

# **USAID/LAC REGIONAL**

## **RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

6 April 2001

## **MEMORANDUM TO THE SENIOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, LAC**

**FROM:** LAC/RSD, Letitia Butler

**SUBJECT:** LAC Regional R4

As detailed in the LAC Regional R4, LAC/RSD has made substantial progress in moving forward with the implementation of Summit initiatives and is actively participating in preparations for the Quebec Summit in April 2001. Positive results of LAC/RSD's efforts can be seen throughout the portfolio. In addition to our normal program, we were intensely involved in the implementation of hurricane relief and reconstruction efforts. This memorandum identifies specific funding issues for your consideration, alerts you to upcoming changes in several program objectives and highlights proposed changes to indicators to be used to assess performance in next year's R4.

While the LAC Regional program continues to meet or exceed targets and objectives, without the additional funds identified as critical beyond the issued control levels, the program in FY 2002 and FY 2003 will be adversely affected. Specifically, LAC/RSD is requesting an additional \$3,350,000 DA in FY 2002, \$3,250,000 DA in FY 2003 under Scenario A, and \$1,090,000 DA in FY 2003 under Scenario B. In FY 2002 and FY 2003 (under both scenarios), an additional \$650,000 ESF is requested. Within the economic growth portfolio, if requested levels are not available, we will be unable to develop a key new trade-capacity building effort in support of the FTAA agreed to in Quebec. In addition, minimum funding requirements will not be met within the environment program, including the earmark for the new Parks in Peril 2000 program. Under the democracy program, the planned funding level will severely damage our ongoing program in anti-corruption, civil society and local government; and, we will be unable to begin to address two key problems in violence and crime prevention, and local government connectivity (i.e., electronic technology to further strengthen municipal relationships, expand citizen-local government access, and improve training capabilities). Although not as high a priority, without additional population funds, we will be unable to fully develop a much-needed regional mechanism for national family planning programs to estimate, procure, store, distribute and track contraceptives.

LAC/RSD is in the process of reviewing and revising the LAC Regional strategy, and over the next couple of months, will be proposing some modifications in an effort to consolidate the portfolio and to incorporate the next phase of implementation in several program areas (education, economic growth, and health). The modifications will be reflected in the "revalidated" strategy document that LAC/RSD is preparing. Specifically, in the education sector, as funding for the current "Improved Human Resource Policies" Strategic Objective (SO) ended in FY 2000, a follow-on SO is being developed in this important area to focus on enhancing the capacity of regional and selected LAC countries to encourage and support education policy reform, especially on the issues of improved equity and quality. A significant portion of the new strategy will be to improve teacher training through the creation of three Centers of Excellence, the President's Quebec Summit education initiative. Since the current

cooperative agreement with Georgetown University ends in FY 2002, and given that the earmark will likely continue, LAC/RSD will be amending that Special Objective to accommodate a follow-on program or may incorporate the earmark into the new education SO.

Within the economic growth portfolio, LAC/RSD is considering whether to extend the current “free trade” Special Objective or to develop a new objective which incorporates our trade and market access objectives into one objective focused on reinforcing regional trends that advance inclusive economic growth. A proposed restructuring of the economic growth portfolio will be submitted for consideration later this fiscal year.

Finally, during FY 2001, LAC/RSD will be proposing a modification to the “delivery of health services” SO to incorporate initial funding for HIV/AIDS and family planning components. Since FY 2001 is the last year of funding for that objective, LAC/RSD is developing a new objective aimed at advancing and supporting regional population, health and nutrition trends in priority technical areas. The new objective will be submitted for review and approval early in FY 2002.

In addition to approval of the additional funds requested above and in the R4 document, LAC/RSD seeks approval to extend two SOs by one year. Both objectives are scheduled to end this fiscal year and no additional funds are required to be obligated for either. An extension of the “Protection of Parks” SO is necessary to allow completion of activities at a few sites most recently added to the program. Implementation at several sites has been delayed because of funding, a change of partners, or policy changes on the part of one national government. An extension of the “Improved Human Resource Policies” objective is necessary to allow UNESCO to complete developing a set of basic comparable education indicators, strengthen national systems of indicators, and to publish the indicators and encourage their use in assisting education policy making. This activity was initiated late in the program.

In reporting performance of LAC Regional objectives over the past year, LAC/RSD made a concerted effort to use the same indicators used in last year’s R4 and in the Budget Justification so there is consistency in reporting. However, as implementation progresses, in some cases, a new indicator might be more appropriate than one used in the past. In those instances, the proposed indicators against which performance will be assessed in next year’s R4 have been included in the Results Framework Annex to the R4. New indicators are being proposed under objectives in democracy (598-005), economic growth (598-017) and health (598-003).

**Please Note:**

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request (“R4”) was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from LAC/SPO, Susan Hill.

Related document information can be obtained from:

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## Table of Contents

MEMORANDUM TO THE SENIOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, LAC .....	2
Please Note: .....	4
Table of Contents .....	5
Glossary .....	6
R4 Part I: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance .....	8
The Summit of the Americas .....	8
Political Events .....	8
Economic Situation .....	9
Natural Disasters .....	9
LAC Regional Program Accomplishments .....	10
SO Text for SO: 598-001 Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the hemisphere.....	12
SO Text for SO: 598-016 Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided.....	18
SO Text for SO: 598-017 Institutional infrastructure improved to support access of the poor to markets (property, financial, and product).....	25
SO Text for SO: 598-018 Environmental performance of LAC businesses and communities improved through the promotion of replicable market-based models .....	33
SO Text for SO: 598-019 Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved.....	38
SO Text for SO: 598-002 Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries .....	45
SO Text for SO: 598-003: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions.....	52
SO Text for SO: 598-004: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity .....	61
SO Text for SO: Reinforcement of regional trends that deepen democracy .....	70
SO Text for SO: 598-006 A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education .....	79
R4 Part III: Resource Request.....	86
Child Survival & Diseases .....	89
Economic Support Funds.....	89
Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact .....	91
Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information .....	92
Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change.....	93
Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative .....	99
Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs).....	100
Information Annex Topic: Success Stories.....	101
Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information .....	102
Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex.....	103

## Glossary

AAA	Accountability and Financial Management Activity
AAAS	American Association for the Advancement of Science
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ATIE	Advanced Training in Economics
AMR	Antimicrobial Resistance
B	Baseline (used in performance data tables)
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival
CASS	Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships
CARICOM	Caribbean Community (a subregional trading bloc)
CLASP II	Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program
CSD	Child Survival and Diseases
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	Development Assistance Funds
DDM	Data for Decision Making
DCG	Donor Consultative Group
ESF	Economic Support Funds
FEMICA	Central American Federation of Municipalities
FIO	Ibero-American Federation of Human Rights Ombudsmen
FPMD	Family Planning Management Development
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IAD	Inter-American Dialogue
ICITAP	International Criminal Investigation Training and Assistance Program
ICMA	International City/County Management
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IIDH	Inter-American Institute for Human Rights
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IPSI	Inter-Summit Property Systems Initiative
IR	Intermediate Result
IULA	International Union of Local Authorities
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LAC/RSD	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean: Office of Regional Sustainable Development
MFI	Multilateral Finance Institution
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NCFAP	National Center for Food and Agriculture Policy
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPSP	Nicaragua Peace Scholarship Program
OAS	Organization of American States

OE	Operating Expense
OYB	Operating Year Budget
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PERA	Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas
PHN	Population, Health and Nutrition
PHR	Partnership for Health Reform
PiP	Parks in Peril
PREAL	Proyecto de Promocion de la Reforma Educativa en America Latina
PSC	Personal Services Contractor
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RSD	Office of Regional Sustainable Development, LAC Bureau
RSD-DHR	Democracy and Human Rights Team, Office of Regional Sustainable Development, LAC Bureau
RSD-ENV	Environment Team, Office of Regional Sustainable Development, LAC Bureau
RSD-PHN	Population, Health and Nutrition Team, Office of Regional Sustainable Development, LAC Bureau
SO	Strategic Objective
SpO	Special Objective
T	Target (used in performance data tables)
TT2	Second dose of the Tetanus Toxoid
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDH	U.S. Direct Hire Personnel
USED	U.S. Department of Education
USG	U.S. Government
US-LACEP	United States-Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Partnership
WTO	World Trade Organization

## **R4 Part 1: Overview and Factors Affecting Program Performance**

### **The Summit of the Americas**

The Presidential Summit process, which began with the landmark event in Miami in 1994, and was followed by a Summit in Santiago in 1998, continues to be important both to the U.S. foreign policy agenda in the Western Hemisphere and to the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) regional program of the Office of Regional Sustainable Development (RSD). The Summits grew out of and have themselves strengthened a multilateral coordination process among 34 heads of state in the hemisphere that contributes to a common vision of development priorities. Through technical cooperation and donor coordination, significant resources have been directed to the region to support specific development initiatives. USAID has taken a lead role for initiatives related to local government and property registration, but has been active in shaping the Summit agenda across sectors. The gradual inclusion of civil society in the planning process has proved to be a valuable mechanism to broaden participation in the hemispheric dialogue about development in the region.

The next Summit will be held in Quebec, Canada in April 2001. It will focus on three broad themes: deepening democracy; strengthening economic growth and trade and investment; and realizing human potential, especially through education. In addition to the Summit, other events in the region have shaped the policy and development agenda for the USG and the programmatic focus of LAC/RSD.

### **Political Events**

The long-term trend of consolidating democracy in the region remains generally positive, but events in the region also demonstrate the fragility of democratic gains and the need to continue U.S. support. For example, despite the victory in 2000 of an opposition party candidate for President in Mexico and the election of an opposition party member for Vice President in Paraguay, the U.S. Department of State categorized six countries in the region as having major human rights abuses, up from one (Cuba) in the previous year. The Andean region presented the greatest challenge lead by the violence in Colombia. Ecuador installed its fifth president in five years and experienced the first military overthrow of an elected president in South America in 24 years. In Peru, President Fujimori was forced to resign in response to charges of corruption among top leaders and election rigging. Constitutional authority was also threatened in Venezuela and Haiti. In response, U.S. foreign policy dialogue with regional leaders must be focused and LAC/RSD must continue to work through a variety of regional institutions and networks to strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights, foster greater citizen participation in local government and national political life and promote increased accountability and transparency in government.

## **Economic Situation**

Overall, economic growth for the region was positive in 2000. Among commodity producers, petroleum exporters benefited from very strong demand and high prices. Too often, however, strong revenues were an excuse to ignore or defer badly needed economic reforms. As the world economy slows and commodity prices drop, the need for serious structural change will become even more apparent than in the past. Without reform, many economies in the region will be left behind by a growing worldwide focus on rules-based trade, transparency and the rule of law and by productivity increases demanded by global competitiveness.

The economic situation reflected some of the uncertainty of the political situation in the region. While there were problems, no serious economic crises developed. The Dominican Republic complemented its political stability with sound economic management and continued growth. Ecuador, which weathered a short coup and then returned to democratically led government, resolved the resulting banking crisis by dollarizing its economy. This restored economic stability, but the effect of dollarization on economic growth remains to be seen. El Salvador also dollarized its economy, though its stabilizing effects may have been lost in the aftermath of the earthquakes. Both Nicaragua and Guyana are putting off badly needed reforms in the run up to their 2001 elections despite concerted pressure by the donor community.

Due to a strong dollar on the demand side and aggressive marketing on the supply side, tourism in the region has remained robust – though the economic downturn in the U.S. must be a concern. On the other hand, the “Banana War” with the Lome Pact countries remains unresolved. On a related issue, many countries in the region are insecure about their ability to meet WTO compliance requirements and FTAA accession and compliance requirements. On the plus side, the reception by the World Bank and IMF to the “Poverty Reduction Strategies” of various countries has been generally positive. Four countries in the region eligible for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program – Honduras, Nicaragua, Guyana and Bolivia – were all approved. To varying degrees, these countries should now be able to direct more resources toward economic growth and poverty reduction activities and less toward servicing past debt.

