement proposed reforms, such as revising the civil-service system, decentralizing functions and reforming the judicial system. The political will to reform is sometimes weak. The HIV/AIDS pandemic has made progress on the political front more difficult as highly trained, valuable partners have been lost. Also, economic difficulties have caused the public to focus less on political objectives.

The Zambian court system, one area of USAID focus, has shown good progress. With USAID and Department of State assistance, Zambia initiated a mediation process that has reduced court congestion. With support from USAID, the Zambian Law Association established a system for the arbitration of commercial disputes, in close cooperation with Zambia's business community and the judiciary. This system will keep disputes from reaching the courts. Commercial arbitration will enhance private sector-led economic growth by providing a mechanism for the speedy resolution of commercial disputes, reducing the overall cost. USAID funded an assessment of court information technology needs, which determined the nature and level of future USAID support required to update the courts' information technology and communications systems. Through this, Zambia's legal profession will gain better access to legal information under proposed activities by making all judicial precedents available on a web site.

To encourage more effective public debate, a Parliamentary reform liaison committee is working with USAID and other donors to develop ways to facilitate public access to parliamentary committees. Three key results are necessary to achieve this objective. To strengthen local governance, USAID supported a strategic planning workshop, involving the Lusaka City Council and civic organizations, such as the Lusaka Rate-Payers Association. The strategic plan developed by the group was adopted by the Council and is currently used as a guide for decision making. This was a pilot activity that, if successful, will be replicated in other cities. At the request of the Council, a study was conducted to examine the Council's financing gap and develop effective ways to generate revenue. As the year ended, plans were being formulated to assist with tendering, financing, and supervising work on revising real estate assessments. Included in this assistance will be procedures to improve the appeals, administration and billing systems. This will help to increase tax revenues to finance the objectives called for in the Council's strategic plan, such as better solid-waste collection.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Zambian Government presented its own good governance policy document to a donor meeting in May 1999. The document reviews governance in Zambia and makes recommendations on those areas needing redress. Public debate on the document is on-going. The policy document may result in government initiatives to implement some of the recommendations. The USAID program may need to be realigned to support the strengthening of an autonomous and effective human rights commission and anticorruption commission.

Other Donor Programs: The United Nations Development Program and the World Bank are the major donors supporting the public service and judiciary reform programs. The United Kingdom has provided support for governmental decentralization and fiscal responsibility as well as for training of senior civil servants. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland have joined USAID in a focus on civic education, election monitoring, electoral reform, and constitutional reform. Donors meet monthly for coordination purposes.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: At present one U.S. grantee, PACT, is involved in implementation of the program. Chemonics, a U.S. firm, provides assistance in the area of court-annexed mediation. The State University of New York has been providing Parliament with technical assistance in the design of its reform initiatives.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increase in NGO-initiated contacts with selected government institutions	*	*	Contacts few and unwelcome	Contacts reported, evaluated	Contacts regularized, expected
Increased number of cases submitted for alternative dispute resolution					
-- Mediation	*	*	No cases reported	100	400
-- Arbitration	*	*		10	50

Increase in number of legal professionals reporting better access to legal information	*	*	Access poor, costly	Access possible, costly	Access possible, less costly
Increase in attempts by local groups to contact elected and appointed officials in councils	*	*	Access difficult, no results	Access simplified	Access routine, with results

* This program is new. Baseline and target data were developed in April 1999.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Zambia				
Title and Number: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	16,903 DA	4,878 DA	12,025 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	66,270 DFA	44,140 DFA	22,130 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	7,050 DA	2,504 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	2,976 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	23,953 DA	7,382 DA	16,571 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	66,270 DFA	47,116 DFA	19,154 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	8,386 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	8,386 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	32,339 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	8,018 DFA	8,266 DFA	82,554 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Zambia				
Title and Number: More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education And Learning, Especially For Girls, 611-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	1,000 CSD	0 CSD	1,000 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	1,200 CSD	738 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	2,200 CSD	738 CSD	1,462 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	728 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	728 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	4,976 CSD	12,096 CSD	20,000 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Zambia			
Title and Number: Increased Use of Integ. Child and Reprod. Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	10,928 DA	5,570 DA	5,358 DA
	14,500 CSD	1,967 CSD	12,533 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	28,870 DFA	21,187 DFA	7,683 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	2,550 DA	2,059 DA	
	12,846 CSD*	8,971 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	145 DFA	498 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	13,478 DA	7,629 DA	5,849 DA
	27,346 CSD	10,938 CSD	16,408 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	29,015 DFA	21,685 DFA	7,330 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	500 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,200 DA		
	14,500 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,200 DA		
	14,500 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	500 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	16,678 DA
	16,400 CSD	12,100 CSD	70,346 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	4,000 DFA	1,956 DFA	35,471 DFA

*\$500 of DFA is from prior year deobligations

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Zambia				
Title and Number: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	4,156 DA	1,975 DA	2,181 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	10,989 DFA	7,863 DFA	3,126 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,850 DA	1,794 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	27 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	6,006 DA	3,769 DA	2,237 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	10,989 DFA	7,890 DFA	3,099 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,014 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,014 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	7,020 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,646 DFA	7,834 DFA	20,469 DFA	



The United States Agency for International Development

Zambia

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	11,011	11,450	12,600	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	13,664
Child Survival & Disease Fund	8,300	11,241	15,228	21,376
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	2,244	2,681	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	21,555	25,372	27,828	35,040
Operating Expenses	2,357	2,415	2,150	2,350
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	2,357	2,415	2,150	2,350

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	8	8	7	7
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	64	58	57	57
Subtotal OE Funded	72	66	64	64

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	1	1	1	3
FSN/TCN	11	12	11	13
Subtotal Program Funded	12	13	12	16
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	1	0	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1	1	0	1
Total Work Force	85	80	76	81

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

NOTE: The total (61) under OE Funded FSN/TCN includes 3 FSN/TCN DH and 58 FSN/PSC

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
611-001, Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	7,219	0	799	0	0	0	8,018
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
611-002, More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education and Learning, Especially For Girls							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	4,976	0	4,976
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

611-003, Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	4,000
- CSD	0	16,400	0	0	0	0	16,400
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

611-004, Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	1,646	0	0	1,646
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	7,219	4,000	799	1,646	0	0	13,664
- CSD	0	16,400	0	0	4,976	0	21,376
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Walter North



ZIMBABWE

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Introduction

The United States has a national interest in supporting Zimbabwe's historical contributions to regional economic and political stability. Zimbabwe is well endowed with natural and human resources. Despite post-independence optimism regarding the nation's future and the impressive social gains of the 1980s and 1990s, in the past two years Zimbabwe's economic performance has slipped substantially. The social sectors are deteriorating and the politicians who came to power at independence in 1980 seem unable to integrate Zimbabwe into the global economy. At the same time, a dynamic political transition is occurring in Zimbabwe, particularly as it faces parliamentary elections in 2000 and presidential elections in 2002. Zimbabwe requires targeted U.S. support during this period of economic crisis and political fragility. If a peaceful and credible political transition occurs, there is great optimism that the economy will grow with increased domestic and international investment. The benefits of such growth include Zimbabwe as a vital player in an increasingly viable southern Africa regional market and a growing market for U.S. goods and services. U.S. development assistance enhances



Zimbabwe's prospects of regaining its economic vibrancy in the southern Africa region. The United States is Zimbabwe's fourth leading source of imports (after South Africa, the United Kingdom and Japan), and trade flows will increase should the economy stabilize. Though Zimbabwe's continued military intervention in the Democratic Republic of Congo conflict is ill-advised, the United States values Zimbabwe's historically productive participation in regional peacekeeping activities, as demonstrated in Somalia and Angola.

USAID's development assistance strategy, approved in June 1999 for the planning period 2000-2005, focuses on aiding Zimbabwe during its current transition so its economic and regional leadership potential can be realized. USAID, with active Embassy support and involvement, is undertaking a series of strategic interventions to mitigate the current social, economic and political crises. The economic collapse is largely a result of political decision-making without participation of and accountability to the citizenry. Thus, U.S. assistance is helping civil society increase its participation in economic and political decision-making. Simultaneously, USAID supports Zimbabwe's parliamentary reform by strengthening its committee system to bring about better representation of parliamentarians' constituents. With one in four adults infected by HIV, the debilitating AIDS epidemic is Zimbabwe's greatest challenge. The United States remains the leading bilateral donor in efforts to reduce HIV transmission and is implementing a new program that has worked in Uganda--voluntary counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS. USAID also will assist disadvantaged groups of Zimbabweans, primarily in the informal sector. An expanded microenterprise program will help create an economic "safety net" and indirectly reduce the reliance on political patronage. The informal sector remains the only viable option for providing a livelihood for the poor majority.

The Development Challenge

Over the past three years, economic growth has been close to zero. Inflation rates of approximately 70%, interest rates estimated at over 75%, and a weakened currency during this period demonstrate the fragile state of the economy and the

government's inability to respond. The domineering political structure of the ruling party has revealed a government that is unresponsive to the needs of Zimbabwe's citizenry and is unable to provide creative solutions to revive the anemic economy. The lack of vision and leadership has undermined expectations of Zimbabwe's ability to graduate from development assistance in 2003. Several factors, including inequitable land distribution, short-sighted economic management, legislation forced through a weak parliament due to the concentration of power in the executive branch, and underlying racial and ethnic tensions, led to the development of a revised USAID strategy to help prevent and mitigate crisis during a difficult economic and political transition. Zimbabweans are frustrated with the state of the economy and are expressing their displeasure. Civil disturbances and demonstrations are more frequent, but promising new political institutions are forming. On another positive note, in a February 2000 referendum, Zimbabwean citizens rejected a revised national constitution crafted by the ruling party that proposed increasing the powers of the President.

Post-independence assistance has helped Zimbabwe develop its education, health and agricultural infrastructure. With USAID support, dramatic gains were made in the 1980s, including increased life expectancy and immunization coverage along with decreased fertility and illiteracy rates. Nevertheless, significant problems remain. Ranked as the fifth most inequitable country in the world, the unresolved land reform problem remains the linchpin of economic and social justice. Throughout the 1990s, USAID addressed issues of equity through its private sector and low-income housing program. However, some of the problems were due to austerity-related declines in real per capita expenditures on social services. Achievements in the health sector are being significantly eroded by HIV/AIDS, which is undercutting the public health gains made since independence. Despite fertility declines and 1,200 weekly deaths due to AIDS, population growth still outpaces weak economic growth.

While Zimbabwe's external debt is not excessive, domestic debt is stifling economic growth by bidding up interest rates and crowding out the private sector. For the first time, Zimbabwe is defaulting on its international debt. Although the investment climate is somewhat improved relative to the 1980s, centralized policy decisions, including price controls on certain commodities, a fixed exchange rate and failure to reduce public sector spending remain problems. Despite above average agricultural production over the past three years, drought remains a perennial threat to food security and is a critical economic variable. Reduced domestic debt, privatization of the parastatal sector, and streamlining of the civil service must be achieved in order for the private sector to perform its role as an engine of national and regional growth.

Other Donors

The major donors to Zimbabwe are Japan, the European Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Kingdom, and Germany. In 1998, the IMF approved a \$180 million "standby" loan, then suspended that credit in October 1999 when performance targets were missed. The failure to exercise fiscal restraint is in part tied to Zimbabwe's involvement in conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo. A World Bank structural adjustment loan is on hold, as are other donors' balance of payments disbursements. While the U.S. is not a lead donor in terms of funding, it has historically been a key donor in HIV/AIDS, low-income housing, family planning and natural resource management. Although macro-level donor coordination is intended to occur through the World Bank Consultative Group mechanism, a Consultative Group meeting has not been held since early 1995. However, the current economic and political crises have mobilized the donor community, which has led to an increased frequency of substantive consultations between donors at both the macro and sector levels. The U.S. Embassy has advocated for increased donor coordination, and has hosted donor discussions and briefings. While foreign assistance accounts for about 15% of Zimbabwe's GDP, the government is neither dependent on bilateral aid nor easily swayed by donor concerns.



The United States Agency for International Development

Zimbabwe

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

Zimbabwe is a country at risk. As a result, with strong support from the U.S. Ambassador and the Department of State, the decision to end USAID assistance to Zimbabwe by 2003 was reversed in May 1999. The new crisis prevention/mitigation strategy has three major components. The cornerstone is a democracy program that increases the competition of ideas in the political and economic system by assisting Zimbabwean nongovernmental and governmental structures to allow Zimbabweans greater participation in economic and political decision-making. The goal is to make the government both more responsive and more accountable to its citizenry. The democracy program includes modest technical assistance for land tenure reform and for local groups to design their own resettlement schemes. In FY 2001 a new component will be designed with the objective of increasing citizens' access to local government authorities and their decisions concerning taxation and budget allocations.

USAID will expand essential support to the health sector, which currently is unable to adequately respond to the AIDS crisis. USAID will focus on translating increased public awareness about HIV into changes in sexual behavior that will lead to decreases in the rate of transmission. In FY 2000, USAID will design a new community-based initiative to help cope with the nearly 700,000 children orphaned by AIDS. By FY 2001, USAID will have preliminary feedback on the effectiveness of the voluntary counseling and testing effort launched in FY 2000 to encourage behavior change. Additionally, a program to support disadvantaged groups through microenterprises and skills training will be designed in late FY 2000. This program will be linked directly to the orphan program.

USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives will provide targeted support to key elements of the new crisis mitigation strategy. USAID's Leland Initiative will launch a modest program to enhance development partners' ability to communicate with USAID, each other, and the rest of the world through internet connectivity. In FY 2001, the development assistance program will continue to see active participation and support from the U.S. Embassy's Country Team, particularly in addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic and expansion of the democracy initiative.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zimbabwe

TITLE AND NUMBER: Natural Resources Management Strengthened for Sustainable Development of CAMPFIRE Communities, 613-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1989 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Zimbabwe's indigenous population historically has had little say in how it manages and benefits from its land and natural resources. Under the colonial regime, the indigenous majority was relegated marginally productive "tribal trust" (now communal) lands. Over time, widespread environmental degradation ensued as the indigenous majority of the nation's population attempted to eke out an existence on the country's most marginal and environmentally fragile lands. Since 1988, Zimbabwe's own Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) has

sought to redress these serious long-standing problems by empowering impoverished communal area residents to assume control over and better manage their limited available natural resources for long-term economic gain and environmental prosperity.

The program's purpose is to develop economically sustainable communities on lands marginally suitable for agriculture by: 1) developing community-based programs to increase incomes while sustaining natural resources; and 2) improving local capacities to protect the resource base. USAID's primary role in CAMPFIRE is increasing the capacity of participating rural communities to manage their natural resources in a sustainable manner. USAID funds local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and host government agencies that train rural communities in conservation management and administrative skills. The program also uses development grants to communities for infrastructure and institutional strengthening to improve local-level natural resources management and use. The program includes a modest regional communications and information-sharing component in support of similar community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) initiatives underway in other parts of Africa.

Key Results: The key results for this program are: 1) the adoption of more sustainable natural resources management practices; and 2) the establishment of sound community decision-making practices. Since the inception of the USAID activity in 1989, the number of rural households participating in CAMPFIRE has expanded from 9,000 to about 319,000. At present, 36 of 57 total districts throughout Zimbabwe--and one out of five communal households--are active program participants. Total CAMPFIRE revenues have increased steadily and substantially over time, from \$350,000 in 1989 to \$1.9 million in 1997 (the latest year for which complete financial information is available). Cumulative program revenues through the end of 1997 totaled \$10 million. The value of CAMPFIRE revenues that devolve directly to participating CAMPFIRE communities has increased as well--from \$186,268 in 1989 to more than \$5 million in 1997. These resources provide both cash dividends and critical infrastructure, including schools, health clinics, water supplies, grinding mills, meeting halls, housing, roads and bridges for these impoverished rural areas. Moreover, wildlife populations are steadily increasing in program areas, despite persistent drought conditions experienced throughout much of the program implementation period. Program-funded environmental education activities have led directly to the incorporation of natural resources management into the nation's primary and secondary school curriculum. CAMPFIRE's successful model of conservation-based community development has been instrumental in the development of similar CBNRM initiatives elsewhere in Africa and the world.

Performance and Prospects: The principal activity supporting this strategic objective is the Zimbabwe Natural Resources Management Project (NRMP). Project activities have focused on three broad areas: 1) research, outreach, networking and communications, covering biological, sociological, educational and policy matters; 2) strengthening the institutional support system for, and the community-based management of, natural resources; and 3) conservation of the natural resource base.

USAID's involvement in Zimbabwe's CAMPFIRE program began in 1989 with a \$7.6 million pilot-level intervention focused on four districts in Matebeleland Province. Based upon the success of these activities, USAID authorized a \$20.5 million extension of the activity in late 1994. Implementation of this second set of activities relied on established CAMPFIRE management structures, including the CAMPFIRE Association and associated NGO and host government support agencies, to expand program coverage nationwide. In 1998, the time frame for completion of the NRMP activity was extended to ensure completion of project objectives. The extension included certain important revisions, most notably, a diversification of program-financed NRM activities beyond the initial focus on sport hunting of wildlife, to include small-scale ecotourism ventures, fisheries, forestry products, and other income-generating activities. Performance continues on target toward the achievement of all major results, with no additional financial resources, by the planned FY 2002 program completion date. As it draws to a close, increased emphasis is being placed on the consolidation of the community-level achievements, the long-term sustainability of its supporting local institutional framework, and the diversification of program revenue sources from wildlife into other sustainable approaches toward community-based natural resources management.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID has been the largest donor to the CAMPFIRE program, with contributions totaling \$28.1 million. Donors carrying out complementary program activities in Zimbabwe (totaling \$5.7 million) include the World Bank, the Netherlands, Canada, the European Union, Norway, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan. The Government of Zimbabwe contributes an additional \$2.0 million annually in support of CAMPFIRE.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Contractors include the U.S. firm Development Associates, Inc. and PriceWaterhouseCoopers (Zimbabwe). Grantees include the CAMPFIRE Association; Worldwide Fund for Nature

(WWF/Zimbabwe); Zimbabwe Trust; Action Magazine, Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources; and the University of Zimbabwe's Centre for Applied Social Sciences. Several Zimbabwe governmental agencies participate in this activity, including the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, Forestry Commission, Department of Natural Resources, and Ministry of Local Government and National Housing.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1989)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of member communities with established NRM programs	0	46	60	75	90
Number of participating households	9,000	319,000	325,000	350,000	375,000
Total value of CAMPFIRE benefits (\$ millions)	0.35	1.94	2.35	2.50	2.65

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zimbabwe

TITLE AND NUMBER: Broadened Ownership in a Growing Economy, 613-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$200,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: After nearly twenty years of independence, Zimbabwe remains one of the most inequitable countries in the world. At independence in 1980, 5% of the population controlled the most productive land, and most of the industrial and commercial sector was in minority hands. Today, the richest 20% of the population receives 60% of the income, while the poorest 40% receives only 10%. This extreme imbalance is felt most among the historically disadvantaged segments of the population, such as female heads of households, under- and unemployed youth, informal sector operators, the urban poor, and rural subsistence farmers--all of whom are black Africans. The majority of Zimbabwe's growing impoverished class (estimated at 60% of the population in 1995, of whom 45% were considered "very poor") have been suffering under the country's extreme inequity for many generations. This program will help ensure that the benefits of economic growth are broadly shared across all strata of the Zimbabwean population.

Key Results: One of the principal avenues to redress this imbalance is to expand the participation of poorer Zimbabweans in economic growth. To facilitate the imbalance, USAID adopted a three-pronged approach that assists poor Zimbabweans to: 1) become homeowners (there are over one million people on a waiting list and one in four families is actively seeking shelter); 2) own a portion of the company where they work, through employee stock ownership; and 3) increase access of micro, small- and medium-sized businesses to capital and new markets for their products. Increasing access by this group to new assets, and the income and employment these assets create, is a critical first step to economic participation and independence. The key results of this approach are: 1) broadened home ownership by low income groups and increased access by low-income households to mortgage financing; 2) broadened ownership in existing businesses; and 3) creation or expansion of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises.

Performance and Prospects: Even though Zimbabwe's economy continued to deteriorate during the year (with less than 1% economic growth in 1999), program performance has been satisfactory in most areas and excellent in others.

In the area of low cost housing, the program supported the construction of 7,970 housing units (1999 data). Increases in the availability of low cost housing provided through the USAID program continued to drive down the real price of this housing so that it is now 73% below the 1992 baseline price. In the policy arena, the program achieved major breakthroughs. For example, it assisted in the establishment of the nation's first mortgage securitization mechanism, successfully argued for the removal of burdensome taxes on mortgage holders, and leveraged the first ever privately financed urban sewer and water development program in Zimbabwe. The program has funded an urban credit rating program that has resulted in Zimbabwean cities being rated for credit-worthiness--the first step required to obtain private capital for urban infrastructure development. USAID support has helped leverage \$100 million in World Bank funding

for local governments' capital development.

To date, the employee ownership component of the program has leveraged two deals valued at \$2.7 million and affecting 2,500 employees. Investment performance in the micro, small- and medium-sized business area is mixed, depending on how closely the program component is tied to commercial financing and interest rates (which reached 70%). For example, as it became more difficult to source financing and business opportunities, the number of small firms seeking business linkages and loans through the program exceeded planned results, while the value of the business generated fell below expectations. In the microfinance area, where access to capital is more important than the cost of lending, performance far exceeded plans: over 13,000 micro-entrepreneurs were served through a line of credit valued at \$1.9 million. These results represent a seven-fold increase in clients and a five-fold increase in loans since this activity began in 1995.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The bulk of the activities in this program will close in September 2000 (low cost housing will continue into FY 2001). While no new activities are contemplated, microfinance and complementary business support and development activities for disadvantaged groups (including those affected by HIV/AIDS) will continue under the new country strategy for the planning period 2000 to 2005. Support to local governments (rural and urban) also will occur under the new strategy as part of the democracy program, with the objective of increasing citizens' participation in local government decision-making.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank currently is implementing a \$100 million private sector activity that is modeled after and complements the goals of USAID's local government activities. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) serves as the clearinghouse to coordinate donor, Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ), and private sector programs for small enterprise development activities. USAID is one of 13 international donors that have invested \$25 million in the microfinance sector, helping to establish the Zimbabwe Association of Microfinance Institutions. Historically, USAID has been the largest donor in the low-income shelter sector, followed by the World Bank. The \$75 million grant and loan funds under the USAID program are being matched dollar-for-dollar by the GOZ and five private sector Zimbabwean mortgage institutions, making \$150 million available for low-income housing and infrastructure. The World Bank is implementing an urban development program that complements USAID's efforts in both the housing and municipal finance sectors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Principal contractors include the U.S. firms Coopers and Lybrand; Planning and Development Collaborative, Inc., International; Abt Associates; Plan, Inc.; and Palmer Associates. Corporate partners include Barclays Bank and Stanbic Bank. Participating Zimbabwe agencies include the Ministries of Local Government and National Housing; Industry and Commerce; Finance; Lands and Agriculture; and Justice and Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; the National Economic Planning Commission; five local building societies; and 24 local government authorities. Grantees include the U.S. organization International Executive Service Corps and the local organizations Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries; Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce; Horticulture Promotion Council; Opportunity International (Zambuko Trust); Mennonite Economic Development Associates (Phakama Economic Development Company).

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Low-income housing units built annually per 1000 1992 population	0.77 (1992)	4.8	1.17	1.3	*
Number of mortgages provided to urban low-income households	1,220 (1992)	4,803	8,931	8,931	*
Loans to microenterprises					
Number	2,124	13,393	8,800	10,000	*
Value (\$ millions)	0.4	1.5	0.88	1.0	*
Loans to small/medium businesses					
Number	47	415	450	500	*
Value (\$ millions)	0.2	1.9	2.4	4.0	*

* There are no FY 2001 targets since the activity ends in FY 2000.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zimbabwe

TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Citizens' Participation in Economic and Political Decision-Making, 613-008

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,287,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,032,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Greater citizen participation in government decisions is central to the achievement of stability in Zimbabwe. Domination by a single party and excessive executive control limit competition in the political and economic arenas. Lack of popular participation in government decisions has fostered a lack of government accountability and transparency as well as increased frustration from the public due to its exclusion from economic and political decision-making. Calls for political change have heightened as the economy deteriorates. In the past two years, the Zimbabwean citizenry has become more restive; government's tendency has been to respond with repressive measures. Zimbabwe is in the midst of a leadership transition, with parliamentary elections in early 2000 and presidential elections in 2002. This strategic objective will enhance citizens' participation in economic and political decision-making by creating opportunities for dialogue between civil society and government. The hypothesis is that the space created through dialogue will mitigate against citizens resorting to violence as a means of political expression.

Key Results: In order to increase the competition of ideas and solutions, this new program encourages participation on two fronts. First, technical assistance and grants to civil society organizations (CSOs) will promote their ability to demand good governance and accountability. Second, by strengthening key government institutions (Parliament, land reform institutions, and local authorities), these institutions will become more open and accessible to public input. The key results are: 1) improved civil society organizations' representation of citizens' interests at national and local levels; 2) more effective and accessible selected national government institutions; and 3) more capable and open local government institutions.

Performance and Prospects: This strategic objective was formally approved as part of USAID's new Country Strategic Plan in May 1999. It is an expansion of an earlier special objective that was approved in July 1998. While the earlier program was designed to increase opportunities for citizens' participation in economic and political decision-making, it had a narrower scope, focusing on grants to civil society and short-term technical assistance to Parliament. With the approval of the new Country Strategic Plan in 1999, funding has been increased and the objective set at a higher level to actually increase citizen participation (rather than provide opportunities for participation) in different levels of government. The intermediate results were expanded to include more CSO grants, assistance to institutions involved in land reform, a long-term institution-strengthening mechanism for Parliament, and assistance to local government institutions.

Prospects for achieving results are good because the strategy relies on reform processes that are "home grown" and have already begun. For example, civil society and Parliament already have begun implementing an agenda for change. The success of the strategy depends on the willingness of the ruling party and executive to allow these processes to continue and to engage in substantive dialogue. However, if the economy continues to decline, the situation could deteriorate rapidly, before mechanisms for improved dialogue become effective.

As part of this strategic objective, a five-year parliamentary strengthening activity began in late 1999. Parliament is implementing the recommendations of its ground-breaking internal report that concluded that major remedial changes are necessary if it is to be effective. The USAID activity will help achieve three key reforms: 1) strengthening the committee system; 2) improving the legislative process; and 3) increasing interaction with civil society.

Also in 1999, USAID began working with five CSOs to improve their ability to represent their constituents' issues with Parliament. These CSOs work in four critical areas: national budget and business issues; accountable local government; the independent media and freedom of expression; and social and economic justice. Work will begin with an additional six CSOs in early 2000 to help improve their ability to advocate for the rights of the women, victims of torture, the handicapped, orphans and other oppressed groups.

In September 1999, USAID provided funding to the University of Wisconsin's Land Tenure Center to assist the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) in executing a more effective and efficient land reform process. The Land Tenure Center will provide policy and research assistance to the GOZ and help beneficiary groups prepare alternative land

resettlement plans and better consultations with all concerned stakeholders. Assistance activities for local authorities will be designed in FY 2001. The objective is to help selected authorities become more capable and open to citizen input, particularly with regard to taxation, raising private finance, and the use of revenues.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Design of the local authority component will begin in FY 2001.

Other Donor Programs: While a range of donors fund democracy and governance activities, including the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the U.S. is the largest donor. UNDP, the second largest donor, provides support to Parliament and complements U.S. assistance by focusing on the budget committee and constituent outreach. While all donors support civil society, USAID is the only donor helping to develop advocacy skills and programs.

Major donors in land reform assistance include the World Bank, UNDP, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. A September 1998 international donors conference created a "Consultative Committee of Donors" to coordinate land reform assistance. United and coordinated donor positions have had a positive impact on important program policies and decisions. Agreement was reached on a two-year "inception phase" prior to full-scale program implementation, testing of alternative approaches to government models, timely and proper legal treatment of illegal squatters, and fair and timely compensation for land.

USAID has worked closely with the World Bank to develop the Local Government Capacity Development Program. USAID's assistance will be designed to leverage \$100 million in funds under this program that is available for capital projects. USAID established a public/private sector working group that developed a technical assistance plan and conducted local authority credit ratings and an analysis of local government legal authorities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include The State University of New York at Albany; the U.S. organization PACT, Inc.; the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center; and various local civil society organizations.

Selected Performance Measures: Performance measures are being developed for this new activity, but are likely to include the following:

- CSO perceptions of valid engagement with Parliament on issues relevant to their areas of concern.
- CSO perceptions of valid engagement with local government institutions on issues relevant to their areas of concern.
- Assessment by members of Parliament of the quality of targeted CSOs' input into the legislative process.
- CSO perceptions of valid engagement with Government land reform institutions.
- Number of parliamentary committee meetings in which targeted CSOs are involved in substantial interchange.
- Number of targeted CSOs that show improvement on the Advocacy Index (and that represent women and marginalized communities on issues important to them).
- Number of parliamentary committee meetings open to citizen groups.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zimbabwe

TITLE AND NUMBER: HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated, 613-009

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,000,000 (DA), \$4,700,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,500,000 (CSD), \$2,687,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Zimbabwe has one of the highest HIV infection rates in the world. An estimated 25% of adults are HIV positive (UNAIDS 1998). Data from Harare clinics indicate that one pregnant woman in three is infected. Officially, 1,200 people die each week of AIDS; however, unofficial estimates put the number much higher. Between 1992 and 1997, the infant mortality rate increased by 21%. Already, there are 700,000 children orphaned by AIDS, and the number

is estimated to rise to one million by the year 2005. There is no indication that the epidemic has reached its peak. The HIV epidemic in Zimbabwe is a national disaster of incredible human and economic dimensions.

Key Results: USAID support to family planning since the early 1980s has had a significant impact. Between 1984 and 1994, the total fertility rate declined from 6.5 to 4.3 and the contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 27% to 42% of married women of reproductive age. However, two decades of exceptional family planning progress in Zimbabwe now are threatened by the combined impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the severe economic recession. Historically, the program focused on peer education to motivate behavior change to prevent HIV/AIDS infections. While these interventions led to nearly universal awareness of HIV/AIDS, sustained change in sexual behavior at a pace that would alter the infection rate of the disease has not been achieved. Given the disappointing results, in 1998 USAID reviewed "best practices" from other countries--Uganda and Tanzania, in particular--and made a strategic shift from HIV/AIDS peer education to voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) as the cornerstone of its revised approach to achieving behavior change. As approved in the May 1999 Country Strategic Plan, the key results of the new strategic objective are: 1) behavior change resulting from increased accessibility to quality services; 2) behavior change resulting from communications interventions; and 3) enhanced capacity of public institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities to implement effective programs for orphans and others affected by HIV/AIDS.

Performance and Prospects: Due to its falling budget, the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health (MOH) cannot sustain family planning and reproductive health services. To become more effective, the MOH must eliminate duplication of services and use all opportunities to educate people about HIV transmission. USAID will assist the MOH to integrate HIV and sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention into its family planning program. While the Government of Zimbabwe intended to assume responsibility for contraceptive commodity purchases, it failed to do so, due to its declining budget and the fact that currency devaluation has increased contraceptive costs by more than 100%. Thus, contingent on the MOH providing a plan that identifies other definite sources of contraceptives for the future, USAID will continue to provide contraceptive commodity support on a decreasing scale. Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used for family planning services.

Five VCT clinics opened in 1999, and four more sites will be opened in the year 2000. To complement the VCT program, USAID will support an expanded information and education campaign to encourage individuals and couples to learn about their HIV status. In addition, the quality of surveillance data currently collected is inadequate; thus, USAID will help improve the system to monitor the epidemic. Condom social marketing, nongovernmental organization (NGO) capacity building and policy advocacy also will be continued. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will be used to support the social marketing of goods and services for HIV/AIDS prevention, including voluntary counseling and testing. Funds will also be used for policy and advocacy work, and support to community based organizations working with orphans and others affected by HIV/AIDS. Prospects for achieving behavior change are mixed. With USAID assistance, the national AIDS policy was launched by President Mugabe on World Aids Day, December 1, 1999. However, the lack of Zimbabwean leadership continues to be a problem. As in most of sub-Saharan Africa, the disease remains highly stigmatized and the public is generally unwilling to acknowledge that a death was caused by AIDS. However, the response to the VCT centers that were opened starting in August 1999 has been more promising. Expected demand for services was based on experience in other countries. Actual demand has exceeded projections by 30%, possibly indicating a growing desire by young people for knowledge of their HIV status before making life choices about marriage and childbearing. It remains to be seen whether the VCT services will stimulate responsible behavior change. In 2001, USAID will conduct a review of the VCT program to determine its impact and the need for modifications in the program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The design of the new HIV/AIDS program will occur in the second quarter of 2000. USAID will determine which of the interventions from the earlier program, "Reduced Fertility and Increased Use of HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures," will be retained in the new program. The new program will include a component focusing on AIDS orphans, and will be designed in collaboration with the "Economic Opportunities" program. Attention will be given to integrating reproductive health services in order to use the existing family planning infrastructure to promote HIV/AIDS and STD prevention and care services.

Other Donor Programs: USAID, a leader in working with HIV/AIDS, works closely with the World Bank, the United Nations, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (U.K.). The European Union and the U.K. are interested in cofunding contraceptives. Although donor coordination traditionally has not been strong, USAID plans to help establish a donor working group in order to increase communication and find ways to encourage greater Zimbabwean leadership in tackling the epidemic.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: A number of U.S. agencies have implemented the HIV/AIDS and family

planning programs, including Population Services International; the Population Council; the Futures Group; and PACT, Inc. Local partners include the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council; the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health; the National AIDS Coordination Program; and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Selected Performance Measures: Design of the new program will be completed in early 2000. The performance monitoring plan of the predecessor program will be reviewed and performance measures refined. The following key indicators most likely will be carried over into the new objective's performance monitoring plan.