## **Natural Disasters**

Two years since devastating hurricanes ravaged Central America and the Caribbean, the region is still dealing with the long-term aftermath. Reconstruction efforts are in full implementation and many governments are using the disasters as an opportunity to rebuild smarter by incorporating disaster mitigation techniques and environmental considerations into the planning and reconstruction process. In early 2001, a powerful earthquake that killed some 827 people and left up to 200,000 homeless struck El Salvador. A subsequent earthquake raised the death toll to over 1,100 and the number of homeless to 1.5 million. Damage estimates are approximately \$2.0 billion. Lessons learned during the hurricane relief effort, especially those related to donor and PVO coordination and managing relief donations, have been invaluable as the international community responded to the latest tragedy. The increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters has highlighted the need to integrate disaster mitigation techniques much more thoroughly with development programs.

LAC/RSD has played a crucial role in these efforts by helping to coordinate a massive \$621 million Disaster Recovery Fund authorized by Congress. Specific USG agencies were designated by Congress to carry out the hurricane reconstruction. LAC/RSD assisted the agencies, many of which had little experience working overseas, to develop their programs and coordinate them with the USAID mission programs. These programs which are now in their final year of implementation focused on disaster mitigation, preparedness and reconstruction; public health, housing, economic reactivation and education.

### **LAC Regional Program Accomplishments**

During 2000, the LAC/RSD regional program's accomplishments were broad, as illustrated by the following examples:

Twelve of the 13 LAC countries with PHN programs monitored their progress in implementing health policy reform by using a system developed under the Regional Health Sector Reform Initiative. This system, designed by PAHO, allows countries to monitor the progress of reform efforts and assess the results of the reforms in increasing equitable access to basic health services.

In the countries affected by Hurricane Mitch, state-of-the art technology has been introduced to provide an early warning system for floods, landslides and other inclement weather. This information will be fed into each country's national emergency management center that has the responsibility to coordinate its nation's response to disasters.

With LAC/RSD support, the 14-member Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) established an Internet-based network (Caribbean TradeNet) to share trade and FTAA information among members. The system is helping Caribbean nations to implement trade liberalization policies, develop negotiating platforms and otherwise prepare for adoption of the FTAA. Other USAID bureaus are reviewing the system for possible replication in other "small economy" regions of the world such as the Balkans.

In 2000, RSD's Program to Promote Education Reform in Latin America published "Manana es muy tarde," a special report of the Central American Commission for Education Reform. The report has become the blueprint for education reform in several Central American countries.

USAID's anti-corruption efforts have successfully lead the international donor community and host governments to embrace the importance of integrated financial management systems (IFMS). All countries in the hemisphere, except Cuba, are now implementing IFMS.

Under the U.S.-LAC Environmental Partnership Program, industrial clean production and pollution prevention techniques have been introduced to the region through the development of regulatory frameworks, best management practices and innovative financing mechanisms.

### **Donor Coordination**

Donor coordination is a major and ongoing activity of RSD. Regular consultations with the IDB, the World Bank, the OAS, PAHO and other regional and international institutions allow RSD to promote U.S. foreign policy interests in the region, influence development policy and help shape the direction of other donor's programs. Examples of collaboration with other donors and regional institutions cover the spectrum of our technical areas. In *health*, LAC/RSD worked with the World Bank, the IDB and PAHO to standardize the methodology used to develop national health accounts in the region. In the *environment*, RSD has worked closely with bilateral donors such as the Swiss and Norway, the IDB and commercial lenders to mobilize financing to support the adoption of cleaner production and environmental management systems by industry in the region. In *education*, a 1999 joint USAID/IDB meeting held to discuss regional education programming was followed up in 2000 by joint project development and implementation in six LAC countries. In the *democracy* sector, USAID successfully launched the International Forum for Cooperation on Local Government in the LAC countries. This forum provides a mechanism for carrying out the Summit of the America's mandate to share donor experiences and information on local government practices and activities. Finally, in the area of *economic growth*, USAID has led the donor effort to create a Central American Council on Real Property Registry which will help modernize the property registry process in Central America and help the poor obtain title to their land.

## **SO Text for SO: 598-001 Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the hemisphere**

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-001

Objective Name: Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the hemisphere

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 20% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 20% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 10% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 15% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 15% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This objective, which ended in FY 2000, fostered broad-based, environmentally-sound economic growth in Summit of the Americas-defined U.S. foreign policy goal areas of: equitable

participation in hemispheric trade through establishing the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005; greater credit and financial services availability; increased access by the poor to secure and marketable land titles; and environmentally-sound trade. The ultimate beneficiaries were small and medium-sized producers in LAC smaller economies and developing countries, who benefitted from the program's three intermediate results: 1) progress by smaller-economy countries in establishing FTAA-consistent trade discipline reforms (trade liberalization); 2) progress toward adoption of improved policies, practices, and technologies addressing key small and medium-sized enterprise trade issues (trade and market participation); and 3) progress toward adoption and implementation of improved policies, practices, and technologies addressing key environment-related trade issues (trade and environment).

#### Key Results:

In trade liberalization, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) trade policy analysis capacity was strengthened through training in assessing policy impact on farm-level profits, economic efficiency, and competitiveness; and the effects of agricultural research policy on changing technologies. During FY 2000, phase two (network installation and training) of CARICOM's "Virtual Secretariat" (TradeNet) was launched to install 30 computers in 14 Ministries of Trade to provide internet connectivity so policy makers can better participate in trade negotiations. Other USAID bureaus are now planning to use the same principles of the TradeNet concept in designing trade capacity building programs.

In Trade and Market participation, LAC/RSD demonstrated policy and intellectual leadership by articulating a Summit initiative on property registration endorsed in Santiago -- the Inter-Summit Property Systems Initiative (IPSI). IPSI aims to reach holders of informal property, especially the poor, through building consensus, leveraging resources, and promoting best practices for formalizing property rights. The Government of El Salvador agreed to co-sponsor the Summit initiative and the USAID-supported Institute for Liberty and Democracy will lead civil society participation in it. USAID leadership, in conjunction with other donors on property registry modernization, led to the creation of a Central American Permanent Council on registry reform and specific agreements on how to implement reforms, e.g., linking legal and physical data on property and privatization of registry services. The LAC Regional program made significant progress in improving access of poor microentrepreneurs to credit and other financial services by assisting microenterprise lending institutions improve their operations, access commercial funds, and promote best practices. LAC/RSD is implementing a joint program with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to provide technical assistance targeted at non-governmental organization (NGOs) with a commercial outlook as well as commercial banks beginning microlending activities.

In trade and environment, policy-relevant "white papers" were developed and a hemispheric consultation held on environmentally sound trade expansion in the Americas, focusing on environmental management and economic competitiveness. USAID technical guidelines for the sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products, along with an assessment demonstrating the economic benefits of reduced impact logging, were disseminated to promote sustainable forest management. Financing constraints to the adoption of industrial cleaner production practices (Andean countries) and environmental management systems (Caribbean hotels) were assessed, and USAID is currently working with donors and commercial banks to mobilize funds for these activities. A CD-ROM on best practices and information sources for cleaner production was

developed to support pollution prevention efforts of LAC governments and industry associations. Policy guidelines for environmentally-sound mining led to an increased focus by mining ministers on pollution prevention.

#### Performance and Prospects:

By the end of FY 2000, all 14 CARICOM countries had met their World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary & Phytosanitary (SPS) obligation as regards having a notification/enquiry point. Distance learning modules (“Understanding the WTO/SPS Agreement”, “How to Access the U.S. Market”, and “Risk Analysis Policy”) were designed; these modules are available on CD-ROM and the Internet. U.S. Customs Service technical assistance helped Caribbean Basin countries implement or substantially progress toward implementing customs reforms, thereby making them eligible for preferential trade provisions under the Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act. Support to ACCION International is successfully transforming non-profit institutions into formal financial entities. Recognizing the increasingly commercial nature of the microfinance market, ACCION now assists commercial banks in moving "down market" to include microfinance in their operations and was instrumental in the creation of a new commercial bank, BanGente in Venezuela. Moreover, ACCION continued its one-on-one marketing assistance to four more affiliates this year, bringing the total to nine. The efforts have produced a cadre of industry leaders that are stronger, more efficient, and ultimately more sustainable.

The objective was the major catalyst for developing and establishing the InterAmerican Geospatial Data Network (IGDN). The network provides a wide variety of public and private sector users with Internet access to digitized data sources in the hemisphere. Today, 33 countries in the hemisphere, except Cuba, have signed to be members of the IGDN and implementation is underway in 21 countries. A multilingual software package, Metalite, also was developed to facilitate the use of metadata description and to accommodate “atlas” type information. An on-line quadrilingual dictionary of keywords was developed that can be accessed English, French, Spanish, and Portuguese. This is a substantial breakthrough for multi-language access. The IGDN has created interest on the part of other regions in the world for developing a similar program.

With respect to trade and environment, this objective was instrumental in enhancing the understanding of key trade-related environmental challenges and opportunities; catalyzing the adoption of sound environmental management practices by key economic/trade sectors (shrimp aquaculture, tourism, forestry, food processing, mining); and strengthening partnerships among governments, industry associations, and civil society to support environmentally-sound trade. Heightened awareness of trade/environment challenges was achieved through: a) comprehensive assessment of trade-related environmental issues in LAC region, b) development of white papers on key trade/environment issues, c) hemispheric dialogue on environmentally sound trade expansion, and d) regional consultations of major stakeholders --government, industry, civil society, investors-- for major economic/trade sectors (mining, industry, forestry, tourism). The economic benefits of industrial cleaner production, reduced impact logging, and sound environmental management systems were demonstrated leading to increased demand in the region for these practices. Major constraints to the adoption of improved technologies/practices were identified and replicable models developed and disseminated to address these. Best management practices are increasingly being adopted as industry "codes of conduct".

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None

Other Donor Programs:

The program worked with the IDB, the Organization of American States (OAS), the World Bank, the Economic Union, and the United Nations Environment Program.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The trade liberalization component worked with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy, U.S. Customs Service, Federal Trade Commission, Department of Justice, Department of Transportation, and Caribbean Law Institute. ACCION International, the Institute for Liberty and Democracy, and the OAS were involved in trade and market participation activities; while Hagler Bailly, the Rain Forest Alliance, the North-South Center, the US. Forest Service, and SAIC implemented trade and environment activities.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the hemisphere

Objective ID: 598-001

Approved: 1996

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the hemisphere

Indicator: Number of subregions with at least one-third of the countries advancing toward resolving identified trade-related equity issues

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of subregions

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	0	0
1996	0	0
1997	1	1
1998	1-2	2
1999	2-3	3
2000	3	4 *

Source:

Development partners in the Hemisphere

\* = reflects progress also being made in the Mercosur region (Brazil and Argentina advancing on competition policy reforms)

Indicator/Description:

Tracks the number of subregional trading blocs in which at least one-third of the countries are advancing toward resolving identified trade-related equity issues.

Comments:

An "advance" is when one-third or more of the countries in a target subregion move forward on the progress continuum in a key trade-related equity issue. Targeted subregions are the smaller-economy countries in the Caribbean (CARICOM), Central America (CACM), and Andean Region (Bolivia and Ecuador). This indicator tracks advances in two trade-related equity issues: (1) FTAA Policy Reforms (trade liberalization); (2) Small and medium-sized producer and enterprise participation in property and capital markets. By end FY 99, countries in each of the targeted subregions were participating in microenterprise and property titling initiatives. Support for FTAA policy reforms, given funding limitations, focused on the Caribbean, excepting support to FTC/DOJ for competition policy work in Mercosur countries of Brazil and Argentina which continued in 2000.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the hemisphere

Objective ID: 598-001

Approved: 1996

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: Progress toward resolving key market issues impeding environmentally sound and equitable free trade in the hemisphere

Indicator: Number of subregions with at least one-third of the countries advancing toward resolving identified trade-related environmental issues

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of subregions

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	0	0
1996	0	0
1997	1	1
1998	1-2	NA
1999	2-3	3
2000	3	NA

Source:

Development partners

Indicator/Description:

Tracks the number of subregional trading blocs in which at least one-third of the countries are advancing toward resolving identified trade-related environmental issues.

Comments:

FY 99 accomplishments include enhancing the awareness of the combined business and environmental benefits of: (a) industrial clean production in the Andean region, (b) hotel environmental management systems in the Caribbean, and (c) environmentally sound shrimp aquaculture in Central America. HFTE's assistance in policy reform, technology introduction, and the identification of potential options to address financing constraints resulted in an increased commitment to, and demand for, these environmental improvements. HFTE also made key contributions to a hemispheric dialogue on environmentally sound trade expansion, and to the 2nd Summit of Americas roundtable on clean production.

## SO Text for SO: 598-016 Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-016

Objective Name: Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
10% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
23% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
37% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
20% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Major hurricanes devastated Central America (Hurricane Mitch, Oct. 1998) and the Caribbean (Hurricanes Georges, Sept. 98 and Lloyd, Sept 1999). They produced massive flooding, engulfing entire villages, destroying homes, crops and infrastructure. It is estimated that in 1998 Central America suffered approximately \$8 billion and the Caribbean \$2 billion in damages.

Responding to a request by the President, in May 1999, Congress approved \$621 million in supplemental funding for the Central America and Caribbean Emergency Disaster Recovery Fund. Under the supplemental funding, Congress identified specific U.S. Government (USG) agencies to be involved in hurricane reconstruction and more than \$100 million of the reconstruction program is being implemented by these agencies.

The LAC Regional program objective is to provide hurricane reconstruction support in Central American and the Caribbean. The majority of this assistance is for Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and the Bahamas, the countries hardest hit by the hurricanes. There are also Central America regional activities that include Costa Rica. The reconstruction activities focus on: disaster mitigation and preparedness; public health; economic reactivation; education; watershed management; and housing.

#### Key Results:

Under the LAC Regional reconstruction program, USAID signed 632(a) Interagency Agreements (IAAs) totaling nearly \$41 million with the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Peace Corps, the U.S. Department of State, the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corp. The USG agencies with 632(a) agreements report directly to Congress and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is another partner with activities implemented through individual PASA agreements with USAID Missions in six hurricane affected countries. These activities are reported through the USAID Missions' bilateral programs.

The LAC Regional program also signed eight 632(b) IAAs with six USG agencies, cooperative agreements with two U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and a Public International Organizations (PIO) grant to PAHO totaling \$67.25 million. The USG agencies are the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA - two IAAs), the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC)/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Department of Health and Human Services (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention – HHS/CDC), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA - two IAAs). The USPVOs are the United Methodist Committee of Relief (UMCOR) and the Partners of the Americas in cooperation with the Organization of Africans in the Americas (POA/OAA). The 632(b) Interagency Agreements, cooperative agreements and the PIO grant involve close coordination and monitoring by USAID, and it is the progress of these agreements that is the subject of this report.

USG agencies are assisting target countries recover from the impact of the recent hurricanes and strengthening countries' capacity to plan for and manage disasters when they occur. Poor land use practices, deforestation, placement of housing and infrastructure in high-risk areas, and the lack of early warning systems, contributed to the heavy destruction and loss of lives. A focal area of work is the vulnerable watershed basins where most of the flood damage occurred. USDA is introducing soil conservation practices and agro-forestry interventions in selected communities located in important watershed areas. The EPA is working closely with the water quality control laboratories and treatment plants in Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador to improve the capacity of local institutions to provide clean drinking water.

Disaster preparedness is being accomplished, in part, in critical watershed areas through the establishment of early warning flood alert networks by the installation of stream-flow gauges by USGS and precipitation gauges by NOAA. The system is automated and linked to key institutions, such as technical universities and government entities, responsible for processing and distributing the data. This system is also being linked to each countries' emergency operation centers (EOC) being established with assistance from FEMA. The EOCs will be better positioned to respond to major and minor disasters with the help of this technology. In addition, NOAA is installing an early warning forecasting network throughout Central America that will be tied into the satellite down-link based in Costa Rica. USGS is working with community leaders to digitize hazard risk maps, better assist local leaders in appropriate land use, and avoid high risk areas for housing or major infrastructure development.

The USDA has two major programs. The first is improving regional food security in the face of disasters--Ministry of Agriculture food security personnel have been trained in Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and El Salvador in using the Economic Research Service's Food Security Model; capabilities to monitor/assess national food security have improved significantly in these countries. The second is improving agricultural health. For example, medfly-free zones have been established in Nicaragua and Honduras; shrimp and livestock producers have been trained to control water borne and farm pathogens; pest risk assessments have been completed for 12 non-traditional crop products; laboratory personnel have been trained to identify food-borne pathogens; and extensive training has been conducted for establishing national quarantine systems.

HHS/CDC has initiated a four-part effort to improve the health situation in Central America and Hispanola. The first effort is aimed at improving the health information systems in the target countries so that accurate and usable data is available in a timely fashion to decision-makers in the public health sector. Secondly, to improve the ability of the target countries to respond to disease outbreaks, a Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) has been initiated. The FETP will train two cohorts of 21 public health physicians (a total of 42, six from each country). Thirdly, the public health laboratory infrastructures in the countries are being rehabilitated. The rehabilitation plans include installation of new laboratory equipment; documenting standard operating procedures and safety measures; and training courses and materials. Finally, steps are underway to enhance the capacity of the ministries of health to design and implement community-based disease prevention and control programs. The grant to PAHO provides assistance to Costa Rica to improve health care, public health actions, and health information for the areas most affected by immigration from Nicaragua as a consequence of the hurricane.

UMCOR is collaborating with the Government of the Bahamas to reconstruct houses damaged by Hurricane Floyd. POA/OAA is supporting leadership training and institutional strengthening for nine communities along the Atlantic coast of Honduras and Guatemala that were disproportionately impacted by Hurricane Mitch. Assistance is targeted, but not limited, to Latin Americans of African descent.

Performance and Prospects:

The USG agencies have accelerated their activities considerably and are making significant progress in implementing their activities. Government officials are pleased with new technologies being introduced into their countries that will help them be better prepared to plan for, mitigate and respond to disasters. LAC continues to work closely with USAID Missions to ensure that USG agencies and Mission activities complement each other. Also, LAC continues to work closely with the other donors involved in programs similar to the USG agency activities to ensure coordination and complementarity of activities. Through the remaining months of the program, the final pieces of equipment will be installed for the flood and landslide early-warning system in selected watersheds, training and TA will be completed in communities located in the same watershed areas, and the early warning system links into the national emergency management system will be finished, all carried out by USGS, USDA, DOC and FEMA. USDA will finish its work with Central American governments to strengthen agricultural health and food security. HHS/CDC will continue with the training of public health physicians as field epidemiologists and the training of public health managers in the use of epidemiological data in their decision-making activities; installation of laboratory equipment and training in the operation of the equipment; and 3) development of community-based disease prevention and control programs. EPA will complete its technical assistance and training program for national institutions responsible for the maintenance and quality control of drinking water. The USPVOs initiated their respective activities only a few months ago, but are expected to complete their programs by the end of this fiscal year. PAHO will complete the work planned in Costa Rica by the end of 2001.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

An evaluation of the hurricane assistance program is in process and an OMB-led progress review of all the IAA activities will take place in April. Possible minor adjustments may occur following the reviews. Currently all activities are on track for completion by the end of 2001, except for HHS/CDC which is on track for its scheduled completion date in May 2002.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The Inter-American Development Bank and United Nations Development Program continue to facilitate donor coordination. The World Bank has awarded major disaster preparedness/mitigation loan packages to Honduras and Nicaragua totaling nearly \$20 million. USAID continues to host in-country, inter-agency coordination meetings to ensure that USG resources are effectively utilized and complement the efforts of other donors.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

Those USG agencies with 632(b) Interagency Agreements include: U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Geological Survey, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, and HHS/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The two USPVOs with cooperative agreements are United Methodist Committee of Relief and the Partners of the Americas in collaboration with the Organization of Africans in the Americas. PAHO is also involved in implementing this program.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided

Objective ID: 598-016

Approved: 1999-05-21

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided

Indicator: Countries with decreased vulnerability to communities from flooding and landslides in watershed basins through the establishment of monitoring and early-warning systems

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Countries (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	3	4
2001	5	NA

Source:

USG Agencies

Indicator/Description:

Countries implementing disaster mitigation activities that reduce the risk of floods and landslides to communities located in or downstream from the watershed. The five countries involved are Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic.

Comments:

USGS and NOAA have been working closely together to install stream and precipitation gauges in a number of critical watersheds in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras & Nicaragua. More work will continue in these countries, but the installed equipment is working and producing data for the countries.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided  
Objective ID: 598-016  
Approved: 1999-05-21 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
Result Name: 1 Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided  
Indicator: Countries with improved emergency management systems and response capabilities in place  
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Countries (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	2	2
2001	7	NA

Source:  
USG Agencies

Indicator/Description:  
Countries with emergency management systems improved with the assistance from FEMA, OFDA and other USG Agencies. The six countries involved are Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Comments:  
CONRED in Guatemala and COPECO in Honduras have both made significant improvements in their emergency management operations. Both have established emergency operating centers with design assistance from FEMA and funding for equipment from USAID & IDB.

The planned amount has been increased from 6 to 7 countries with the addition of activities in the Bahamas affected by Hurricane Floyd.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided

Objective ID: 598-016

Approved: 1999-05-21

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: Hurricane reconstruction services in the LAC region provided

Indicator: Countries with capacity for assessment of health status and the early detection and effective response to outbreaks and changes in disease patterns

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Countries (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1999 (B)	0	0
2000	2	2
2001	6	NA
2002	7	NA

Source:

HHS/CDC

Indicator/Description:

This indicator will be a composite of activities included in this program. The seven countries involved are Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Comments:

1. Health information systems are being strengthened and will be fully functional by September 2001 in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Honduras. Data for Decision-Making (DDM) courses are underway in these countries.
2. The Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP), a continuous, in-service training program is well underway. The first cohort of twenty-one trainees (three from each country) began in September 2000; the second cohort will begin in September 2001. FETPs are already working on outbreak responses that require the use of the epidemiology learned during the introductory course. The work of the FETP and DDM trainees is now being used to develop national guidelines for dengue, cholera, toxic outbreaks, malaria, and others to come. CDC officials and participants in the FETP assisted in detection and control activities associated with outbreaks in El Salvador and the Dominican Republic. Existing epidemiological bulletins in El Salvador, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica have been strengthened and the latest releases contain input from the Project.
3. Laboratories in seven countries have been assessed and equipment plans developed. In Haiti, Costa Rica, and Honduras, the public health laboratory infrastructure is being enhanced at the same time that equipment is being acquired. APHL and PAHO are working on training courses and materials.