	Baseline	Actual	Target	Target	Target
		(1998)	(1999)	(2000)	(2001)
Reduction in total fertility rate	4.3 (1994)	*	*	4.0	*
Total number of condoms sold (in millions) through HIV/AIDS social marketing programs	0 (1996)	4.5	8.2	9.0	10.0
Number of persons tested and counseled at a Counseling and Testing Center (annual)	0 (1998)	0	1,836	8,000	10,000

* Data for this indicator are collected every 4-5 years through the national Demographic and Health Survey.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Zimbabwe

TITLE AND NUMBER: Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded, 613-010

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,440,000 (DA), \$500,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$500,000 (CSD), \$2,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Zimbabwe's economy has deteriorated dramatically. Inflation stands at 70%, and prices for food and other essential commodities have skyrocketed by over 100% in only one year. With over 40% of Zimbabweans living on less than US\$1 a day, the already meager purchasing power of the poor has steadily eroded. To make matters worse, under- and unemployment in the cities--currently estimated at 60%--continues to increase. Each year only 10% of over 250,000 new job seekers will obtain formal employment. With interest rates approaching 70% and serious capital flight, there is little hope for increased formal employment opportunities in the foreseeable future. Government coffers are depleted, the social safety net is in tatters, and those Zimbabweans already struggling for a foothold in the economy are finding themselves increasingly marginalized. Under these very difficult circumstances--which most analysts expect to worsen before they improve--the informal sector will remain one of the few viable sources of employment and income for the poor majority of Zimbabweans.

Key Results: This new strategic objective builds upon USAID's successes in providing microenterprise support to Zimbabweans since 1995 under the Broadened Ownership in a Growing Economy project. It also provides strong intersectoral linkages to the HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated project. Between 1995 and 1998, USAID-supported microfinance institutions increased the number of loans from 2,000 to over 13,700, while increasing the total value of the loan portfolio five-fold. The \$1 million invested to date by USAID in Zimbabwean microenterprises is estimated to have reached about 10,000 individuals (each feeding a family of six or more persons). Because of this experience, USAID plans to expand significantly its microenterprise portfolio as a means of reaching the most needy.

In order to redress the impact of the current economic downturn on Zimbabwe's poor, the economic opportunity special objective will encourage the expansion of microenterprise services. This will be accomplished in two ways: 1) microfinance services will be expanded into under-served peri-urban and rural areas; and 2) business development services for business groups will be provided to enhance members' management, planning and marketing skills. A component of both aspects of the program will be dedicated to helping mitigate the economic impact of HIV/AIDS on

orphans and others affected by the disease. The key results will be: 1) increased access of microenterprises to financial services; 2) improved business capacity; and 3) increased training in business skills development and microfinance services to generate income, protect assets and reduce the vulnerability of groups affected by HIV/AIDS.

Performance and Prospects: This special objective was approved in May 1999 as part of USAID's new Country Strategic Plan. Under the new strategic plan, USAID will refocus ongoing microfinance efforts on peri-urban and rural areas and recognize the importance of complementary business development services. Development Assistance (DA) funds will be used for microenterprise support for disadvantaged groups. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will be for micro-finance and business support of groups working with people affected by HIV/AIDS.

USAID was instrumental in assisting the formation of the Zimbabwe Association of Micro-Finance Institutions, a 39-member consortium of local microfinance institutions that is committed to ensuring improvements in policy, professionalism and best practices throughout the industry. The Association will be a key partner in designing and implementing the new program.

USAID is optimistic about prospects for achieving results since there is great unmet demand for microfinance and related business development services. Currently, only 2% of the 1.3 million microenterprises are serviced through existing programs. USAID's microenterprise experience indicates there is strong demand for this program and excellent prospects for growth in the provision of business services. As the Zimbabwean economy has deteriorated, the demand for microfinance services has increased as the poor depend more on microenterprises as their sole source of livelihood. The importance the poor place on access to microfinance is exemplified by their loan repayment rates of 98% or higher. If the economic situation deteriorates further, the need for a "safety net" provided by the informal sector will require even greater expansion of microenterprise services.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is one of 13 international donors that have invested over \$25 million in Zimbabwe's microfinance industry. The United Kingdom is considering an investment of \$8.5 million to strengthen existing institutions, support expansion into rural Zimbabwe, and develop new microfinance products such as microleasing and risk insurance. Germany may augment its business services program and establish a microfinance facility administered through formal commercial banks. The Zimbabwean Consortium of Microfinance Donors was established in 1997 to encourage greater donor coordination. This informal association of major donors is committed to harmonizing donor policy, introducing a uniform set of best practices, and sharing information on the development of the industry.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Program implementation will begin in September 2000 with the award of a competitively-bid contract.

Selected Performance Measures: Baseline data will be established as part of the competitive bidding process. While the indicators may change in the design process, the following illustrative indicators have been developed. All indicators will include impact on individuals and groups negatively impacted by HIV/AIDS:

- Number and type of groups of disadvantaged people receiving business skills/knowledge; total number of group members.
- Value of loans repaid and new business generated by program-related activities.
- Percentage change in the volume of business generated by client/groups after receiving program support.
- Number of new jobs created through program loans.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Zimbabwe			
Title and Number: NRM Strengthened for Sustainable Development of CAMPFIRE Communities, 613-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	12,400 DA	3,559 DA	8,841 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	400 ESF	400 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	5,700 DFA	5,294 DFA	406 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	3,090 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	129 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	12,400 DA	6,649 DA	5,751 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	400 ESF	400 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	5,700 DFA	5,423 DFA	277 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	12,400 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	400 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	5,700 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Zimbabwe				
Title and Number: Broadened Ownership in a Growing Economy, 613-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	4,000 DA	1,238 DA	2,762 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	2,000 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	1,144 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	4,000 DA	2,382 DA	1,618 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	2,000 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	200 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	200 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	4,200 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	2,000 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Zimbabwe				
Title and Number: Enhanced Citizens' Participation in Economic and Political Decision-Making, 613-008				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	4,210 DA	316 DA	3,894 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	55 ESF	0 ESF	55 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	6,037 DA	790 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	500 ESF	9 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	10,247 DA	1,106 DA	9,141 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	555 ESF	9 ESF	546 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,287 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,287 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	12,534 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	2000 ESF	2,555 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,032 DFA	10,176 DFA	13,208 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Zimbabwe			
Title and Number: HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated, 613-009			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	7,151 DA	1,192 DA	5,959 DA
	6,150 CSD	750 CSD	5,400 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	18,053 DFA	14,682 DFA	3,371 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	1,000 DA	4,708 DA	
	1,850 CSD	4,331 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	1,756 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	8,151 DA	5,900 DA	2,251 DA
	8,000 CSD	5,081 CSD	2,919 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	18,053 DFA	16,438 DFA	1,615 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	500 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,000 DA		
	4,700 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,000 DA		
	4,700 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	500 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	10,151 DA
	5,500 CSD	12,000 CSD	30,200 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,687 DFA	5,763 DFA	27,003 DFA

*\$500 DFA is from prior year deobligations

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Zimbabwe				
Title and Number: Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded, 613-010				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,440 DA			
	500 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,440 DA			
	500 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	2,440 DA	
	500 CSD	1,500 CSD	2,500 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	5,560 DFA	7,560 DFA	



Zimbabwe

Summary Tables

[Program Summary](#)

[Work Force Data](#)

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	9,900	6,950	6,927	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	7,719
Child Survival & Disease Fund	1,950	1,850	5,200	6,000
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	55	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	11,905	8,800	12,127	13,719
Operating Expenses	580	1,560	1,500	1,500
Trust Funds	766	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	1,346	1,560	1,500	1,500

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	7	7	6	6
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	42	42	41	45
Subtotal OE Funded	49	49	47	51

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	4	1	1	4
FSN/TCN	8	8	8	15
Subtotal Program Funded	12	9	9	19
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	0
Total Work Force	61	58	56	70

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
613-008, Enhanced Citizens' Participation in Economic and Political Decision-Making							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	3,032	0	0	3,032
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
613-009, HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	2,687	0	0	0	0	2,687
- CSD	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	5,500
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

613-010, Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
- CSD	0	500	0	0	0	0	500
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,000	2,687	0	3,032	0	0	7,719
- CSD	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	6,000
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Rose Marie Depp



The United States Agency for International Development

GREAT LAKES JUSTICE INITIATIVE

[Development Challenge](#)

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Introduction

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

The Development Challenge

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

towards reconciliation. To accomplish this, a commitment is needed by African states and donors to make the rule of law a development priority.

Other Donors

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



The United States Agency for International Development

Great Lakes Justice Initiative

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

GLJI resources are being used in Rwanda, the DRC and Burundi. If the progress continues in the Burundi peace negotiations, funding could be increased for justice activities. At this time, GLJI resources in Burundi target NGOs and grassroots groups working to improve human rights and to build a civil society capacity to promote rule of law. In Rwanda, efforts will be focussed on: 1) promoting the rule of law through support for the court system, training, equipment, public awareness of the genocide laws as they evolve, traditional legal processes, efforts to encourage ethnic diversity among lawyers and judges, and aid to the new National Human Rights commission; 2) reconciliation through social and economic activities at the local level which promote cooperation and address the deprivation which lies at the heart of the cycle of impunity in the Great Lakes region; 3) encouraging citizen participation through supporting local elections; and 4) support for local elections in Rwanda. GLJI funds in the DRC will: 1) strengthen civil society institutions which promote human rights and improved rule of law systems; 2) create public awareness and demand for accountability in governance and improved human rights practices through civil education and the training of legal and media professionals; and 3) promote the process of the Congolese National Dialogue by supporting civil society participation.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI), 698-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,000,000 (ESF)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,000,000 (ESF)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The purpose of the GLJI is to strengthen indigenous mechanisms for justice and reconciliation in the Great Lakes region. The beneficiaries will be the civilian populations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi who have been caught in a seemingly never-ending cycle of ethnic violence, which reached genocidal dimensions in Rwanda in 1994 and still remains a real threat throughout the region.

Key Results: USAID has provided support to the justice sector in Rwanda since 1995. USAID has made significant progress in training legal professionals, strengthening the Rwanda Ministry of Justice (MOJ), training the police, and facilitating efforts to inform the public on the on-going trials in Arusha, Tanzania of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. With technical support from the U.S. Department of Justice, USAID is working with the Rwandan MOJ to speed up the administration of justice for the 125,000 detainees accused of genocide. Specific measures include group trials, plea-bargaining, use of traditional community-based justice, and public information activities. GLJI resources in the DRC have strengthened civil society institutions that focus on improved human rights protection and promoted civil society and government dialogue and cooperation at the community level. The GLJI is supporting active civil society participation and leadership in the Congolese National Dialogue process. Activities in the justice and human rights sectors were continued in Burundi in FY1999 through U.S. non-governmental organizations.

Performance and Prospects: The GLJI will focus on civilian judicial systems, military justice and international mechanisms of support as part of a broad, multi-agency effort. USAID will focus on the civilian and international elements of the Initiative, in coordination with other U.S. Government agencies. For civilian justice, the GLJI will provide bilateral support for the indigenous administration of justice and rule of law, including such institutions as police, courts, prisons, and truth commissions. The emphasis will be on strengthening local and national capacity. Regionally, the GLJI will provide support for independent human rights commissions, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, indigenous human rights organizations, reconciliation initiatives and formal and informal education efforts. For international judicial systems, the GLJI will include support for speedier trials and a witness protection program for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, enhanced cooperation and consultation between the UN and African institutions on human rights issues, appropriate modalities for the United Nations High Commission on Refugees protection mandate, and other appropriate mechanisms of accountability for violations of humanitarian law.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID does not envision any major adjustments to the program at this time. However, if there is progress towards peace in Burundi, it is anticipated that Burundi will require a larger share of the funds.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is spearheading this effort and promoting involvement of other bilateral and multilateral donors. The United States is also seeking support of public-private partnerships, professional associations, foundations, and non-government organizations among others to improve collaboration between civil society and government. IBM and a specialized software company have indicated a willingness to make available, at no cost to the Government of Rwanda, computer equipment and related software to improve the tracking of the genocide detainees through the court system.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, International Human Rights Law Group/International Foundation for Election Systems, Chemonics, Africare, and SEARCH.

Selected Performance Measures: Indicators will be determined on an activity by activity basis.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Great Lakes Justice Initiative			
Title and Number: Great Lakes Justice Initiative, 698-XXX			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	3,330 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	10,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	13,330 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	10,000 ESF	10,000 ESF	33,330 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

Note: GLJI Funds are allowed to and obligated by operating units in Burundi, DRoC, and Rwanda. Operating Units are responsible for all accounting and tracking of funds.



Great Lakes Justice Initiative

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	0	0	0	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	8,250	10,000	10,000
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	0	8,250	10,000	10,000
Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	0	0	0	0

Note: GLJI funds are allowed to and obligated by operating units in Burundi, DROC and Rwanda.

Operating units are responsible for accounting and financial tracking of funds once obligated.

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	0	0	0	0
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0

FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0
Subtotal OE Funded	0	0	0	0
Program Funded*				
U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Program Funded	0	0	0	0
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	0
Total Work Force	0	0	0	0

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
698-xxx, Great Lakes Justice Initiative							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DOA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	10,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Great Lakes Coordinator, Anthony Gambino



The United States Agency for International Development

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

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Introduction

USAID's Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) supports U.S. national security goals of fostering regional stability, preventing conflict and promoting free and open markets. USAID implements the Presidential Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) which strengthening African regional capacity to improve food security and manage conflict. USAID also promotes sustainable economic growth and enhances African regional economic integration as well as participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO). USAID is expanding information technology use to advance democracy and mitigate conflict, disseminate agricultural research, improve health services and provide better and more timely information to African decision-makers.

USAID's oversight of \$275 million in humanitarian assistance and transition activities in Sudan, Somalia and Burundi has averted starvation and suffering through humanitarian assistance for more than 3.5 million persons at risk, while providing support for fragile economies and nascent civil societies. USAID development experts also provide technical, legal, contracting and financial services to bilateral missions and host governments in 23 countries in east, central and southern Africa. Operating out of a new

and secure office complex one year after the Nairobi Embassy bombing, USAID builds indigenous capacities and supports African efforts to promote food security, manage conflict and enhance regional cooperation in Africa's arc of crisis.

The Development Challenge

Civil strife, religious and ethnic conflict and territorial clashes -- exacerbated by cheap, omnipresent small arms and the lack of democratic traditions and institutions at the national level -- are the underlying themes of the post-colonial period. This pervasive instability has undermined food security and led to complex humanitarian emergencies in Somalia, Sudan and the Great Lakes region. Agricultural production in the region has also been disrupted by endemic drought and floods, poor economic policies, burgeoning populations and an increasingly over-stressed natural resource base, resulting in a 15% decline in per capita food production over the last decade. The rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases (including sexually transmitted infections) coupled with malnutrition, high infant mortality and a falling, but still high 3%, population growth rate in the region, present daunting transnational health problems by themselves. However, with prevalence rates as high as 30-40% in some countries, HIV/AIDS has moved beyond a health issue to be the primary economic and social issue on the continent.

To address these challenges and respond to African desires for regional integration, USAID strengthens African institutions to deal with regional and cross-border issues. USAID support to the Intergovernmental Authority on

Development (IGAD) in Djibouti has facilitated peace efforts in Sudan and Somalia and facilitated, via the Internet, regional communication among IGAD's seven member states. A new \$10 million REDSO/ESA grant program strengthens African NGOs to carry out regional food security and conflict mitigation projects. USAID's partnership with the 21-country Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) has lowered trade barriers, harmonized tariffs and improved the investment environment for African and U.S. firms, while providing training and resource materials to enhance African participation in WTO activities. USAID-supported agricultural research networks increase regional collaboration, bring new high-yield and disease-resistant varieties to small farmers, thereby increasing production and food security. USAID-supported regional health networks are successfully improving rural and urban health care and facilitating sharing and adoption of low-cost, best health practices and technologies across borders.

Other Donors

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



The United States Agency for International Development

REDSO/ESA

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

Funding provides support services to USAID bilateral missions and to implement programs in east and southern Africa.

Humanitarian: In Sudan, Somalia, Burundi and other countries, USAID will continue to respond to humanitarian crises as they arise but, more importantly, will address through GHAI the root causes of food insecurity and seek to decrease dependency on relief assistance. This will be done by strengthening local and regional institutions and civil society so they can respond to the needs of the local populace, especially the most vulnerable.

Economic Growth and Agriculture: USAID will support regional agricultural research networks and programs, primarily through ASARECA, to enhance African capacity in agricultural production and food security. USAID will also support COMESA's efforts to increase intra-regional and external trade as well as direct foreign and regional investment through institution building, partnerships with U.S. business organizations, improved private-sector friendly trade and investment policies, and expanded use of information technology.

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

Democracy and Conflict: USAID will support IGAD, COMESA and other groups to bring host government and civil society groups together to prevent, mitigate and/or resolve internal and cross-border conflicts. Key regional tools in this area are the Conflict Quick-Response Fund and the Conflict Pilot Activities Fund as well as the new COMESA Court of Justice.

Environment and Natural Resources: USAID will focus on critical, transnational environmental problems through improved regional cooperation. For example, GHAI is supporting the creation of an East African Community (Kenya-Uganda-Tanzania) common policy on the management of water hyacinths, which threaten the economic viability of Lake Victoria.

Information Technology: USAID information communications and technology (ICT) efforts accelerate information technology use and information diffusion. To date, USAID has funded internet connectivity and training for 36 government ministries in the GHAI region, providing decision-makers with access to data on food security, health, agriculture and conflict prevention. The next step is to bring these technologies to isolated, rural areas. USAID is helping COMESA and IGAD to harmonize telecommunication policy across the region and is helping Kenya with regulatory aspects of telecom privatization.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Effective Program and Technical Support to all ESA Missions, 623-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,700,000 (CSD), \$2,178,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,600,000 (CSD), \$2,798,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: This objective constitutes one of REDSO/ESA's three principal mandates and continues to achieve results through the provision of effective program and technical services for USAID bilateral missions in East and Southern Africa (ESA). Since 1973, REDSO/ESA has been a service-oriented organization staffed by experienced USAID officers and technical experts, providing support to client USAID bilateral ESA missions in a variety of sectors and disciplines. USAID has also added the management and oversight of non-presence programs in Sudan, Somalia and Burundi to this specific support objective. Direct beneficiaries include 23 USAID-funded programs in the following countries: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, southern Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Because of significant downsizing in most USAID missions, coupled with Africa-wide personnel shortages in critical backstops, REDSO/ESA's team of qualified staff has provided a critical, cost-effective means to meeting the changing needs of client USAIDs, assisting each mission to achieve its strategic objectives and results. Key to USAID staff's effectiveness is the synergy stemming from knowledge of problems in the region and of lessons learned which can be applied and disseminated from one USAID program to another.

USAID provides technical services in numerous areas: conflict prevention, mitigation and response (CPMR), agriculture and food security, democracy/governance, child survival, economic growth, environment and natural resources management, population/health/nutrition and HIV/AIDS. Services are also rendered in crosscutting areas such as gender issues and monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment. REDSO/ESA's core support services in procurement, financial management, food for peace and legal advice are instrumental to the implementation of client USAID programs, to achieving impact and results and to reducing vulnerabilities in the ESA region. Other beneficiaries of REDSO/ESA services include host country governments, inter-governmental organizations, donors, and African partner institutions at both national and regional levels.

Key Results: Achievement of this objective is measured by the percentage of client mission service demands met. Also, REDSO/ESA is evaluated on the blend and quality of skills provided versus the technical and program skills required. This emphasis on maintaining a high level of staff skills ensures that client missions obtain the type of assistance needed for enhanced program impact. REDSO/ESA service providers are, of necessity, well versed in Agency reengineering goals, core values, sector priorities and operational procedures, as well as in policy initiatives and the national interest.

Performance and Prospects: Overall performance exceeded targets. REDSO/ESA overcame significant constraints, including personnel shortages in critical backstops, to achieve effective and timely response to client USAID missions' needs. During the past fiscal year, a major challenge was to fully integrate Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) activities into REDSO/ESA's program. This effectively increased REDSO/ESA's Operating Year Budget (OYB) from \$10 million to \$25 million and necessitated significant reorganization to ensure successful implementation. Yet, regional missions rated REDSO services higher than the previous two years, especially in the areas of planning, implementation and monitoring/evaluation. Fully 98% of client missions found REDSO to be "very useful" to their ability to achieve strategic objectives. On a 1 to 5 scale, USAID missions' overall satisfaction with REDSO/ESA services was an average of 3.75. REDSO/ESA's quantitative measure for management of services is, "service days performed as a percentage of service days agreed-to." The result was an 86% (FY1998) performance level (3,247 days performed vs. 3,769 days agreed-to), exceeding the target of 80%.

Specific examples of REDSO/ESA performance include:

Procurement Office: 275 award actions; over \$69 million obligated; a total procurement portfolio of approximately \$500 million.

Regional Financial Management Center: Serves as the accounting station for 14 USAID client missions. Resident staff dedicated to these missions is not included in the total "services days performed"; 6,380 vouchers for payment certified; 41,560 disbursement/advance transactions processed, and obligations made totaling \$641 million dollars.

REDSO/ESA conducted region wide courses for almost 100 participants (including those from client missions) on performance-based contracting, writing statements of work, and cognizant technical officer roles and responsibilities. Also, over 486 days of training in financial management/accounting were provided to client USAID personnel.

Problems encountered included disruptions due to continued security threats, mission closures and travel restrictions within the ESA region, many due to conflict. Also, because of security reasons, REDSO/ESA and USAID/Kenya were

required - at the busy end of the fiscal year -- to undertake a disruptive physical move from the USAID office building to a more secure interim building outside Nairobi. Although space constraints will ultimately improve with the completion of the interim office building annex in February 2000, working conditions have continued to be difficult throughout the past year. Recruiting for key USAID staff in the wake of the August 1998 Embassy bombing has also been problematic and will likely continue to be so. Yet another challenge is to maintain an ever leaner staff that matches ESA client mission needs with those of REDSO/ESA's substantially increased regional program responsibilities, to which field implementation of the Great Lakes Justice Initiative was recently added.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: FY 2000 will be focused on finalizing REDSO/ESA's new strategy to better integrate the GHAI into its ESA regional program while continuing to provide ESA client missions with critical technical and programmatic services. With the increasing constraints on staff numbers, REDSO/ESA will continue to identify the highest priorities against which to program resources.

Other Donor Programs: USAID staff regularly work with governmental and donor agency staff at the bilateral and regional level to ensure effective donor coordination and programming of scarce development resources.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: In addition to a cadre of foreign service officers and personal services contractors, a variety of fellows and institutional contractors implement this objective. These in-house skills have been supplemented with local short-term contracts in specific fields. Contractors and agencies include the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the University of Missouri, the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Johns Hopkins University, U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Percent of REDSO/ESA service days performed compared to those requested	70%	86%	80%	80%	85%
Percent of requested skills available at REDSO/ESA	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Percent of REDSO/ESA staff trained in basic reengineering concepts	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increase Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision-Makers in the Region, 623-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,800,000 (CSD), \$3,019,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,200,000 (CSD), \$3,572,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: The purpose of this objective is to support USAID's goals through increased availability and use of critical information of development issues having regional and global significance. Information sharing is fundamental for regional cooperation and collaboration, formulation of successful regional approaches, and solutions to ensure steady economic growth. USAID's regional program and services uniquely facilitate the long-term development of regional capacity for improved information generation and accessibility, including on gender (see Annex B). USAID is fostering greater collaboration among partners in the region and contributing to more effective problem solving by decision-makers through the dissemination and replication of proven models, practices and development solutions. Beneficiaries include governments, institutions and regional organizations, with benefits ultimately accruing to persons throughout the region.

Key Results: USAID is accomplishing key results through a successful portfolio of transnational activities in agriculture, population, health, nutrition, economic growth, environment and natural resources management. These activities support principles of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiatives (GHAI). All involve African partners who have participated in

defining this objective's activities and all utilize African technical experts who cooperate on regional issues. Intermediate results in selected Agency goal areas targeted by this objective include: (1) Improved regional information in priority development areas; (2) Improved models, approaches and technologies for use in priority development areas; (3) Enhanced dissemination of critical regional development information; and, (4) Strengthened human and institutional capacity to generate, analyze and use critical regional development information.

Performance and Prospects: To increase basic food crop production, USAID has supported a new network model for agricultural commodity research. The network model creates partnerships across national boundaries. USAID's long-term investments in this model are yielding results: during this period, six new crop varieties were released to member countries. Moreover, bean varieties released in previous years are now generating benefits for small-scale farmers estimated at \$115 million per year. This is divided between export markets (approximately \$32 million), local markets and household consumption. Studies in Uganda and Rwanda showed that women farmers are the primary users of new varieties that provide additional protein for children and income for women.

USAID-funded health networks expanded improvements to health care financing in the region, a critical activity given the economic constraints and severely limited health budgets faced by ESA countries. USAID is assisting health policy-makers to improve allocation of scarce resources and to make strategic choices that ensure equitable and sustainable health sector development. Critical to this process is the National Health Accounts (NHA) model. The NHA model employs a set of common accounting standards and definitions, provides practical tools to estimate needs and to prepare national-level health resource and expenditure accounts. USAID, collaborating with SIDA, the World Bank, and other partners expanded the NHA Regional Network Initiative in 1998. USAID assisted ten country teams to use, adapt, and refine the NHA model, including computer tools and techniques to optimally manage health resource allocation and mobilization. Improved national health accounting through use of the NHA model is now being replicated in Mozambique, Kenya, Zambia, and Rwanda.

USAID's economic growth component has met or exceeded program targets. A singular success was the Regional Trade Analytical Activity (RTAA). The RTAA continues to develop and disseminate information needed by policy-makers to reduce major constraints to trade, investment, economic growth, and food security. Public and private sector transportation providers and users continued to engage in policy dialogue, analysis and cooperation in the East Africa Community (EAC) sub-region. The increasing demand for RTAA information shows that policy-makers appreciate and are utilizing up-to-date information on trade and on trading patterns in other countries in order to make informed policy decisions. USAID also addressed a series of fiscal and institutional issues having implications for further trade liberalization. The result: common road engineering standards and axle-load limits continue to be harmonized and enforced.

REDSO is working on expanding activities in regional transportation, trade and communication with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), EAC and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) as well as in the Greater Horn and Southern Africa. Expanded relationships with the East and Southern Africa Business Organization (ESABO) has linked it to the U.S. technology network, connecting ESA partners with U.S. firms through the transfer of technology and trade. Noteworthy information exchanges were achieved from REDSO's collaboration with other regional partners, including a series of on-going seminars to prepare ESA countries to respond to the World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID is repositioning its regional program to enhance the implementation of the GHAI strategy and other initiatives in the ESA region. Many of the activities included in this objective directly support the GHAI food security strategic objective and will continue under the revised strategy to be submitted in FY 2000. USAID has learned that capacity building of regional African partners involves long-term commitment and increased technical inputs which, initially, requires greater staff time. Current staffing levels may be inadequate to meet this challenge.

Other Donor Programs: USAID's mix of successful activities are attracting support from the European Union, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the East Africa Cooperation, several UN agencies, Sweden, Canada, International Planned Parenthood Foundation, the International Development Research Center and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Bureau of the Census, Center for African Family Studies, COMESA, CRHCS, ESABO, Family Health International, Family Planning Logistics Management Project, IGAD, Johns Hopkins University, Linkages Project, Pathfinder International, Project for Health Reform, TechnoServe, Quality Assurance Project, Rational Pharmaceutical Management Project and University of Rhode Island.

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1995)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)
Number of users receiving critical regional development information (population, health & nutrition)	0	35,500	36,000	38,000
Number of users receiving critical regional development information (economic growth)	0 (1993)	965	459	600
Number of institutions with strengthened human and institutional capacity to generate, analyze and use critical regional development information (PHN)	5	46	50	52
Number of assisted African stakeholders generating, analyzing and using critical regional development information	250	761	501	650

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Establish a Strong Basis for Implementation of the GHAI, 623-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,400,000 (CSD), \$12,163,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,500,000 (CSD), \$13,500,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) was launched in 1994 in response to continuing political and humanitarian crises and instability in the ten-country Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region. The goal of the GHAI is a food secure, just and peaceful region. The purpose of this objective is to establish within REDSO/ESA the management and programmatic elements needed to implement the GHAI. The direct beneficiaries of this objective will be governments in the GHA, U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and African non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The benefits of the GHAI will ultimately accrue to populations at the grassroots level through activities that increase African capacity to improve food security, reduce conflict and share information.

Key Results: Four key intermediate results are necessary to achieve this objective: 1) pilot activities in conflict mitigation tested to establish best practices; 2) regional information on food security and conflict accessible to African implementers and policy-makers and applied rapidly to events on the ground; 3) African NGOs strengthened in the areas of food security and conflict management; and 4) the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) strengthened to carry out conflict mitigation and food security activities in the sub-region.

Performance and Prospects: This objective is on-track, with many new activities starting this year.

Pilot activities in conflict prevention, mitigation and management: In Burundi, a grant to the PVO, Search for Common Ground (SCG), supports a radio studio that produces programs promoting peace which reach approximately five million Kirundi speakers in Burundi, Rwanda, and eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. These programs also link to SCG's technical assistance for political dialogue among national leaders and its development of a Women's Peace Center. In collaboration with COMESA and USAID bilateral missions, two innovative conflict funds were launched this year, one for quick response to existing or emerging conflicts and another for pilot activities to address longer-term conflicts. To date, nine grants have been awarded, totally nearly \$1 million. The activities supported are diverse, ranging from legal education for the judiciary of the East Africa Community to support for the Unity and Reconciliation Commission, to a youth conference on the Ethiopia-Eritrea border conflict involving delegates from both countries.

Enhanced regional information: This objective is linking liberalized telecommunications policies with provision of equipment and training, and working through IGAD and ministries in non-IGAD countries to establish internet connectivity for key policy-makers in the GHA region. In 36 GHA government ministries, 110 users are actively using Internet technology to communicate and share information on food security and conflict prevention among themselves

and with international counterparts; by June 2000 a total of 72 ministries and 200 users will be doing so. Improved connectivity in the region has demonstrated to stakeholders the importance of regional telecommunications policy harmonization. Under its new partnership with COMESA and in conjunction with IGAD, this objective will also assist in the formulation of a regional telecommunications harmonization policy. A complementary activity supports IGAD's Regional Integrated Information System, a regional network that will be demand-driven and built on existing data sources within the IGAD region and the world.

African organizations strengthened in the areas of food security and conflict management: With USAID support, COMESA will implement its Court of Justice, thereby strengthening its capacity for mediating and arbitrating disputes between member countries. The USAID-funded (\$10 million) Institutional Strengthening and Grant Making activity is currently supporting several African NGOs in the GHA that are undertaking innovative regional work in food security and CPMR. To date, five grants to local NGOs totaling over \$1 million have been awarded to mitigate conflict and enhance food security. An additional five to seven grants are expected to be awarded in the coming year.

IGAD capacity strengthened: USAID institutional support to IGAD has enhanced financial management systems and worked with IGAD and other donors to establish was to cooperate. USAID's contributed \$300,000 to the IGAD Peace Fund, allowing IGAD to allocate staff and open a Nairobi office to reinvigorate the Sudan peace process. USAID is working with other donors and IGAD to develop a conflict early warning response system. The system will be based on an upcoming IGAD assessment of conflict prevention, mitigation and response capacities in the region. IGAD, in partnership with an international consortium and with USAID and other donor support, is developing a regional research agenda to promote the production of drought-tolerant crop varieties.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID faces a number of challenges in implementing the GHAI. Legal prohibitions on development assistance and travel restrictions to several GHAI countries have excluded them from programmatic attention. Strategic coordination and working in partnership with African institutions necessitates a slower, more deliberate process of partnership that can clash with the pressures to show results in the short-to-medium term. USAID has begun working with the State Department and the Congress to seek prudent, but needed relief from restrictions that severely hamper USAID's ability to strengthen regional capacity in food security and conflict prevention, mitigation and response. USAID is interested in cooperatively developing solutions that do not undermine foreign policy goals but do allow the achievement of the objectives of the GHAI.

Other Donor Programs: In partnership with IGAD and other donors, USAID has developed the Joint IGAD Partners Forum (JIPF), a donor coordination structure for joint regional work in the GHA between African governments and the international donor community. In addition to IGAD and the U.S. Government, JIPF members include the European Union, Norway, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, and Canada. The JIPF provides a model for donor coordination on other activities undertaken by GHAI. To date 11 regional development projects have received funding from the international community and six additional projects are under discussion.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: ASARECA, COMESA, IGAD, and PACT.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline	Actual (1998)	Actual (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of conflict pilot activities implemented with best practices established.	0 (1998)	0	8	12	18
Government ministries connected to the internet	0 (1996)	36	72	100	--
African entities strengthened in areas of food security and conflict management	6 (1996)	--	11	20	30

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA

TITLE AND NUMBER: Effective Delivery of USAID's Humanitarian Assistance, 623-004

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: REDSO/ESA provides crucial support for USAID's humanitarian and transition assistance programs throughout the East and Southern Africa (ESA) region. REDSO/ESA 1) oversees the administration of nearly \$275 million in emergency food and non-food aid programs; 2) manages development assistance programs in southern Sudan, Somalia, and Burundi; and 3) assists client missions in designing and/or managing food aid programs and works to strengthen the capacity of local and regional partners to use African resources to meet a greater share of the needs of vulnerable groups. The direct beneficiaries of this strategic objective are the more than 3.5 million Africans whose lives were saved or whose suffering was reduced through the timely and effective delivery of humanitarian and transition assistance.