**SO Text for SO: 598-017 Institutional infrastructure improved to support access of the poor to markets (property, financial, and product)**

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-017

Objective Name: Institutional infrastructure improved to support access of the poor to markets (property, financial, and product)

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 10% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 10% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 60% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 05% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 05% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Global Growth and Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The strategic objective (SO) contributes to the eradication of poverty by facilitating improved access of the poor to income-earning market opportunities through creating an enabling

environment that brings market services to the poor. The purpose of the SO is to strengthen the ability of poor persons to participate in property, financial and product markets. The SO focuses on needs identified during the Santiago Summit of the Americas and targets institutional reforms and information access issues. This will contribute to removing constraints on access of the poor to key markets and income-earning opportunities. The objective will complement in-country programs through regional efforts to promote the adoption of best practices, leverage resources for implementation of needed reforms and identify and disseminate innovative techniques.

The strategy has three intermediate results: (1) institutional infrastructure improved to support participation of the poor in property based information systems, (2) institutional infrastructure of sustainable microfinance industries improved, and (3) participation of the poor in higher value product markets facilitated. The ultimate beneficiaries are the poor who are limited in their ability to participate in markets and thereby improve their livelihoods. Establishing the asset value of informal property, expanding market-based property access through reduced transaction costs, expanding the scope and depth of microfinance institutions and providing information on market opportunities for the products of small- and micro-enterprise will create the basis for inclusive economic growth.

#### Key Results:

Under the property markets component in FY 2000, LAC/RSD's work with the new Central American Council on Real Property Registration, a regional policy leadership and progress monitoring group, led directly to a capacity building initiative geared toward quality assurance and sustainability in land administration services. Under the financial markets component, USAID identified cutting edge lending technologies and approaches and is making them available across the region to a wide variety of institutions. For example, ACCION International has begun pilot projects in several countries to test the use of palm pilots by loan officers in the field to reduce costs. Under the product market component, USAID developed a prototype model of an Internet based, geo-referenced program to sell certified products to high income markets. This model enables resource-poor farmers to produce certified commodities, and market agents to trace certified products from a consumer's table back to the farm gate. This model is operating in Dominica targeting bananas and in Peru focusing on coffee.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Activities under the property markets IR are influencing policy and reshaping some important practices, particularly in Central America, on property registry reform and more broadly on land markets access. Through extensive networking, especially with major multi-lateral donors, particularly the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), a cross-cutting interest in needed reforms is being stimulated. More specifically, the coordination and sharing of new practices among donors and across countries are resulting in improved design of strategies and projects (e.g., in Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador) and capacity building for quality and sustainability in land administration services in Central America and Panama. Also, a USAID and World Bank sponsored initiative helped create the Central American Council on Real Property Registration which will be instrumental in defining standards, monitoring progress and evaluating possible harmonization of the framework governing property in the sub-region. LAC-wide awareness and commitment to the Summit agenda is expanding, e.g., the new focus of the Latin American Council on Property Registration on creating modernized geographically referenced registry systems. The Virtual Office for the Inter-Summit Property Systems

Initiative (funded by USAID and hosted by the OAS Office of Summit Follow-up) has become known as a highly useful source of shared information among donors, governments and civil society. Internet-based distance learning course in land administration in Central America was designed and piloted with students from El Salvador. The Institute for Liberty and Democracy of Peru produced an assessment of informal property in Mexico and introduced a leading edge perspective on the problem of linking the poor into the benefits of market economy. Progress made on a comparative land markets study funded in 1999 jointly with the World Bank and the European Union is yielding important results on how poor people participate in property markets, particularly introducing a review of land rental markets as a means to expand access. Finally, resources were leveraged for an activity that will help produce guidelines for improving gender equity in the participation of property markets and related institutional reforms such as land titling.

In the area of financial market access, regional programs continue to complement the work of our bilateral Missions and partners. The activities focus on developing efficiency-enhancing technologies for lending operations. Other innovations to be tested and disseminated include the use of credit scoring techniques. If the results of these pilot tests are successful, the increases in efficiency they create will lower costs and, ultimately, lower interest rates for microentrepreneurs. Activities are also aimed at improving supervision and regulation of lending institutions, and expanding support for institutions (e.g., credit bureaus) to lower costs and reduce risk. Finally, LAC/RSD is supporting the World Council of Credit Unions to document and share the best ways to capture savings from the poor, thus greatly expanding the range of financial services available to this historically underserved clientele.

In product markets, USAID will identify and disseminate methods for improving access to international, high-value niche markets (e.g., information technology and specialized certification systems that enhance the ability of smaller producers to compete in markets). CarLISES (Caribbean Land Information and Environmental Sustainability) has developed a prototype for the verification of environmentally sustainable and sound banana production with complementary EU contributions implemented with the Dominica Banana Marketing Corporation (DBMC). This has resulted in developing digitized maps; 240 farmers geo-referenced in a pilot area; and training of key personnel in DBMC, the private sector, and the Ministries of Agriculture, Policy and Planning, and Environment. The CarLISES example set the stage for the development of similar projects in coffee and cocoa in Peru. The Africa Bureau initiated activities in Cameroon using a CarLISES-based geo-referenced certification program. USAID missions and local agribusinesses in Honduras, Guatemala, East Timor, Vietnam, and Dominican Republic have requested similar programs for their countries. Technical assistance was provided to create programs to help small farmers assess the feasibility of creating carbon tax credits, improve grades and standards for agricultural products (whether products are genetically modified or otherwise) and determine the relative economic competitiveness of agricultural products. Based on this study, LAC/RSD is looking at expanding activities to accommodate larger numbers of small businesses and entrepreneurs as well as small-farmers to market their products in high-value niche markets.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

LAC/RSD is in the process of reviewing the LAC Regional economic growth portfolio. Depending on the outcome of that review, adjustments may be made, including the possibility of incorporating the trade objective and this market access objective into one focused on reinforcing regional trends that advance inclusive economic growth. In the meantime, LAC/RSD/BBEG plans to replace one IR level indicator to be reported on in next year's R4. The current indicator, "Legislation Passed or Regulations Enacted in Selected LAC Countries," will be replaced with an indicator that measures the number of institutions testing innovative processes and products which could be made available to microenterprises. This new indicator is a more direct measure of expanded access of the poor to financial services.

Other Donor Programs:

As part of the Summit of the Americas process, USAID works closely with the State Department and the Organization of American States. In addition, close cooperation has taken place with our Summit partners, including El Salvador, Argentina, Chile, the World Bank and the IDB. LAC/RSD also works with other donors with mutual program interests in specific sub-regions e.g., the European Union in Central America is participating in our consensus-building activities on property registration. The IDB is working closely with our microfinance programs and the European Union is collaborating closely with the certified banana project in Dominica.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

U.S. partners include the U. S. Geological Survey, the University of Florida, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Wisconsin, the Institute of Liberty and Democracy, ACCION International, and the Dominica Marketing Board Corporation.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional infrastructure improved to support access of the poor to markets (property, financial, and product)

Objective ID: 598-017

Approved: 1999-09-23

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 17.2 Microfinance industry strengthening for expanded access of the poor to financial services

Indicator: Institutions testing innovative processes and products

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	2	3
2001	2	N/A
2002	2	NA
2003	2	NA
2004	2	NA

Source:

ACCION Internationals, USAID Missions and MFIs

Indicator/Description:

The innovations are designed to (1) improve the efficiency and lower costs of delivering micro credit (e.g., hand held computers) and (2) expand and improve the products and services available to microenterprises (e.g., differentiated interest rates).

Comments:

The result will be achieved through pilot testing in institutions throughout Latin America. Results of these pilot programs will be shared in the Accion network and made available through workshops and publications documenting the experiences.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional infrastructure improved to support access of the poor to markets (property, financial, and product)

Objective ID: 598-017

Approved: 1999-09-23

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 17.1 Institutional infrastructure improved to support participation of the poor in property-based information systems

Indicator: Best-practice Guidelines Adopted

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: No. of guidelines adopted

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	0	0
2001	2	NA
2002	2	NA
2003	2	NA
2004	NA	NA

Source:

IPSI and other donor documents

Indicator/Description:

Guidelines adopted means that a consultative group and/or donors agree upon the guideline.

Comments:

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional infrastructure improved to support access of the poor to markets (property, financial, and product)

Objective ID: 598-017

Approved: 1999-09-23

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 17.1 Institutional infrastructure improved to support participation of the poor in property-based information systems

Indicator: Cost of property formalization reduced

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: US Dollars/ha

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	>\$80/ha.	< \$50/ha*
2001	<\$80/ha.>\$40/ha.	NA
2002	<\$40/ha.	NA
2003	NA	NA
2004	NA	NA

Source:

Previous Studies (for base) and World Bank Studies in which present-day data are collected

Indicator/Description:

The indicator shows the reduction of cost for formal registration of property on a per hectare basis.

Comments:

Targets beyond 2002 will be developed based on studies informing prior year indicators.

\* This number is based on an actual report showing \$23/ha average cost for rural Peru combined with expected higher costs for other countries in the region. A tabulation of data similar to the Peru data is being prepared now for a series of LAC countries.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Institutional infrastructure improved to support access of the poor to markets (property, financial, and product)  
 Objective ID: 598-017  
 Approved: 2000-09-23 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: IR 17.3 Participation of the Poor in Higher Value Product Markets Facilitated  
 Indicator: Methods/models that help the poor access high valued markets identified/developed and disseminated  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of methods or models

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	1	1
2001	1	NA

Source:  
 SO Activity Documents

Indicator/Description:  
 Internet based georeferencing system that provides certification and trace back allowing small farmers to receive premium prices.

Comments:  
 CarLISES model is functioning well in Dominica. Peru has initiated the model w/ coffee and cocoa; many other countries in Central America want to use the model.

## **SO Text for SO: 598-018 Environmental performance of LAC businesses and communities improved through the promotion of replicable market-based models**

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-018

Objective Name: Environmental performance of LAC businesses and communities improved through the promotion of replicable market-based models

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 50% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 50% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The goal of the United States-Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Partnership program (US-LACEP) is to improve environmental performance of targeted LAC businesses and

communities through the introduction and promotion of replicable market-based sustainable development models. The Strategic Objective focuses on four areas of hemispheric concern: (1) environmentally sound trade in support of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), (2) sustainable forestry, (3) industrial cleaner production/pollution prevention, and (4) water resources management. Environmentally-sound development in these four areas is advanced through three Intermediate Results that focus on appropriate policies, technologies and practices, and financing mechanisms. The program complements and strengthens Mission bilateral and regional programs and, where appropriate, supports regional or hemispheric activities and institutions involving the participation of non-presence countries. Primary customers are LAC national and local governments, industries and enterprises, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector service providers, and investors.

#### Key Results:

US-LACEP builds upon the foundation and accomplishments of the LAC Regional Hemispheric Free Trade Expansion (HFTE) program. The program works closely (including co-financing of many activities) with USAID Missions, the Global Bureau, and USG agencies to introduce improved environmental management practices, disseminate lessons learned and replicable approaches, and contribute to policy and investment reform.

This first year of the US-LACEP program was a transitional year to: (a) help define specific target areas, (b) consolidate gains and maintain momentum on key HFTE initiatives, and (c) ensure that policy frameworks, technical guidelines, and lessons learned developed under HFTE are made widely available.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Addressing trade-related environmental issues in the development of the FTAA is encountering considerable resistance from many LAC countries. As an example of USAID's regional policy work, LAC/RSD has exerted leadership in enhancing the understanding of trade-related environmental issues through support for hemispheric analysis of trade/environment and consultations among stakeholders. Building upon this foundation, US-LACEP in collaboration with the Organization of American States (OAS) is now supporting sub-regional analysis and dialogue on these important issues within regional trading blocs beginning with MERCOSUR.

US-LACEP is advancing natural forest management through the development of technical guidelines, investment analysis, and stakeholder dialogue. To support forest sector reform and promote best practices, a comprehensive review of USAID's investments during the past 15 years in natural forest management in seven Latin American countries is being carried out. This review is examining program impact, lessons learned, replicable approaches, and recommending future policy and investment orientations. Results of the study will be presented at a regional workshop with participants from multi-lateral development banks, NGOs, host country governments, the forest industry, and USAID.

Another example where USAID is providing critical multi-country analysis is water resources management. US-LACEP is identifying suitable and replicable management models for water supply and sanitation services in smaller towns and rural areas, in light of the overwhelming regional trends towards the decentralization of these services. Results of the activity, including a compendium of case studies, are already positively influencing programs of USAID Missions

and other donors in the region. Findings have been presented at several international fora including the meeting of Latin American Mayors in Miami, the Inter-American Water Policy roundtable at the OAS, and a Making Cities Work training workshop. Additionally, plans are underway to incorporate the case studies into the World Bank Institute's Water Policy Reform Program training module.

Dissemination of best practices and lessons learned is a major focus of the program. USAID activities have demonstrated the business benefits of industrial cleaner production, introduced pollution prevention policy guidelines, increased industry demand for clean production technologies, and enhanced government commitment to pollution prevention. Policy guidelines and technical practices introduced under USAID's regional program are increasingly being utilized by LAC governments, industry groups, and service providers. To promote their adoption, US-LACEP co-sponsored the Canadian worldwide summit on clean production, including the dissemination of 200 CD-ROMs of LAC case studies and best practices; and, organized a session on clean production for the LAC metal ore mining sector at the Mining Exposition 2000 conference in Nevada (attended by 40 mining ministers from LAC and other countries), including a presentation of USAID-developed mining policy guidelines, clean production technologies, and investment analysis. Consideration of pollution prevention is now an integral part of the annual meetings of LAC mining ministers in large part due to USAID leadership, in collaboration with the US Bureau of Land Management. In partnership with the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, USAID is pursuing with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and other donors the establishment of revolving funds for industrial cleaner production in the Andean countries to address the financing constraint to cleaner production adoption.

Another example of USAID's catalytic role in promoting best practices is shrimp aquaculture. USAID successfully developed and introduced environmentally sound shrimp aquaculture best management practices in Central America and Mexico. US-LACEP, in collaboration with USDA and the regional USAID Missions, is building extension and training capacity in Central America in good shrimp management practices as part of Hurricane Mitch economic recovery. The shrimp initiative was also featured at the 3rd International Symposium of Aquaculture in Mexico in November 2000 with over 1,000 participants. Meetings were held with the major mariculture interest groups and two workshops were convened in Mexico on best practices for shrimp culture establishing the basis for followup support by other donors.

Over the next two years, the program will enhance understanding of, and commitment by, LAC governments to addressing, critical trade-related environmental issues through further support of policy/investment analysis and stakeholder dialogue. Broader dissemination is planned of USAID-developed guidelines for sustainable harvest of non-timber forest products, an analysis of the economic benefits of reduced impact logging compared to conventional logging, and lessons learned from the ongoing forest sector review. The reduced impact logging analysis has already contributed to increased demand for training in Brazil as it was proven to be 20% more profitable. There is considerable demand for the non-timber forest products guidelines on the part of NGOs, industry, and LAC governments. US-LACEP will also support interventions focussed on the dire issue of sanitation in small towns as a followup to water and sanitation decentralization activities. A major focus of cleaner production will be on developing regulatory

frameworks and addressing financing constraints. The program will successfully introduce replicable models for environmentally-sound development in the areas of forest management, water management, and clean production into at least one LAC sub-region/trading bloc, as was done with shrimp aquaculture best management practices.

If full funding for the objective is not provided, at least one program area will be dropped.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

No adjustments are planned.

Other Donor Programs:

International donors and technical cooperation organizations are directly engaged in US-LACEP as co-funders of specific US-LACEP initiatives; funders of programs that support the adoption of USAID developed replicable models; and as advocates with USAID for key policy and investment reform. US-LACEP works closely with IDB, United National Environmental Programme, and various bilateral donors including the Swiss, Norwegian, and Danish in clean production. Water resource activities are coordinated with the IDB and the Pan American Health Organization; forestry activities are coordinated with the Food and Agriculture Organization, World Bank, and IDB. The OAS and IDB collaborate in trade/environment analysis and dialogue. For example, a team of experts was sent to Panama to assist ANAM, the Panamanian EPA, in setting up clean production policy frameworks for three industry groupings: cement, electroplating, and tanneries. The IDB followed up on USAID's initial successful effort with a grant of \$1.2 million, combined with in-country matching funds of \$519,800, to support cleaner production.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

US-LACEP works with several contractors, grantees and other USG agencies. These include PA Consultants, Environmental Law Institute, and EPA (industrial pollution prevention); Camp Dresser & McKee International (water resources); International Resources Group, Rainforest Alliance, Tropical Forest Foundation, and USDA (forestry); University of Rhode Island (shrimp aquaculture); OAS and the University of Miami - North-South Center (trade and environment).

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Environmental performance of LAC businesses and communities improved through the promotion of replicable market-based models

Objective ID: 598-018

Approved: 1999-09-23

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Result Name: SO level Environmental performance of LAC businesses and communities improved through the promotion of replicable market-based models

Indicator: Replicable models of improved environmental management developed and their adoption promoted

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of replicable models

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	2	2
2001	2	NA
2002	2	NA
2003	2	NA
2004	2	NA

Source:

Implementing partners, USAID Missions, Summit of Americas reports

Indicator/Description:

Replicable models incorporate policy, technology and financing considerations. They are environmentally sound, technically feasible, socially acceptable, generally more profitable, cost-effective, and likely to be sustainable.

Comments:

The program will track the successful introduction of each replicable model by key LAC countries, sub-regions, and/or trading blocs. Replicable models may include, but not be limited to: 1. Hotel Environmental Management Systems; 2. Shrimp Aquaculture Environmental Practices; 3. Reduced Impact Logging; 4. Eco-certified Forest Enterprises; 5. Export Industry Clean Production; 6. Mining Clean Production; 7. Industrial Water Use Efficiency; 8. Low Cost/Low Maintenance Wastewater Treatment

FY 2000 results: Shrimp aquaculture best management practices were introduced in Central America and Mexico. Industrial clean production was introduced in Panama.

## SO Text for SO: 598-019 Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-019

Objective Name: Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 30% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 25% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 15% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 30% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Open Markets

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This Special Objective fosters the continued commitment of LAC smaller economies and developing countries to participate during FY 2000-FY 2001 in the ongoing negotiations to

establish the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) by 2005. This objective builds on the results of the trade liberalization activities of the Hemispheric Free Trade Expansion program that ended in FY 2000. Under this special objective, USAID assists LAC smaller economies and developing countries to participate in the FTAA process and to make FTAA-consistent reforms. The objective supports economic integration [e.g., compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards] as a catalyst for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction and is focused on three key areas: 1) helping LAC smaller economy and developing countries to meet WTO obligations; 2) advancing implementation of business facilitation measures; and 3) fostering greater civil society participation in the FTAA process. The ultimate customers are the LAC smaller economies and developing countries. Micro, small, and medium-sized producers will benefit indirectly through increased market openness or increased opportunities for employment as a result of an improved environment for foreign investment.

#### Key Results:

The objective was approved in September 1999 and specific activities were developed during the first half of 2000. This objective is providing a useful foreign policy tool to foster continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process. All four target LAC trading blocs (CARICOM, CACM, CAN, Mercosur) are active in FTAA negotiations and draft texts for the nine negotiating groups neared completion by the end of 2000. The program influenced the design of USAID/G-CAP's new regional program on Central American competitiveness, which addresses WTO obligations, business facilitation measures, and civil society support for trade issues in Central America. The program also provided guidance to the USAID/Jamaica Caribbean Regional Program in addressing CARICOM trade capacity building needs and priorities. For example, three CARICOM countries (Belize, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago) negotiated loans with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB); the Organization of American States (OAS) funded a project to strengthen laboratory systems in the Caribbean; and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) provided training on good agricultural practices for fresh fruits and vegetables.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Through technical assistance provided by LAC/RSD, USAID/Jamaica's Caribbean Regional Program is designing activities to support the goal of the Caribbean Food Safety Initiative to help Caribbean countries meet WTO standards on tradeable food commodities. With USAID's regional programs in Central America and the Caribbean now placing increased emphasis on trade capacity building, a joint assessment was carried out with the Andean Community General Secretariat to identify FTAA-related technical assistance needs and priorities in the five Andean countries. Assistance is now being provided to accelerate progress on: 1) meeting WTO obligations (e.g., compliance with WTO SPS obligations); 2) establishing business facilitation measures (e.g., "risk management" systems in customs services); and 3) expanding civil society participation (e.g., adaptation by countries of operational models for engaging civil society in the FTAA process. As feasible, interventions are designed which have a strong prospect of achieving a demonstration effect (i.e., providing a model for other countries to emulate, using funding support leveraged from other donors).

To advance business facilitation measures, LAC/RSD obtained the concurrence of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to include technical assistance on risk management as

part of a proposed Andean region trade capacity building program to assist countries in meeting the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement. Another priority need identified in the Andean technical assistance needs assessment is competition policy, an area in which several FTAA countries are eager to make reforms. On this front, the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice started a competition policy technical assistance program for Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, with a commitment to expand assistance to the Andean region once additional funding can be made available.

A nongovernmental organization (NGO), the International Institute for Sustainable Development, conducted a trade and sustainability workshop in Uruguay to support efforts by civil society groups to identify best practices for addressing environment issues in trade agreements, thereby building capacity in this area and providing a more informed basis for discussions on how the FTAA agreement might address environment issues. With USAID support, a Chilean NGO, PARTICIPA, established a website that was catalytic in increasing civil society awareness of the FTAA process and the number of written submissions made by LAC civil society groups and individuals to the FTAA Committee of Government Representatives on the Participation of Civil Society.

In implementing this program, the LAC/RSD/BBEG staff coordinate policy with other USG agencies (e.g., State, USTR) and regional institutions (e.g., IDB, OAS Trade Unit) to ensure policy coherence. LAC/RSD participates in USG-wide (FDA, USDA, State, USTR) working groups to provide technical guidance on agricultural health and food safety, and coordinates on these issues with international organizations (i.e., Food and Agriculture Organization, Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Cooperation, Pan American Health Organization), the NGO community, and universities (e.g., Michigan State University through the Global Bureau's Partnership for Food Industry Development).

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

LAC/RSD is in the process of reviewing the LAC Regional economic growth program. As a result of that review, modifications may be proposed. In the meantime, FY 2001 is the last year of funding for this objective. Therefore, LAC/RSD is requesting an additional \$1 million Development Assistance funds for FY 2002 to continue implementing activities for an additional one year. (This request was made in last year's R4, however, no decision was made with respect to the additional funds.) Activities during this one-year extension period will focus on developing a key new trade-capacity building effort in support of the FTAA agreed to in Quebec.

#### Other Donor Programs:

In implementing this Special Objective, USAID works closely with the USTR, the State Department, and other U.S. Government agencies participating in the Interagency Trade Policy Staff Committee. USAID monitors the progress of FTAA Negotiating Groups, Government Committee on Civil Society, Committee on Electronic Commerce, and Consultative Group on Smaller Economies. Trade capacity building activities are coordinated with other major donors through the FTAA's Tripartite Committee comprised of the OAS Trade Unit, the IDB, and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean. The WTO, the U.N. Commission on Trade and Development, and the Inter-American Agency for Cooperation and Development also have programs for assistance in trade policy education and training.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Existing partners include: U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Customs Service, and U.S. universities with agricultural health and food safety expertise, U.S. Customs Service, Federal Trade Commission, and Department of Justice, International Institute for Sustainable Development, Caribbean Latin American Action, and the Andean Community General Secretariat.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved  
 Objective ID: 598-019  
 Approved: 1999-09-23 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: IR 19.3 Civil society participation in the FTAA process increased  
 Indicator: Number of civil society written submissions to the FTAA from LAC smaller economies and developing countries  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of written submissions

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	4	41
2001	60 (*)	NA

Source:  
 Tripartite Committee (TPC) & USG Representative to Committee of Government Representatives on Civil Society

Indicator/Description:  
 This indicator, while counting actual written submissions, also indirectly measures the level of civil society participation across the four major LAC sub-regional trading blocs (CARICOM, CACM, CAN, and Mercosur).