Key Results: Three key intermediate results are necessary to support this objective: 1) improved preparedness for and more effective response to crises; 2) strengthened capacity of civil society actors in southern Sudan; and 3) a less vulnerable and more self-sufficient population in Somalia.

Performance and Prospects: Despite significant constraints, including lack of security and deteriorating transport systems which prevented access to many areas, performance under this activity has met expectations in responding to complex emergencies and humanitarian crises. Sudan has recovered from a terrible famine in 1998 and Somalia has recovered from serious flooding in the south, in large part because of timely and effective responses by USAID. The severity of the 1998 humanitarian crisis in southern Sudan has underscored the critical importance of maintaining REDSO's proactive and flexible approach to address both immediate and longer-term issues. For the past several years, the USG has taken the lead in a two-track humanitarian strategy for Sudan supporting medium and longer-term livelihood initiatives in addition to meeting urgent humanitarian needs. This approach allowed USAID to support a number of timely new interventions, saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of at-risk populations and averting an even greater human catastrophe.

This objective is based on improved preparedness as central to the effective delivery of humanitarian and transition assistance. The REDSO/ESA program supports creating systems which provide timely and relevant information to help governments and donors address potential crises before they arise or to design suitable interventions to mitigate ongoing crises. An important component of this strategy is the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), which carries out activities in the GHA region. The FEWS regional office in Nairobi has worked closely with African organizations, such as the Drought Monitoring Center (DMC) to strengthen their capacity to collect, analyze and disseminate various types of data relevant for early warning signs such as food insecurity. FEWS staff worked with DMC to plan and implement the first-ever climate outlook forum in the region. This landmark forum, held in Nairobi in February 1998, brought together over 100 African climate scientists and food security experts from all 10 GHAI countries, plus prominent international climate scientists and disaster planning experts from the United States and Europe. Subsequent climate outlook fora were held in late 1998 and 1999. These fora demonstrated that USAID-supported FEWS' work has successfully developed local capacity to produce and use climate forecasts, critical information that has permitted host country and donor government decision-makers to plan for and better address potential famine conditions. For example, the forecasts produced by DMC accurately predicted the excessive El Nino rains that inundated the region, as well as the drought conditions, which scorched numerous areas in late 1998. FEWS will continue to work closely with the DMC to enhance their capacity for planning and implementing more climate outlook fora and for the dissemination of relevant information. USAID will also be looking for other local entities that can support this result.

USAID's Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation (STAR) project will increase participatory democracy and good governance practices, while reducing heavy reliance on relief in the opposition-held areas of Sudan. Through an umbrella grant to the U.S. PVO Catholic Relief Services (CRS), private local organizations are receiving small grants to enhance their capacity to solve local problems, work towards rehabilitation and hold civil authorities accountable. USAID provides support for reestablishing livelihoods in southern Sudan. The target populations benefiting from these interventions are vulnerable groups who have the capacity to meet more of their own needs, but who had previously lacked incentives or the necessary inputs due to the continuing conflict. Western Equatoria, a fertile southern Sudan area, is a prime example of the types of livelihood interventions REDSO/ESA has supported, increasing local agricultural production and promoting the marketing of surplus crops. By the end of FY 1998, USAID-funded NGOs in this area, including CARE and World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD), helped revive livelihoods for some 17,000 farmers and their families, or approximately 102,000 persons. NGOs provided a market for surplus crops through cash purchases and barter shops that exchanged basic items such as blankets, cloth, hand tools, soap and salt for farmers' surplus crops. This surplus production was then re-sold to relief organizations for distribution among refugees and displaced populations, and to the 1998 famine zone farther north. Since 1994, CARE and WVRD have injected goods

and cash into the local economy through grain purchases and barter programs.

Other donors are now following USAID's lead. As a result, an estimated 30,000 metric tons (MT) surplus is projected in Western Equatoria this year. Given overall projections of a southern Sudan food deficit of 90,000 MT (FEWS Bulletin Nov. 1999) the potential Western Equatoria cereal surplus is significant. Thus, through innovative agricultural interventions in southern Sudan, USAID is leveraging and multiplying the impact of humanitarian assistance, has revived the livelihoods of thousands of households and has helped generate surplus agricultural commodities which will be utilized to meet some of the upcoming large food deficits in southern Sudan.

USAID's assistance to Somalia seeks to ensure that continuing instability does not spread to other countries in the Horn of Africa. Somalia continues to be a land of contrasts, with local administrations operating in the north with stable conditions and good security, and much of central and southern Somalia remaining a complex emergency. REDSO/ESA has made significant progress in recent years, especially in northern Somaliland and Puntland, in developing local administrative structures, which attempt to solve problems, ranging from infrastructure weaknesses to clan disputes. Wherever possible, indigenous NGOs are used to undertake the administrative strengthening.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID is designing new plans for southern Sudan and Somalia. As a result of Secretary Albright's recent trip to the region, the STAR program will be expanded and the IGAD Sudan Peace Process will be strengthened. Similarly, in support of the "peace dividend" for northern Somalia, it is anticipated that additional resources will be made available for development activities in Somaliland and Puntland. USAID will continue to identify and remove constraints to making humanitarian assistance more effective. It will cultivate even more collaborative relationships with other USAID entities to better integrate relief and development assistance. This will include working closely with the newly established Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance's Africa Regional Office, based in Nairobi.

Other Donor Programs: USAID consults with donors on a wide range of humanitarian and transitional issues on a regular basis, as strategic coordination is critical for timely and effective responses. Other donors involved in supporting humanitarian and transitional interventions include the European Community Humanitarian Office, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway and Italy. In many cases where USAID has taken the lead on a proactive strategy, other donors have followed. For example, in Sudan funds were provided to the World Food Programme to procure surpluses in some of the more stable areas of southern Sudan and other donors followed suit. USAID has established and led a unique, potent and voluntary donor coalition, the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB). The SACB is comprised of over 150 organizations including donors, United Nations agencies, and international NGOs. The SACB has established sectoral committees to address specific issues such as health and food security in order to ensure efficient, low cost programs for meeting the most basic human needs of Somalis in the absence of civil governance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID directly manages grants to CARE, Catholic Relief Services, United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Development Programme. It also oversees grants to World Vision International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, American Red Cross, Save the Children Federation/UK, Doctors Without Borders, Norwegian People's Aid, Concern, and World Food Programme.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline	Actual	Target	Target	Target
	(1997)	(1998)	(1999)	(2000)	(2001)
Number of climate outlook forums planned and coordinated by FEWS in the GHA region per year. (revised targets)	0	2	2	2	2
Increased USAID support for re-establishing livelihoods in Southern Sudan (\$million)	\$4.5	\$8.0	\$6.0	\$8.5	\$10.0

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI				
Title and Number: Effective Program and Technical Support to All ESA Missions, 623-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	5,168 DA	1,741 DA	3,427 DA	
	1,460 CSD	206 CSD	1,254 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,099 DFA	4,738 DFA	361 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	2,020 DA	1,910 DA		
	750 CSD	1,084 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	56 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	7,188 DA	3,651 DA	3,537 DA	
	2,210 CSD	1,290 CSD	920 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,099 DFA	4,794 DFA	305 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,178 DA			
	1,700 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,178 DA			
	1,700 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	9,366 DA	
	1,600 CSD	0 CSD	5,510 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,798 DFA	0 DFA	7,897 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI				
Title and Number: Increased Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision Makers, 623-002				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	8,208 DA	4,950 DA	3,258 DA	
	3,701 CSD	122 CSD	3,579 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	13,350 DFA	11,746 DFA	1,604 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	3,070 DA	0 DA		
	3,402 CSD	70 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	295 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	11,278 DA	4,950 DA	6,328 DA	
	7,103 CSD	192 CSD	6,911 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	13,645 DFA	11,746 DFA	1,899 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,019 DA			
	3,800 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,019 DA			
	3,800 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	14,297 DA	
	2,200 CSD	0 CSD	13,103 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,572 DFA	0 DFA	17,217 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI			
Title and Number: Establish a Strong Basis For Implementation of GHAI, 623-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	31,285 DA	9,802 DA	21,483 DA
	3,125 CSD	0 CSD	3,125 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	16,226 DFA	12,360 DFA	3,866 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	13,339 DA	2,804 DA	
	2,000 CSD	1,992 CSD	
	4,550 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	819 DFA	2,087 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	44,624 DA	12,606 DA	32,018 DA
	5,125 CSD	1,992 CSD	3,133 CSD
	4,550 ESF	0 ESF	4,550 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	17,045 DFA	14,447 DFA	2,598 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	91 DA		
	0 CSD		
	920 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	12,163 DA		
	1,400 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	12,254 DA		
	1,400 CSD		
	920 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	56,878 DA
	1,500 CSD	0 CSD	8,025 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	5,470 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	13,500 DFA	0 DFA	30,545 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI			
Title and Number: Effective Delivery of USAID's Humanitarian Assistance, 623-004			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA*	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

*Note: All funds are provided through International Disaster Assistance and P.L. 480 Title II



The United States Agency for International Development

Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA)

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance *	19,386	18,522	17,360	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	19,870
Child Survival & Disease Fund *	6,225	5,702	6,900	5,300
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds **	250	400	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II ***	86,430	78,963	77,000	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	112,291	103,587	101,260	25,170
Operating Expenses ****	5,968	5,596	5,450	5,600
Trust Funds ****	16	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	5,984	5,596	5,450	5,600

* FY 98 & FY 99 DA and CSD includes Somalia

** FY 98 ESF is for Burundi; FY 99 ESF is Somalia and Sudan

*** FY 98 - FY 01 P.L. 480 Title II is for Burundi, Somalia and Sudan

**** FY 98 - FY 01 OE and Trust Funds includes Burundi, Somalia and Sudan

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	20	16	16	19
Other U.S. Citizen**	3	2	2	1
FSN/TCN **	67	70	70	72
Subtotal OE Funded	90	88	88	92
Program Funded*				
U.S. Citizen**	14	24	20	15
FSN/TCN**	5	14	14	14
Subtotal Program Funded	19	38	34	29
Other				
TAACS	0	1	1	1
Fellows	5	2	2	4
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	5	3	3	5
Total Work Force	114	129	125	126

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

** Includes Somalia and Sudan

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
623-001, Effective Program and Technical Support to all ESA Missions							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	1,352	0	695	751	0	0	2,798
- CSD	0	1,600	0	0	0	0	1,600

- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

623-002, Increase Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision-Makers in the Region

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	1,670	1,366	150	386	0	0	3,572
- CSD	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	2,200
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

623-003, Establish a Strong Basis for Implementation of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	8,263	0	2,155	3,082	0	0	13,500
- CSD	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	1,500
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	11,285	1,366	3,000	4,219	0	0	19,870
- CSD	0	5,300	0	0	0	0	5,300
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mission Director, Donald Mackenzie



INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

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Introduction

The southern Africa region, which contains Africa's most well-developed infrastructure and diverse natural resource base, has the potential to lead the rest of Africa into a more prosperous 21st century. The region comprises 14 countries spanning a geographical area the size of the continental United States, with a population of close to 200 million people. Through the Southern African Development Community (SADC), established by treaty in 1992, these countries are committed to regional economic cooperation and integration, as well as to environmentally sustainable use of the region's natural resources; human rights; democracy and the rule of law. Achievement of these objectives will create a larger, more stable, more democratic trading partner with the United States. USAID's activities directly support the following strategic goals of the U.S. Embassy's regional Mission Performance Plan: economic development of the SADC region; open markets and exports; democracy and governance; and environment.

With the creation of a larger integrated market, southern Africa will attract substantial domestic, regional and foreign investment and will have a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of over \$175.4 billion. Even with needed reforms only partly completed, trade between the United States and SADC countries has been growing. U.S. exports to the region increased

from \$3.4 billion in 1995 to an estimated \$4.26 billion in 1998, while U.S. imports from the region increased from \$5.4 billion in 1995 to \$6.16 billion in 1998. Full achievement of a SADC free trade area by 2008 is expected to contribute to a significant increase in economic growth, creating jobs and raising the standard of living throughout the region.

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

The Development Challenge

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

efforts will be made at the regional level to fully integrate democratic norms and practices into society, develop a free market economy, and assist the region to sustainably manage natural resources across national borders.

The ISA's regional approach is USAID's answer to these developmental and institutional challenges. Implemented by USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa, the ISA is designed to work in several ways that differ from and complement USAID's bilateral programs. USAID's regional program provides interface with SADC and focuses on the challenges of regional integration that are largely cross-border in nature and beyond the reach of bilateral programs. USAID has actively participated, with regional partners, in promoting policy reform efforts at the national level in southern Africa, particularly those related to democratization and the liberalization of macroeconomic and trade-related policies. The ISA also supports the development and implementation of SADC protocols, treaties and declarations in the areas of gender equity; transport and communications; trade; finance and investment; shared watercourses; and other transboundary natural resources.

Other Donors

USAID cooperates with other donors in promoting economic growth and increased cooperation in the region. Major donors involved in promoting regional market integration include the European Union, the United Kingdom, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Bank. USAID also collaborates with France and Canada on regional activities for improving trade, communication and information exchange; rail and road efficiency; finance and investment; food security; community-based and transboundary natural resource management; and agricultural research.



The United States Agency for International Development

Initiative for Southern Africa

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

USAID works in four principal areas: building democracy, encouraging broad-based economic growth, management of shared natural resources, and agriculture.

Democracy and Governance: While formal democratic structures are largely in place, the region lacks a "culture of democracy" in which citizens understand and exercise their democratic rights and where governments consistently demonstrate accountability. Although the USAID-funded Southern Africa Regional Democracy Fund will end in August 2000, USAID will continue to support the promotion of democratic "best practices" throughout the region via larger partnership grants with several organizations. These include media, legal, parliamentary, gender and other civil organizations.

Economic Growth: USAID's investments over the past decade to improve rail and road infrastructure efficiency, customs and trade liberalization, continued support for privatization, and restructuring of telecommunications and railroads are contributing to the flow of trade and information critical to private sector development. FY 2001 activities will focus on the implementation of the regional Trade Protocol; the development of the Finance and Investment Protocol to facilitate foreign investment; assistance to the Southern Africa Power Pool to develop a mechanism to promote regional commercial transactions in power; and increased cooperation among SADC customs agencies through a variety of reforms and systems. The Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund will continue to address the financial constraints faced by previously disadvantaged enterprises in the region.

Shared Natural Resources: Environmental degradation is a major problem in southern Africa. Continued expansion of livestock, crop production, and clearing of indigenous trees in marginal lands requires special attention to management of natural resources by communities and governments. Other major regional problems include latent and potential conflicts over the management of transboundary water and other resources. USAID's community-based natural resource management program has demonstrated that the sustainable use of wildlife and indigenous plants is a viable alternative.

Agriculture: USAID support for regionally-coordinated agricultural research has reaped rich rewards through increased availability of higher-yielding and/or drought-resistant varieties of the region's important food crops. This activity, formerly combined with the natural resources management activity, now will focus on increasing the role and participation of commercial markets in marketing these agricultural and livestock technologies to accelerate adoption and facilitate agricultural trade in the region.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance, 690-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,900,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,309,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's long-term strategy for democracy and governance is based on southern African identification of impediments to democratization, and concentrates on opportunities to address those impediments through regional cooperation. USAID will continue to focus on regional linkages among groups that serve as a mutually supportive network to promote democratic values, norms and processes.

Key Results: USAID supports regional democracy activities in four areas: anti-corruption initiatives; support for civil society; assistance in electoral administration and election observation; and assistance to media organizations. Through the Southern Africa Regional Democracy Fund (SARDF), USAID has provided funding to organizations working on initiatives that are intended to strengthen democratic values in the region. SARDF's regional working group has become a key reference group for USAID's democracy program. SARDF support has contributed to the formation of a regional human rights advocacy network; increased communication among nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in the region; strengthened independent and free media; and provided funding for the activities of common interest groups. For example, USAID sponsored a group of regional leaders from the Southern African Development Community's (SADC) Parliamentary Forum to observe presidential elections in Mozambique and Namibia. A significant outcome of this process was that leaders recognized the Parliamentary Forum is in a unique position to address conflicts arising from disputes of election results.

Performance and Prospects: Through its bilateral and regional programs, USAID assistance has been instrumental in a number of southern African transitions from authoritarian rule to democratically-elected governments. USAID continues to provide support to consolidate democratic gains that were made by southern African countries in the early and mid-nineties. Although SARDF ends in August 2000, USAID is using experience gained through that activity to enhance target group support through long-term partnership relationships with organizations that have demonstrated their effectiveness in the regional arena. USAID will support these organizations to further develop the capacity of southern African entities to operate at the regional level through technical assistance for implementing specific democracy and governance activities. USAID plans to retain its working group model in implementing activities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the major donor providing support for regional democracy activities. Denmark and, to a lesser extent, Canada and the Commonwealth Secretariat (the foreign assistance arm of the British Commonwealth), are the only other major donors who fund regional democracy and governance programs. Denmark's program involves support for electoral administration and media efforts, while the Commonwealth Secretariat focuses on elections. Aid from other donors flows through several discrete channels, including bilateral and multilateral donors, parliamentary groups, international organizations, independent nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), churches, and academic institutions. At present, SADC does not have significant activities in the area of democracy and governance. However, SADC recently formally recognized the SADC NGO Council, the SADC Electoral Commissioners Forum, and the SADC Parliamentary Forum, thus providing these organizations with regional status and indicating SADC support for their activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements this activity through southern African NGOs and the U.S. organizations National Democratic Institute and Datex, Inc.

Selected Performance Measures: USAID's long-term strategy for democracy and governance in southern Africa employs largely qualitative indicators to measure results. The program uses numerical indices that measure increases in the capacity of organizations that work regionally and increases in the effectiveness of regional institutions in developing regional democratic values. These measures are supplemented with qualitative and anecdotal information.

	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Increased effectiveness of organizations that seek to achieve regional DG impacts (average of scores on three-point rating scales for 10 dimensions related to operating regionally in DG work)	*	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2
Percent of recipients finding overall value of information satisfactory or better	*	97	90-100	90-100	90-100

Progress made in ratifying protocols and recognition accorded to regional civil society institutions that embody regional norms in four key areas

** ** 2 4 6

* Baseline established in 1998.

** New indicator; baseline established in 1999.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: A More Integrated Regional Market, 690-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,603,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to enhance prospects for economic growth through support for the establishment of the Southern African free trade area. The region's economic performance will improve as it begins to operate as a single economic market instead of 14 fragmented markets. A more integrated regional market thus will contribute to growth in employment, incomes, and food security. USAID's regional program assists Southern African Development Community (SADC) member countries in three areas: reducing barriers to broader participation in the regional market; providing more efficient infrastructure; and supporting changes in the policy and regulatory environment for sustained regional economic integration.

Key Results: USAID has helped SADC member countries adopt standardized customs and trade documents, which will facilitate and increase intra-SADC trade. The SADC Trade Protocol, ratified in late 1999, is the foundation agreement for the creation of a free trade area among 14 southern African countries. USAID supports the trade protocol by providing technical assistance to SADC and to SADC member states to understand and evaluate the protocol's expected impacts and to build support for its ratification. This approach was particularly successful in Mozambique, which initially was reluctant to ratify the protocol and now has done so. This support also enabled other countries to ratify the protocol. USAID also has been providing technical assistance to the Trade Negotiating Forum (TNF), which deals with technical issues related to protocol implementation. Substantial progress has been made in these negotiations on matters relating to the reduction of tariffs, rules of origin, and increased cooperation among customs agencies.

The USAID-funded "real-time" railroad car tracking system, to be completed in 2000, will save more than \$10 million per year, improve delivery schedules, and contribute to better utilization of railroad cars throughout the region. The USAID-funded Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund is providing increased access to finance for investment in the region. The fund has approved disbursements of \$25 million to 20 enterprises in eight southern African countries, with a total of \$7.4 million disbursed to clients in Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

USAID's Regional Center, in cooperation with USAID's bilateral missions in southern Africa, has assisted eight countries in developing and adopting model telecommunications legislation. The model laws stress independent regulation and private sector participation in providing telecommunication services. This has helped the entry of mobile cellular operators into the telecommunications market. USAID also has helped to establish independent regulators in a number of countries and to form a regional forum--the Telecommunication Regulators Association of Southern Africa. USAID strengthened this organization through linkages with institutions such as the U.S. Federal Communications Commission.

Performance and Prospects: Long-term performance prospects for this objective appear good, based on the overall performance and progress southern Africa has made in moving toward an integrated regional market and the emergence of a SADC free trade area by mid-2000. USAID supports southern Africa's economic integration by helping to develop and implement trade, finance and investment policies and regional infrastructure reforms that promote the free flow of goods, services, capital and labor across regional borders, and by encouraging public-private sector partnerships in the development and maintenance of infrastructure. USAID support will be continued for activities noted below where good

progress has been made to date.

- USAID will continue working with SADC to implement its Trade Protocol by providing expert assistance during the on-going trade negotiating process among SADC member countries and subsequently by assisting SADC to create the necessary capacity to implement the trade protocol and manage the free trade area.
- USAID will continue to assist SADC in developing a finance and investment protocol, which will facilitate the movement of funds across borders for business purposes and encourage investment in the region. USAID also is supporting increased investment in the region through continued funding of the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund.
- USAID technical assistance to the Southern African Power Pool, initiated in 1999, will be continued to help establish a coordination center. This will help regional electricity trade move from the current ad-hoc arrangements to market-driven arrangements. The power pool also will advocate market-oriented reforms in the sector and will promote the entry of independent power producers into the power sector in the region. USAID also will continue working with SADC governments to promote power sector reforms that will enable the entry of independent producers into the electricity industry in the region.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: With the amendment of FAA Section 660 in the FY 2000 appropriations bill, USAID will support increased cooperation among SADC customs agencies through policy reform, harmonization of documentation, training, development of integrated customs management systems and trade facilitation. This intervention is critical to the successful implementation of the SADC free trade area.

Other Donor Programs: The United Kingdom is particularly active in promoting public sector reform throughout the region. The World Bank's Cross-Border Initiative and policy reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank, and the European Union (E.U.) complement USAID efforts to reduce trade barriers in the region. In cooperation with USAID, the E.U. also is assisting SADC with the implementation of the trade protocol and the development of the finance and investment protocol. The E.U. and the Nordic countries provide support to SADC for infrastructure policy reform. Japan is active in road construction and rehabilitation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Key U.S. implementing organizations include the Southern African Enterprise Development Fund; Nathan Associates; PriceWaterhouseCoopers; and Science Applications International Corporation. Other partners and grantees include the International Telecommunications Union, the Telecommunication Regulators Association of Southern Africa, and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Value of regional trade (\$US million - constant)	9,044 (1995)	9,179	9,279	9,465	9,938
Convergence of wholesale prices (standard deviation)	3.9	4.3	3.5	3.3	3.2
Decreased proportion of intra-SADC imports subject to tariffs in excess of 10% (reported every 2 years)	28.2	*	25.9	*	18.5
Reduced cost of transporting imports (\$US current - per 20 foot container)					
-- Durban to Ndola	3,100	2,945	2,798	2,518	2,266
-- Beira to Ndola	2,676	2,542	2,415	2,174	1,956
Increased number of licensed tele- communications service providers	14 (1993)	36	34	37	41

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Create Capacity for More Informed Regional Decision Making, 690-005

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,500,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The shortage of regional information and analytical resources is a serious impediment to effective southern African policy-making on a regional basis. There are vast differences in data-collection and analytical capabilities among countries, with Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe among the leaders. The general approach, to aggregate existing country-specific data and treat it as regional data, frequently fails to provide a comprehensive picture of the region as a whole. For example, several countries have large informal employment sectors, which are not captured in their gross domestic product figures. As a result of such information gaps, southern African decision makers lack the tools for sound policy-making based on clearly identified needs and realities of the region.

The purpose of this special objective is to create a regional capacity for more informed decision making by strengthening the capacity of selected institutions in the region to provide regional analyses/assessments relating to policies and their impacts on economic growth, regional integration and socio-economic trends. This will enable decision makers to formulate and implement effective regional policies. This objective will be accomplished through: 1) assisting decision makers to identify and prioritize their analytical needs; 2) strengthening institutions in the region, through technical assistance and financial support, to undertake analyses; and 3) strengthening decision-making structures to utilize this analytical information in regional decision making.

Key Results: Activities are being implemented in two phases. During the first phase, USAID is developing a performance monitoring system, including identifying and developing region-wide data sources, to meet the unique requirements of monitoring and evaluating the impact of regional programs. Lessons learned from developing a valid, reliable database of comparable information across the region will be applied to efforts within the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to promote regional economic planning and integration. In the second phase, USAID will work closely with southern African institutions to develop methodologies for gathering and analyzing regional development data. USAID also will identify and work closely with one or more southern African institutions that could serve as an institutional "home" for regional development data.

Performance and Prospects: USAID will continue to focus on the development and fine tuning of methodologies for performance planning, monitoring, and evaluation, including assessing the impact of regional development programs. Given the dearth of regional information available for monitoring development progress, this activity requires close coordination with other donors and southern African partners. In FY 2000, southern African capacity to analyze regional trends and issues and incorporate the results of the analysis into regional economic, political, and social decision making will be strengthened. The demand for such skills will accelerate as the region becomes more inter-linked and interdependent, and as regional economic integration and cooperation require increasing decisions with region-wide scope and impact. This activity will provide decision-makers with the necessary information to weigh the comparative advantages of various alternatives while incorporating regional interests. It also will provide the background needed for the region to develop "regional visions" regarding particular sectors and across sectors. Finally, this objective will help improve the capabilities of some countries to collect and analyze information so they can participate in regional dialogues with their neighbors.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID will coordinate capacity strengthening activities with the African Capacity Building Foundation funded by the World Bank. In strengthening regional policy analysis networks, USAID will work with Canada, the United Kingdom and France, all of whom have initiated limited activities in conducting regional policy analyses. USAID also seeks increased participation by public and private sector entities, such as the Southern African Research and Documentation Center and other southern Africa research institutions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The U.S. firm Aurora Associates is the principal contractor for the first phase of this activity. A U.S. technical assistance contractor will be identified during FY 2000 for the activity's second phase. USAID currently is assessing potential grantees (regional policy analysis networks and other institutions) to conduct analyses of priority issues identified during the November 1999 Regional Decision-Makers Roundtable.

Selected Performance Measures:

	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Decision makers in the region identify, update and adopt regional analytical agenda through annual Decision-Makers Roundtable	*	*	0	1	1

Extent to which demand for policy analysis and information is met (% of decision makers surveyed)	*	*	**	50%	60%
Analytical capacity of selected institutions in the region strengthened to support regional decision making	*	*	0	2	4
Partnership between selected regional institutions and U.S. centers of excellence	*	*	0	1	2
Increased use of analytical information by the public and private sectors in regional policy and decision making (% of decision makers reporting increased use)	*	*	*	40%	55%

* Implementation of activities began in 1999; FY 1999 figures are baselines.

** Baseline figure currently being established.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Broadened U.S.-SADC Cooperation, 690-011

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,000,000 (ESF)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,000,000 (ESF)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this special objective is to strengthen the relationship and develop stronger economic ties between the member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the United States. In recognition of the need to strengthen their relationship, the United States and SADC have agreed to conduct an annual SADC-U.S. Forum to facilitate dialogue regarding regional issues of mutual interest and critical importance. The inaugural forum was held in April 1999. The annual forum brings together senior USG officials and high-ranking SADC and national officials to explore issues of mutual concern; demonstrate U.S. and SADC commitment to the region; and further assist the SADC states to develop a sense of common identity and purpose in dealing with the broader global community. To this end, a set of mutually-agreed activities flowing from the forum, financed through Economic Support Funds, are being undertaken to further the U.S.-SADC agenda.

Key Results: The 1999 SADC-U.S. Forum produced a number of agreements for activities in the southern Africa region. As a result of the 1999 meeting, the United States is: 1) assisting SADC in developing the legal basis necessary to successfully stimulate investment and expand trade by providing training related to intellectual property rights, through the Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program; 2) providing a trade advisor to the SADC Secretariat to assist in the implementation of the SADC Trade Protocol through provision of analytical expertise and policy advice. The advisor also would help strengthen the institutional capacity of the SADC Secretariat; 3) engaging an expert to conduct an analysis of the trade and revenue implications of implementing the proposed SADC Customs Union; 4) providing support for SADC's regional HIV/AIDS activities; 5) developing SADC member states' capacity to collect, analyze and share with international partners information on climate change patterns and to predict climatic changes that will have significant regional socioeconomic consequences; 6) assisting SADC in the development of desert ecotourism; and 7) assisting SADC in the management of persistent organic pollutants.

Performance and Prospects: The first SADC-U.S. Forum dealt with economic, social/transnational and political issues that affect both the United States and SADC. The Forum was attended by ministers and senior officials of SADC and senior officials from 10 U.S. government agencies. Representatives of the U.S. and SADC countries' private sectors also participated actively in the Forum.

Subsequent to the first forum, USAID entered into an interagency agreement with the Department of Commerce to provide assistance to SADC in the development of the legal basis to successfully stimulate investment and expand trade by providing training through the Commercial Law Development Program. USAID also will shortly enter into an agreement with the Department of State to implement the majority of the environmental initiatives proposed under the SADC-U.S. Forum. USAID anticipates taking the lead on the majority of the trade initiatives, including the provision of a SADC trade advisor and the completion of a regional free trade study in coordination with its other regional market integration activities (690-002). Finally, USAID will take the lead on providing technical assistance to SADC in the area of HIV/AIDS.

The next SADC-U.S. Forum, planned for April 2000, will address: 1) economic architecture needed for market economies to function properly to increase trade and attract investment; 2) regional security; and 3) HIV/AIDS.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID seeks opportunities to cooperate with other donors in promoting a variety of initiatives in the development sectors targeted under this activity (i.e., economic growth, HIV/AIDS, and the environment). Since the overarching purpose of the SADC-U.S. Forum is specifically to strengthen U.S.-SADC ties, the scope of donor coordination in achieving this primary purpose is, by definition, limited to U.S. government agencies and SADC.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Principal U.S. implementing partners are various U.S. government agencies. Principal southern African implementing partners are the SADC Secretariat and governmental and private sector organizations of the SADC member states. Field coordination occurs principally through the Secretary of State's Special Representative to SADC and the SADC Secretariat. The Department of State, assisted by USAID, coordinates Washington participation. USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa is responsible for the obligation and disbursement of funds and for assuring effective design and monitoring of activities, except where another U.S. government agency is specifically authorized through interagency agreements to perform these functions.

Selected Performance Measures: The range of interventions being considered under this activity is so diverse that any measurement of a common denominator would, by necessity, be too broad to have any significance. Therefore, USAID has formally exempted this special objective from developing strategic-level performance indicators. Instead, monitoring of results will be on an activity-specific basis.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources, 690-012

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,312,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,251,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Sustainable development in southern Africa hinges upon the effective management of the region's rich natural resources. These resources provide the basis for community involvement in the development and sustainable management of environment and natural resources, which is essential for ensuring the continued growth of promising sectors such as tourism. Most natural resources in southern Africa, such as river water and wildlife, are shared by two or more countries, which requires cooperation in their management if sustainable development is to be guaranteed. Supply limits for some of the shared resources, particularly water, will be reached in the not-too-distant future, making it imperative that countries in southern Africa adopt and implement common sustainable approaches to the management of these resources.

The purposes of this strategic objective are: 1) to promote cooperation among southern African countries in managing shared natural resources through the dissemination of viable approaches and practices relating to the management of natural resources; 2) to formulate and enact regional policies, protocols and agreements for natural resources management; 3) to strengthen regional institutions and organizations for effective regional interventions; and 4) to improve ecological monitoring systems to inform decision-making processes across the region.

This new objective was approved in late 1999. Certain elements of two earlier objectives "Accelerated Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Approaches" and "Increased Regional Capacity to Manage Transboundary Natural Resources" form the core of this new activity.

Key Results: The following results were achieved under the two previous activities:

- There is widespread adoption of community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) approaches and practices in the region. As a result of the regional program, and in conjunction with USAID bilateral programs, 38 community-based organizations in Botswana, 36 districts in Zimbabwe, 36 wildlife management areas in Zambia, and 4 conservancies in Namibia have been established to sustainably manage natural resources by local groups.
- Community-based institutions have been established to manage local natural resources as governments in the region have devolved control over these resources to local communities.
- There is increased awareness among national policy makers to cooperate effectively in managing resources that transcend national boundaries, e.g., the recent agreement between Botswana and South Africa establishing the Kalahari Gemsbok Transboundary Park.
- Functional issue-based networks are now sharing information through e-mail connectivity, such as the network through which the region's herbaria share biological diversity conservation techniques.
- The SADC wildlife protocol has been signed by 13 of the 14 SADC member states (all except Botswana). Once Botswana signs (expected in the near future), it will be considered by SADC member states for ratification.
- SADC water protocol performance has exceeded expected results. It has been ratified and is now laying the groundwork for increased cooperation among the SADC countries for the management of shared water resources.
- Guidelines for harmonizing the SADC water protocol with the U.N. Convention on Non-Navigable Use of International Watercourses were developed. This in turn will enable the harmonization of laws with the SADC water protocol.
- A study to establish the feasibility of transboundary natural resources management was completed; and
- Senior water resource managers from the region have been trained in regional water resource management.

Performance and Prospects: Over the remainder of the regional strategy period (through FY 2003), USAID will support the development of an enabling environment for the management of shared natural resources in the region. Support will be provided to SADC in the water and wildlife sectors, as well as in the development of transboundary natural resources management areas in the region. In the water sector, USAID will continue to support the implementation of the water protocol so that it is harmonized with national legislation and laws of SADC member states and will conform with relevant international conventions. In the wildlife sector, USAID will focus on the ratification of the protocol on wildlife management and law enforcement. The development of the SADC Environmental Charter also will be supported, which eventually will serve as the basis for formulating common standards of environmental management in the region.