Comments:  
 During the first round of the FTAA leading up to the 11/99 Toronto FTAA Ministerial, the bulk of civil society written submissions to the FTAA came from U.S./ Canadian civil society (NGOs). A combination of FY 00 support for a FTAA civil society website (alcacivil.org), a trade and sustainability workshop, and staff participation in FTAA Government Committee on Civil Society contributed to 53% (n = 41) of 77 written submissions coming from a number of LAC countries, including 26 from Chile (one more than received from the U.S.). \* FY 2001 target (planned) of 60 assumes 50% increase in written submissions could be achieved if the FTAA Government Committee on Civil Society reissues the invitation for written submissions. However, the Buenos Aires FTAA Ministerial may instruct that Committee to provide other vehicles for civil society to participate in the FTAA process, in which case USAID support for participation of civil society in the FTAA process may shift from fostering written submissions to, for example, leveraging increased participation of LAC civil society representation in FTAA events.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved

Objective ID: 598-019

Approved: 1999-09-23

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 19.2 Business facilitation measures implemented

Indicator: Number of sub-regional trading blocs with at least a minimum number of countries recognized by Tripartite Committee as making progress on implementing business facilitation measures

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of sub-regional trading blocs

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	2	3
2001	4	NA

Source:

WTO, Inside U.S. Trade, and partner information

Indicator/Description:

This indicator tracks the number of smaller economy sub-regional trading blocs in which a minimum number of countries are making progress on implementing FTAA-sanctioned business facilitation measures.

Comments:

The FTAA process agreed on transparency and customs business facilitation measures (BFMs) at the 1999 Toronto FTAA Ministerial. RSD chose to work in the area of customs BFMs but funding to provide TA, for various reasons, was not at first supported by USTR. But USTR has now concurred with USAID providing assistance on customs BFMs such as "risk management" and RSD is working w/ the USCS and Andean Community to design a program of assistance. Central America also is making progress on customs reforms, and CARICOM is now beginning to give this area increased attention.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Continued participation of LAC sub-regional trading blocs in the FTAA process achieved

Objective ID: 598-019

Approved: 1999-09-23

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 19.1 Compliance with WTO obligations achieved

Indicator: Number of countries meeting WTO obligations

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries (Note FY 2001 planned represents shift to 5 Andean Region countries)

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	11	14
2001	5	NA

Source:

WTO, Inside U.S. Trade, and partner information

Indicator/Description:

This indicator tracks the number of countries that achieve compliance with WTO obligations.

Comments:

The indicator reflects the progress made by CARICOM countries (not including Haiti) met the WTO SPS Agreement notification/enquiry point obligation. The planned level for FY 2001 is 5 because FY 2001 funding will be focused on the Andean region, all five countries of which have indicated SPS as their #1 technical assistance need.

## SO Text for SO: 598-002 Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-002

Objective Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 25% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 25% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 50% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Global Growth and Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The LAC regional education program is designed to help propel education reform to the top of the region's policy agenda. This SO has three key intermediate results: 1) public and private sector support for education reform built; 2) capacity of public and private organizations to work

for education reform strengthened; and 3) best education policies and practices in Latin America and elsewhere identified, analyzed and disseminated. Results are accomplished by: a) documenting and disseminating shortcomings in existing educational systems; b) strengthening public and private sector organizations' capacity and commitment to support educational reform; c) developing a constituency for education reform; d) supporting regional institutions and initiatives to establish comparable and useful educational standards and assessment indicators across the hemisphere; e) supporting Summit-related education partnerships between selected U.S. and LAC educational institutes; and, f) supporting LAC Missions to test innovative models (for possible duplication and expansion by Missions and/or other donors) for improving educational equity and quality in selected areas. PREAL's customers represent a broad range of stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, international organizations, and private businesses.

#### Key Results:

LAC's main vehicle for accomplishing much of the above has been the Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas (PERA), in English, or the Proyecto de Promocion de la Reforma Educativa en America Latina (PREAL), in Spanish, which the Bureau established in 1996. PREAL, the most significant of LAC's education policy reform initiatives, continued to serve as a key catalyst in keeping education reform at the top of the region's policy agenda. PREAL works in 15 countries, supporting a network of 22 private centers, working groups and task forces across the region. It also publishes and widely disseminates high-quality research and policy briefs aimed at promoting national debate and discussion on education reform.

During the past year, PREAL continued to strengthen the capacity of the network of 22 private centers to promote national-level debate on education reform. In 2000, eight reporting institutions held a total of 112 conferences and forums; and over 21,000 PREAL-financed publications were distributed. One of PREAL's greatest successes in 2000 was the release of a report, titled "Manana Es Muy Tarde (Tomorrow is Too late)" which assesses why education development in Central America and the Dominican Republic lags far behind the rest of the region, which itself is below world standards. The assessment was prepared by a 22-member, blue-ribbon commission of distinguished public and private sector leaders called the "Task Force on Education Reform in Central America" and distributed widely in each country examined. LAC Missions advised that the report has mobilized governments to pay more attention to the problems endemic to education in the region and acknowledge that their schools are severely underfunded, mismanaged and generally, of poor quality.

With respect to the U.S./Brazil Partnership (a three-year presidential education reform initiative to enhance cooperation between the U.S. and Brazil), USAID supported a training program in FY 2000 for 30 Brazilian principals to visit the U.S. to meet and dialogue with education officials and civil society leaders involved in carrying out such partnerships in American schools. As a result of the study tour, five case studies are being developed that outline best practices and lessons learned in civil society cooperation and school improvement in the U.S., which will be shared widely with school principals throughout Brazil.

With USAID funding UNESCO/OREALC is constructing a set of basic comparable education indicators for the Americas to strengthen national systems of indicators and to publish the indicators and encourage their use in assisting education policy making.

#### Performance and Prospects:

PREAL has exceeded expectations for building public and private support for education reform through dozens of outreach activities, as well as through the amount and quality of research and publications it is producing and disseminating. The new Central American Task Force has moved the PREAL activity in an extremely positive direction, placing an emphasis on this region of strategic importance and investment by USAID. Additionally, this spring, PREAL plans to launch the "education report card" being developed by the Task Force on Education, Equity and Economic Competitiveness, which will provide timely and useful information on topics such as literacy rates, enrollments, competition rates, test scores, finance and government spending, measures of equity, assessment systems, decentralization and management and the teaching profession in the LAC region.

LAC/RSD carried out an evaluation of the PREAL program in FY 2000 and was pleased to ascertain that, overall, in the four countries examined, PREAL achieved remarkable success in implementing, and with limited funds, its program. PREAL was credited with creating national-level debates on education reform; engaging many sectors of government and civil society in such debates; conducting broad research and publishing relevant materials of high professional quality; and ensuring major stakeholders receive key publications on a regular basis. When the evaluation team surveyed those who had participated in PREAL events, it found that 63% of participants provided evidence of how PREAL events had impacted educational practices or policies in their countries. Despite these important successes, the evaluators stated that PREAL now needs to turn its focus toward building sustainable institutions, strengthening its monitoring and evaluation system to capture impact, and fine tune its very ambitious agenda to ensure that management capacity and resources are sufficient to cover its many planned activities. The team concluded that "PREAL now needs to channel its comparative advantages -- excellent networks of senior people, good research and distribution, and the ability to create a vision -- to be more effective in translating educational practice - to see, in effect, that its own major recommendations become reality." To accomplish this, LAC/RSD is currently considering continued funding for a more focused and targeted PREAL program in FY 2001 and beyond.

It is important to note, however, as evidenced in the recent PREAL evaluation and in recent discussions with Mission education staff, that PREAL cannot be LAC/RSD's only voice for educational reform. PREAL has been found to be extremely effective in engaging high-level public and private sector officials to create a vision for educational reform, and in producing high-quality research and in organizing professionally run and stimulating events to support host-country efforts. However, PREAL is less focused on working with communities and with mid-level school administrators. In order to carry out more community-level activities, as well as to support Missions in carrying out specific policy reform assessments and activities, LAC/RSD is examining options to complement PREAL's high-level focus and visibility--an issue that will be examined further in development of the LAC EHR new strategy.

Although this SO is fully funded, if funding for the follow-on SO were not forthcoming, activities and planned results would be greatly impacted, including support for PREAL. Because PREAL has been so successful in its role as catalyst for education policy dialogue and reform in the region, education reform would suffer if USAID support were cut. Budget cuts could also force LAC to reduce its support for innovative pilots--activities that have great potential for being picked up and expanded by multilateral donors, but which our multilateral

partners do not have the flexible grant funds to initiate. Lastly, cuts in LAC support for the low-cost and potentially high-impact educational standards activity could be seen as a lack of US Government commitment to critical education reform efforts in the region.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

This is currently scheduled to be the last year of implementation of this objective; however, a one-year extension of the objective is requested in order for UNESCO to complete their activity. No additional funds will be obligated under this objective. In addition, a review of the education strategy is underway and a follow-on education reform strategic objective is being developed. Under the new Strategic Objective, LAC plans to: 1) continue providing support to PREAL for a more focused and targeted program; 2) support three Centers of Excellence for teacher training; and 3) invest more funds in educational reform activities that complement those two programs.

Other Donor Programs:

Collaboration with the international financial institutions (World Bank and the Inter-American Development--IDB), remains excellent. This is both in support of PREAL activities as well as overall USAID programming. Note that an IDB representative from Washington participated in the recent Global Bureau Human Capacity Development (G/HCD) workshop for Mission staff recently held in Guatemala.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The InterAmerican Dialogue is the prime implementor of the PREAL activity. The Academy for Educational Development and the U.S. Department of Education are also involved in program implementation. The new G/HCD Basic Education Policy Support Project (managed by Creative Associates) is the main source of technical assistance in the design, implementation and evaluation of education activities.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries  
 Objective ID: 598-002  
 Approved: 1996-01-11 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries  
 Indicator: Number of countries making progress along the policy reform continuum  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	NA	3
1999	4	8
2000	5	7
2001 (T)	7	NA

Source:  
 IAD/PREAL quarterly reports, PREAL Project Monitoring Report - 2000

Indicator/Description:  
 The policy reform continuum posits four stages: 1) identification of issues; 2) research and analysis; 3) policy recommendations; and 4) countrywide adoption of policy. The countries listed in the "actual" column are in some stage of this process.

Comments:  
 The following countries were determined by the PREAL activity as having made progress along the policy reform continuum: Nicaragua, Peru, Chile, Honduras, Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil. IAD's 2000 Project Monitoring Report lists the activities underway in each of the 7 countries that merits them being listed as "progressing along the policy continuum". Most are involved in stages 1, 2, and/or 3 listed above in the policy continuum. The planned targets have not been adjusted upward even though the actual for 2000 exceeds those targets because it is not clear whether the increase in 2000 represents a permanent trend.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries  
 Objective ID: 598-002  
 Approved: 1996-01-11 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries  
 Indicator: Education reform monitoring system established and operating efficiently in selected LAC countries  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	NA	5
1999	7	9
2000	8	8
2001 (T)	10	NA

Source:  
 IAD/PREAL quarterly reports, PREAL Project Monitoring Report - 2000

Indicator/Description:  
 PREAL has established a monitoring and reporting system for tracking countries' progress on education reform. The indicator measures the number of countries with whom PREAL works that are employing the system.