Effective management of transboundary resources offers great potential for higher incomes and employment from investments in tourism. A total of fifteen potential transboundary areas have been identified around the region. In developing these areas, USAID will continue to work with international and regional nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) in order to leverage USAID investments being made in the environment and natural resource management sectors. The findings of a USAID-funded study on the ecological, economic, political and social feasibility of managing natural resources across political boundaries in southern Africa will be shared with stakeholders in the region, and activities will be identified to accomplish results. By 2001, planned activities will contribute to an improved policy and regulatory environment that will result in increased regional cooperation for effective management of shared natural resources.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the major regional natural resource management donor in southern Africa. Other donors also are beginning to interact with regional institutions such as SADC in this sector. Primary among these are the European Union, the World Bank, Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom. In the water sector, cooperation will be fostered with the Global Water Partnership (an international group of NGOs and government agencies, including SADC), which seeks to translate an emerging global consensus on water resources management into a comprehensive course of action in southern Africa. USAID is a member of the Global Water Partnership's regional coordinating committee. World Bank efforts at park planning in southern Africa complement USAID's support for the creation of transboundary natural resource management areas.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The SADC Secretariat and three SADC Sector Coordinating Units (water, environment and wildlife) are USAID's principal partners in implementing this activity. Other partners include grantees under USAID's Global Conservation Program, which collaborates in the development of transboundary natural resource management (TBNRM) areas. There also is ongoing collaboration with U.S. private voluntary organizations such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and the World Wildlife Fund, as well as with other southern African regional institutions and U.S. universities.

Selected Performance Measures: Performance measures reported below are drawn from the former special objective on transboundary natural resources, which is integrated into this new activity. Additional performance measures will be developed and baseline data collected, e.g., number of TBNRM agreements established in southern Africa; progress made in developing and testing TBNRM best practices.

	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Water protocol signed (out of 12 countries)	6	9	12	*	*
Wildlife protocol ratified (out of 12 countries)	**	**	11	12	*
Number of regional NGOs actively involved in management of TBNRM areas	7	8	9	10	12

* Activity completed.

** Protocol being drafted.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa

TITLE AND NUMBER: Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC Region, 690-013

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,100,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,326,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase the role and participation of commercial markets in southern Africa in marketing agricultural and livestock technologies to accelerate the rate of adoption of improved food crop varieties and animal health products. In addition, private sector agribusiness and agro-industrial associations will be strengthened to promote and advocate for improved policies, laws and regulations that will facilitate and provide better incentives for free trade in the region. The reliance on a market-based approach will address key supply and demand constraints in order to increase cross-border and regional trade and investment. The key policy constraints USAID and its partners will tackle correspond to non-tariff barriers related to agriculture (i.e., grades and standards, sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, transfer of germplasm, and intellectual property rights). USAID will select a group of southern African countries, each of which has a comparative advantage in the target commodities. USAID will design activities under this strategic objective based on agro-ecological conditions and economic comparative advantage.

This activity was approved in late 1999. Certain elements of two earlier strategic objectives "Accelerated Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Management Approaches" and "Increased Regional Capacity to Manage Transboundary Natural Resources" have been separated to form two objectives, one focusing on natural resource management activities and this one which focuses on agriculture.

Key Results: Key results of the former objectives are:

- Forty-three sorghum and millet varieties have been developed and promoted for adoption by farmers in the

region. Five cassava and sweet potato varieties have been developed and have found good acceptance by farmers, contributing to increased food security in the region.

- Two regional agricultural research networks funded by USAID have contributed to the improved management of regional research and have trained a critical mass of agricultural researchers and research technicians. Private companies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), national governments, and SADC actively participate in these networks to ensure that research is geared to the needs of farmers and consumers. This is creating opportunities for "spillover" effects in the transfer of technology.
- Development of a vaccine to control heartwater disease in cattle has made good progress. Field trials of the vaccine have been successful, with private firms forming two joint ventures with the University of Florida to conduct large-scale field tests in commercialization of the technology. Cattle farmers in the region will save \$30-35 million per year in cattle losses and veterinary medications.
- National agricultural research systems also have benefited from regional training. More importantly, all USAID-funded agricultural research is now planned and implemented through regional workplans, which contribute to economies of scale and the development of a critical mass of trained agricultural researchers in the region.
- Political support is growing for two types of policy shifts relative to agricultural production in marginal lands. First, governments are promoting regional market integration with the help of USAID and the private sector. Second, there is a growing recognition by national governments and SADC of the economic importance of drought-resistant crops and the need for adoption of other management practices.

Performance and Prospects: USAID received approval for this new activity in late 1999. USAID realized that linking agriculture and natural resources management (NRM) under one strategic objective did not adequately serve USAID's development objectives in either sector. Hence, the previously combined agriculture and NRM activities were separated and the regional strategic plan was modified to create separate strategic objectives for agriculture and NRM programs. Agricultural interventions included in this new activity previously were carried out under the former objective. The increased focus and attention received by this activity will lead to accelerated adoption of technologies and their commercialization by the private sector.

The activity is aimed at expanding markets for five agricultural technologies and commodities--sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potato, and heartwater (a tick-borne disease)--that are important for southern Africa dryland agriculture and livestock production systems. The resulting program impacts also will contribute to better agricultural development and enhanced food security for poor farmers and rural families in southern Africa. Interventions now being planned also will contribute to sustainable management of natural resources and biological diversity related to crops and economic plants.

Drought-resistant varieties of sorghum, millet, cassava and sweet potato that were developed, tested and adopted by smallholders and commercial farmers in the region are providing food security to smallholders. These drought-resistant varieties are especially important when the maize harvest declines, which happens about four years out of five on marginal lands. These higher-yielding varieties of drought-resistant crops are not available in sufficient quantities to meet market demand at the national or regional levels. Regional and international agribusiness firms have expressed interest in producing and selling improved technologies in southern Africa, and viable markets exist in the region for these technologies. Further analysis will be supported by USAID to determine the scope and depth of market demand within the region.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Plans for new initiatives and interventions under this activity include promotion of policies that facilitate cross-border trade in technologies (seed and other inputs) and commodities; development of processed foods using sorghum and other target crops; and strengthening producers and trade associations to advocate for policy changes.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is coordinating efforts with two donors who are working to harmonize national agricultural and food policies and seed policies and laws. The World Bank is designing the "Sub-Saharan Africa Seed Initiative" as a pan-African effort focusing on, among other priorities, "reforming government seed sector support programs." France plans to assist the Southern Africa Agricultural Policy Analysis Network.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Two international agricultural research centers participate as USAID grantees--the International Center for Research in the Semi-Arid Tropics and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture. USAID provides funding to the University of Florida for developing heartwater disease and tick control technologies for cattle.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Area under improved agricultural management (Hectares of land planted with improved varieties, '000)					
-- sorghum	294	310	435	*	*
-- pearl millet	218	201	206	*	*
Adoption rates for improved varieties of selected crops in target countries (% of total suitable area planted)					
-- sorghum, millet	**	12	13	15	18
-- cassava, sweet potatoes	**	5	7	10	14
Policy reformulation framework to provide incentives for farmer adoption of improved technology, management practices; free movement of technology, commodities; private sector participation in the market	need identified	task force established	policy framework drafted	*	*
Progress in policy reform for the removal or mitigation of nontariff trade barriers for plant genetic resources, especially seed varieties	**	**	(1)	(2)	(3)
Percent of farmers selling surplus production for selected commodities in target countries to the commercial market	**	**	3	5	8

* Activity ending; indicator will not be reported after FY 1999.

** New indicator; baselines established in 1998 (adoption rates) and 1999 (progress in policy reform and percent of farmers).

(1) Process for prioritizing the policy reform agenda begun.

(2) Policy reform agenda prioritization completed; policy analyses started.

(3) Policy analyses completed; pilot policy reform activities initiated.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Initiative for Southern Africa				
Title and Number: Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance, 690-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,550 DA	554 DA	5,996 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	10,568 DFA	8,384 DFA	2,184 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,600 DA	3,195 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	500 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	8,150 DA	3,749 DA	4,401 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	500 ESF	0 ESF	500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	10,568 DFA	8,384 DFA	2,184 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,900 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,900 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	10,050 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	500 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,309 DFA	2,000 DFA	14,877 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Initiative for Southern Africa			
Title and Number: A More Integrated Regional Market, 690-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	46,525 DA	3,185 DA	43,340 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	92,650 DFA	34,956 DFA	57,694 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	17,690 DA	12,061 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	64,215 DA	15,246 DA	48,969 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	92,650 DFA	34,956 DFA	57,694 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	8,603 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	8,603 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	72,818 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	8,000 DFA	5,000 DFA	105,650 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Initiative for Southern Africa				
Title and Number: Create Capacity for More Informed Regional Decision Making, 690-005				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	2,050 DA	364 DA	1,686 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	658 DFA	1,342 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,700 DA	771 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	650 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	3,750 DA	1,135 DA	2,615 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	1,308 DFA	692 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,500 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,500 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	5,250 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,000 DFA	2,000 DFA	6,000 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Initiative for Southern Africa				
Title and Number: US-SADC FORUM 690-011				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	2,000 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	2,000 ESF	21 ESF	1,979 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	1,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	1,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	1,000 ESF	1,000 ESF	5,000 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)	
Program: Initiative for Southern Africa			
Title and Number: Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources, 690-012			
		Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	21,519 DA	3,007 DA	18,512 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	14,800 ESF	14,800 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	62,972 DFA	50,378 DFA	12,594 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	8,100 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	29,619 DA	3,007 DA	26,612 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	14,800 ESF	14,800 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	62,972 DFA	50,378 DFA	12,594 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,312 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,312 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	34,931 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	14,800 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	4,251 DFA	4,000 DFA	71,223 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Initiative for Southern Africa			
Title and Number: Expanded Commercial Markets for Dryland Agricultural Technologies and Commodities, 690-013			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	8,968 DA	2,065 DA	6,903 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	28,518 DFA	28,518 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	1,900 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	10,868 DA	2,065 DA	8,803 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	28,518 DFA	28,518 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,100 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,100 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	13,968 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	3,326 DFA	3,000 DFA	34,844 DFA



Initiative for Southern Africa

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	30,000	28,117	20,415	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	19,886
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	1,500	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	30,000	29,617	21,415	20,886
Operating Expenses	3,084	3,135	2,800	3,350
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	3,084	3,135	2,800	3,350

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	15	15	16	15
Other U.S. Citizen	5	5	5	5
FSN/TCN	50	54	55	52
Subtotal OE Funded	70	74	76	72

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	3	5	3	3
FSN/TCN	8	10	10	12
Subtotal Program Funded	11	15	13	15
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	1	1	1	1
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1	1	1	1
Total Work Force	82	90	90	88

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
690-001, Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DOA	0	0	0	2,309	0	0	2,309
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
690-002, A More Integrated Regional Market							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
690-005, Create Capacity for More informed Regional Decision-making							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- DFA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

690-011, Broadened U.S. - SADC Cooperation

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

690-012, Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	4,251	0	0	0	4,251
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

690-013, Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC Region

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	3,326	0	0	0	0	0	3,326
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	13,326	0	4,251	2,309	0	0	19,886
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000

- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Mission Director, Edward J. Spriggs



WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

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Introduction

USAID has implemented and maintained sub-regional development programs throughout West Africa for the past 25 years. The West Africa Regional (WAR) program consolidates and coordinates the current regional activities - the Sahel Regional Program & the Family Health & AIDS Program - coupling them with a new activity to strengthen regional institutional governance capacity, for a more effective and rational approach to achieving development results in the region. The program builds upon previous USAID experience, which has led to a recognition that improving regional integration is an appropriate strategic approach for addressing the serious economic, political, and social development problems affecting the sixteen countries of West Africa.

U.S. interests in West Africa are based upon improving living standards for the poor by increasing food security, thereby reducing the need for costly emergency assistance programs; by promoting political stability; and by encouraging market-oriented development. Additionally, the WA region has been characterized by high fertility and mortality rates, and rapidly increasing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates - the mitigation of which has been identified as both a USAID Agency Goal and as a US National Interest

priority as defined by the Strategic Plan for International Affairs Agencies (SPIA). Ongoing programs which address these concerns are the Sahel Regional Program (SRP) and Family Health and AIDS (FHA). The West Africa Regional Program will continue the objectives of these programs by supporting intra-regional dialogue and activities to improve regional cooperation in health and family planning issues, fostering economic growth, democratization, poverty reduction and increased food security. These regional efforts are beyond the scope of bi-lateral programs but vital to sustainable economic and social progress in the region and greatly enhance the prospects for the bilateral programs to succeed. Given the small size and interdependence of the national economies in the region, the critical development problems can be greatly advanced by taking a regional approach. These regional efforts, in the face of reduced bilateral presence are modest, but are vital to continued movement away from drought vulnerability and toward sustainable economic and social progress in the region. Without such progress regional conflicts resulting in large numbers of displaced persons, migration, and poverty could negate any successes in the bilateral programs.

The Development Challenge

Major political, social and economic indicators for West Africa describe a region that is poor and only very slowly improving. The natural resource base is deteriorating, corruption levels are high, and a large part of the population does not have access to safe water, adequate housing, job opportunities, sanitation, basic education or health care facilities. Political, civil and economic freedoms are below levels needed to assure political stability or lasting prosperity for the individuals in the region. Development in West Africa will progress at reasonable rates only if two fundamental conditions are met: (a) governance is significantly improved; and, (b) regional economic partnerships are forged. Weak governance, the lack of transparency and accountability are key factors in the equation that keeps West Africa poor. Among the most important of these are: political instability, capital scarcity, high transaction costs, low civic participation and low resource allocation to the social sectors. As a corollary, sustained progress in areas such as health,

education, energy, food security, environmental protection and infrastructure will be impossible if these two basic conditions are not met. Regional and global integration and economic diversification must be improved before incomes can be expected to grow at levels needed to reduce poverty and assure political, social, and economic stability.

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

In the health sector, the WA region has lagged behind the dramatic improvements in health achieved by other developing countries over the past 40 years. For example, whereas other developing regions achieved over 50% declines in infant mortality between 1960-1990, in this region infant mortality has only experienced a 10% decline over the same period. The population is growing at almost three percent per year and will likely double over the next 25 years. Thirty million people will likely migrate from the interior to the coastal areas between 1990 and 2020 thus placing extreme pressure on the already weak health service delivery systems in those countries. Immigrants make up 33% of the population of Cote d'Ivoire, contributing 1% to the almost 4% annual growth rate of the country. Cote d'Ivoire--the most important pole of regional economic development after Nigeria--has become the epicenter for the spread of HIV/AIDS throughout the region. The prevalence of HIV is estimated at 10% among the general population aged 15-49 years, and the combination of seasonal and permanent regional migration for work of young men and women contribute to the spread of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections. A major constraint to achieving and sustaining gains in the region is the very weak implementation capacity of public and private sector organizations due in part to the inability of organizations to recruit, retain and deploy qualified staff. Accordingly, there is low and ineffective use of available proven strategies, products, tools and approaches, and limited financial resources for improving the health status of the WA population.

Other Donors

Donor assistance accounts for approximately nine percent of the aggregate GDP of the West African countries. Of this amount, approximately half derives from multilateral sources and half from bilateral. The principal multilateral sources include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the UN agencies and the European Union (EU). USAID ranks fourth as a bilateral donor in the West Africa region, behind France, Germany, and Japan. Assistance levels by France are approximately seven times the U.S. level, and those of Germany and Japan approximately four times, and three and one-half times U.S. levels, respectively. Following USAID, the largest bilateral donors in the region are the Netherlands and Canada. Donors responded with increased country-by-country (as distinct from regional) assistance to individual West African states as the region slid into deep recession in the early 1980s. In current dollars, all donor assistance increased from \$2.2 billion in 1980, to \$5.8 billion in 1995.



The United States Agency for International Development

West Africa Regional

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

The West Africa Regional 2001 program launches the first year of a coherent programmatic approach for guiding the Agency's investments during the period 2001-2008 in the areas of: regional trade, economic integration, energy, food security, environment and natural resources management, tropical diseases, the spread of HIV/AIDS, population pressures, increased popular participation in political processes and regional governance. The goal of the program is a "Politically Stable and Economically Prosperous West Africa." It is based on a fundamental understanding that development in West Africa will progress at reasonable rates only if two fundamental conditions are met: (a) governance is significantly improved; and (b) regional economic integration becomes a reality. The alternative to successful regional integration is continued massive donor support.

The West Africa Regional program will consolidate the previous Strategic Objectives and Intermediate results of the SRP and FHA programs into four new program objectives:

Regional economic integration will be enhanced through assistance through a variety of public and private sector institutions, primarily through CILSS's institutions: the Sahel Institute (INSAH); the Regional Agroclimatological, Hydrological and Meteorological Institute (AGRHYMET); and CILSS headquarters. Working with these regional organizations assistance will be provided to reduce intra-regional barriers to trade; promotion of discussion and resolution of trade and investment policies; enhancing regional compatibility on monetary and fiscal priorities; and developing institutional capacity to provide a sustainable, competitively priced, reliable supply of energy within the region.

The serious health problems and constraints will be addressed by increasing the sustainable use of selected reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and child survival services and/or products throughout the region. In doing so, the WAR program will increase the access to these services; increasing advocacy for action in HIV/AIDS, maternal health, and child survival; increasing capacity for health policy, program development, and implementation in the region; and increasing partner collaboration for the transparent and efficient use of resources for developing and implementing health policies and programs.

In taking into account the constraints and opportunities for food security and natural resources management in West Africa the WAR program will focus on support to improved related policy formulation and implementation. The program will work with regional institutions in maintaining and improving regional food security monitoring, implementation of disaster mitigation systems, strengthening regional natural resources management monitoring. The program will also expand and facilitate the capacity of West Africa agricultural and environmental organizations and networks to share information and collaboratively advocate for sustainable, transparent, and accountable food security and environmental policies and programs.

Finally, it is well understood that in the absence of peace and security, development programs cannot be sustained. Since 1989, violent internal and cross-boarder conflicts have disrupted economic, social, and political development in West Africa with great cost to human life and property. The US Department of State's International Affairs Strategic Plan emphasizes the prevention and elimination of conflict as a principal foreign policy goal. The WAR program will further this goal through participating in the establishment of an early detection and response mechanism in West Africa through support to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) as well as providing support to regional civil society organizations involved in early conflict detection and response. Additionally, the WAR program will spearhead increased donor coordination in building a regional capacity for improved governance.

FY 2000 is a year of transition for the West Africa Region.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: West Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Selected, Regional Reproductive Health, HIV/STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in the WCA Region, 624-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,900,000 (DA), \$9,900,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: Despite significant improvements in the health status of the population over the past thirty years, West and Central Africa continues to face serious public health problems. As populations continue to grow at a rate that will see the total regional population double over the next 25 years, the health situation will worsen. Since diseases do not respect national borders, progress achieved to date can be easily overwhelmed by the impact of migration and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The family health/west and central Africa (FHA-WCA) activity contributes to the achievement of Agency Goal 4: "World population stabilized and human health protected." It supports the following objectives under this goal: unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced; infant and child mortality reduced; deaths, nutrition, insecurity and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced; HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic reduced; and the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced. The program also supports State Department goals in the region to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention, health education, sanitation and the utilization of family planning and child survival services and products in WCA.

Focusing on critical transnational issues, the FHA-WCA tests new and innovative service delivery models mainly in the urban centers of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire while at the same time promoting institutional capacity building among both public and private sector African institutions. FHA-WCA also works in close coordination with USAID bilateral programs and other bilateral and multilateral donors working in the region to promote program collaboration, exchange of technical information and best practices and more effective disbursement and use of available resources.

Using DA funds, FHA-WCA will support the ongoing development of quality family planning and related reproductive health services in 206 principle demonstration sites and through social marketing and community outreach programs in the four service delivery countries. DA funds will also be used to support exchange of lessons learned and the replication and adaptation of key tools and approaches, such as the reproductive health pre-service training module, in the region.

CSD account funds will be used to: 1) support health systems development through improved capacity of national and regional partner institutions to plan and manage the implementation of health services; 2) support the distribution of ORS and all related information, education and communication (IEC) activities towards the control of infant and child morbidity and mortality associated with diarrheal disease; 3) prevent and control malaria within the context of essential obstetric care and to add to the body of knowledge in the region regarding effective malaria treatment and prevention; 4) improved maternal health through essential obstetric care; and, 5) expand HIV prevention and control efforts in the region. CSD funds will also support a concerted effort to coordinate bilateral and regional donor inputs to the health sector in WCA.

Key Results: Results achieved towards the increased utilization of family planning, HIV/AIDS and child survival services and/or products in WCA include: a 43% increase in couple-years of protection from FY1996 to FY1998; distribution of 47.0 million socially-marketed condoms representing a 19% increase from FY1997 to FY1998; and, distribution of three million packets of oral rehydration salts (ORS). In support of increased regional capacity for program development and implementation in the WCA region, 357 technical consultancy weeks were used throughout WCA in FY1998 by regionally-based African consultants up from 80 consultancy weeks in FY1996.

Performance and Prospects: Through DA funds, FHA-WCA activities have made a significant difference in the use of family planning services in the region. DHS data show that the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) in Togo (3.4% in 1988) and Cameroon (4.2% in 1991) increased to 8% in both countries. Total Fertility Rates (TFR) in Togo and

Cameroon decreased from 6.6 (1988) and 5.8 (1991) to 5.4 and 5.2 in 1998, respectively. In Cote d'Ivoire, CPR increased from 5.7% in 1994 to 9.8% in 1998. Improved clinical standards, provider competence, broader method mix and provision of IEC clinic materials to enhance client education support these important gains. DA funds have also been used to support training in facilitative supervision, interpersonal communication and counseling skills, IEC, and contraceptive technology and other quality improvements which have had significant positive impact on quality of services and provider competence at FHA-WCA sites.

HIV/AIDS poses a critical threat to health status in the region. WHO/UNAIDS estimates of the proportion of adults aged 15 to 49 infected with HIV are as high as 10% in Cote d'Ivoire, 8.5% in Togo and 8% in Burkina Faso. The high levels of seasonal and longer-term migration in West Africa heighten HIV/AIDS as a transnational issue, which threatens to set back gains made in the health sector in the last two decades. There is an urgent and critical window of opportunity to reverse the trends and mitigate the adverse consequences of HIV/AIDS on both human health and development.

FHA-WCA uses CSD funds to increase the use of condoms. Regionally, there have been significant gains in condom use among men over the past 5-10 years. In Cameroon, for example, condom use among married men increased from 1.6% in 1991 to 16.0% in 1998. In January 1998, CSD funds were used to launch a new regional cross-border HIV/AIDS initiative targeting people on the move such as truckers and seasonal workers. This social marketing initiative uses a combination of peer-education and mass media while strengthening the availability of condoms along the migratory axes in the region. Using CSD funds, FHA-WCA expects to expand this initiative into at least three other countries in the region. FHA-WCA will also use CSD funds to broaden the HIV/AIDS interventions to include policy/advocacy, work-placed interventions, behavior surveillance, broader community mobilization and the management of sexually transmitted infections among vulnerable populations and the development of regional centers of excellence for voluntary testing and counseling.

CSD funds will also be used to address malaria within the context of essential obstetric care and child survival. Malaria currently accounts for 20-30% of child mortality and is a major contributor to maternal anemia in the WCA region. Effective strategies for malaria prevention and control will be promoted in coordination with the "WHO Rollback Malaria Initiative" and should lead to improved commitment and efforts to tackle this important disease.

Using CSD funds, Orasel, the regional socially marketed brand of ORS, is currently distributed in Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire and Togo. Social marketing outlets providing Orasel packets and community agents distributing them have increased 170% and 82% respectively since FY96 (these figures include distribution in Benin where FHA-WCA CSD funds were used as bridge funding). Also with CSD funds, FHA-WCA is supporting limited technical assistance in the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) in Togo and Cote d'Ivoire has worked with regional partners to identify promising practices in Vitamin A interventions for child survival.

Efforts to build institutional capacity in national and regional partner organizations continues to be successful. Over the past year, nine regional African partner institutions have developed basic strategic planning skills and 3 of 10 demonstrate basic capacity in market research and planning. CSD funds are used to support these efforts. CSD funds will continue to be used to support the establishment of a distance learning initiative in the region and to support improved information technology among regional and national partners in an effort to promote the development of sustainable health systems.

Donor collaboration and complementary use of resources are a major emphasis of this regional initiative. Currently, USAID/FHA-WCA works with a broad range of partners in the health sector and enjoys sound relationships with UNICEF, UNFPA, KFW, the WHO and the World Bank. FHA-WCA takes a lead role in fostering joint programming at the national and regional levels and urges more effective collaboration among donors by building on their comparative advantages and pressing more effective utilization of available resources. The FHA-WCA program is linking other major donors to expertise available through USAID-supported health and population organizations working in the region. Several of the above donor agencies have collaborated closely with the regional FHA-WCA activity and have co-financed over \$6 million in activities related to social marketing, operations research, clinical training, and contraceptive supply over the past three years.

A key focus of the FHA-WCA program is the exchange of information across the region and sharing lessons learned and best practices with donor partners and USAID bilateral missions. A number of donors have incorporated FHA-WCA tools and approaches into their program activities, such as quality assurance models and the FHA-WCA supervisory approach for family planning service delivery. USAID bilateral programs such as Benin, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Ghana and DROC have each adopted and replicated for use at least one of the key FHA-WCA tools, such as the IEC kit. Using both DA and CSD funding, FHA-WCA will move this effort forward with a more concerted approach disseminating operations research findings, highlighting lessons learned, supporting exchange workshops and more active dialogue with

donors and USAID bilateral missions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Beginning in FY 2001 this activity is being subsumed by the West Africa Regional Program (WARP). USAID will complement current activities with an increased focus on HIV/AIDS and selected activities in essential obstetrical care and prevention of malaria as additional funding becomes available. Increased attention and resources will be shifted to networking with USAID bilateral missions and making U.S. technical assistance available and accessible to other major donors of the region. Partnership programs with regional African organizations will be strengthened by increasing the involvement of selected regional Africa partners in the development and management of FHA-WCA program implementation. FHA-WCA will continue to work for the establishment of a regional African fellowship program to attract and mentor African expertise in RH, HIV/AIDS and child survival.

Other Donor Programs: The largest bilateral and multilateral donors working in the region are France, the World Bank, the European Union (EU), GTZ and KFW, Belgian Cooperation, the African Development Bank, Germany, Canada, and the United Nations agencies. These donors support construction, maintenance and operation of health centers and hospitals, and the procurement of essential drugs and other health commodities. Assistance is primarily focused on the public sector health system. Canada and EEU provide significant support for STI and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation. Overall development assistance to the health sector in the four FHA-WCA service delivery countries is approximately \$75 million per year.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through four U.S. PVOs: Population Services International, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, the Johns Hopkins Program in International Education and Gynecology/Obstetrics (JHPIEGO), and 10 Regional African Partner Institutions.

<u>Selected Performance Measures</u>	Baseline (1996)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)
Prevalence of use of modern methods of contraception (weighted average among Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Togo and Cameroon)	5.8%	7.5%	8.5%	10.1%
Couple Years of Protection (Service delivery statistics from FHA-WCA sites, social marketing, Community-based distribution)	398,000	570,675	605,000	674,000
Condoms distributed through social marketing outlets in four program countries (in millions)	32.6	47.0	49.0	51.0
Cumulative amount of financial resources leveraged from other donors (in millions)	\$0	\$6.061	\$6.5	\$7.0
Number of countries in region engaged in cross-border HIV/AIDS initiative	0	3	3	5

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: West Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Assist National Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify, Clarify, and Implement Policy Options which Promote Trade and Investment in the West Africa Region, 625-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$2,596,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: Until very recently the private sector in West Africa has struggled to survive in an environment that was either suspicious of, or actively opposed to, the existence of a viable private sector. As a result, monetary, trade, and investment policy and regulatory systems were developed which impeded the development of an active private sector so necessary to sustainable economic growth in the region. The purpose of this activity is to improve trade and investment in Sahel West Africa by strengthening African leadership and intra-regional cooperation in defining trade and investment policy and regulation in the region. Both public and private sector participation is supported. USAID's role has been to provide strategic technical assistance and institutional support to enhance the voice of the private sector on key issues and bring practical applications and approaches to a non-transparent, highly politicized policy-making process. The majority of the Sahelian population and the majority of the poor are rural people who engage in livestock and crop production and related trade. Urbanization in the coastal states is occurring rapidly, and these cities and towns are the fastest-growing markets for livestock products. Thus, at least half of the 260 million people in West Africa who produce, trade, and consume local products are likely to benefit from lowered trade restrictions, increased trade, and increased economic activity. Major beneficiaries will be the rural poor, especially women, because they tend to produce the commodities with the greatest potential for increased regional trade, and poor urban consumers for whom the costs of purchasing local commodities declines. Substantial benefits should flow to women as they are responsible for purchase and preparation of food for urban household consumption, and are especially involved in the production and trade of horticulture crops.

Key Results: Since 1995 this activity has helped create two strong private sector groups, the West Africa Enterprise Network (WAEN) and the national coordination units of the Livestock Action Plan (LAP). The WAEN has grown to include 350 members in 13 countries and is now recognized by West African governments and regional organizations, as well as by international organizations as a major voice for the private sector in West Africa. The LAP committees have established themselves as a major force for improving trade and trade regulation for the livestock sector, a model that is being expanded to cover other areas of agricultural trade in West Africa. The private sector, local governments and regional organizations have access to vastly improved information on the impacts of economic policy on regional trade, especially as it impacts on the private sector and the incomes of millions of men and women in West Africa.

Performance and Prospects: The Sahel Regional Program has supported four activities: the Mali/Burkina Faso/Côte d'Ivoire/Ghana/Togo Livestock Action Plan (LAP); the West Africa Enterprise Network (WAEN); an analytical activity of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) on regional trade policy harmonization and better coordination of regional economic programs among CILSS, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).

Livestock trade between the Sahel and coastal markets is a critical source of income to millions of rural Sahelians. USAID helped establish a collaborative effort, facilitated by CILSS, among the governments of Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo and their respective private sectors to reduce tariffs and taxes on livestock trade, simplify export licensing and other documentation, and improve market information on livestock trade in the region. From 1993-1998, farm-to-butcher marketing costs have been under 29%, meaning that farmers receive in income 71% of the coastal market price. The LAP is now fully integrated into and managed by the CILSS policy project. Livestock producers and traders and national governments have continued to strengthen and expand the organizations and the focus this activity has helped start. Each CILSS member country now has a "Coordination Committee" which serves as an interface between the private sector and the government to deal with easing formal and informal barriers to regional trade of locally produced agricultural commodities (mainly livestock, fruits, and vegetables). The collaborators in this activity agreed in 1998 that they needed to have more information on costs and sources of costs and inefficiencies (import duties and regulations, for example) in the transportation system in the region. A study of the system was completed in 1998. Findings and recommendations will be discussed in 1999, with implementation of recommended actions to follow in 1999 and 2000.

USAID technical assistance has helped the WAEN grow into a self-supporting organization with chapters in 13 West African countries and a total of about 350 members, most of whom operate small businesses as defined under the Agency's New Partnership Initiative. This "concept" has now been expanded, through a multi-donor support mechanism of which USAID is a member, to eastern and southern Africa. The WAEN continues to be recognized by multilateral donors such as the World Bank, and regional organizations such as ECOWAS and EUMOA, as a strong private sector voice in the policy dialogue. An effort to strengthen the link between American and West African business began in 1998 with funding from the Sahel Regional Program and the Africa Trade and Investment Program. The linkage has been formalized between the Corporate Council on Africa and the WAEN. This activity was revised in 1999 to better emphasize operational business linkage operations between West Africa and the United States, and the target population was enlarged beyond WAEN members. Support for this activity will terminate at the end of FY 2000.

In mid-1997, USAID helped create an informal group called the Forum of West Africa (FOA) to strengthen coordination

among the three major regional institutions in West Africa - UEMOA, ECOWAS and CILSS - and the WAEN. A more detailed agenda was established in 1998, one which includes sharing information to better harmonize trade and monetary policy formulation and implementation, and giving the private sector a stronger voice in identifying and resolving issues inhibiting regional trade in West Africa. Participants agreed in 1998 to establish a mechanism (information collection by the private sector with assistance from CILSS) to monitor trade barriers, and UEMOA and ECOWAS agreed to insure this information is made available to decision makers and to follow up with measures to correct problems. This activity has been designed and will become operational in early 2000.

If food security in the Sahel is to be increased, then economic performance must improve by expanding markets for agricultural and industrial goods. This requires that governments pursue some form of economic cooperation. To achieve greater intra-regional trade volumes and reduced transaction costs, USAID supports negotiation of inter-country reforms at regional fora and analyses of monetary and trade issues of importance to West African countries. Planned activities in 2000 will support African stakeholders to identify and address policy and regulatory impediments affecting agriculture and commerce. USAID works to bring all stakeholders together and particularly assists public-private sector planning and implementation of mutually agreed reforms. USAID provides technical assistance and strategically targeted direct support to ensure that the negotiations occur and that progress is made. USAID will also provide U.S. technical expertise in agricultural commodity trade to African partners who use it as the basis for formulating their policy positions. Identification of potential local markets and impediments to exploiting those markets allows stakeholders to reach agreement on and implement needed reforms.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities for the promotion of trade and investment begun under SRP will be continued under the West Africa Regional Program beginning in FY 2001.

Other Donor Programs: Direct support to the LAP has been incorporated into CILSS's trade policy activity to which Canada, France, the Netherlands and the United States contribute. Donor support for West African regional economic integration comes primarily from the European Union and France. The European Union and France are, for example, the main source of support to UEMOA. The European Union had been the primary source of support for ECOWAS. USAID complements other donor support to UEMOA and ECOWAS actors in the policy arena with its support to the private sector voice, the WAEN.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities are implemented through grants to CILSS, and via grants and contracts between USAID and U.S. entities, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Michigan State University, the Corporate Council on Africa, The Mitchell Group, and Associates in Rural Development.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1993)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)
Number of countries which use comparative advantage as a basis for setting trade policy	0	8	8	8
Marketing costs for major commodities in regional trade reduced.	0%	11%	12%	15%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: West Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Regional Dialogue Increased on the Role of Civil Society and Communal, Local and National Governments in Achieving Improved Management of Natural Resources, Food Security, and Market Development, 625-002

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$390,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: Sahelian states suffer from poorly institutionalized economic and political participation and decentralized democratic governance. This jeopardizes the sustainability of improvements in areas such as natural resources

management, food security and local public service delivery, and weakens program impact.

The purpose of this activity is to promote dialogue and mutual action on issues of political and economic participation, pluralism, and effectiveness and responsiveness of government. Attention is focused on strengthening institutions through regional networking and dialogue to support the development of an effective partnership between civil society and all levels (national to community) of government. Direct beneficiaries of this activity are members of rural communities who achieve both greater control over their local natural resources and over public service delivery and localized mechanisms for conflict resolution, as well as improved capacity to advocate for their rights. Since 80% of the population in the Sahel is rural, approximately 37 million people could benefit directly. Problems experienced by women, pastoralists and youth in resource access and control are specially targeted.

Key Results: Since 1995, three regional networks -- for farmers, women and youth -- have been formed and have become operational. The regional nature of these networks, with membership from each of the nine member states of CILSS has strengthened the "voice" of these societal stakeholders in dialogue with their respective governments. Governments of the nine states have been presented with six country case studies of decentralized natural resource management, and have benefited from Sahelian technical expertise in reviewing and redrafting natural resource and land tenure legislation to encourage decentralized management. In FY 1999, a major comparative study of Sahelian options in local revenue generation was completed and shared with representatives of the nine member states, who engaged in an intensive dialogue on applying the lessons in the cases to their respective challenges in decentralized revenue mobilization.

Performance and Prospects: Sharing of perspectives, ideas and experiences among governments, non-governmental organizations and private sector actors in the region has served and will continue to serve as a catalyst for democratization and improved governance. Regional exchanges, analyses, and debates have been shown to play a unique role in fostering African leadership and expertise in defining principles and shaping institutions and approaches consistent with realities of West African countries, because of the peer pressure brought to bear by actors in one state upon another.

Experience has shown that decentralization and local empowerment in the Sahel allow local markets to flourish, contribute to food security, and improve the effectiveness of natural resources management; hence this activity cuts across and reinforces the other two activities in the Sahel Regional Program. To achieve the strategic results under this activity, USAID is strengthening the capacity of groups in civil society to participate actively in the dialogue supporting the dialogue between these groups and government entities at regional conferences, and supporting Sahelian individuals and institutions to produce materials that will serve as the basis of discussion at regional exchanges. In FY 2000, the third quinquennial conference on decentralization is planned to be held in Bobo Dioulassou, Burkina Faso. It will bring together stakeholders from government and civil society to hold each state accountable for progress in decentralization since the 1994 conference, and will expose all of the participants to the new information that has been generated with USAID support since the 1994 conference. A decentralization charter for the Sahelian states will be presented for ratification.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities begun under the SRP will be expanded and continued under the West Africa Regional Program beginning in FY 2001.

Other Donor Programs: The majority of the effort under this activity has been designed and is being implemented by CILSS, representing the nine Sahelian states who are its members. External financing in support of this activity in 1999 came from Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, France, the United States and the European Union. CILSS member states made in-kind contributions valued at five percent of the external contributions. USAID supports participation by members of the West African Enterprise Network (WAEN) -- comprised of 13 country chapters with about 350 members and a regional network -- in debates on economic policy, which is regarded as contributing to civil society development and debate. Recurrent WAEN expenditures are self-financed, but donors, including the U.S., Germany, Canada, France, the World Bank and the European Union, support technical assistance and special activity costs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID provides support to this activity through grants to CILSS and the Club du Sahel, and via grants and contracts with U.S. entities, including The Mitchell Group, Inc., Development Alternatives, Inc., Associates in Rural Development, Inc., and Research Triangle Institute.

Selected Performance Measures:

Baseline (1993)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)
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Number of regional meetings on the role of civil society and governance in improving natural resources management, public service delivery and food security.	0	9	5	5
Number of planning, implementation and follow-up of decisions in which relevant stakeholders are included.	None	Most	Most	Most
Percent of decisions which reflect positions put forward by stakeholders.	0%	75%	75%	75%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: West Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security, Population and Environment, 625-003

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,099,000 (DA), \$200,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Summary: The purpose of this activity is to improve food security and environmental equilibrium in the Sahel. Direct beneficiaries of this activity are the member states of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), in particular their rural populations, via improved information, better strategic planning, and greater regional cooperation in the areas of agricultural and food policy research; natural resource management; population policy making, program planning and demographic research; and related information exchange on food security and natural resource themes.

Key Results: USAID and other donor support to the CILSS system over the years has helped assure that population policy programs, donor coordination, food security monitoring, and disaster mitigation systems are fairly well established. Major accomplishments are: 1) food crises in the Sahel have been averted by helping CILSS member countries to create food early warning and food monitoring systems; 2) efficiencies have been gained from the coordination of food aid and food policy; and 3) food need assessments in the region have improved in accuracy. The region has made a strong commitment to keep its population in balance with its limited resources, with all nine countries moving from pro-natalist to pro-family planning policies and programs over the past 10 years. CILSS has taken the lead in implementing the Africa Annex to the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). The Early Action Program for Africa under the CCD has been initiated, with eight of the nine Sahelian states assisted by CILSS completed national action plans in 1999. A sub-regional action plan produced by CILSS for all of the states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was approved in 1999 and CILSS continued to negotiate on behalf of ECOWAS member states at the third Conference of Parties meetings for the CCD, which took place in Recife, Brazil in November 1999.

Performance and Prospects: Efforts under this activity are at the core of the Sahel Regional Program. They emphasize information and analysis of regional issues, especially natural resources management, and regional harmonization of policy on the environment, population, food and agriculture. The intent is to enhance and expand efforts at regional coordination that have been successfully undertaken by regional institutions such as the CILSS/Club partnership, now supported by the CILSS member states, by USAID, and by other donors. Regional-level policy decisions and guidelines regarding environment, population, food security, and food aid relate directly to the goal of the CILSS and have been supported by its member states for some time. This effort reinforces the recognition by the Regional Agroclimatological, Hydrological and Meteorological Institute (AGRHYMET), INSAH, and CILSS's headquarters policy analysis program that a broader, West African orientation is necessary for achieving sustainable growth in the Sahel, as are outward-looking policy decisions and policy implementation by CILSS member states.

This USAID activity supports Sahelian institutions in gathering and analyzing information on important food security and environmental topics, and facilitates access by Sahelian and donor decision makers to that information and analysis.

Monitoring systems for the key variables in the fragile Sahelian environment are created and strengthened. USAID supports regional institutions that are part of the CILSS system (AGRHYMET, INSAH and CILSS headquarters). At AGRHYMET, USAID support enables the Sahelian staff to assist CILSS member states with natural resources monitoring, coordinated annual food supply and consumption estimates and the maintenance of the Sahel's highly-regarded famine early warning system. For INSAH, USAID support contributes to the work of a cadre of highly-trained population and health specialists who, in turn, assist the member states to improve policy and service provision in population and health. Support also helps with institutional development and the provision of services to member states (analyses, information sharing and related dialogue on natural resource management policy, agricultural policy and food security and related dialogue). In 2000, USAID, in collaboration with the World Food Program and CILSS, will work to strengthen vulnerability assessment systems in the Sahelian States. In 2001, support to INSAH will include continued monitoring of the impacts of policy change on food security at national and household levels for 14 West African countries. Support to CILSS headquarters fosters discussion of key policy issues in a regional context, and enhances system management capacity. The headquarters 2000-2002 plan specifically includes assistance to each member state in adopting agricultural and food security policy statements that are harmonized with those of other member states. USAID is a major supporter of this effort.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities for this objective will continue under the West Africa Regional Program beginning in FY 2001.

Other Donor Programs: These activities support key CILSS services to its nine member states, and in 1999 were parallel financed with France, Germany, the Netherlands, the European Union, the United Nations specialized agencies, Canada, CILSS member states and revenues, and the United States. The Club du Sahel facilitates donor coordination on development assistance and food aid monitoring in the region. The Club anticipates receiving support in 2000 from Canada, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, Denmark and the U.S.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID provides support to this activity via grants to CILSS and the Club and via contracts with U.S. entities, including Associates in Rural Development, Inc.; The Futures Group, Inc.; Research Triangle Institute; Michigan State University; the InterCRSP university consortium (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, managing entity); Development Alternatives, Inc.; the Mitchell Group; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1993)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)
Percent of CILSS country policies and programs for food security, natural resource management, and population which reflect sound development methodologies and access to consistent regional information systems.	0	65%	N/A	75%

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: West Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Regional Economic Integration is Enhanced Through Assistance to Public and Private Sector Institutions, 624-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,863,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: Since becoming independent nearly forty years ago, the sixteen ECOWAS countries of West Africa have shared the vision of national economies integrated into a regional system. However, in most cases, this vision has not been translated into operational, growth enhancing programs. West Africa remains one of the least developed socially and one of the poorest regions on earth with poverty rates as high as 50% (as much as 80% of the poor living in rural areas). With the exception of Nigeria, national markets in West Africa are too small to support scale-sensitive industry. The agricultural sector, which is generally considered to represent the greatest potential for growth in the region, is unproductive, either because of low natural potential, lack of investment or because of poor management under state

control. West Africa suffers also from serious inefficiencies in the supply and pricing of energy, roads and telecommunication. Traditional trading practices, the types and volumes of goods traded and trading routes are not adapted to the realities of a regional or of a global economy - as a result, long-term economic growth has been negative in most of the countries in the region.

The negative long-term economic trends have recently begun to improve, in large measure because of the devaluation of the CFA franc in 1994 and the emergence of some benefits from structural adjustment programs and private investment has begun to improve. The improvement in the investment levels and growth is significant, but still below other developing regions and below levels required for sustainable growth and significant poverty reduction. The development problem is clear - how to stimulate and maintain economic growth at levels needed to increase incomes to levels necessary to eliminate poverty, to stimulate domestic markets and to stimulate private investment.

This activity directly supports the USAID Agency Goal of "Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged" and US National Interest of "Global Economic Prosperity, Expanding Markets" as defined by the Strategic Plan for International Affairs Agencies (SPIA).

Key Results: The problem in the West Africa region is not so much the absence of donor programs that address stimulation of private investment and domestic markets, but the fact that these efforts are incomplete and, hence, inadequate on their own. For example, donor assistance is provided to the three major regional institutions (i.e. ECOWAS, UEMOA, CILSS), but it is not structured in such a way as to encourage interaction, collaboration and a logical division of responsibilities between them. Achievement of results for this activity will work to fill this need by supporting fora at which these organizations can discuss and formulate a common agenda for regional economic integration, especially as concerns trade, monetary and fiscal issues and energy. In fact, it is anticipated that one of the most important and fastest moving elements of the WAR will be the effort to assist in the establishment of the West African Power Pool (WAPP).

Achievement of results for this activity will help insure that individuals from various parts of civil society in West Africa participate in consultations, dialogue and information sharing on and/or about development issues to help build real African leadership of the development agenda and to strengthen the political will of governments to implement programs developed by, or with, civil society.

Performance and Prospects: This activity will continue and expand those of the Sahel Regional Program. The WAR will assist regional institutions and associations to reduce intra-regional barriers to trade through activities which support the FOWA (CILSS, UEMOA, ECOWAS, WAEN) to establish a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on trade barriers in West Africa; and continue to support the Forum of West Africa (FOWA) with the purpose of rationalizing the numerous Inter-Governmental Organizations in the region, creating coherence between bilateral and regional agendas of donors, and addressing regional tensions in the region.

Promotion of fora for the discussion of international, regional and sub-regional trade and investment policies will occur through activities aimed at improving civil society participation in policy dialogue; supporting the ATRIP and CCA-WAEN business linkage activities; and strengthening donor coordination on issues related to the private sector development and support. The WAR FY 2001 program will also support activities to enhance regional activities on monetary and fiscal policies. Activities will include conducting studies and holding conferences to address issues such as taxation, monitoring supervision and regulation of equity and debt markets and supporting dialog on issues such as the future of the CFA franc and/or a broader monetary union that may be created under West Africa Monetary Authority (WAMA) or ECOWAS. USAID will also support current efforts by FOWA to find practical solutions to cross-border monetary transfers.

Finally, this WAR activity will assist in the development of improved national and regional institutional capacity to provide a sustainable, competitively priced, reliable supply of energy within the region. The recent and on-going experience of USAID/Ghana with the development of the West Africa Gas Pipeline (WAGP) provides a starting point for future assistance in this sector. In addition to assuming responsibility for the regional aspects of the Gas Pipeline, the WAR will assist the ECOWAS countries in the establishment of a regional power pool. The first phase of this effort will likely be focused on the development of the West Africa Power Expansion (WAPLEX) project node of the power grid that is expected to include Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As indicated above this activity will continue and expand those of the Sahel Regional Program. The major adjustment, or addition, is the initiation of activities to assist the ECOWAS countries in developing a dynamic private energy sector that feeds power to an efficiently managed West African power grid. The WAR is committed to collaborating with ECOWAS countries to ensure the availability of reasonably priced, reliable energy

supplies that will contribute to industrial growth, employment generation and increased productivity. A key element of this initiative is the participation of domestic and foreign private sector investors in the financing, construction and management of the regional energy transmission systems.

Other Donor Programs: Donor support for West African regional economic integration comes primarily from the European Union and France. The European Union and France are, for example, the main source of support to UEMOA. The European Union had been the primary source of support for ECOWAS. USAID complements other donor support to UEMOA and ECOWAS actors in the policy arena with its support to the private sector voice, the WAEN.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities are implemented through grants to CILSS, and via grants and contracts between USAID and U.S. entities, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Michigan State University, the Corporate Council on Africa, The Mitchell Group, and Associates in Rural Development.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (2000)	Target (2008)
Percent of total trade that is intra-regional	10%	25%
Power Outages in major cities reduced	TBD	TBD

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: West Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS-STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in West Africa, 624-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$10,200,000 (CSD), \$9,935,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: The West Africa region (WA) is plagued with some of the worst overall health indicators in the world. While the region is making progress toward political pluralism, economic liberalization, and sustainable growth, political institutions and social delivery services remain fragile with limited capacity to address the health issues faced by the region. The issues which are affecting the health status of the region include specific disease areas coupled with cross cutting human resources and institutional problems.

The major health problems in the region include HIV/AIDS (while rates are lower than in East & Southern Africa, rates are increasing in a number of countries); high infant and child mortality (among the highest in the world); high maternal mortality (20% of annual world-wide maternal deaths occur in West & Central Africa), and the low use of modern contraceptives (West Africa has the highest fertility and lowest contraceptive prevalence rates in Africa). Numerous factors contribute to these specific health problems including weak service delivery capacity of public and private sector organizations, poor quality of services when delivered, lack of client and provider knowledge of overall health practices, and fragmented planning and programming of resources on the part of governments and donors.

This activity contributes to the achievement of the USAID Agency Goal 4: "World population stabilized and human health protected" and the US National Interest of "Population and Health, AIDS Prevention" as defined by the Strategic Plan for International Affairs Agencies (SPIA).

CSD account funds will be used to: 1) support health systems development through improved capacity of national and regional partner institutions to plan and manage the implementation of health services; 2) support the distribution of ORS and all related information, education and communication (IEC) activities towards the control of infant and child morbidity and mortality associated with diarrheal disease; 3) prevent and control malaria within the context of essential obstetric care and to add to the body of knowledge in the region regarding effective malaria treatment and prevention; 4) improved maternal health through essential obstetric care; and, 5) expand HIV prevention and control efforts in the region. CSD funds will also support a concerted effort to coordinate bilateral and regional donor inputs to the health sector in WA.

Key Results: In order to address the serious health problems and constraints this activity will focus on increasing sustainable use of selected reproductive health, STI/HIV/AIDS, and child survival services and/or products in West Africa. Key results will be achieved by addressing the constraints of poor service delivery performance, limited technical and management leadership in the health sector, lack of knowledge of best practices and state of the art technologies, fragmented use of public and private sector financial and human resources. Within this context, the activity will focus on specific health problems including HIV/AIDS high rates of maternal mortality, reversals in child survival trends and low contraceptive prevalence. USAID will use its comparative advantage to complement other ongoing donor activities with its particular technical expertise in advocacy and policy dialogue, capacity building and training, operations research, IEC, social marketing, population policy analysis and development, and logistics management. USAID will use this expertise to leverage and mobilize additional resources for health within the region.

Performance and Prospects: This activity will continue and expand those of the Family Health and AIDS (FHA) program. As such, the WAR health program will continue to increase access to quality reproductive health, HIV/AIDS-STI and child survival services and/or products. Increased access will be realized through transnational IEC activities; pre-service regional training and curriculum development initiatives; in-service training; product line expansion of social marketing programs; developing and implementing management information systems; and leveraging other partner resources for scaling-up tested tools and approaches as well as follow-up of regional activities at the country level.

Increased effective advocacy for action in HIV/AIDS, maternal health and child survival will continue to be important activities in the WAR. Activities will build upon on-going programs in development of regional advocacy strategies for action with WA partners for problems such as HIV/AIDS, maternal health, and malaria, etc; capacity building of African institutions including CERPOD and organizations to undertake more effective advocacy; and working with civil society and networks to involve them in the advocacy activities.

In order to address the implementation gap and limited technical and management expertise in the region WAR will focus on increasing the institutional capacity of selected African organizations for health policy and program development and implementation in the region. Technical and financial support will continue to be offered to those institutions (currently assisted by the FHA) which have excelled in their technical domain and which can offer technical assistance in the region. Specific activities will include institutional support for developing centers of excellence and strengthening regional partner institutions in organizational development, strategic planning and financing; establishing regional teams of African experts with advanced training and technical PHN skills, e.g. social marketing, IEC, IMCI, maternal health/EOC; contraceptive technology; expanding the technical capability of African institutions to develop, adapt and translate technical tools, manuals, materials on state-of-the-art PHN topics; and Operations Research on strengthening institutional capacity in expanding service delivery and policy reform.

Given the serious health problems in the region and the need to increase the efficiency of available resources, it is of the paramount importance that partners increase communication and collaboration. WAR will continue to build upon these relationships and will explore additional opportunities for coordinated resource mobilization and diversification in program funding for priority areas such as HIV/AIDS and maternal health. The primary vehicle for increasing collaboration will be through continued and expanded activities with the donor community. Activities will include building on MOUs with the World Bank in Cote d'Ivoire and the AfDB to provide technical assistance for ensuring better utilization of Bank funding in non-presence countries; mobilizing other donor resources for procuring contraceptive, ORS packets, drugs, vaccines and equipment; and coordinating with other donors to ensure more efficient use of limited resources for new initiatives such as "roll-back malaria", maternal and neonatal health programs. WAR will also take advantage of the non-emergency humanitarian assistance and monetization of Title II programs to expand the role of key U.S partners in cross-border HIV/AIDS interventions and enhance regional efforts in improving vitamin A status of young children.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As indicated above this activity will continue and expand those of the Family Health and AIDS. Given the escalating prevalence of the HIV/AIDS in the West Africa region, every effort will be made to reach vulnerable groups such as women and youth with HIV/AIDS prevention messages. Additionally, a special effort will be undertaken to aggressively promote advocacy in support of multi-sector and regional level mobilization of resources for carrying out HIV/AIDS interventions.

Given the reversal in child survival trends in the region, WAR will explore opportunities in the out years for expanded involvement, on a regional basis, in child survival activities. These may include increased support for vaccination programs in the region, maternal and neonatal health care activities, malaria prevention and control programs, and expanded work under the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) initiative. In response to the high

morbidity and mortality of children under five caused by diarrheal disease, USAID has promoted the use of oral rehydration salts (ORS) in the four FHA focus countries through a social marketing program. The WAR will assess the impact and feasibility of scaling up of this activity and based on this review, the distribution of Orasel, the regional brand, will be continued.

Other Donor Programs: The largest bilateral and multilateral donors working in the region are France, the World Bank, the European Union (EU), GTZ and KFW, Belgian Cooperation, the African Development Bank, Germany, Canada, and the United Nations agencies. These donors support construction, maintenance and operation of health centers and hospitals, and the procurement of essential drugs and other health commodities. Assistance is primarily focused on the public sector health system. Canada and EEU provide significant support for STD and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation. Overall development assistance to the health sector in the WA service delivery countries is approximately \$75 million per year.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through four U.S. PVOs: Population Services International, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, the Johns Hopkins Program in International Education and Gynecology/Obstetrics (JHPIEGO), and 10 Regional African Partner Institutions.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (2000)	Target (2008)
Increase of Contraceptive Prevalence Rates (CPR) among women of reproductive age.	10.1	16
2.5% annual increase of use of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) among children with diarrhea.	21%	36%
Number of countries participating in cross-border HIV/AIDS interventions.	5	11
Increased levels of financing mobilized from sources other than USAID for expanding access to quality services in the region.	1 source	11 sources

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: West Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: The Development and Implementation of Policies that Promote Sustainable Food Security and Environmental/Natural Resources Management are Improved in West Africa,624-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,392,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: Two-thirds of West Africa's population is rural and is directly engaged in the use of natural resources to obtain the bulk of their food and income needs. Food produced within the region is thought to account for about 75% and 60% of food consumption in rural and urban areas, respectively. The region is thus highly dependent on rural production systems, and the environments upon which they depend, for food security, trade and continued economic growth and development. Threatening both food security and the environment is West Africa's extraordinarily high population growth. Population growth in West Africa exceeds that of any region in the world and has nearly tripled since the early 1960's. Prospects for the future remain disturbing, with nearly 50 per cent of the population below 15 years age.

Food security remains a preoccupation of countries throughout West Africa because of low absolute levels of food availability per capita and the very low-income levels of most people in the region. Nutritional patterns in West Africa are worsening and child malnutrition is rising significantly. An alarming 50% of Malian children under five are stunted, despite adequate crop harvests for the past ten years. Plausible reasons for this situation are that cash crops are displacing food crops in production, while family redistribution of cash income is not accommodating this change to assure

adequate food purchases. In addition, traditional methods for raising small children do not adequately support weaned children until they are able to fend for themselves in the household economy.

While there is considerable diversity among the environmental and natural resources issues in the West Africa region, it is possible to assess and characterize these in a regional context. There are pockets of high bio-diversity and considerable investments have been made to establish national parks, forest reserves and other protected areas. But bio-diversity conservation is not a development priority for most people and institutions in the region. Similarly, while there has been a significant decline in the area of moist tropical forest in several West African coastal countries (notably in Ghana and Cote d'Ivoire), a more widespread problem is the overuse and gradual degradation of the vegetative cover of rangelands, farmed parklands, savannas and woodlands which dominate the region. In West Africa, desertification is a more important issue than global climate change related to the destruction of carbon sinks or the increased emissions of greenhouse gases. The most critical environmental issues have been those related to low and erratic rainfall, periodic drought, water shortages, uncontrolled land clearing, reduction of fuelwood stocks, wind and water erosion and declining soil fertility. All of these problems have been exacerbated by continued high rates of population growth, inadequate investments in education and health, gender inequity, and generally weak governance.

This activity directly supports the USAID Agency Goal of "The World's Environment Protected for Long-Term Sustainability" and the US National Interest of "Environment, Global Climate Change" as defined by the Strategic Plan for International Affairs Agencies (SPIA).

Key Results: Taking into account the constraints and opportunities for food security and natural resources management in West Africa, the activities of other partners, and USAID's comparative advantage and available resources, programs will focus on support to improved, regionally coherent policy and policy implementation.

The policy framework for regional food security issues, including coordination and information collection, disaster mitigation, management and reporting systems will be strengthened. Broader use of intensified production systems will be encouraged through policies that provide greater tenure security, that increase producers' access to competitively-priced fertilizer, greater access to markets, and greater knowledge by producers about the results of various systems on the farms of their peers in similar zones. These actions will measurably affect a 25% decline in the size of the structurally food insecure population in West Africa.

Enhanced and effective implementation of Rural Code reforms through advocacy and exchange of information at regional organizations and fora will be supported. The regional capacity for collection, analysis, dissemination and sharing of information about improved environmental and natural resource management practices and results will be strengthened. This will help to inform policy makers, to strengthen the advocates of natural resource management environmental programs, and to allow producers to better learn how their peers are coping with management challenges. These latter two activities are required to assure that West African institutions collaborate to design development programs and investment strategies to implement priorities growing out of the priority food security and environmental and natural resources management policy issues.

In high potential areas, such as river basins, food for work and monetization resources can be used to help support appropriate policy frameworks for regional integration projects where this input may leverage other donor funding. Donors have expressed interest in working together to develop river basins in West Africa to improve water availability across the region and to improve food security related to insufficient water to grow crops. The food aid resource could provide the leverage for other donors to coalesce on this sector in coordination with the on-going Sahel Regional Program (SRP) support to CILSS programs. This program is well-suited to encourage dialogue and improved policy with regard to transnational river basin development issues, through the on-going SRP financed programs with CILSS.

Performance and Prospects: This activity consolidates those of the Sahel Regional Program activity. The activity will increase capacity to maintain and improve regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems. Interventions will be implemented through continued support to regional West African institutions' (CILSS) programs to improve the capacity of West Africans to mitigate disasters related to periodic food shortages. Continued assistance is planned to improve West Africans' policy, planning, and monitoring capacities and food-related disaster mitigation systems. As Sahelian states are the most vulnerable to food deficits, the CILSS member states will continue to be the key focus of this activity with potential for expansion of food security assessment into the coastal states. On-going food security SRP activities will be continued and expanded. Coordination among USAID food security objectives as well as the World Food Program and other donors will continue to be a priority.

West African institutions, primarily CILSS, also need to increase their capacity to maintain and improve regional environmental and natural resource management monitoring and impact reporting systems. Activities will be

implemented to build upon existing West African capacity to improve environmental and natural resources management policy, planning and monitoring and impact reporting systems. On-going environmental and natural resources management SRP activities will be continued and expanded over the life of the regional program. Coordination with other USAID-funded environmental and natural resources management interventions (G/EGAD/AFS, AFR/SD, etc.), as well as interaction with key regional interventions by donors will continue.

Finally, the program will expand and facilitate the capacity of West African agricultural and environmental organizations and networks, as necessary, to share information and collaboratively advocate for sustainable, transparent and accountable food security and environmental policies and programs. Interventions will be implemented to strengthen existing West African capacity to develop more effective networks and advocacy fora, as well as policy, planning and monitoring and impact reporting systems for the agriculture - natural resource - food security nexus. On-going DG/ENV/AG SRP activities will be continued and expanded over the life of WAR. Coordination with other USAID-funded DG/ENV/AG program and policy interventions (G/EGAD/AFS, AFR/SD, etc.), as well as key regional interventions by donors will continue.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As indicated above this activity will continue and consolidate the related on-going activities of the Sahel Regional Program. No major changes are anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: The majority of the effort under this activity has been designed and is being implemented by CILSS, representing the nine Sahelian states who are its members. External financing in support of this activity in 1999 came from Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, France, the United States and the European Union. CILSS member states made in-kind contributions valued at five percent of the external contributions. In addition to CILSS's efforts, USAID supports participation by members of the West African Enterprise Network (WAEN), comprised of 13 country chapters with about 350 members and a regional network, in debates on economic policy, which is regarded as contributing to civil society development and debate. Recurrent WAEN expenditures are self-financed, but donors, including the U.S., Germany, Canada, France, the World Bank and the European Union, support technical assistance and special activity costs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID provides support to this activity through grants to CILSS and the Club du Sahel, and via grants and contracts with U.S. entities, including The Mitchell Group, Inc., Development Alternatives, Inc., Associates in Rural Development, Inc., and Research Triangle Institute.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicators are being developed and are likely to include:

- Number of West Africans who are structurally food insecure is reduced by 25%
- West African regional organizations and associations collaboratively produce an assessment of priority food security policy issues at least once every three years.
- West African regional organizations and associations collaboratively produce an assessment of priority environment/natural resources management policy issues at least once every three years.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: West Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Early Detection and Response Mechanism to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning, 624-XXX

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$0

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$522,000 (DFA)

STATUS: New

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

Summary: Since 1989, violent internal and cross-border conflicts have disrupted economic, social, and political development in West Africa with a great cost in human life and property. In the absence of peace and security, development programs cannot be sustained. The high costs of peacekeeping missions and rehabilitation activities have

led to a shift in regional thinking toward strategies of conflict prevention. Thus far, however, preventive activities have been limited by piecemeal approaches and inadequate institutional frameworks. Although civil society organizations represent a potentially powerful force in conflict prevention, their efforts remain at the very early stages of development. Donor programs have been focused largely on mitigation, with few activities in the area of conflict prevention. The result is an environment in which potential conflicts are frequently not identified and resolved before they escalate to a level where they extend beyond national boundaries.

The principal response to violent conflicts in West Africa has been through the Economic Community Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), which has attempted to fill the power void in the region. This Organization has conducted military and peacekeeping operations in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea-Bissau, with logistical and materiel support from the international community. While ECOMOG has been effective in containing the spread of war, it has not yet developed a successful model for preventing conflicts within the region.

The U.S. Department of State's International Affairs Strategic Plan emphasizes the prevention and elimination of conflict as a principal foreign policy goal. USAID recognizes that conflict prevention is essential for sustainable, regional development programs in economic growth, health, and environmental protection. This program seeks to address this problem.

Key Results: To be effective, a conflict prevention strategy must be regional in scope, agreed upon by multiple states, enforceable, and demonstrate African ownership. This activity will provide support to one of the most comprehensive initiatives in this regard which has been put forward by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). As the only sub-regional interstate organization with membership from all 16 states, ECOWAS has the potential to prevent conflict within the region. Its members have agreed on the establishment of a Conflict Prevention Mechanism (CPM), designed to detect and respond to potential conflicts throughout the region prior to the onset of hostilities, thereby diminishing the need for costly peacekeeping and rehabilitation. Although the term detection is used narrowly, it is understood that detection is essential to prevention, and therefore contributes to avoidance of conflict. The mechanism envisions the establishment of four Observation and Monitoring Centers (OMC) within the region (located in Benin, Burkina Faso, The Gambia and Liberia) to collect, analyze, evaluate and disseminate data related to burgeoning conflicts.

Data thus collected will be sent to the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat for assessment by a Mediation and Security Council (MSC). The MSC recommends action by member states or refers the dispute for further mediation to an ad hoc body, the Council of Elders. This Council comprises respected opinion leaders from within and beyond the region. The various components of this mechanism are intended to work together with the Program for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development (PCASED), developed by ECOWAS and UNDP. PCASED's purpose is to coordinate regional actions to stem the illicit flow of light weapons and small arms throughout the region.

Participation of civil society in conflict prevention, particularly women, has been marginal, but represents an important feature in this initiative. Civil society groups have formed a coalition for conflict management in Mali, and regionally, women have constituted the African Women's Anti-War Coalition with membership in four West African states. In December 1998, this organization issued a declaration urging international agencies and Northern industrialized governments to work towards the prevention of conflict. Thus, civil society constitutes an important advocate for pressuring states to end present conflicts and to prevent their recurrence in the future. Such organizations also play important roles in representation, media support, and dissemination of information.

Performance and Prospects: Activities will be focused on building the institutional capacity of ECOWAS to establish and operate the conflict detection portion of the CPM. Protocols and other documents governing the operation of the OMCs will be drafted and adopted and staff assigned to four Centers. In addition, member states must cooperate in human, financial, and material aspects of the project. At a minimum, they will ratify a protocol with appropriate policies, methods, and tools for operation. They must also constitute an effective Council of Elders, and consult regularly with their civil society and donor partners. At present, neither the protocols nor the OMCs exist. As an implementation strategy, USAID will recommend to other partners adoption of an incremental approach to the establishment of the OMCs. In part, this recommendation is made on the basis of practical considerations, primarily the availability of financial resources, but also in view of the many logistical and procedural questions that are likely to arise in conjunction with actual operation of the facility. Such issues should be addressed and resolved before proceeding with the establishment of the additional centers proposed. Based on available logistical data (relative to infrastructure and telecommunications issues, as well as proximity to Abuja), the first site will be established in Benin.

The regional program will also enhance the capacity of regional civil society organizations (CSOs) to participate in conflict detection and response. CSOs involvement will complement the work of ECOWAS. At the same time, they will

provide an essential channel for data communication and serve as a check on potential abuse of the system. Success of the CPM depends on a broad-based and unbiased reporting of potential conflict indicators throughout the region. As such, CSOs are critical to the success of the observatories. While USAID anticipates working with existing CSOs, particularly those involved in decentralization efforts, these organizations will need additional specialized training and technical assistance in monitoring, analysis, conflict mediation at community levels, and advocacy in support of the CPMs objectives.

Finally, increased donor coordination will be necessary in building regional capacity to detect and respond to regional conflicts. Activities will be initiated to support the establishment and operation of the CPMs, doing so in a fully coordinated and consistent fashion. As previously mentioned, a strong base of donor support of the CPM already exists, both in the form of technical and monetary assistance. These individual efforts must be melded into a cohesive strategy, that ensures that all components essential to operation of the CPM are addressed, and that implementation proceeds in a manner that avoids duplication of effort, competitive or inconsistent approaches. USAID anticipates that the need for careful donor coordination will be an ongoing necessity that will continue over the life of the program. As such, existing ad hoc donor coordination efforts should be rationalized, and semi-annual donor coordination meetings should be scheduled to review progress towards goals, and to allow for modifications of the implementation strategies, as dictated by practical realities of program operation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: This is a new activity. No adjustments are envisioned at this time.