Comments:  
 There are currently ten institutions in nine countries using the PREAL monitoring system.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved human resource policies adopted in selected LAC countries

Objective ID: 598-002

Approved: 1996-01-11

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 2.2 Capacity of public and private organizations to work for education reform strengthened

Indicator: Average number of all publications disseminated per year by affiliate in operation for six months or more

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Average number of publications disseminated per affiliate

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	100	1,922
1999	300	3,506
2000	400	2,672
2001 (T)	300	NA

Source:

IAD/PREAL quarterly reports, annual FY00 program report, PREAL affiliate monitoring reports

Indicator/Description:

An average is taken of publications disseminated by affiliates in operation for 6 months or more. The purpose of this indicator is to determine the scope and depth of influence the activity is having on policy dialogue.

Comments:

PREAL has continuously published and widely distributed large numbers of high-quality publications and more than were ever proposed. Given that most PREAL-supported associated centers now make their documents available on the web, distribution is even higher than what is officially recorded.

## SO Text for SO: 598-003: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-003

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened  
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged  
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable  
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened  
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged  
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted  
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged  
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded  
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased  
8% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced  
56% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced  
16% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced  
10% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced  
10% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced  
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced  
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved  
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted  
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased  
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased  
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met  
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Population

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The initiatives in this Strategic Objective (SO) [vaccinations, integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), maternal mortality, antimicrobial resistance, health sector reform, AIDS (planned), and family planning (planned)] respond to the burden of disease in LAC, where

35% of the dis-ability adjusted life years lost are due to communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional causes, seven to eight times as high as in developed countries. These health services and policy interventions respond to the Miami and Santiago Summits of the Americas and to the Agency's Population Health and Nutrition (PHN) strategy by contributing to reductions in infant and maternal mortality, by increasing equity of access to basic health care, and by improving the availability and use of information for health policy decisions. Ninety-six percent of anticipated funds for this SO are from the Child Survival/Other Diseases (CSD) Account, with the other four percent expected from the Development Assistance (DA) account. The latter are used for the health sector reform initiative and for technical assistance for PHN countries.

The customers of this SO are individuals and institutions involved in health services delivery, surveillance and sector reform in 13 USAID-presence countries in LAC with PHN programs. The ultimate beneficiaries are the people who have increased access to better health services supported by more appropriate government policies.

#### Key Results:

Five countries, compared to the planned seven countries, continued measles vaccination coverage at the 95% level, as in 1999. Heightened surveillance detected and confirmed only 1,564 measles cases during 2000, reflecting the cumulative effect of high coverage of measles vaccination. After the outbreak in 1997 of 53,700 cases, this is the first year when confirmed cases dropped below levels in 1996 (2,109), when this initiative began.

Eight countries have reform processes which substantially integrate lessons learned from the health sector reform initiative, compared to a planned level of seven. Such in-country capability is the pathway to delivering sustainable country health sector reforms. Three methodologies out of 15 developed, tested, and disseminated under this initiative are funded with population funds from the DA account; the rest of the initiative is funded under the CSD account.

The maternal mortality initiative is showing considerable progress on the policy front. Seven target countries audited at least 20% of maternal deaths, the planned level. Such audits identify factors which can be modified to prevent maternal deaths.

#### Performance and Prospects:

All eight target countries have now made an official decision to adopt IMCI; the new government of Guatemala did so during 2000. There is clear evidence that the implementation of IMCI in LAC is improving health worker performance resulting in very high proportions of children being correctly evaluated for cough, diarrhea, fever, as well as having their weight and vaccination status checked at each visit. Similarly, because care at health facilities has improved, more parents know the correct treatment for their sick children.

The mid-term evaluation found that this initiative catalyzed IMCI in LAC. Target countries are using tools and methodologies it developed and disseminated. IMCI training in LAC is of high quality and the initiative has good involvement and synergy with local Ministry of Health programs. However, the evaluation also found that Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) decision-making needs to be further delegated, more attention is needed to health systems beyond training, and USAID is not receiving adequate recognition for its contributions. Based on recommendations from the evaluation, replacement indicators at the SO level and several at

the Intermediate Result level are recommended to be adopted. The new indicators relate more closely to the effects of the SO's activities. As one of the new indicators will be used for future R4 reporting, it is included in the Results Framework annex.

The vaccination initiative provides significant support for country efforts to maintain and improve vaccination coverage and to eliminate measles in the hemisphere as demonstrated by the response to the outbreak in the Dominican Republic and Haiti this year. Based on guidance from sub-regional advisors, both governments mounted quick responses including national campaigns to vaccinate all children under age 5. While coverage with other vaccines was maintained, the number of countries achieving 90% coverage of women in childbearing age against tetanus increased to the planned seven countries. Policy aspects are on target; seven target countries provide 100% of the costs for basic vaccines and syringes from national funds. Vaccination delivery is improving; four countries met the standard of less than 5% dropout rates between administration of DPT1 and measles vaccines, compared to three in 1999. Measles surveillance continued at a high level; 95% of samples from suspected cases were investigated properly. Challenges include reinforcing vaccination programs during decentralization, using data to manage services, maintaining polio surveillance while achieving measles elimination, and introducing new vaccines (Hib and HepB) sustainably. The comprehensive evaluation of USAID's 15-year regional vaccination activities will be deferred until the last year of vaccination activities in the follow-on SO being developed by LAC/RSD.

The maternal mortality initiative provides significant technical leadership in the region, including support to the Ministerial-level Conference follow-up to the World Summit for Children, the 10th Ibero-American Summit Meeting, and the LAC Task Force on Maternal Mortality, which acts on behalf of the Regional Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee. Five target countries increased their coverage of deliveries with trained health personnel, and five target countries now have policies and plans for essential obstetric care at both community and facility levels. This good progress is not as widespread as planned, demonstrating the difficulty of translating knowledge about reducing maternal mortality into concrete programming. The models developed in this initiative show promise--in Bolivia, training led to gains in clinical skills, and in Honduras and Ecuador, local problem-solving teams have acquired funds from diverse sources for additional programs. The USAID/ Nicaragua maternal mortality program, using models developed by this initiative, is being credited with reducing maternal deaths, albeit in a small area.

The antimicrobial resistance initiative exceeded expectations this year. Six target countries, compared to a planned level of four, now have quality data on antimicrobial resistance available for common childhood diseases. Laboratory surveillance systems, studies on in vivo versus in vitro resistance, and on legal aspects of prescribing practices are underway. The focus of this initiative will be expanded to add work on resistance to TB drugs during FY 01.

Health sector reform shows significant progress at the SO level and exceeded targets for three of four IRs. Eight target countries now have reform processes substantially integrating the lessons learned from this initiative. For the fourth year running, over half of the methodologies and tools introduced by the health sector reform initiative were used by at least 50% of the countries where introduced. Seven important new tools and methodologies were completed and disseminated

this year. Twelve target countries are now using the PAHO-developed system to monitor reform progress and results. Eighty-four percent of users find the initiative website useful. Two important results of the expanded collaboration between donors engendered by this initiative are common methodology and coverage of all countries with National Health Accounts studies, and use of many of the initiative-developed tools and methodologies in World Bank regional and worldwide training courses. The primary recommendations from the mid-term evaluation centered on expanding information dissemination, which the Steering Committee plans to do.

FY 2001 is the last year of funding for this objective. However, if requested funding levels are not forthcoming, depending on which sub-account(s) were reduced, a more modest follow-on effort may be implemented as part of the new SO under development.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The new AIDS initiative was delayed into FY 2001 by the staff-intensive Agency process to set country levels for increased AIDS funding. This initiative will disseminate existing information on LAC experiences in AIDS prevention, facilitate exchanges between LAC policy makers and program managers, provide technical assistance, and develop regional guidelines and tools. It will be implemented using the G/PHN SYNERGY project. While the AIDS initiative will begin under this objective, follow-on activities will be programmed as part of the new LAC Regional SO being developed for funding beginning in FY 2002.

A family planning initiative is under development to start in late FY 01. A regional initiative is warranted for two reasons. First, there is considerable homogeneity in language and culture in the region, which greatly facilitates learning from one country to another, especially on sensitive topics. Second, LAC can not rely on G/PHN for adequate focus on regional issues. They now focus on the challenges of less-developed regions, leaving almost no G core-funded resources available to support LAC cross-country activities. This initiative is being developed based on consultations with G/PHN and field missions. Follow-on activities will be planned as part of the subsequent LAC Regional PHN SO.

In addition to amending the SO to incorporate the HIV/AIDS and family planning initiatives, LAC/RSD will be requesting a \$6 million increase in the life-of-objective cost (from \$26 million to \$32 million). In addition to increasing the total cost to accommodate the HIV/AIDS and family planning initiatives, additional funds are needed to cover the cost of added essential activities to increase community mobilization for integrated children's health care. Funds are also needed because the concept for approaching community-level actions in the maternal mortality initiative did not include pilot programs, which are more costly than the regional institutional-based training and follow-up. In addition, the health sector reform initiative has been very successful in becoming an integral part of the international support for reform, including participation and contributions of staff time and methodologies to World Bank courses in the region. Such activities require additional funds. In order to have continuity of assistance to countries and USAID Mission programs, the completion date for all initiatives will be extended to the end of FY 2002, thereby increasing staffing costs somewhat. The increase in the life-of-objective cost has been accommodated within the FY 2001 OYB level presented in the R4 budget tables. The SO amendment will be submitted to LAC/SPO shortly.

Development of the new SO, to start in FY 02, has begun. The new SO will be structured to reflect the regional results that can advance and support mission PHN programs in each of the Agency objectives in the PHN goal area: family planning, child survival, maternal health, AIDS, and infectious diseases, plus health sector reform and new themes particularly relevant to the region such as tobacco and violence.

Other Donor Programs:

PAHO is a partner in each current initiative. PAHO, as a membership organization of the states of the Americas, represented by the Ministers of Health, has unique influence on health policy. Counterpart funds provided by PAHO, approximately equal to USAID grant funds to PAHO, increase the impact of LAC Regional programs.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Grantees and Contractors implementing this objective are: Management Sciences for Health, PAHO, University Research Corporation, Partnership for Child Health, and Abt Associates.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions  
 Objective ID: 598-003  
 Approved: 1996-06-27 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions  
 Indicator: Target countries with 95% measles vaccine coverage of children 1 year of age  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	1
1996	1	1
1997	2	2
1998	3	3
1999	5	5*
2000	7	5*
2001	7**	NA

Source:  
PAHO Reports

Indicator/Description:

**Comments:**

Target countries include: Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru. This indicator was a composite in prior years, and included information about polio, BCG, and DPT3 vaccinations for mothers. This change is because composite indicators are no longer permitted.

\*As in prior years, mid-year data are presented for 2000, due to the availability of data, and will be confirmed or updated in next year's R4.

\*\* Haiti has not been reporting data and there is no indication that this will improve. Therefore, the final target was changed to 7.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions  
 Objective ID: 598-003  
 Approved: 1996-11-27 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions  
 Indicator: Target countries with at least 20% of hospital-reported maternal deaths audited  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	NA	1
1998	NA	4
1999	NA	4
2000	7	7
2001 (T)	10	NA

Source:

Annual Ministry of Health data reported through maternal death surveillance systems, health information systems, or PAHO's CLAP Information System

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is calculated for each target country. The denominator is the total number of deaths reported through hospitals and the numerator is the number of those deaths that were audited according to individual country guidelines. The number of countries where this percentage equals or exceeds 20% is reported.