Other Donor Programs: The European Union (EU) is the primary donor supporting the ECOWAS CPM. The UNDP provides support and assistance to the Program for Coordination and Assistance for Security and Development (PCASED).

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities will be implemented through direct grant(s) and/or contracts to U.S., international, and/or local NGOs (yet to be determined).

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (2000)	Target (2004)
A regional conflict prevention mechanism is operational	none	operational
A regional network of CSOs is operational for capacity building, local interventions, and information dissemination.	1	12
Major multilateral and bi-lateral donors in the region collaborating on regional conflict detection	2	8

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: West Africa Regional				
Title and Number: Improved Access to and use of Family Planning, Maternal Child Health, & HIV/AIDS 624-001				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	19,345 DA	17,758 DA	1,587 DA	
	10,092 CSD	7,551 CSD	2,541 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	13,525 DFA	13,358 DFA	167 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	6567 DA	5,910 DA		
	9,342 CSD	6,232 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	140 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	25,912 DA	23,668 DA	2,244 DA	
	19,434 CSD	13,783 CSD	5,651 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	13,525 DFA	13,498 DFA	27 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	118 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	6,900 DA			
	9,900 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	6,900 DA			
	10,018 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	32,812 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	29,452 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	13,525 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: West Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Assist national Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector 625-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	1,671 DA	975 DA	696 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	6,635 DFA	6,317 DFA	318 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	1,012 DA	375 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	100 DFA	418 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	2,683 DA	1,350 DA	1,333 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	6,735 DFA	6,735 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	2,596 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	2,596 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	5,279 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	6,735 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: West Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Regional Dialogue Increased on the Role of Civil Society & Communal, Local, 625-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	1,382 DA	87 DA	1,295 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,380 DFA	2,380 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	663 DA	906 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	100 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	2,045 DA	993 DA	1,052 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,480 DFA	2,380 DFA	100 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	390 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	390 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	2,435 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	2,480 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: West Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Decsion Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security, 625-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	8,051 DA	3,686 DA	4,365 DA
	769 CSD	101 CSD	668 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	39,260 DFA	38,820 DFA	440 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	4,965 DA	5,063 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	100 DFA	340 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	13,016 DA	8,749 DA	4,267 DA
	769 CSD	101 CSD	668 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	39,360 DFA	39,160 DFA	200 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,099 DA		
	200 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	5,099 DA		
	200 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	18,115 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	969 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	39,360 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Program: West Africa Regional (WARP)					
Title and Number: Regional Integration is Enhanced Through Assistance to Public & Private Sector, 624-XXX					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA			
	0 CSD	0 CSD			
	0 ESF	0 ESF			
	0 SEED	0 SEED			
	0 FSA	0 FSA			
	0 DFA	0 DFA			
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA			0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD			0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF			0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED			0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA			0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,863 DFA	27,000 DFA	28,863 DFA		

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Program: West Africa Regional (WARP)					
Title and Number: Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS, and Child 624-XXX					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA			
	0 CSD	0 CSD			
	0 ESF	0 ESF			
	0 SEED	0 SEED			
	0 FSA	0 FSA			
	0 DFA	0 DFA			
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA			0 DA	0 DA
	10,200 CSD			61,200 CSD	71,400 CSD
	0 ESF			0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED			0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA			0 FSA	0 FSA
	9,935 DFA	44,600 DFA	54,535 DFA		

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Program: West Africa Regional (WARP)					
Title and Number: Development & Implementation of Policies that Promote Sustainable Food 624-XXX					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA			
	0 CSD	0 CSD			
	0 ESF	0 ESF			
	0 SEED	0 SEED			
	0 FSA	0 FSA			
	0 DFA	0 DFA			
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA			0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD			0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF			0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED			0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA			0 FSA	0 FSA
	5,392 DFA	41,245 DFA	46,637 DFA		

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Program: West Africa Regional (WARP)					
Title and Number: Early Detection and Response Mechanism to Prevent Regional Conflicts established, 624-XXX					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA			
	0 CSD	0 CSD			
	0 ESF	0 ESF			
	0 SEED	0 SEED			
	0 FSA	0 FSA			
	0 DFA	0 DFA			
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA				
	0 CSD				
	0 ESF				
	0 SEED				
	0 FSA				
	0 DFA				
				Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA			0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD			0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF			0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED			0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA			0 FSA	0 FSA
	522 DFA	978 DFA	1,500 DFA		



West Africa Regional Program (WARP)

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance*	13,352	13,207	14,985	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	17,712
Child Survival & Disease Fund*	6,515	8,010	10,100	10,200
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II*	0	8,186	2,644	4,585
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	19,867	29,403	27,729	32,497
Operating Expenses	4,381	0	0	0
Trust Funds	0	0	0	0
Total Operating Costs	4,381	0	0	0

* Incorporates former Sahel Regional Program funds.

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	3	0	0	0
Other U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0

Subtotal OE Funded	3	0	0	0
Program Funded*				
U.S. Citizen	0	0	0	0
FSN/TCN	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Program Funded	0	0	0	0
Other				
TAACS	0	0	0	0
Fellows	0	0	0	0
IDIs	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	0	0	0	0
Total Work Force	3	0	0	0

NOTE: West Africa Regional support included in USAID Mali staffing levels.

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows, International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
624-xxx, Regional Integration is Enhanced Through Assistance to Public & Private Sector Institutions							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	1,616	0	247	0	0	0	1,863
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
624-xxx, Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS, and Child Survival Services							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	9,935	0	0	0	0	9,935
- CSD	0	10,200	0	0	0	0	10,200
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

624-xxx, Development & Implementation of Policies that Promote Sustainable Food Security & Environment Management

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	2,884	0	2,508	0	0	0	5,392
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	4,585	4,585

624-xxx, Early Detection and Response Mechanism to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	522	0	0	522
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Totals

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	4,500	9,935	2,755	522	0	0	17,712
- CSD	0	10,200	0	0	0	0	10,200
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	4,585	4,585

Acting Mission Director, Carol Grigsby



Africa Regional Programs

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Introduction

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

The Development Challenge

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

Africa by:

- promoting international trade and investment;
- improving agricultural and natural resource management techniques to increase income;
- ensuring that development activities are environmentally sound;
- providing more productive and sustainable health and family planning services;
- identifying cost-effective ways to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS;
- eradicating polio and controlling infectious diseases;
- improving sustainability, equity and quality of basic education;
- increasing the use of information technology, including its applications in education;
- improving quality and access to education (with emphasis on girls and women) in order to accelerate the development of free-market democracies in Africa;
- supporting the consolidation of democratic gains; and
- preventing and mitigating man-made and natural crises.

Within these areas, the program includes a number of common themes: (1) developing Africans' capacity to design and manage their own programs; (2) maintaining a focus on sustainability; (3) identifying and using cross-sectoral linkages to increase program performance; and (4) establishing partnerships - African, other international, and U.S. - to maximize the effectiveness of USAID resources. In supporting USAID bilateral missions and African governmental and non-governmental organizations, the Regional Program works with its partners to develop policies, programs and

strategies that draw on continent-wide experience and target sector-specific issues important to African development. The program focuses on improving our understanding of the dynamics of development and the effectiveness of USAID programs in Africa, and using this greater understanding to improve the effectiveness of all development resources going into the continent. The program also manages, or helps to manage, Africa-wide Agency initiatives, such as polio eradication, the child survival initiative, the trade and investment policy program, the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, and the Africa Food Security Initiative.

Other Donors

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



The United States Agency for International Development

Africa Regional

FY 2001 Program Description and Activity Data Sheets

FY 2001 Program

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

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development: Central to USAID efforts will be managing the African Trade and Investment Program (ATRIP), which is part of President Clinton's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity. The Regional Program will help design and develop activities to support increased trade and development by and in African countries. For example, it will strengthen ties between the African Enterprise Networks, dynamic groups of entrepreneurs in Africa, and the American business community, thus increasing opportunities for joint ventures. It will also support technical assistance activities intended to help African countries open their trading systems, improve the environment for private investment, mobilize more foreign and domestic resource, and reduce energy costs.

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

Population and Health: USAID improves the effectiveness and sustainability of population and health programs in Africa. By supporting advocacy and research, USAID has also been effective in encouraging African governments and partners to address important family planning and reproductive health issues. For example, research and advocacy is resulting in new strategies that promote males, youth advocacy, women's networks and non-governmental organizations involvement and community participation in expanding family planning and reproductive health services. Working with regional institutions like the World Health Organization's (WHO) Africa Regional Office, the Regional Program is improving disease control throughout Africa, in particular immunization activities including polio eradication, and anti-malarial efforts. The program works both with WHO's Africa Regional Office and other multi-lateral organizations to strengthen national and regional capacities to confront infectious diseases, including surveillance networks and early warning/rapid response infrastructures. Activities include improving access, quality and use of health services through Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses interventions at the community and facility levels; determining cost-effective mechanisms for reproductive health services including family planning and sexual transmitted infections treatment, HIV/AIDS prevention; developing new malaria treatment strategies; strengthening capacity to eradicate polio; strengthening women's reproductive rights to combat HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies; and improving logistics management systems for sustaining health programs.

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

Bureau's Central African Regional Program for the Environment provides the information needed to protect one of the world's last major rain forests, thereby making a positive contribution to the Agency's climate change program. Additionally, the USAID Regional Program is intended to increase the Agency's understanding of two of the major environmental problems Africa will face in the 21st century -- managing a limited water resource, and dealing with environmental problems associated with rapid urbanization.

Democracy and Governance: In the dramatic transition toward democracy in Africa, more than half of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa now have or are moving toward improved democratic governance. There are more free and fair elections, greater press freedoms, legislatures with increased independence from executive branches, and greater decentralization of governmental power. The Regional Program focuses on generating and sustaining the conditions necessary for the consolidation of these democratic gains. Its ultimate aim is improved governance leading to greater accountability and transparency of governments through increased citizen participation. By examining ways all sectors of USAID programming can encourage greater citizen participation, this activity will promote better governance outcomes and more sustainable democracy in Africa.

Human Capacity: The Regional Program supports the development of education reform programs in Africa. Through continuous program monitoring and evaluation, undertaken in conjunction with other donors and African educators through the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, the Regional Program is developing new techniques for strengthening field performance. In FY 2001, the program will concentrate more on working with U.S. universities and foundations to strengthen the linkages between African and U.S. institutions of higher learning. Additionally, the Leland Initiative will promote distance learning techniques and greater use of the Internet for education.

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

Humanitarian Assistance: Over the past decade Africa has been beset by natural and man-made humanitarian crises. The Regional Program is designed to help avoid crises, where possible, and to coordinate the Agency's crisis response in Africa, when necessary. The program's Famine Early Warning System plays a pivotal role in helping African countries and the donor community plan responses to mitigate the consequences of erratic annual rainfall. The program also works with the WHO and UNICEF to assist West African governments to put in place epidemic surveillance and response systems. Finally, the program will work to prevent conflict by expanding the use of alternative dispute mechanisms and by probing into the dynamics of development and political conflict.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Strengthened Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas, 698-013

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,250,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,979,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Africa is going through a period of political transformation. Compared to ten years ago, many African countries now have more representative political systems, stronger democratic institutions, and more active civil societies. Yet, serious challenges to the institutionalization of democracy in Africa remain. The Africa Regional Program will help consolidate the positive gains by emphasizing increased participation and improved local governance across all goal areas. It will identify and analyze ways in which applying good governance principles makes program more

effective in other goal areas, and it will develop and help implement agreed-to interventions. This approach will ensure that Agency successes with integrated approaches become the standard for future programming and incorporate participation and local governance principles across all sectors.

Key Results: The program is developing and disseminating state-of-the-art knowledge on participation and local governance; is enhancing knowledge of how to integrate democracy and governance (DG) principles into implementation of other sectoral activities; and is increasing capacity to assess results attributed to program synergies.

Performance and Prospects: This activity began in 1998 with a global review of cross-sectoral linkages between DG programs and programs in other sectors. Reviews have been completed for programs in Mali, Zambia, Guinea, Zimbabwe and Madagascar. The information from these reviews are now being synthesized, supplemented and systematically disseminated. A synthesis paper is currently in progress. The program will use seminars, workshops, newsletters, and Internet services to disseminate this information. In 1999, 2 seminars were held on cross-sectoral linkages, and draft case studies were circulated. During the coming year, technical assistance will be provided to missions interested in better integration of their development programming.

Two current USAID programs serve as examples of the successful integration of democratic principles into other sectoral activities. In Benin, parents' associations in local schools are being strengthened by instilling democratic processes (such as elections for board members) within those organizations, and by providing assistance to improve those organizations' capacity to interact with school officials and achieve meaningful reform. As a result of this activity, parents' associations now are organized at the regional and national levels, and a democratically elected national federation of parents' associations has been established. These groups will play an increasingly important role at all levels in determining the future of education policy in Benin.

The second example is the African Center for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), a grass-roots conflict resolution organization started to help South Africa work through its political and social transformation, and now providing similar services throughout the Africa region. ACCORD encourages partnerships among local populations and local power structures to enable them to work together to find peaceful solutions to conflicts. Applying this fundamental DG principle to conflict resolution approaches has contributed to more effective resolution activities.

Examples such as these will be used as models for USAID as it analyzes successes and draws out lessons learned for use throughout the region.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The number of Africa Bureau non-DG strategic objectives using approaches that incorporate principles of democratic governance greatly exceeded the targets projected through 2001. In the coming year an evaluation will be conducted and the future targets will be adjusted. It is also expected that the number of studies completed on cross-sectoral synergies also will exceed targets through 2001 and targets will be adjusted accordingly.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors, including the World Bank, are also integrating democratic governance principles into their development programs through decentralization activities, capacity building of indigenous non-governmental organizations, and policy reform efforts. USAID will be coordinating its work with other donors to take advantage of ongoing cross-sectoral donor activities in USAID presence countries.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USDA, through its International Cooperation and Development office, will provide expertise to support this program in the areas of local governance and local participation. As the program develops, U.S. non-governmental organizations and private voluntary organizations also may participate.

<u>Selected Performance Measures</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Percentage of total number of Africa Bureau non-DG strategic objectives using approaches that incorporate principles of democratic governance	10%	52%	15%	20%	25%
Number of studies completed on cross-sectoral synergies	0	2	2	3	4
Information dissemination					
--workshops held	0	0	1	3	4
--reports distributed to missions	0	0	2	5	6

Field activities designed and implemented¹

0 0 2 -- --

¹Activities related to this indicator are not being done because of funding limitations, so it will be deleted as an indicator in the future.

In addition, the Regional Program will develop and disseminate monitoring and evaluation tools for assessing the effectiveness of integrating DG principles into the implementation of other sector programs.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption for Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 698-014

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$33,485,000 (DA), \$2,000,000 (ESF)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$31,200,000 (DFA), \$2,000,000 (ESF)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced a resurgence of economic growth in recent years, following poor performance in the late 1980s and early 1990s. However, growth remains fragile, and much more needs to be done to increase trade flows, improve savings and investment rates, and institutionalize legal and regulatory reforms. This program works towards encouraging policy reforms in such areas and towards developing a cadre of skilled Africans who can design and implement them. The President's Partnership for Opportunity and Growth in Africa has highlighted the importance of increasing U.S.-Africa trade and investment.

This program is composed of two components: policy change and institutional development. The policy change component provides technical assistance and training to help implement changes in economic policies that will help promote Africa's integration into the global economy and establish a better environment for business and investment. Beginning in 1998, activities to promote policy change are selected competitively from throughout the region for funding by the Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program. The institutional development component works to develop the knowledge base to better manage open, market-oriented economies and to strengthen African institutional capacity to develop, design, and implement improved economic policies. The institutional development program cooperates with other development partners to train key technical and management staff in African countries, and links U.S. expertise with African expertise in a partnership to carry out policy analyses. Through a process of networking with partners and host country governments, both components help build a constituency for policy reform, and African counterparts become champions for policy and strategy changes.

Key Results: The program is creating a body of knowledge and best practices on policy reform and on the importance of undertaking such reforms, and is developing a core of African economic policy analysts and development managers who will be able to sustain the analytical and implementation work supported under the program. Over 20 participants will be trained to the doctoral level, over 1,000 to the master's level, and several to the postgraduate level. The number of women participants will increase significantly. In addition, USAID and its partners will strengthen teaching and research capabilities in more than two dozen university departments in East, Southern, and West Africa.

Performance and Prospects: Examples of performance to date include activities that involve multilateral, bilateral, and regional entities. Policy analysis and technical assistance funded by the policy change component are being used in Mozambique to establish an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Center that will train judges on enforcement of ADR decisions; and in Tanzania by the Tanzania Revenue Authority, the tax-policy arm of the Ministry of Finance, to reduce import tariffs and broaden the tax base. To promote competition and access to cheaper electricity, ATRIP and Purdue University have been supporting the Southern African Power Pool's efforts to make bolder use of cross-border trade in power, especially hydro generated power. In 1999, USAID has similarly been working to promote cross-border energy trade in West Africa, assisting the Economic Community of West African States to develop cross-border gas pipeline and electric power interconnection projects in the region.

The ATRIP program provides policy-analysis and training activities that help Africans implement reforms to the trade and investment environment, with the goals of mobilizing more domestic resources and liberalizing key external and internal markets. Such activities include (1) workshops to raise awareness of Africa's obligations and opportunities to liberalize trade under the World Trade Organization agreements, and (2) support of regional economic integration through work with the Common Market for East Africa as well as the South African Development Community in the adoption of its trade protocol.

The institutional development component had produced 936 masters in economics by 1998 and will have produced 678 masters in 1999. It should benefit about 3000 Africans who will complete long- and short-term courses and seminars, and also African businessmen and women in up to two dozen African countries who will participate in various policy dialogue and business linkage networks, associations, and roundtables that will be strengthened through the program.

Collaborative research and policy analysis supported by the program will strengthen African policy-making institutions and will help build the capacity of a new generation of African professionals in policy and decision making. Meanwhile, through the policy change component, a very broad class of entrepreneurs, employees, and customers of existing and new enterprises will benefit from an improved policy environment and overall economic expansion.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The program has been implemented in coordination with other donors including multilateral and bilateral aid organizations. It will place additional emphasis on increased donor coordination and strengthening of African research institutions. One objective of the program, strengthening economics departments at African universities, was not financially viable. The indicator tracking this activity (graduate economics departments strengthened) has been dropped as a performance indicator.

Other Donor Programs: The program works with a rich array of partners including multilateral donors such as the World Bank, foundations such as the Ford, Rockefeller and Herd Research Foundations, a range of bilateral donors including the French, the Scandinavians, and the Canadians, and a wide variety of U.S. non-profit organizations such as the Corporate Council for Africa and the Global Coalition for Africa. The African counterparts are institutions such as the African Economic Research Consortium, the African Center for Economic Growth, the Africa Businesswomen's Network, and the East Africa and Southern Africa Enterprise Networks.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Current contractors and grantees include the Harvard Institute for International Development, Cornell University, Howard University, Associates for International Resources and Development, and the African Economic Research Consortium. USAID also works with other U.S. agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce, and the U.S. Trade Representative.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of countries adopting improved special programs for Africa to accelerate sustainable and equitable growth.	(1996) 4	6	9	11	13
Number of strategic policy research agendas established in collaboration with host country policy makers.	(1995) 6	43	62	74	86
Number of Africans completing master's program in economics	(1994) 58	540	678	818	958

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs, and Strategies, 698-015

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$7,400,000 (DA), \$100,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$9,950,000 (DFA), \$200,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this activity is to increase agricultural output and rural household incomes. To achieve economic growth, reduce poverty, improve nutrition and food security, and raise trade and investment, African agricultural systems must generate increases in food, income and exports. African governments, businesses, trade associations, farmer groups, and other international donors have significant influence over and provide substantial resources for small- farmer agriculture as well as for development of productive agribusiness enterprises in Africa. Often, these groups are unaware of the most productive and profitable technologies available, or the most effective policy instruments to sustainably increase productivity and incomes. They will need better knowledge, more effective partnerships, and more rapid spread of high-impact approaches for maximum success in their efforts to assist poor people.

Key Results: The Africa Regional Program develops new approaches to make small farmers and agribusiness enterprises more productive; to share and exchange information across countries; to promote partnerships that lead to more efficient and effective use of knowledge and technology among a wide range of African organizations, international groups, and USAID field missions; and to improve the quality and sustainability of services. The Africa Seeds of Hope Act reinforces USAID's program design and implementation strategy as incorporated into the regional Africa Food Security Initiative. Results include: (1) increased broad based access to technology; (2) increased access to micronutrient-fortified, or naturally rich foods; (3) selected regional support services for agriculture in place; (4) sustainable financing mechanisms for ongoing national and regional research initiatives; (5) policies established to enhance regional trade in agricultural inputs and outputs; and (6) mechanisms established to increase access to regional and international markets.

Performance and Prospects: Program performance focuses on achieving three intermediate results, all necessary for increased agricultural development to have its fullest impact on the well-being of poor rural people. These intermediate results are improved technology development and transfer; more efficient and equitable rural financial, support and marketing services; and greater linkages between nutritional and agriculture. Details on performance and prospects are discussed below.

1. Transfer of food and agricultural technologies (DA funded): Prospects are good for high impact in this area due to strong partnership with national and regional technology institutes and their private and small- farmer clients, and the program has a track record to build on. To date, USAID has helped African sub-regional organizations develop strategic plans that allowed these organizations to better respond to their clients (farmers, agribusinesses and other stakeholders) and to more effectively take on regional coordination functions. USAID has also supported a program that promotes the financial sustainability of regional and national research institutes by orienting them toward demand-driven research work.

2. Agricultural marketing and support services (DA funded): African governments have largely abandoned their role of providing rural production support and financial services to agriculture; new actions and models are needed, and are being provided, so that agribusiness firms, banks, NGOs, and farmers' groups can "fill the void" and provide high-quality services to rural people in a sustainable way. USAID has helped establish linkages between African natural-product growers (herbal and medicinal products) and U.S. business associations through the formation of a Natural Products Network. Opportunities for a hybrid seed market are emerging in Africa as a result of USAID-facilitated collaboration between African organizations and U.S. universities. For example, USAID funded efforts to increase private- sector capacity to produce true sorghum hybrid seed; as a result production rose from 750 kgs. in 1996 to 8,000 kgs. in 1998. Policies to enhance regional trade in agricultural inputs and outputs and market mechanisms to increase access to regional trade have also been established.

3. Better linkages between agriculture and the nutritional status of children (CSD funded): The program has given support to African agricultural research institutes and firms to expand food fortification and to produce and distribute of micronutrient-rich foods.

Prospects for the future are favorable due to strong capacity building of African institutions, a participatory approach to strategic and program planning, strong African ownership of programs, and a shift towards greater market and customer orientation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In January and February 2000, a performance review for the program will be completed, and during FY 2000 several activities will be evaluated. This will provide an opportunity to examine possible adjustments in the program. It should be noted that several of the performance targets for the activity have been exceeded in the first two years of operation, indicating possible opportunities for rapid progress in some areas. Further, as originally planned, the program will examine the new activities in linking nutrition and agricultural interventions to determine future directions and targets.

Other Donor Programs: The program works directly with sub-Saharan host countries, sub-regional organizations, the Special Program on African Agricultural Research (SPAAR) (which includes 10 donors and all African technology institutes), the International Agricultural Research Institutes, donor-government policy and program groups, including major European and multilateral donors. These entities are working to jointly plan and program resources with commodity and trade associations, bringing critical mass for empowerment and lowering costs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: These include the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa; the SPAAR; the East and West African crop improvement networks in beans, corn, rice, sorghum, cowpeas, root crops, potatoes, tree crops, and natural resource management; Southern African Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Research; U.S. Department of Agriculture; The Mitchell Group; Abt Associates; the Herb Foundation; Africa Business Roundtable; Winrock International; and several universities such as Michigan State, Purdue, Tuskegee, North Carolina A and T, University of Maryland (Eastern Shore and College Park), Virginia Tech, Nebraska, and Hawaii.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Technologies promoted across countries	24	187	72	96	120
Groups promoting micronutrient-rich foods	0	5	11 (to be fully met)		
Sub-regional organizations with a stakeholder-approved strategy	2	2	6	8	9
Policy options to enhance regional, national and international trade	0	7	18	33	47
National research institutes adopting SPAAR principles*	5	5	7	7	7
Regional market information systems*	1	1	4	6	8

* The methodology for these indicators is being reviewed and the indicators will be revised or deleted.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Affordable and More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing, and Using Development Information, 698-016

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$400,000 (DA), \$745,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$700,000 (DFA), \$600,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: African countries are showing movement toward more open economies and societies; even so, information gaps remain formidable constraints on sustainable development. Donors have found access to information is fundamental to development success, as they have sought to expose developing-country policymakers and practitioners to new or different approaches to solving problems, producing goods or educating their citizens. New information and communication approaches that make information more accessible, transferable and manageable are rapidly emerging. The United States is the world leader in developing such technology and adapting it to a myriad of uses. Through this Regional Program, USAID is helping its development partners to obtain and master these new technologies and approaches to support rapid and sustainable development.

Key Results: This program is working in partnership with host country governments; African telephone companies, entrepreneurs and development institutions; and the U.S. private sector to introduce and embed modern information and

communication practices. USAID is assisting its key development partners in three broad, interdependent areas: helping our partners implement policies that promote access to and increased use of modern information and communication practices; increasing the supply of information and communication technologies in host countries; and strengthening the capacity of Africans to use the new information and communication approaches. Activities related to each of these are discussed in the following section.

Performance and Prospects: This activity is on track to achieve its desired results. USAID began a predecessor to this activity when Internet was in its infancy, and has achieved a number of successes in policies, infrastructure and the growth of a user base. Ongoing and planned activities to achieve the expected results listed above include the following:

- U.S. policy experts are training African telephone companies in these areas: (1) cost-based tariff and business planning as a way of bringing wholesale Internet access prices down to affordable, but still profitable, levels (DA funds); (2) establishing open and transparent mechanisms for attracting private entrepreneurs to become Internet access providers (DA funds); and (3) demonstrating approaches to encourage the free flow of information to health stakeholders through the Internet (CSD funds). The impact at the host country level will be policies that are established or modified to enhance the use of modern communications.
- USAID is providing U.S. technical experts to identify reliable satellite circuitry, install the latest Internet and related technology, train national telephone company technicians to manage a "customer-focused" twenty-four-hour national Internet gateway, and provide appropriate technical support (DA funds).
- USAID is helping partner institutions develop effective information and communication strategies; assisting them in linking up to the Internet; and, training them to use the power of the Internet to promote sustainable development (CSD funds).

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID now expects to focus on two major challenges: (1) liberalizing countries existing restrictive Internet policies (as opposed to the activity's earlier focus on helping countries create Internet policies where none existed), and (2) identifying ways to extend Internet access and use to traditionally underserved people and locations. For the former, it expects to begin reaching out to newly formed telecommunications regulatory bodies to strengthen their ability to monitor and reinforce the competitive "level playing field" that is critical to expanding access to the Internet. For the latter, USAID will adapt its proven training methods to "train the trainers" and begin strengthening the capacity of other regional partners to train Internet users, thereby increasing the leverage of its training and capacity-building efforts.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is closely coordinating its efforts with those of the World Bank, UN Development Program (UNDP) and a host of bilateral donors in order to eliminate duplication and assure the consistent application of proven policy approaches. Stimulated by USAID activities, the UNDP is mounting a \$10 million effort to extend Internet connectivity in several additional countries. In addition, the World Bank, foundations and bilateral donors are incorporating USAID practices in school-to-school Internet partnerships, executive office management and Internet-based business linkages, among others.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID works with the Department of State on policy issues, Science Applications International Corporation for hardware acquisition and training, and the Department of Agriculture for technical support. The Academy for Educational Development is the principal contractor for training in development applications.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
USAID partner countries in Africa with supportive policy environments, national and secondary-city Internet access and a vigorous Internet service provider industry	0	9	15	18	20
USAID partner institutions using the Internet to access or deliver information critical to their success (average number of institutions per country)	5	10	30	100	150
Information "partnerships" linking U.S. and African institutions	0	2	10	100	1000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Accelerate Progress in the Spread of Strategically Viable and Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems, 698-017

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$7,000,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$8,729,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Africans' livelihoods depend on access to a great variety of biological resources for food, fuel, medicine, housing, and economic security. Access has been historically controlled by national governments. Hence, major challenges facing Africa include (1) the equitable and environmentally sound devolution of legal resource management authority to lower levels of government and to communities, and (2) increasing the private sector's role in managing these resources. The purpose of this program is to build the capacity of African governments, African private institutions and Africans at the community level to manage their natural resources in a way that increases productivity and overall economic welfare, and that promotes the democracy/governance goal of strengthening civil society and increasing community participation.

Key Results: The Regional Program supports work in tropical forest management and conservation of biodiversity, including the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE). In natural resource policy and energy, the program will promote (1) improvement to multi-donor planning, and (2) integrating energy issues into USAID's natural resource management planning. Results in sustainable agriculture will include better-managed agroforestry, integrated pest management, soil conservation, and soil fertility improvement. Environmental and social impact monitoring and geographic information systems applications will assist selected countries in tracking the impacts of USAID investments.

Performance and Prospects: The environment program is increasing the use of the knowledge, tools, institutions and experience gained from the efforts of African institutions, U.S. and international private voluntary organizations, other donors, and USAID Missions. This in turn helps Africans to manage Africa's natural resource base for the mutual long-term benefit of Africa and the world. Examples of achievements resulting from regional program interventions are:

- developing income-earning opportunities through natural resource management (NRM) in a variety of ways, including promoting village-managed tourism enterprises such as those in Namibia and Botswana;
- establishing revenue-sharing plans with national parks in Kenya;
- developing tourism services in Madagascar;
- privatizing government-run hotels and services in Uganda; and
- promoting tree planting and agroforestry practices in Senegal.

The program conducts and facilitates analyses to develop NRM programs that contribute to broad-based and ecologically sustainable increases in rural productivity. Working in up to ten countries over the next seven years, the program will continue to help put essential enabling conditions into place. These conditions include improved land tenure and human capacity, greater local empowerment, and better institutions. Some of these are site- or country-specific, and some are spatial, regional or continental in nature. USAID's approach includes drawing out lessons learned, transferring them to other countries, and assisting in developing improved planning and implementation methods.

The program also will conduct activities to support and expand field implementation of environmental programs, primarily with other USAID bilateral programs, and it will work with other regional programs, in southern Africa and in the Greater Horn of Africa. The program will strengthen the consortium of African and donor governments addressing development and environmental problems in the Congo and Nile river basins. To increase use of environmental and NRM information and strengthen the analytical capacity of partners in Africa, the program will improve the flow of electronic communication through Internet technology and tools.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: This is a relatively new activity and no adjustments are foreseen at this time.

Other Donor Programs: The program works in close cooperation with the World Bank on a variety of environmental activities of mutual interest. Other development partners include the United Nations Development Program, the African Development Bank, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as well as bilateral donors on specific activities. Good relations with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and the World Wildlife Fund, among others, allow strong activity implementation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID works with American and African non-profit organizations, such as the African-led Network for the Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute, and institutional contractors, such as the International Resources Group and Management Systems International, to help implement this program. USAID also works with U.S. agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, and the Peace Corps.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of countries in which key enabling conditions are established	12	13	13	14	15
Number of countries which have multiple donor support for National Environmental Action Plans	21	23	26	30	33
Number of countries with strengthened local institutional and USAID capacities to support the development of appropriate infrastructure for sustainable natural resource management	4	5	5	7	8
Number of countries with income-generating activities established through the exploitation of natural resources in a self sustaining and environmentally sound manner	4	6	6	6	8
Number of countries with scaled-up community-based resource use initiatives	6	7	8	10	12
Number of countries where government policy change resulted in positive changes in local wildlife and other natural resources management	6	7	8	9	10

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equity of Basic Education Services, 698-018

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,453,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$3,700,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Basic numeracy and literacy are fundamental building blocks for broad-based, sustainable development. Research from the World Bank confirms that nations need widespread, quality basic education to make sustained progress in economic development, democratization, health-related behavior and environmental practices. However, less than 50% of Africa's children ever enter primary school, and less than 50% of these complete primary school. Working with a variety of partners, the Regional Program aims to increase sustainability, efficiency, and equity in the provision of basic education services, and to extend an enabling environment that allows these improvements to flourish.

Key Results: This program is working to: 1) develop, disseminate and promote knowledge and guidance on policies, strategies, approaches, methods and tools for increased sustainability, efficiency and equity in the provision of basic education services and 2) expand collaboration and coordination among funding agencies and African decision-makers on planning, managing and evaluating education system performance.

Performance and Prospects: One major result of the regional program, the "Strategic Framework for Basic Education in Africa," has guided program evaluations and new designs in Malawi, Namibia and Zambia, a preliminary sector assessment in Liberia, and a transitional program in Nigeria. USAID field missions continue to use methods and tools developed by the regional program. Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana and Guinea are using planning and information tools from the program to raise quality and equity levels in primary schools. Policy-making units within and outside USAID have adopted policy guidance developed by the regional program. Within USAID, impact assessments, girls' education initiatives, statistical databases, school health initiatives, and donor networking are using regional program guidance. Multilateral and non-governmental organizations such as UNICEF, the World Bank and the Pan American Health Organization, have adopted regional program strategies to improve their education support programs.

The regional program plays a leading role in promoting greater cooperation and coordination between and among African institutions and funding agencies. It supports the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), a network led by Africans, which builds African capacity to take greater responsibility for and leadership in educational development. The regional program supports and participates in the ADEA Executive Steering Committee, and working groups in educational statistics, sector analysis, teacher management, girls' education, instructional materials, higher education, and non-formal education.

In FY 2001 the program will continue to use the Strategic Framework to guide new education sector assessments and monitor program performance. The program will continue its work in the following areas:

- education reform support and policy formation;
- management of school support systems, such as head master training;
- delivery of instructional services; and
- equity-enhancing measures.

The program will concentrate increasingly on improving quality at the classroom level, with an emphasis on developing African capacity to assess student learning. The program will focus on enabling schools to help children deal with issues of health (with an emphasis on AIDS), environment, and democracy by increasing collaboration among and between shareholders, such as schools, relevant government ministries, private voluntary organizations and communities. To meet the growing demand for access to primary education, the program will aim through policy reform and private voluntary organizations to support cost-sharing partnerships between communities, schools and government. In addition, work will increase with various initiatives, such as Leland and the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative, to spread innovations that have proven successful.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The program will continue its strategic focus on systemic reform, coordination of sectoral development partners, and African ownership of the reform process. Based on experience to date, to achieve these goals the program will intensify efforts to disseminate and promote the use of tools and techniques to improve education reform programs.

Other Donor Programs: The program relates to host countries primarily through African regional institutions, most notably the ADEA. Other donors with whom the program interacts include the World Bank, UN Children Fund, foundations such as Rockefeller, and bilateral development agencies including the British, Canadians, French and Scandinavians.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The program has contracts with the Academy for Educational Development and American Institutes for Research; interagency agreements with the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services; and grants to U.S. institutions such as the International Foundation for Education and Self Help, regional networks such as ADEA, and African organizations such as the Forum for African Women Educationalists.

Selected Performance Measures: The percentage figures given as indicators are based on the average values for the ten countries where USAID supports basic education: Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Benin, Ethiopia, Uganda, Malawi, Swaziland, South Africa and Namibia.

	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Percentage of primary school-age children enrolled in school ¹	62.0%	64	65	67	69.0%
Girls as a % of enrollment ¹	45.0%	45.6	46.2	46.8	47.4%
% of government recurrent budget to education ²	20.0%	20	20	20	20.0%
% of education budget to primary education	37.5%	37	37	37	37.5%

¹The baseline has been updated (the CP for 2000 showed a 1990 baseline) and the targets have been adjusted, based on more recent UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) data. UNESCO figures, however, are not yet available for 1998, so the actual figures are a projection.

²Note that this indicator will measure the continuing support to education by governments in face of inflation and greater needs for all basic services for a growing population.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency and Equality of Health Services, 698-019

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$18,618,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$18,507,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this activity is to improve the sustainability, quality, efficiency and equity of health services in Africa, including programs that control infectious diseases and support child survival interventions. Although there has been substantial progress in reducing child morbidity and mortality in Africa in the past decade, both child and maternal mortality still remain at globally unacceptable levels, far exceeding those of any other region. To further reduce these high rates, greater attention should be paid to improving sustainability, including increasing African capacity to manage and finance health services and to improve quality of care. In addition, there are a number of areas of "special importance" because of their overall contribution to African child and maternal mortality. These areas include malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, malaria and other infectious diseases (including vaccine-preventable diseases), and essential obstetric care.

Key Results: This program is promoting state-of-the-art strategies and policies for child survival and maternal health, and improving the enabling environment to design, manage and evaluate health programs. The following will be important results of the activity: (1) developing improved policies and strategies for nutrition (including breastfeeding, complementary feeding and Vitamin A), malaria, immunization, and essential obstetric care; (2) developing effective approaches for improving provider performance and child health care in the community; (3) strengthening African capacity; (4) developing advocacy strategies; and (5) increasing complementarity of donor resources and expertise.

Performance and Prospects: Performance over the past year has achieved significant results and met all expectations. With USAID support, a new African regional strategy for routine immunization, which emphasizes strengthening sustainable systems, has been developed by the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO). With support from USAID and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), WHO's Africa Regional Office also developed a strategy and implementation plan for integrated disease surveillance in Africa. Six countries conducted assessments of surveillance and developed work plans for future programs.

Preliminary findings from USAID-supported research on the impact of insecticide-treated mosquito nets in an area of intense perennial malaria transmission in western Kenya indicate that overall under-five mortality dropped by as much as 30%; community and household expenditure on health care dropped by 31%; symptomatic malaria in the youngest

infants (less than 6 months) dropped by 80%; rates of pre-term delivery dropped by up to 40%; and rates of maternal anemia significantly declined. These findings will be disseminated widely and used to promote bednet strategies in high-malaria areas. With support from USAID and CDC, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia are making significant updates of their malaria treatment policies to address the urgent situation of chloroquine resistance.

Over 40 Africans have been trained in nutrition advocacy tools. When these new advocacy skills were used, they resulted in more resources being allocated for nutrition in Ghana, Mali and Togo. With USAID support, the University of Nairobi developed a training guide on monitoring and evaluation of nutrition activities and trained over 45 Africans from eastern and southern African countries in program monitoring and evaluation.

Cutting-edge research was conducted in Zambia on mother-to-child-transmission of HIV/AIDS and infant feeding. Findings from this research were used to develop training, counseling and educational materials to integrate voluntary HIV counseling and testing and improved infant feeding into existing clinic services and community-based activities. New information from these studies involving issues that women face about their HIV/AIDS status and their decisions to breastfeed or not to breastfeed have been shared throughout Africa, as have the protocols developed for this important qualitative research.

With USAID support, 13 countries have now adopted the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) as an essential strategy to reduce infant and child mortality. Four countries (South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) have progressed to the expansion stage, and five countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda) have initiated the community component of IMCI. Eighty-five regional consultants are now available to help with IMCI training and adaptation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The regional program will pay special attention to countries undergoing health care reform to ensure that quality of care is not being lost. This program will work with host countries and our other donor partners to make sure that people-level impact, with specific health status indicators and targets, become part of these reform efforts.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with other donors, such as WHO's Africa Regional Office, UN Children Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and other bilateral donors, to build consensus around priority problems and develop regional strategies that can be supported jointly by the different groups. USAID supports Africans in developing relevant approaches and in leveraging other donors to work together with USAID to support these approaches. The Department of International Development/UK and the European Union have been jointly planning and programming with USAID in areas such as malaria, IMCI, and infectious diseases. In such programs, these other donors may provide commodities while USAID provides technical assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: This activity will be implemented through African institutions; other donors with relevant technical and strategic strengths, such as UNICEF and WHO's Africa Regional Office; U.S. collaborating technical agencies, and private voluntary organizations.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of countries with multi-year national immunization plans that follow WHO's Expanded Program on Immunization Standards*	15	27	36	41 (to be fully met)	
Number of countries implementing IMCI interventions beyond pilot districts*	0	3	5	7	9
Number of countries with malaria control plans incorporating 2 or more elements of the Africa Regional Strategy for Malaria Control*	0	0	8	12	17
Number of countries where nutrition activities, including micronutrient and other interventions, are integrated into mission-supported programs*	4	9	11	13	14
Number of USAID missions adopting essential obstetric care interventions into country programs	0	1	2	3	4

* These indicators have been tightened and made clearer.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Service, 698-020

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,900,000 (DA), \$150,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$\$3,165,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Africa's 1999 population of about 630 million is now growing at roughly 2.6 percent per year. If unchanged, the population will double in just 27 years, or one generation. The success of African population programs over the next 10 years will have a direct effect on Africa's sustainable development for the next 50 years. The success of voluntary family planning by Africans will largely determine the outcome of this drama. USAID is addressing the Africa region's need for innovative solutions to increase and improve family planning and reproductive health programs. USAID is educating its missions, its collaborating agencies, African leaders and decision-makers, and African civil society members about policies and strategies that will lead to improved programs, as well as supporting research and analyses to find innovative solutions. Finally, USAID is working to increase the capacity of African institutions to be effective advocates for appropriate policies and programs in order to improve sustainability.

Key Results: Two key results are: (1) improved policies and strategies to expand family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) programs, and (2) an improved enabling environment to design, implement, and evaluate FP/RH programs (DA funds). The activity addresses the needs of underserved populations, particularly adolescents and males, and the need for urban family planning services; effective strategies for integrating sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS programs with Family Planning/Maternal Child Health (FP/MCH) and other reproductive health services; new strategies for empowering women; and improved contraceptive logistics and sustainability. In addition, the activity addresses the need to strengthen African regional and national capacity to plan, manage, and implement family planning programs. USAID supports innovative advocacy strategies to increase support for expanded family planning programs, leverage donor funding through improved coordination with partners, and examine models for financing and sustaining reproductive health programs. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds will be used to support selected programs implemented by private voluntary women's groups that seek to improve the health of children and their mothers.

Performance and Prospects: Performance over the past year has exceeded expectations. Some examples of performance with consequent prospects for the future are:

- In Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea and South Africa, USAID, through Population Services International (PSI), has introduced social marketing of health products, increasing awareness among youth about the benefits of protective sexual behavior for avoiding unwanted pregnancies and infections. Important research findings indicate that future projects need to consider gender differences in designing strategies for reaching males and females. For example, findings suggest that gender-specific messages and approaches for reaching girls and boys are more effective in changing reproductive health behavior.
- In Kenya, Uganda, Botswana and Zimbabwe, USAID, through the Population Council, has advanced understanding of the integration of STI/HIV and family planning services through operations research. The research examines the strengths and weaknesses of integrating STI with FP/MCH services and recommends practical approaches for improving provider skills through training. As a result of the studies, policies have been changed to strengthen provider skills and increase detection and management of STIs. For example, in Kenya, parliament has changed legislation so that nurses can now prescribe drugs to treat STI infections.
- In several countries, USAID-supported Urban Initiative has had tremendous success in mobilizing local city councils and municipalities to provide quality FP/RH services to men, women and young adults with high-risk sexual behaviors. In Phase 1, the Urban Initiative was extremely successful in mobilizing mayors and local

councils in five cities in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya. The key success of the Urban Initiative was to increase reproductive health information to high-risk groups and promote condoms for dual protection against unwanted pregnancy and infections. In Phase 2, activities will shift to more community-oriented demand-generation strategies. For example, activities will be designed which test models that reach core transmitters of STIs. These groups may include commercial sex workers, truckers, migrant laborers, youth, and informal sector workers in selected cities.

- Another major accomplishment has been increasing African capacity to plan, manage and implement programs through USAID's Regional Logistics Initiative (RLI). RLI makes technical assistance available public health management, logistics, product selection, forecasting, procurement, warehousing, management information systems, distribution, drug policy development, and rational drugs use. In less than one year, the RLI has developed several technical products and software, provided technical assistance to missions, donors and host governments, and partnered with Makerere University to train 32 program managers and policymakers from 13 countries.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In an attempt to increase African participation, especially among women, USAID will give extra attention to supporting the role of civil society and to advancing women's reproductive rights as a fundamental human right. Given women's growing vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, USAID will explore new strategies to increase women's ability to safeguard their health. USAID will expand documentation and dissemination of best practices in mobilizing women's networks and civil society groups for reproductive health in FY2001. Models for linking women's health and development with empowerment strategies will be identified and tested. In addition, the highly successful media activities are now being refocused to support female journalists, who can be effective allies in promoting women's health and empowerment.

Although USAID and other donors have been successful in increasing a demand for modern FP/RH services, resources to sustain these programs have leveled off or dwindled. USAID has supported research to examine issues critical for sustaining quality programs. A new working group will address future research and policy issues, which include the cost of FP/RH programs, contraceptive security, and strategies for sustaining programs in the future. More research and analysis will be undertaken to identify models for increasing sustainability in FP/RH programs.

Other Donor Programs: Major success has been achieved in mobilizing and leveraging funds to expand capacity and increase resources for implementing FP/RH programs. For example, nearly \$9.5 million has been leveraged to expand urban family planning programs, improve reproductive health logistics management and stimulate reproductive health services to adolescents. These initiatives have been successful in leveraging funds from conventional donors such as UN organizations, the World Bank, England, Germany and Denmark as well as from newer donors such as the Gates Foundation. USAID has been extremely successful in channeling donor support to address important program gaps and respond to emerging FP/RH issues in the region.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: This activity will be implemented through contractors and grantees such as John Snow, Inc., the Population Council, the Academy for Educational Development, Public Health Institute, Tulane University, Johns Hopkins University, Morehouse School of Medicine, the Population Reference Bureau, the Futures Group, Pathfinder International, Abt Associates, Population Services International, Save the Children, Management Sciences for Health and the Universities of North Carolina and Michigan.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Programs providing adolescent reproductive health services	2	11	12	13	14
Programs providing integrated FP/MCH and STI services	4	6	8	10	12
Strategies for urban FP/RH programs*	1	7	9	11	13
Strategies for empowering women to have access to FP/RH and HIV services	0	0	3	5	6
Programs with improved reproductive health logistics management systems	0	0	2	4	6

* These indicators have been tightened and made clearer.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Cost-effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and to Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS, 698-021

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,750,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$7,600,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: It is now more than 15 years since the emergence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic was first recognized. Today, it poses an increasing threat to sustainable development in an environment of limited resources. Many uncertainties remain about the specific intervention activities and methods of implementation that will be the most efficient and cost-effective for preventing HIV and reducing its impact in sub-Saharan Africa. This activity will help USAID and its African partners adopt cost-effective strategies to combat HIV/AIDS by strategically supporting USAID mission and other partners' projects in their HIV/AIDS work with host country and international institutions.

Key Results: The Regional Program will improve African capacity to design, manage, and evaluate HIV/AIDS programs, policies, and strategies, with an emphasis on developing multi-sectoral approaches to HIV prevention and improving national and sub-national surveillance and evaluation methods. The principal expected accomplishments of this program will be to:

- Improve the ability of Africans and other partners to develop cost-effective, multi-sectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation that address both the underlying root causes of transmission and the effects of AIDS-related deaths in the economy and society. This will include helping various sectors, such as the private commercial sector, education, civil-military, and others to maximize their comparative advantage in preventing and mitigating HIV/AIDS.
- Develop new methodologies and enhance the use of previously collected African country data (epidemiological and behavioral) to evaluate HIV/AIDS program impact and develop more effective program strategies, with an initial focus for this "evaluation cluster" on Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania, and Malawi. This will include developing new computer-based management tools that simulate the impact of interventions on HIV/AIDS in order to inform advocacy efforts and policy decisions.
- Increase the understanding of the effectiveness of integrating HIV prevention activities with on-going maternal/child health and family planning services in Africa that will lead to improved programs in Africa.
- Investigate ways to enhance community and government action in response to the AIDS epidemic, including ways to overcome obstacles such as stigma and denial. Develop new regional approaches to preventing HIV transmission such as interventions targeted along cross-border transport routes in southern Africa.

Performance and Prospects: USAID is evaluating the cost-effectiveness of HIV/AIDS approaches to understand which interventions and strategies are most successful. The bulk of the research will occur in Africa. Using this new information, Africans will improve their programs for preventing HIV transmission and reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS. Intervention studies focusing on changing social and cultural norms, instead of on changing isolated high-risk sexual behaviors, may have a wider and more lasting impact on the spread of HIV/AIDS. The program will continue, therefore, to investigate the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS through several avenues. This HIV/AIDS activity will also increase the capacity of Africans to manage their programs and make decisions using local evidence. This capacity building involves training, mentoring, and feedback, and will be tailored to the capability of the individuals and institutions themselves to collect, manage, analyze, and interpret data. Two other foci for capacity building in Africa are: (1) training in logistics management for drugs and commodities, essential for effective HIV/AIDS programs, and (2) improving quality assurance. USAID and its partners will build capacity of African social scientists to conduct research and intervention studies which address identified social norms that affect HIV transmission. In summary, the Regional Program promotes a multi-sectoral approach, conducting cost-effectiveness research and analyses to determine the optimal use of resources. It will disseminate these results to improve African programs. Ongoing major activities include:

- Developing and disseminating multi-sectoral AIDS Briefs (in French, Spanish, and Portuguese) as well as

HIV/AIDS Toolkits for Developing Countries. The Toolkits provide guidance to countries in constructing approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation that are sector-specific (e.g. commercial and subsistence agriculture, education, health, manufacturing, mining, tourism, and military). Working with the European Commission (EC), the Briefs and Toolkits have become effective multi-sectoral tools for policy dialogue.

- Developing cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention interventions focused along transport routes in Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.
- Improving the understanding of the epidemiology and program implications of recent perceived decreases in HIV infections among some young Ugandans.

As HIV/AIDS continues to spread in Africa, it is having an increasing impact on all aspects of African society. In FY 2001, the Regional Program will emphasize the development of tools and strategies, along with capacity building, for effective multi-sectoral action to reduce the impact of AIDS in African countries. Development of strategies to enhance community mobilization to respond to AIDS and more effective strategies to address youth are also planned. Additional efforts to improve measurement of AIDS interventions and their social, political, and economic determinants are planned.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As this is a fairly new program, no substantive changes are anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works directly with its development partners and regional institutions to improve their programs, strategies, and policies. Significant collaboration with UNAIDS, the European Commission, the World Bank, and bilateral donors have been established and joint activities are being planned and implemented, to maximize effectiveness in the field. For example, within individual countries, USAID works with all relevant multilateral and bilateral organizations, development partners, and African institutions to the greatest extent possible.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The International Center for Migration and Health, Geneva; University of Natal, in South Africa; Academy for Educational Development; Network of AIDS Researchers in East and Southern Africa, Kenya; Commonwealth Health Secretariat for East, Central, and Southern Africa; Tanzania; the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office; Johns Hopkins University; Tulane University; The Futures Group; the Population Council; the International HIV/AIDS Alliance; the University of North Carolina; and Family Health International.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of countries that have adopted proven-effective (or cost effective) strategies for preventing transmission of HIV/STI *	0	1	2	4	6
Number of cost-effective approaches, tools, measurement instruments, or methodologies developed and promoted	0	4	5	6	10
Number of countries that have used data from monitoring and evaluation to improve their approaches (policies, strategies or programs) for preventing HIV/STI* transmission	0	0	3	4	6

* STI = sexually transmitted infections

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating, and Transiting Out of Crisis, 698-022

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$7,600,000 (DA), \$1,300,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$7,300,000 (DFA), \$996,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Africa experienced its highest number of devastating conflicts in 1997. Although conflicts in the world as a whole are declining, all new conflicts in 1997 were in Africa. In FY 1998 Africa also had 28 declared disasters, both complex emergencies and natural. During 1999, at least 20 countries in Africa suffered from armed conflict or violent civil strife. The purpose of this activity is to work with sub-Saharan host countries, regional institutions, and non-governmental organizations as well as other USAID and U.S. government operating units, to strengthen national and sub-regional capacity to preventing or mitigate the impact of natural disasters, epidemic diseases, and man-made crises.

Key Results: Four key results are important to this activity: (1) epidemics: promotion of epidemic preparedness and response through collaboration among African governments and their development partners (CSD funds); (2) pestilence: plague prevention through early intervention by improving the capacity of ministries of agriculture and regional organizations to manage locust infestations (DA funds); (3) famine: improved famine prevention through drought preparedness and adoption of response plans (DA funds); and (4) conflict: strengthened capacity of African regional organizations in the areas of conflict prevention and resolution (DA funds).

Performance and Prospects: In the area of epidemic disease control, USAID funded the placement of a laboratory expert from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO) along with the placement of a staff member from WHO's Africa Regional Office in the sub-region of the Great Lakes. The placement of the CDC lab person will strengthen the infrastructure and capabilities of public health laboratories that target epidemic-prone diseases. USAID funding for the additional WHO staff and for technical support by the CDC has enabled formal comprehensive assessments of national disease surveillance systems and development of work plans in Tanzania and the nine countries comprising the WHO's Africa Regional Office southern epidemiological blocks. Preassessment visits have been conducted in Uganda and Ghana. These visits will lead to a formal assessment of the infectious disease surveillance systems, followed by local development of an action plan to implement, monitor and evaluate surveillance and response activities. With CDC assistance, WHO's Africa Regional Office is developing infectious-disease materials and guidelines along with "sensitization" materials for upcoming sub-regional workshops targeting ministers of health and other key ministries involved in infectious-disease prevention and control. In West Africa, USAID support has continued to lead to improved notification and response to epidemics resulting in steady declines in cholera and meningitis fatality rates as well as shorter epidemics.

In the area of pestilence, USAID supported the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI). Capacity-building support, through short-term training, was provided to ministries of agriculture in Mauritania, Senegal and Tanzania. Emergency locust and armyworm monitoring and rapid assessments were provided to Madagascar for locusts and to seven East African and Horn countries for armyworms. Locust and armyworm outbreaks are now in remission, and crop losses have been minimized. Grants to FAO are responsible for monitoring and regional cooperation in the management of locust plagues, the disposal of toxic obsolete locust pesticides, and the rapid deployment of supplies to Mauritania to manage a locust outbreak that threatens West Africa and the Maghreb. A grant to VPI supports research to develop environmentally friendly biopesticides. A new commercial strain of biopesticide was released in South Africa for locust management. Training African crop protection officers and farmers in emergency pest management has prepared Africans to quickly manage pest outbreaks. In FY 2001 two hundred more African scientists and farmers from three countries will be trained in locust identification, management, biological control, and pesticide safety. Biopesticides will be used in one additional African country. Emergency plague assessments will be performed as requested by missions. A programmatic environmental assessment for plague management will be updated, and two new plague management policies will be enacted.

The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) has continued to provide decision-makers in 17 drought-affected African countries with the information necessary to quickly and effectively respond to unfolding food shortages. FEWS is assisting national governments, the World Food Program, USAID missions, and other donors in planning responses to the complex food security situation in the Horn of Africa, caused by civil conflicts in Sudan and Somalia, the Ethiopia-Eritrea conflict, and a poor harvest. FEWS is providing assistance to pinpoint who is at risk, where they are and what they need. To strengthen early warning systems in southern Africa, FEWS has assisted the Southern African Development Community to upgrade capabilities for seasonal monitoring and vulnerability assessment at the regional and member-state level. In the Sahel, FEWS has continued to provide national governments and the Agro-hydro-meteorological (AGRHYMET) regional center with monthly monitoring assessments that include maps showing areas of critically low vegetation cover as well as the areas that experienced severe flooding in 1999. In FY 2000 and FY 2001 a redesigned program, Famine Early Warning Network (FEWS NET), will help strengthen network linkages among national and regional early warning information systems in sub-Saharan Africa.

As noted above, Africa lately has been experiencing its highest number of conflicts. In FY 1998, USAID created an endowment for a local African organization, the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), to work throughout Africa on conflict prevention, early warning, and resolution while enhancing Africans' ability to respond swiftly and systematically to crisis. Through ACCORD, missions have been undertaken to Liberia, Nigeria and Tanzania. ACCORD's Liberian assessment resulted in increased contact between South African civil society groups and Liberian civil society groups. Discussions have also been held with the leadership of the Lesotho Defense Force during a peacekeeping workshop, and with the Organization of African Unity concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. One of ACCORD's key areas has been training; during 1998, ACCORD exceeded its training goals. During FY 1999, USAID granted \$1.0 million and in FY 2000, \$1.5 million towards the ACCORD endowment to develop ACCORD's autonomy and spur broad-based donor support. In FY 1999, ACCORD played a catalytic role in Nigeria's transition to a democratic system by developing a training of election monitors program and producing Nigeria's first training manual for election observers. In addition, ACCORD trained close to 2,000 trainers who had a multiplier effect in the country. In FY 2001 ACCORD will continue to train trainers in the geographic regions of Africa.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In FY 2000, the competitive bidding of the main FEWS contract and changes to FEWS' resource support services agreement with U.S. Geological Survey may necessitate changes to FEWS performance measures. Continued strong and expanded technical support is required to address additional emergency pest outbreak and dangerous pesticide disposal operations. Also in FY 2000, the strategic plan will be revised to provide additional emphasis on establishing and disseminating best practices for ensuring human security during periods of crisis and transition (for example, through the interagency "Linking Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative" (CERTI) activity.)

Other Donor Programs: USAID will continue working directly with sub-Saharan host countries, sub-regional institutions, UN organizations (FAO, WHO's Africa Regional Office, the World Food Program), the European Community, and other donors, including Germany, Norway and Switzerland.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: WHO, FAO, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, Associates in Rural Development, the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes, Search for Common Ground.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
Number of African countries with improved integrated disease surveillance and responses	0	0	5	15	27
Number of countries with preventive and proactive action plans/updates to manage locust plagues	0	4	4	4	5
Number of consensus plans adopted in response to potential famine/drought disaster	0	4	6	7	8
Conflict Early Warning System developed and number of countries/sub-regions covered	0	0	0	0	1

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Tools, Methods, and Approaches for Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies in Missions' and Africans' Programs, 698-023

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$641,000 (DA)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$1,000,000 (DFA)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act and its statutory responsibilities to ensure compliance with Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulation, Part 216, USAID must ensure that its overseas programs avoid or minimize environmental harm. The African Regional Program aims to ensure that the environmental consequences of USAID-financed activities are identified and considered before activities begin. The program's procedures help developing countries and USAID's implementing partners in Africa strengthen their capability to evaluate the potential environmental impact of their development strategy or program, and to select, implement and manage program activities that will not damage the environment. The ultimate goal is for African countries and institutions to adopt their own environmental regulations and review procedures to protect the environment.

Key Results: This program supports missions, partners and other donors so that they will be better able to incorporate environmental quality considerations into all programs and activities. The program also enables USAID missions to adhere to U.S. legislative requirements and USAID environmental procedures. In conjunction with the network of regional and mission environmental officers, this program works to maximize the environmental effectiveness of programs carried out by USAID and its partners in Africa by developing tools, methods and capacities to conduct environmental assessment. Custom-designed training is provided for all partners so that they will develop the capability necessary to design and implement environmentally sound programs. Environmental quality is improved by ensuring that lessons learned in the area of program design and implementation are shared with all partners.

Performance and Prospects: In 1999, 58 initial environmental examinations were completed in 19 countries across sub-Saharan Africa, as well as two environmental assessments. Major progress was made in the environmental capacity-building process with private voluntary organizations (PVO) carrying out the P.L. 480 food aid program. Environmental assessment courses for PVO and host country partners were conducted in 11 countries, co-funded by USAID, PVOs and the African Development Bank. Using its highly regarded environmental guidelines in English and French, USAID developed a training system specifically adapted by locations to maximize its effectiveness. In addition, USAID finalized an Environmental Documentation Manual and a training series for the PVO community. The following are the key elements of this program:

- Analysis of environmental soundness of humanitarian and development programs in areas of environment, urbanization, agriculture, microenterprise, water resources management, and environmental monitoring. Recommendations are disseminated through training. This fosters better understanding, resulting in environmental compliance and better decision-making.
- Institutional capacity building to improve environmental review, planning and management, leading to implementation of environmentally sound activities by USAID missions, Africans and other collaborators and partners. This is conducted with Capacity in Environmental Assessment in Sub-Saharan Africa, an activity of the International Association for Environmental Impact Assessment, and with the Environment and Natural Resources Management Donors' Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa.
- Integration of USAID environmental procedures into the full cycle of results planning, achieving and monitoring as applied by mission strategic objective teams. This is implemented through developing and promoting guidelines and conducting training courses for mission environmental officers, as well as through individual travel by staff to field missions.
- Environmental planning which leads to incorporation of monitoring, assessment and mitigation into host country and mission development programs. An example is the joint formulation of environmental monitoring, evaluation and mitigation programs with missions and host country ministries for trade and investment programs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments currently are planned. This program could vary as the result of changes in host country governments and the policies and regulations that are formulated.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors are the World Bank and the African Development Bank, who often co-fund the activities. For example, the African Development Bank has sponsored trainers at environmental assessment training courses for PVO collaborators organized by USAID. Many other instances of collaboration arise, such as through the multi-donor Secretariat for Environmental Action Planning, which is hosted by the World Bank and funded by several donors, including USAID.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. and African PVOs and non-government organizations, such as Africare, CARE, and World Resources Institute, U.S. institutional contractors; U.S. universities such as Cornell and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and multilateral organizations, including the World Bank and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
PVOs adopt environmental screening and review methodologies in their field practices	0	0	8	12	13
Mission environmental officers trained and actively applying environmental review principles and procedures	5	10	20	25	27
Case studies show evidence of improved environmental quality and programming	0	0	4	5	6
Environmental monitoring systems adopted by USAID missions and linked to host country data collection and reporting	0	1	3	5	6

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs, 698-024

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$6,072,000 (CSD)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$4,845,000 (CSD)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The World Health Assembly and the World Summit for Children adopted the goal of global poliovirus eradication by the year 2000. Delays in achieving this goal have been due to civil unrest, political instability and, to some extent, shortfalls in the supply of polio vaccine. The goal is now expected to be achieved in 2005. Polio eradication strategies include sustaining high vaccination coverage with oral polio vaccine (OPV); mass immunization campaigns where all children under five years of age receive OPV to interrupt poliovirus transmission; and surveillance to detect cases and to document eradication. Sub-Saharan Africa is the greatest challenge in the final push for polio eradication. This activity is to support the global goal, particularly in countries where USAID is working, in a way that will contribute to the development of sustainable health systems and in particular those needed for the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI).

Key Results: USAID support for eradicating polio in Africa is designed to complement ongoing efforts to develop sustainable immunization delivery systems. This activity will continue to support the development and implementation of prevention and control strategies to improve regional and country-level capacities to eradicate polio. It will also contribute to the strengthening and sustainability of routine immunization services for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases. To accomplish this goal and to strengthen EPI technical and administrative capacities in the region, institutional capacity at the regional level must improve in order to provide the needed skills and knowledge and transfer them to local programs. To achieve this, the Africa Regional Program will provide support in the following areas:

- Developing effective partnerships to support the implementation of polio eradication and immunization/disease-control programs. A key component of the eradication effort is the formation of regional and country-level interagency coordinating committees, which help donors coordinate and enable countries to identify funding gaps using annual and five-year action plans.
- Strengthening selected immunization support systems in the public and private sector to achieve polio eradication. Stronger planning, training and management, along with proper care and storage of vaccines and social mobilization, are critically needed in order to eradicate polio in sub-Saharan African countries.
- Improving planning for and implementing of supplemental polio immunization activities, including National Immunization Days (NIDS). During NIDS, the enormous influx of vaccine and the speed with which it must be dispatched to the correct vaccination posts presents a formidable logistical challenge requiring careful advance planning. The Africa Regional Program will support the preparation of detailed plans for NIDS and related

training for national and district managers. Monitoring and evaluation will be built into supplementary immunization activities.

- Implementing polio surveillance activities that are integrated with surveillance for other infectious diseases. Polio eradication efforts require a laboratory-based surveillance system that can be expanded to cover other vaccine-preventable diseases. For any such system to succeed, however, it must have sufficient personnel and the infrastructure to transmit information in a timely manner.
- Developing and using of information to continuously improve the quality of polio eradication activities. While the ultimate measure of success will be the end of polio, NIDS are a multi-year activity. The more effective they are, the greater the likelihood of eradicating polio sooner. Therefore, the Africa Bureau will support activities such as the development of appropriate process indicators, south-to-south technical cooperation in NIDS planning, surveillance and response, and the sharing of lessons learned at country and regional levels.

Performance and Prospects: Performance has exceeded expectations in terms of the number of countries conducting NIDS and achieving greater than 80% coverage, reductions in reported cases of polio and the strengthening of the surveillance/laboratory network. In 1999, with USAID support, 33 countries conducted NIDS with a total target population of 109.9 million children aged less than five years old, with 94% of the countries attaining at least 80% coverage. Sub-national immunization days (SNIDS) were conducted mainly in countries of the southern and eastern epidemiologic blocks; all achieved at least 80% coverage. Surveillance increased dramatically in 1999, with 3,134 Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) cases reported in January to September 1999, compared to 1,699 reported in all of 1998. The increase in AFP surveillance was the result of increased funding for AFP surveillance in late 1998, initiation of provincial-level active surveillance in some countries, support of special teams and arrival of transport for active surveillance in early 1999. Intense wild poliovirus transmission continues to occur in Angola, DR Congo, Nigeria, Benin, Niger, Liberia and Chad.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Supplemental polio activities must be accelerated in the region during 2000-2001. These will involve conducting four to five rounds of intensified NIDS in selected countries in west and central Africa. SNIDS and mopping-up activities will also be needed in east and southern Africa in the same period.

Other Donor Programs: Host countries are responsible for implementing these disease-control activities and contribute funding for health workers, logistics, training, health information systems, and other operational expenses. Other major funding partners include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). In 1998-1999 the CDC and the Rotary Foundation contributed approximately \$37 million for polio activities, excluding vaccine costs. USAID has contributed approximately \$54 million to this effort in Africa. In 1998, the development agencies of England, Denmark and Canada joined the polio partnership, and they are providing support to several countries in Africa. In 1999 the partnership expanded further, with the UN Foundation contributing \$8 million.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: This activity will be implemented through African ministries of health, other donors with relevant technical and strategic strengths such as UNICEF, WHO's Africa Regional Office, and U.S. technical contractors under the USAID Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival project, as well as the USAID mission staff.

Selected Performance Measures: The eradication of polio in sub-Saharan Africa by 2005.

	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
No. of countries with non-polio acute flaccid paralysis rate of 1/100,000 in children 0-59 months of age	0	4	10	15	25

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, 698-025

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$27,000,000 (DA), \$3,000,000 (CSD), \$10,000,000 (ESF)
PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$27,000,000 (DFA), \$3,000,000 (CSD), \$15,000,000 (ESF)

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The objective of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) is to improve the quality of education, and the technology used in education, to assist with sub-Saharan Africa's integration into the world community of free-market democracies. EDDI is an African-led development program (with special emphasis on girls and women) concentrating on (1) improving the quality of and access to education; (2) enhancing the availability of technology; and (3) increasing citizen participation in government to accelerate democracy.

EDDI promotes sustainable partnerships among African education and democracy organizations, as well as between them and their sister organizations in the United States, to educate children, involve communities, implement new business models, and extend quality social services to previously unreached people. EDDI intends to be catalytic, brokering these alliances and embedding new technologies, such that enduring partnerships take hold and continue to contribute to the development of target countries long after the initiative is completed.

Key Results: EDDI is focusing on four major elements: (1) building a consensus with African partners; (2) establishing and funding structures to implement partnerships; (3) launching partnerships to address capacity-building challenges that face African education and democracy; and (4) designing strategies for enhancing education and democratic societies in focus countries. Development Assistance (DA) funding will be used for these elements. Child Survival and Disease (CSD) will be used to provide scholarships to girls at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels to encourage them to complete their education. Girls receiving scholarships will be exposed to technology and will have mentors to provide examples of the contributions that women can make to a society.

The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative is just getting started. USAID has supported the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, an organization comprised of African Ministries of Education and the relevant donors, by providing training in Internet-techniques to its board members and "wiring" education ministers and their key working groups to the Internet. USAID has provided support to 34 university partnerships. One partnership, the Distance Education Emergency Training Partnership between Howard University in Washington, D. C., and the University of Transkei in South Africa, links medical facilities to help ensure accurate diagnoses and quick, high-quality medical care in emergency situations. Twenty-six democracy partnerships have also been funded. For example, staff from 16 civic education organizations throughout Africa served internships in League of Women Voters chapters throughout the United States and developed community action plans for their respective countries. A scholarship fund has been established for girls and women to provide resources through which they may continue their education in their home areas.

During FY 2001 USAID will:

- strengthen African universities through additional partnerships with American institutions of higher learning;
- provide more scholarships and mentoring for girls;
- develop a number of resource centers which will introduce schools and their communities to modern information technology;
- create the Ron Brown Institute, which will provide internships for young promising African business people in U.S. firms in Africa; and
- train a number of Africans in economic and governance skills through partnerships with U.S. organizations.

Performance and Prospects: Given the newness of the program, it is too early to discuss performance, problems, and lessons learned.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As partnerships and scholarship mechanisms are evaluated, midcourse corrections to enhance achievement and sustainability will be made.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank and Schools-On-Line are cooperating with EDDI to bring computers, Internet connectivity, training and curriculum development to 100 schools each in Ghana, Senegal, Uganda and South Africa. EDDI is leveraging two dollars for each dollar EDDI invests. The U.S. Department of State is providing \$1 million in assistance through the partnership and Fulbright programs. Peace Corps is providing \$5 million through education volunteers and staffing resource centers. In cooperation with other Presidential initiatives, the private sector is providing

\$1 million in technology hardware, software, and expertise. EDDI works with ministries of education, African universities and other institutions of higher learning, and virtually all donors active in various aspects of African education.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: This initiative is built around the active participation of a large number of U.S. partners, including the U.S. Departments of Education, State and Defense, the Peace Corps and the Environmental Protection Agency; American universities and community colleges; foundations; businesses (particularly computer manufacturers and information producers); non-governmental associations such as parent-teacher associations; and state and local governments. These will be partnership relations, not contractual ones, and each partner is expected to bring resources that match or exceed USAID resources.

<u>Selected Performance Measures:</u>	Baseline (1997)	Actual (1998)	Target (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)
African universities becoming more financially independent			0	1	5
African universities reorienting their mandates to provide more services to the community			0	3	10
Percentage of reduction of repeater rates in 20,000 schools			0%	2%	10%
Regional and national Educational Reform Networks strengthened (networks are comprised of the educational policy-makers and practitioners in the United States and Africa)			0	3	10
Democracy Networks strengthened (network participants include journalists, non-governmental organizations, women's advocacy groups, parliamentarians and civic leaders)			0	5	25

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional

TITLE AND NUMBER: Broad-Based Support for Africa, 698-001

PLANNED FY 2000 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$5,592,000 (DA), \$451,000 (CSD), \$18,000,000 (ESF), \$32,596,000 (P.L. 480/II)

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: \$18,341,000 (DFA), \$40,000,000 (ESF), \$24,700,000 (P.L. 480/II)

STATUS: Continuing

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

Summary: A management tenet of the USAID Africa Bureau is that Agency resources are targeted to specific country and regional programs as much as possible. However, there are some Africa-wide issues and management needs that transcend national and/or regional boundaries. Under this activity, USAID provides the necessary program management support needed to address these Africa-wide issues or to support sub-regional programs.

Key Results: Activities funded under this objective have the common focus of enhancing the way the Africa Bureau manages its development resources. The Africa Bureau has used these funds to meet certain regional needs, to plan and prepare for specific interventions, and to carry out activities where it is premature to budget significant resources to a specific country or group of countries. Over the years, funds have been invested in developing new support mechanisms, strengthening Africa Bureau program management, advancing U.S. policy interests by building indigenous support, and developing fundamental and far-reaching economic policy reform programs. By the very nature of activities supported,

measurable achievements are limited. However there is a constant need for these small investments that play a catalytic role in finding new and better ways to ensure flexible and effective program management.

Performance and Prospects: The Africa Bureau funds several types of support activities under this strategic objective. Four examples are:

- Program Development and Support, which designs, supports and/or evaluates programs, projects or activities. These may include pilot activities on the rare occasions when such activities cannot be appropriately charged to an individual project or activity, nor can they be directly related or linked to existing programs in a particular country or USAID mission. For instance, during FY 1999, Africa Bureau supported the travel of panelists to participate in workshops at the Fifth African-African American Summit in Accra, Ghana.
- The Africa Special Self Help Program, which enables USAID missions or U.S. ambassadors in specifically identified non-USAID presence countries to respond quickly and with minimal red tape to requests from indigenous communities. These communities are given small grants (generally \$2,000 or less) to fund self-help activities that will have an immediate impact and will advance U.S. interests. Examples include drilling small wells for potable water, building classrooms, and providing instructional books or equipment for schoolchildren in a community.
- The Democracy and Human Rights Fund, administered jointly with the U.S. Department of State, which provides small grants to indigenous organizations for activities which promote democratic principles and/or promote human rights. Examples include the promotion of full and fair media through support to local radio stations; strengthening judiciary through publication of court decisions; and supporting women's rights through funding of women's advocacy groups.
- Support for InterAction, a U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO) consortium which brings together U.S. and African non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and PVOs on a regular basis to discuss Africa-wide issues and lessons learned.

For budgetary purposes, funding is also reserved for planned activities where it is not yet known in which specific country funding will be applied at the time the budget is prepared. Such activities include microenterprise initiatives, programs for displaced children and orphans of war, the War Victims Fund, and transfers to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The overall objective will remain constant, but the way these funds are used is constantly evolving to meet new opportunities and challenges.

Other Donor Programs: Because these funds support program management rather than implementing country programs, there is little measurable correlation with host country and other donor support, especially where funds are used for precursor activities or program formulation. However, when these funds go to a PVO, there is the clear expectation that, over time, the strengthened PVO will enhance its ability to raise private contributions and to work collaboratively with host country and other donor- resources. Likewise, when economic policy reform programs are formulated, other donors and the host country must already have an identified and clearly discernable role.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: In most cases, the grantees and/or implementing agencies are determined in the future after specific tasks are identified. Generally, local indigenous community-based organizations implement activities under the aegis of the Ambassador's Special Self Help programs; the Peace Corps is often instrumental in implementing these activities. Strengthening PVOs has been a collaborative process undertaken in cooperation with InterAction, and this symbiotic relationship is to be continued.

Selected Performance Measures: Not applicable.

[U.S. Finance Table](#) (Microsoft Excel file)

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional				
Title and Number: Strengthen Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance, 698-013				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	1,026 DA	269 DA	757 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,587 DFA	7,017 DFA	570 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	243 DA	832 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	145 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	1,269 DA	1,101 DA	168 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,587 DFA	7,162 DFA	425 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	295 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	200 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	3,250 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	3,545 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	200 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	4,814 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,979 DFA	8,200 DFA	19,966 DFA	

	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, 698-014			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	13,081 DA	2,138 DA	10,943 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	50,438 DFA	38,333 DFA	12,105 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	8,520 DA	12,838 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	385 DFA	4,390 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	21,601 DA	14,976 DA	6,625 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	50,823 DFA	42,723 DFA	8,100 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	1,165 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	33,485 DA		
	0 CSD		
	2,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	34,650 DA		
	0 CSD		
	2,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	56,251 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	2,000 ESF	0 ESF	4,000 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	31,200 DFA	60,000 DFA	142,023 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional				
Title and Number: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs, and Strategies, 698-015				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	19,670 DA	5,039 DA	14,631 DA	
	930 CSD	0 CSD	930 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	65,902 DFA	60,710 DFA	5,192 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	10,098 DA	10,673 DA		
	250 CSD	805 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	437 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	29,768 DA	15,712 DA	14,056 DA	
	1,180 CSD	805 CSD	375 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	65,902 DFA	61,147 DFA	4,755 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	7,400 DA			
	100 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	7,400 DA			
	100 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	37,168 DA	
	200 CSD	400 CSD	1,880 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	9,950 DFA	19,000 DFA	94,852 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional				
Title and Number: Adoption of Affordable and More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing, 698-016				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	7,233 DA	1,759 DA	5,474 DA	
	1,663 CSD	993 CSD	670 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,599 DFA	161 DFA	1,438 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	1,550 DA	0 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	8,783 DA	1,759 DA	7,024 DA	
	1,663 CSD	993 CSD	670 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	1,599 DFA	161 DFA	1,438 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	400 DA			
	745 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	400 DA			
	745 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	9,183 DA	
	600 CSD	2,200 CSD	5,208 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	700 DFA	2,400 DFA	4,699 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional				
Title and Number: Accelerate Progress in the Spread of Strategically Viable and Environmentally, 698-017				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	18,497 DA	2,293 DA	16,204 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	28,270 DFA	23,560 DFA	4,710 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	7,090 DA	13,805 DA		
	0 CSD	0 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	20 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	25,587 DA	16,098 DA	9,489 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	28,290 DFA	23,560 DFA	4,730 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	404 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	7,000 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	7,404 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	32,991 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	8,729 DFA	18,000 DFA	55,019 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, and Equality of, 698-018			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	5,233 DA	1,542 DA	3,691 DA
	5,233 CSD	705 CSD	4,528 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	28,763 DFA	22,186 DFA	6,577 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	1,500 DA	3,085 DA	
	4,054 CSD	4,217 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	160 DFA	5,801 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	6,733 DA	4,627 DA	2,106 DA
	9,287 CSD	4,922 CSD	4,365 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	28,923 DFA	27,987 DFA	936 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,500 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA		
	4,453 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	4,453 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,500 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	6,733 DA
	3,700 CSD	8,000 CSD	25,440 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	30,423 DFA

*\$1,500 is from DFA prior year deobligations

	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency, 698-019			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	4,774 DA	4,308 DA	466 DA
	28,462 CSD	2,520 CSD	25,942 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	116,415 DFA	108,566 DFA	7,849 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	466 DA	
	19,535 CSD	36,000 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	200 DFA	446 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	4,774 DA	4,774 DA	0 DA
	47,997 CSD	38,520 CSD	9,477 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	116,615 DFA	109,012 DFA	7,603 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	300 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA		
	18,618 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	18,918 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	4,774 DA
	18,507 CSD	32,000 CSD	117,422 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	116,615 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional				
Title and Number: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of, 698-020				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	2,175 DA	54 DA	2,121 DA	
	156 CSD	0 CSD	156 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	692 DFA	618 DFA	74 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	950 DA	2,950 DA		
	500 CSD	300 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	3,125 DA	3,004 DA	121 DA	
	656 CSD	300 CSD	356 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	692 DFA	618 DFA	74 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	1,900 DA			
	150 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	1,900 DA			
	150 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	5,025 DA	
	0 CSD	CSD	806 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,165 DFA	6,000 DFA	9,857 DFA	

	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Adoption of Cost-Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and Mitigate the, 698-021			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	9,802 DA	9,088 DA	714 DA
	4,341 CSD	332 CSD	4,009 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	22,689 DFA	21,687 DFA	1,002 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA	
	3,665 CSD	5,292 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	9,802 DA	9,088 DA	714 DA
	8,006 CSD	5,624 CSD	2,382 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	22,689 DFA	21,687 DFA	1,002 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA		
	4,750 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	4,750 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	9,802 DA
	7,600 CSD	7,500 CSD	27,856 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	22,689 DFA

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating, 698-022			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	35,531 DA	14,538 DA	20,993 DA
	3,515 CSD	452 CSD	3,063 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	33,810 DFA	32,385 DFA	1,425 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	8,626 DA	13,409 DA	
	1,725 CSD	105 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	19 DFA	1,082 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	44,157 DA	27,947 DA	16,210 DA
	5,240 CSD	557 CSD	4,683 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	33,829 DFA	33,467 DFA	362 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	30 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	500 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	7,600 DA		
	1,300 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	7,630 DA		
	1,300 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	500 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	51,787 DA
	996 CSD	2,000 CSD	9,536 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	7,300 DFA	15,000 DFA	56,629 DFA

*\$500 DFA is from prior year deobligations

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Adoption of Effective Tools, Methods, and Approaches for Improving Application, 698-023			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	996 DA	0 DA	996 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	150 DFA	0 DFA	150 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	675 DA	676 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	150 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	1,671 DA	676 DA	995 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	150 DFA	150 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	100 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	641 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	741 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	2,412 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,000 DFA	2,000 DFA	3,150 DFA

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional				
Title and Number: Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable, 698-024				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	6,500 DA	6,500 DA	0 DA	
	25,507 CSD	13,975 CSD	11,532 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	0 DA	0 DA		
	6,583 CSD	18,115 CSD		
	0 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	0 DFA	0 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	6,500 DA	6,500 DA	0 DA	
	32,090 CSD	32,090 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	0 DA			
	6,072 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA			
	6,072 CSD			
	0 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	6,500 DA	
	4,845 CSD	10,000 CSD	53,007 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	

		U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Program: Africa Regional				
Title and Number: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, 698-025				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1998	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Fiscal Year 1999	19,500 DA	13,562 DA		
	4,500 CSD	4,500 CSD		
	5,000 ESF	0 ESF		
	0 SEED	0 SEED		
	0 FSA	0 FSA		
	2,400 DFA	1,816 DFA		
Through September 30, 1999	19,500 DA	13,562 DA	5,938 DA	
	4,500 CSD	4,500 CSD	0 CSD	
	5,000 ESF	0 ESF	5,000 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	2,400 DFA	1,816 DFA	584 DFA	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA			
	0 CSD			
	10,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	27,000 DA			
	3,000 CSD			
	10,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	27,000 DA			
	3,000 CSD			
	20,000 ESF			
	0 SEED			
	0 FSA			
	0 DFA			
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	46,500 DA	
	3,000 CSD	6,000 CSD	16,500 CSD	
	15,000 ESF	30,000 ESF	70,000 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	27,000 DFA	54,000 DFA	83,400 DFA	

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Africa Regional			
Title and Number: Broad Based Support for Africa Programs, 698-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1998	32,637 DA	7,873 DA	24,764 DA
	4,950 CSD	0 CSD	4,950 CSD
	1,082 ESF	0 ESF	1,082 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	36,884 DFA	36,020 DFA	864 DFA
Fiscal Year 1999	4,234 DA	16,200 DA	
	625 CSD	4,950 CSD	
	200 ESF	582 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,510 DFA	2,520 DFA	
Through September 30, 1999	36,871 DA	24,073 DA	12,798 DA
	5,575 CSD	4,950 CSD	625 CSD
	1,282 ESF	582 ESF	700 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	40,394 DFA	38,540 DFA	1,854 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*	3,423 DA		
	2,390 CSD		
	1,368 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	3,800 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2000 NOA	5,592 DA		
	451 CSD		
	18,000 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2000	9,015 DA		
	2,841 CSD		
	19,368 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	3,800 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	45,886 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	8,416 CSD
	40,000 ESF	0 ESF	60,650 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	18,341 DFA	12,000 DFA	74,535 DFA

*\$3,800 DFA is from prior year deobligations



Africa Regional

Summary Tables

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Program Summary

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
Development Assistance	445,143	452,487	448,830	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	532,928
Child Survival & Disease Fund	255,042	250,673	281,000	304,069
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	26,000	96,281	62,500	98,000
P.L. 480 Title II	428,623	387,228	374,336	161,450
P.L 480 Title III	19,800	11,700	0	0
Total Program Funds	1,174,608	1,198,369	1,166,666	1,096,447
Operating Expenses	66,562	70,788	64,917	71,631
Trust Funds	4,789	3,826	5,224	4,174
Total Operating Costs	71,351	74,614	70,141	75,805

Work Force Data

Category	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Estimated	FY 2001 Request
OE Funded*				
U.S. Direct Hire	200	198	207	207
Other U.S. Citizen	26	34	32	42
FSN/TCN	1,252	1,262	1,252	1,360
Subtotal OE Funded	1,478	1,494	1,491	1,609

Program Funded*

U.S. Citizen	92	99	94	103
FSN/TCN	236	291	276	326
Subtotal Program Funded	328	390	370	429
Other				
TAACS	8	6	5	8
Fellows	21	19	17	18
IDIs	2	6	0	0
Subtotal Other	31	31	22	26
Total Work Force	1,837	1,915	1,883	2,064

* Excludes Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival (TAACS), Fellows and International Development Interns (IDIs)

Program/Sector Summary

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
698-013, Strengthen Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	3,979	0	0	3,979
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
698-014, Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	29,200	0	2,000	0	0	0	31,200
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-015, Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs, and Strategies

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	9,200	0	750	0	0	0	9,950
- CSD	0	200	0	0	0	0	200
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-016, Adoption of Affordable and More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing, and Using Development Information

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	300	0	400	0	0	0	700
- CSD	0	300	0	0	300	0	600
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-017, Accelerate Progress in the Spread of Strategically Viable and Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	8,729	0	0	0	8,729
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
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698-018, Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equality of Basic Education Services

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0	3,700	0	3,700
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-019, Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency, and Equality of Health Services

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	18,507	0	0	0	0	18,507
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-020, Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Services

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	3,165	0	0	0	0	3,165
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-021, Adoption of Cost-Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	7,600	0	0	0	0	7,600
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-022, Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating, and Transiting Out of Crises

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	6,500	800	0	0	7,300
- CSD	0	996	0	0	0	0	996
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
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698-023, Adoption of Effective Tools, Methods, and Approaches for Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies in Missions' and Africans' Programs

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-024, Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	4,845	0	0	0	0	4,845
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-025, Education for Development and Democracy Initiative

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	2,400	0	24,600	0	27,000
- CSD	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	3,000
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	15,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

698-001, Broad Based Support for Africa Programs *

- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	16,466	1,875	0	0	0	0	18,341
- CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	3,000	0	0	37,000	0	0	40,000

- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	24,700	24,700
Totals **							
- DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- DFA	55,166	5,040	21,779	4,779	24,600	0	111,364
- CSD	0	32,448	0	0	7,000	0	39,448
- FSA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
- ESF	5,000	0	0	37,000	15,000	0	57,000
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0	0	24,700	24,700

* 698-001 ESF includes Governments in Transition (\$20 million); OAU (\$2 million); Regional Organizations (\$1 million); Safe Skies (\$2 million); and Regional D/G Fund (\$15 million).

** Africa Regional P.L. 480 Title II includes food assistance for Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad Mauritania and Niger.



The United States Agency for International Development

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A&A - Acquisitions and Accounts
AAEF - Albanian-American Enterprise Fund
AAFLI - Asian-American Free Labor Institute
AALC - African-American Labor Center
ABA - American Bar Association
ABEUSA - U.S. Participant Training Alumni Association
ACVFA - Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid
ACOR - American Center for Oriental Research
ADB - Asian Development Bank
ADC - Andean Development Corporation
ADP - Automated Data Processing
ADRA - Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADS - Automated Directives System
- Activity Data Sheet
AED - Academy for Educational Development
AFDB - African Development Bank
AFR - Africa
AFSI - Africa Food Security Initiative
AIDS - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP - Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project
AIFLD - American Institute for Free Labor Development
AIHA - American International Health Alliance
AIMI - African Integrated Malaria Initiative
ANE - Asia and Near East
AOJ - Administration of Justice
APEC - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APENN - Association of Producers and Exporters of Nontraditional Products
APO - Army Post Office
APP - Annual Performance Plan
APR - Agency Performance Plan
ARDC - Area Reintegration and Development Center
ARENTO - Arab Republic of Egypt National Telecommunication
ARI - Acute Respiratory Infection
- Inter-Oceanic Authority
ASEAN - Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA - American Schools and Hospital Abroad
ASSET - Agriculturally Sustainable System and Environmental Transformation
ATI - Appropriate Technology International
AUB - American University of Beirut
AWACS - AID Worldwide Accounting and Control System

BAA - Business Area Analysis
BCN - Biodiversity Conservation Network
BDS - Business Development Service
BIPRA - Bilateral Intellectual Property Rights Agreement
BIT - Bilateral Investment Treaty

BOT - Build, Operate and Transfer

CAPEL - Center for the Promotion of Electoral Assistance
CARD - Council on Agricultural and Rural Development
CARE - Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CASS - Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships
CCI - Climate Change Initiative
CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE - Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CDO - Cooperative Development Organization
CDP - Cooperative Development Program (U.S.-Israel)
CDR - Cooperative Development and Research Program (U.S.-Israel)
CEAL - Center for Studies and Legislative Assistance
CEDRO - Center for Drug Education and Information
CEE - Central and Eastern Europe
CEELI - Central and East European Law Institute
CEL - Country Experimental Laboratory
CFC - Chlorofluorocarbon
CFA - African Financial Community
CFL - Compact Florescent Lamps
CFO - Chief Financial Officer
- Chief Financial Officers Act
CG - Consultative Group
CGIAR - Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIAV - Commission of Support for Verification
CIC - Community Improvement Council
CIDA - Canadian International Development Agency
CIFOR - Center for International Forestry Research
CIMS - Contract Information Management System
CINGO - Citizen Initiated Nongovernmental Organization
CLD - Consortium for Legislative Development
CLUSA - Cooperative League of the United States of America
CMA - Crescent Medical Aid
CNG - Compressed Natural Gas
CNV - Culture and Nature Visitor
CO₂ - Carbon Dioxide
CONAM - National Environmental Council
CONCAUSA - Central America-USA Alliance
COTS - Commercial off the Shelf
CP - Congressional Presentation
CPP - Comprehensive Post Partum
CPR - Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRM - Coastal Resource Management
CRS - Catholic Relief Services
CRSP - Collaborative Research Support Program
CS - Child Survival
CSD - Child Survival and Disease
CSE - Supreme Electoral Council
CSO - Civil Service Organization
CSM - Contraceptive Social Marketing
CTE - Carbon Ton Equivalent
CYP - Couple Year's Protection

DA - Development Assistance
DAC - Development Assistance Committee
DAF - Development Assistance Fund
DART - Disaster Assistance Response Team
DCA - Development Credit Authority

DCAA - Defense Contracting Audit Agency
DEG - Developing Economies Group
DFA - Development Fund for Africa
DG - Democracy and Governance
DH - Direct Hire
DHS - Demographic Health Survey
DIMS - Democratic Indicators Monitoring System
DMELLD - Design, Monitoring, Evaluation, Lessons Learned, and Dissemination
DNPW - Directorship of National Parks and Wildlife
DOE - Department of Energy
DOP - Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Governing Arrangements
DOTS - Directly Observed Therapy-Short Course
DPT - Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DWG - Democracy Working Group

EAI - Enterprises for the Americas Initiative
EBRD - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC - European Community
- European Commission
ECA - Enhanced Credit Authority
ECLA - Economic Commission for Latin America
ECS - Electronic Certifying System
EE - Europe and Eurasia (formerly Europe and New Independent States)
EEP - Employee Evaluation Program
EFT - Electronic Fund Transfer
EGAD - Economic Growth and Agriculture Development
EIA - Environmental Initiative for the Americas
EIP - Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS - Environmental Management System
ENI - Europe and New Independent States (of Former Soviet Union)
ENR - Environment and Natural Resources
ENSO - El Niño Southern Oscillation
ENV - Environment
EOC - Emergency Obstetric Care
EPA - Environmental Protection Agency
EPI - Expanded Program of Immunization
EPL - Environmental Pollution Licensing
EPRA - Economic Policy Resource Center
ERP - Economic Recovery Program
ESAF - Extended Structural Adjustment Facility (International Monetary Fund)
ESF - Economic Support Fund
EU - European Union

FAAS - Foreign Affairs Administrative Services
FAH - Armed Forces of Haiti
FAI - Food Affordability Index
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization
FAS - Foreign Agriculture Service (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)
FCCC - Framework Convention on Climate Changes
FDA - Food and Drug Administration
FDI - Foreign Direct Investment
FFA - Future Farmers of America
FFP - Food for Peace
FGM - Female Genital Mutilation
FISE - Emergency Social Investment Fund
FM - Financial Management
FMAA - Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act of 1982
FMLN - Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front

FP - Family Planning
FREEDOM - Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (FREEDOM Support Act)
FSA - FREEDOM Support Act
FSI - Foreign Service Institute
FSN - Foreign Service National
FSRDF - Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund
FTAA - Free Trade Area of the Americas
FTB - First Time Borrower
FTE - Full-time Equivalency
FTF - Farmer to Farmer Program

G-7 - Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States)
GAO - General Accounting Office
GAVI - Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GATT - General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA - Global Coalition for Africa
GCC - Global Climate Change
GDP - Gross Domestic Product
GEF - Global Environmental Facility
GEM - Global Excellence in Management
GHAI - Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GHG - Green House Gas
GIS - Geographic Information System
GNP - Gross National Product
GMRA - Government Management Reform Act
GPA - Gender Plan of Action
GPRA - Government Performance Review Act (P.L. 103-62)
GSA - General Services Administration
GSP - General System of Preference
GTN - Global Technology Network
GTZ - Guatemala Trade Zone

HA - Hectare
- Humanitarian Assistance
HCD - Human Capacity Development
HG - Housing Guaranty
HHE - Household Effect
HiB - Hemophilus Influenza Type B
HIV - Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMO - Health Maintenance Organization
HFTE - Hemispheric Free Trade Expansion
HQ - Headquarters

IACCC - Inter-Agency Climate Change Committee
IARC - International Agricultural Research Center
IASP - International Affairs Strategic Plan (Department of State)
IBRD - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICASS - International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICITAP - International Criminal Investigation and Training Assistance Program
ICORC - International Committee for the Reconstruction of Cambodia
ICRAS - Interagency Country Risk Assessment System
ICRISAT - International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDA - International Development Association
- International Disaster Assistance
IDB - Inter-American Development Bank
IDP - Internally Displaced People

IEC - Information, Education and Communication
IESC - International Executive Service Corps
IFES - International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFRC - International Federation of the Red Cross
IFI - International Financial Institute
IFOR - Implementation Force (NATO)
IG - Inspector General
IIDH - Inter-American Institute for Human Rights
IIRR - International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
ILO - International Labor Organization
IMF - International Monetary Fund
IMR - Infant Mortality Rate
INADE - National Development Institute
INC - International Narcotics Control
INDIX - International Network for Development Information Exchange
INIFOM - Institute for the Promotion of Municipalities
INRENARE - Institute for the Management of Renewable Natural Resources
INS - Immigration and Naturalization Service
IPA - Interagency Personnel Agreement
IPM - Integrated Pest Management
IPR - Intellectual Property Right
IPRF - International Planned Parenthood Federation
IQ - Intelligence Quotient
IR - Intermediate Result
IRCT - Internal Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
IREX - International Research and Exchanges Board
IRI - International Republican Institute
IRRI - International Rice Research Institute
ISA - Institutional Support Assistance
ISG - Institutional Support Grant
IT - Information Technology
ITSH - Internal Transport, Storage and Handling
IUATLD - International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

JSE - Jakarta Stock Exchange
JUST - Justice Sector Support

KG - Kilogram

LAC - Latin America and the Caribbean
LAU - Lebanese American University
LDC - Less (or Least) Developed Country
LGD - Local Government Development
LGU - Local Government Union
LIFE - Leadership and Investment in Fighting the Epidemic Initiative
LMI - Lower Middle Income
LPG - Loan Portfolio Guarantee
LWOB - Lessons Without Borders

MAI - Multilateral Assistance Initiative
MCH - Maternal and Child Health
MDB - Multilateral Development Bank
MED - Ministry of Education
M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation
MENA - Middle East and North Africa
MEPU - Ministry of Pre-University Education
MERC - Middle East Regional Cooperation
MFI - Microfinance Institution

MFM - Municipal Finance and Management
MGP - Matching Grants Program
MINSA - Ministry of Health
MIS - Management Information System
MMR - Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOF - Minister of Finance
MOH - Ministry of Health
MOPH - Ministry of Public Health
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MSED - Micro and Small Enterprise Development
MSH - Management Sciences for Health
MT - Metric Ton
MW - Megawatt
MWDR - Mid-Western Development Region
MWI - Ministry of Water and Irrigation

NACP - National AIDS Control Program
NAFTA - North American Free Trade Agreement
NAPA - National Association of the Partners of the Americas
NAPCP - National AIDS Prevention and Control Program
NATO - North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCBA - National Cooperative Business Association
NDI - National Democratic Institute
NDVI - Normalized Different Vegetative Index
NEA - National Electrification Administration
NEAP - National Environmental Action Plan
NED - National Endowment for Democracy
NGO - Nongovernmental Organization
NIC - Newly Industrialized Country
NIH - National Institute of Health
NIS - New Independent States of the former Soviet Union
NMS - New Management System
NPI - New Partnership Initiative
NPR - National Performance Review
NRM - Natural Resource Management
NTA - New Transatlantic Agenda
NTE - Non-Traditional Exports

OAS - Organization of American States
OB - Obstetric
OC - Oral Contraceptive
OCC - Object Class Code
ODA - Official Development Assistance
- Overseas Development Administration
OE - Operating Expense
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF - Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OFDA - Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OFHEO - Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight
OFR - Ocean Freight Reimbursement
OIC - Organization of Islamic Conference
OIG - Office of the Inspector General
OMB - Office of Management and Budget
OPDAT - Office of Professional Development and Training
OR - Operational Research
ORS - Oral Rehydration Salts
OTI - Office of Transition Initiative

PA - Palestinian Authority
PADCO - Pan American Development Corporation
PAHO - Pan American Health Organization
PAR - Policy and Administrative Reform
PARDEM - Participatory Democracy
PASA - Participating Agency Service Agreement
PCA - Panama Canal Authority
PCTC - Panama Canal Transition Commission
PCV - Peace Corps Volunteer
PHC - Primary Health Care
PHN - Population, Health and Nutrition
PIP - Parks in Peril
PL - Public Law
PLO - Palestinian Liberation Organization
PM&E - Performance Measurement and Evaluation
PNFPP - Philippines National Family Planning Program
PPC - Policy and Program Coordination Bureau (USAID)
PRET - Program for the Recovery of the Economy in Transition
PRIME - Program for Innovation in Microenterprise
PSC - Personal Service Contract
PVC - Private Voluntary Cooperation (USAID Office)
PVO - Private Voluntary Organization

R-4 - Results Review and Resource Requirement
RDA - Regional Development Account
REFORM - Reengineering Effort for Organization and Management
REGO - Reinventing Government
RH - Reproductive Health
RHUDO - Regional Housing and Urban Development Office
RIF - Reduction in Force
RIG - Regional Inspector General
ROL - Rule of Law
RRB - Ronald Reagan Building
RSM/EA - Regional Support Mission for East Asia

SADC - Southern Africa Development Community
SAI - Special Assistance Initiative
- Supreme Audit Institution
SAP - Structural Adjustment Program
SDC - Society for Democratic Culture
SEB - Small and Emerging Business
SEBI - Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEC - Securities and Exchange Commission
SEED - Support for East European Democracy
SET - Supreme Electoral Tribunal
SIECA - Permanent Secretariat of General Treaty of Central America Economic Integration
SME - Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SO - Strategic Objective
SO₂ - Sulfur Dioxide
SOE - State-Owned Enterprise
SPA - Special Program of Assistance for Africa
- Small Program Assistance
SpO - Special Objective SPRP - Sector Policy Reform Program
SPU - Strategic Planning Unit
SSO - Strategic Support Objective
STD - Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI - Sexually Transmitted Infection
STRI - Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute

TAACS - Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival
TAF - The Asia Foundation
TB - Tuberculosis
TBD - To Be Determined
TF - Trust Fund
TFR - Total Fertility Rate
TI - Transparency International
TNC - The Nature Conservancy
TR&D - Tropical Research and Development

U5MR - Under 5 Mortality Rate
UE - Urban and Environment Credit Program (formerly Housing Guaranty Program)
UN - United Nations
UNAG - National Union of Farmers and Cattle Owners
UNAIDS - United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNAVEM - United Nations Verification Mission for Angola
UNDP - United Nation Development Program
UE - Urban Environment
UNESCO - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention and Climate Control
UNFPA - United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund
USIJI - United States Initiative on Joint Implementation
UNMIH - United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNRWA - United Nations Relief Works Agency
UPANIC - Nicaraguan Union of Agricultural Producers
USAEP - United States-Asia Environmental Partnership Initiative
USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA - United States Department of Agriculture
USDH - United States Direct Hire
USFDA - U.S. Food and Drug Administration
USIS - United States Information Service
USTTI - United States Telecommunications Training Institute

VAT - Value Added Tax
VE - Voluntary Executive
VII - Vaccine Independence Initiative
VOA - Voice of America
VVM - Vaccine Vial Monitor

WFP - World Food Program
WHO - World Health Organization
WID - Women in Development
WIP - Women in Politics
WTO - World Trade Organization

Y2K - Year 2000