Due to Haiti's non-functioning health information system with little prospect for improvement by the end of the objective, the final planned value for this indicator is 10, rather than 11, countries.

Comments:

Target countries for include: Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru. The indicator reported previously was "target countries with percentage of births attended by trained personnel increased by at least 1% over previous year." The quality of data is better and more consistent across countries for the new indicator. This new SO indicator reflects the progress to date of PAHO's activities that are directed toward the improvement of surveillance systems and audits for maternal deaths.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions  
 Objective ID: 598-003  
 Approved: 1997-03-05 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: 3 More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions  
 Indicator: Target countries with 90% of health facilities in early use areas delivering IMCI services  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	0	0
1998	3	3
1999	5	3
2000	7	NA
2001 (T)	8	NA

Source:  
 PAHO and Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) Reports

Indicator/Description:  
 The SO team recommends replacing this indicator, with "Target countries in which IMCI clinical algorithm has been adopted as national clinical standard for treating children under 5 years of age. See reporting beginning for FY 00. a) Health facilities defined as ambulatory health facilities, health centers and health posts. b) Delivering services means at least one person trained in IMCI and continuous availability of IMCI drugs.

Comments:  
 Target countries for include: Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Peru.

Because of the planned replacement of this indicator, actual data for FY 2000 are unavailable.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions

Objective ID: 598-003

Approved: 1997-07-29

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: More effective delivery of selected health services and policy interventions

Indicator: Target countries with reform processes that substantially integrate lessons learned from this initiative (methods and tools, information, monitoring, and exchanges)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998 (B)	NA	0
1999	4	6
2000	7	8
2001 (T)	7	NA

Source:

PAHO Reports using information from PHR, DDM and FPMD

Indicator/Description:

In 1999, Ecuador, Guatemala, Paraguay, Dominican Republic, Honduras, and Jamaica met this standard.

In 2000, xxx met this standard.

Comments:

Target countries are in USAID presence countries with PHN objectives: Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru.

**SO Text for SO: 598-004: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity**

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-004

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 100% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This SO, through the Parks in Peril (PiP) program--a partnership among USAID, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local governments--

improves the protection of 37 critically threatened LAC national parks and reserves containing biodiversity of global significance. The ultimate customers of this objective include: 1) local rural people who depend on the sustainable use of natural resources in and around LAC protected areas and who gain economically from park employment, community development and ecotourism activities; 2) urban dwellers from major cities where parks protect watersheds and provide other environmental services; and 3) citizens of all countries who gain from the protection of the planet's natural capital and genetic resources for future medicines and crop varieties, as well as from the storing of carbon in tropical forests and mangroves.

Four key intermediate results contribute to achieving this objective: 1) on-site protection: an adequate number of trained and equipped park guards, demarcated and patrolled boundaries and necessary park infrastructure such as guard houses and visitor centers; 2) strong local NGOs: an administratively and technically competent NGO to assist the government in park management; 3) local community involvement: neighboring communities that support and participate in park management and gain tangible economic benefits from park protection; and 4) non-USAID financing: adequate local resources and financial planning to encourage long-term conservation support from local governments and other donors.

#### Key Results:

In FY 00, this SO was on track. One additional site covering 173,824 acres "graduated" from the program and no longer requires intensive USAID funding, bringing the total graduated sites to 21 covering approximately 17.6 million acres. Additionally, the institutional, administrative and management capacity of over 25 local NGOs has been significantly strengthened to ensure sustainable long-term management of parks and reserves.

The PiP program continues to be a leader in innovative policy initiatives, including leveraging these initiatives across the region. Some examples of the mechanisms being developed include water fees, conservation easements, private lands conservation, valuation of ecosystem services, mining mitigation and carbon sequestration. For example, the Central and South West Company, a Texas-based utility, donated \$5.4 million to create the Guaraqueçaba Climate Action Project in Brazil. The project will create a permanent private natural reserve by acquiring, restoring, and protecting 20,000 acres of the Atlantic Forest, one of the planet's highest conservation priorities. In FY 00, preliminary estimates show the total carbon benefit to be approximately 1 million metric tons. Innovative financing measures supported by PiP continue to enhance the sustainability and self-reliance of parks in the region. In FY 00 in Dominica, as a result of long-term financial planning and support from PiP, the government established a tourism tax that provides funds for wastewater treatment at the Morne Trois Pitons park site. Likewise in FY 00, at the Blue and John Crow Mountains National Park in Jamaica, a user fee system was successfully implemented for Holywell and Portland Gap, which provides funds for park management and employment for local community members.

Early in the fiscal year, sustainability and local ownership produced by the program were demonstrated at Defensores del Chaco Park in Paraguay. Civil society united to protect the park after a PiP boundary demarcation exercise revealed an attempt by the government to sell 120,000 acres of prime habitat situated over the park's only water source. More than 25 businesses, churches and other civic groups collected signatures and raised money to form "Defenders of the Chaco." These lobbying efforts prompted additional support from U.S. officials and the

Paraguayan Vice Minister of Natural Resources, and this key part of the park has been included in the now legally declared park boundaries.

PiP was successful this year at elevating the status of sensitive lands throughout LAC. For example, in the Honduran Mosquitia, PiP partners were instrumental in securing government approval for two additional protected areas that connect the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve in Honduras to the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve in Nicaragua, enhancing the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. Through PiP efforts at Ajos-Bavispe National Forest and Wildlife Refuge, Mexico, the U.S. and Mexican governments are working toward declaration of the area as a Biosphere Reserve, expanding the reserve from 456,382 acres to over 1.8 million and committing to a joint effort to protect the San Pedro river watershed on both sides of the border. PiP is expanding its support to the entire Biosphere Reserve.

In addition to the PiP program, this SO supports LAC Bureau environment staff and provides resources for regional studies and workshops. In FY 00 the three regional environmental advisors (one each for Central America, South America and the Caribbean) provided technical support to LAC missions on program implementation and review, strategic planning, implementation of the interagency U.S. Government hurricane reconstruction program, and donor coordination.

#### Performance and Prospects:

Performance of the PiP program has been excellent. PiP is one of the Agency's most successful biodiversity programs and has changed the way parks and protected areas are managed throughout the hemisphere. As examples, the Government of Colombia is adopting PiP's financial planning methodology for its protected area system; the Government of Bolivia is using the PiP program in Eduardo Avaroa National Park as a test case for developing a country-wide visitor fee system; and the PiP 'scorecard', the program's innovative methodology for tracking progress toward self-sufficiency, has been adopted by the state of Chiapas in Mexico and the governments of Bolivia, Ecuador and Venezuela for use in their respective protected area systems. Lessons learned from the PiP program are leveraged throughout the LAC region via TNC's extensive network of local NGOs, alliances with other conservation organizations, publications, biyearly conservation training workshops, targeted technical assistance and the development of a PiP website which is currently being tested and will allow those with web access to obtain electronic copies of PiP publications. The PiP program is critical in helping the USG meet its obligations under the Rio Earth Summit and the Summit of the Americas, including the Santiago Chile Summit's Global Climate Change Initiatives.

TNC continues to focus attention on improving the economic sustainability of buffer zone activities, better linking community economic development activities with conservation objectives, and including more women and other "hard to reach" groups in conservation activities. The SO supports an environmental specialist in G/WID which collaborated with TNC in developing an institutional approach to gender and biodiversity in LAC and chairs the Community Conservation Coalition. The Coalition, composed of Conservation International, Population Action International, The Nature Conservancy, WIDTECH, WIDSTRAT and the World Wildlife Fund, focuses on the nexus of environmental stewardship and gender, with population, health, education and the economy.

TNC continues to track involvement of host-country local, state and national governments in protected areas conservation. This includes: 1) financial contributions and mechanisms created for PiP sites, 2) participation by NGOs and communities in protected areas management and policy, and 3) threat abatement policy actions and reforms. These indicators are being measured on a trial basis for eight of PiP's newest sites to determine if they should be included in the PiP follow-on program.

The PiP program recognizes the need for long-term commitment to critically threatened protected areas often operating within unstable political and institutional situations. Once a site 'graduates,' additional technical and financial support is often required. For example, the conservation status of two graduated sites, Corcovado, Costa Rica and Ria Celestun, Mexico, declined due to lack of in-country government support. PiP continues to strengthen the financial self-sufficiency of local NGOs involved in management of both sites. PiP partners secured additional monies to assist with on-site personnel and infrastructure in Ria Celestun.

Reductions in funding from requested levels would undermine the follow-on program's ability to leverage policy reform, exert leadership in regional ecosystem management, and provide effective protection at the proposed number of existing and new sites.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

TNC submitted a 5-year proposal for a new program, Parks in Peril 2000 (PiP 2000), which contains new approaches based on 10 years of partnership and learning from the current PiP program. USAID/W and Missions have provided extensive comment on the proposal. The program is based on TNC's new strategic plan, takes advantage of sites and partners strengthened in the first phase, proposes to develop national systems of conservation areas, promotes effective management of cross border issues, and responds to the recommendations of the recent PiP external evaluation. Bureau review of the new Strategic Objective which incorporates the PiP 2000 program took place in March 2001 and obligation of funds for the follow-on program is expected later in FY 2001. Indicators for measuring performance under the new SO will be developed over the next year and included in the SO's Performance Monitoring Plan and next year's R4. In the meantime, TNC intends to request a one-year no-cost extension of their current program to address issues at some program sites (including, funding delay for a Brazil site, change in local partner at a Mexican site, policy changes in Mexican Government, etc. ) that make it impossible to consolidate sites by the end of FY 2001. To accommodate TNC's anticipated request, LAC/RSD requests approve for extension of the SO by one year. No additional funds are planned to be obligated.

#### Other Donor Programs:

Over the life of this SO, more than \$70 million of non-USAID resources have been leveraged for park management from other donors. This includes national government sources such as over \$2 million from Mexican federal, state, and municipal governments; bilateral donors such as \$20.4 million from European sources and \$5.1 million from Canada; and funds from the private sector, for example \$5.4 million for Guaraqueçaba National Park in Brazil. PiP has also leveraged over \$30 million in Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Nature Conservancy implements the PiP program.



## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity  
 Objective ID: 598-004  
 Approved: 1996-07-19 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: IR 4.1 Strengthened on-site capacity for long-term protection of targeted parks  
 Indicator: Sites with adequate number of trained park guards and protected areas specialists  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1990 (B)	NA	0
1994	4	4
1995	7	7
1996	14	11
1997	18	19
1998	22	23
1999	23	23
2000	23	23
2001	24	NA

Source:  
 Intermediate partner (The Nature Conservancy)

Indicator/Description:  
 'Adequate number' determined by needs assessment set forth in initial workplans and monitored by yearly evaluations. Baseline Year = 1990

Comments:  
 Due to delayed starts (new sites), hurricane damage (Madre de las Aguas) and lack of government commitment (Rio Platano, Blue and John Crow Mountain, Chaco, Corcovado), 7 sites were removed from the Planned level for 2001. The PiP program is working toward resolving these issues by 2002.

NOTE: Planned levels for out years are adjusted based on Actuals

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity  
 Objective ID: 598-004  
 Approved: 1996-07-19 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: IR 4.2 Strengthened capacity of partner NGOs for sustainable long-term management of targeted parks and reserves  
 Indicator: Number of NGOs that have met and continue to meet the PIP institutional, administrative, and management criteria  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number (Not Cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1990 (B)	NA	0
1994	17	17
1995	19	19
1996	14	14
1997	13	14
1998	11	11
1999	18	19
2000	19	19
2001	18	NA

Source:  
 Intermediate partner (The Nature Conservancy)

Indicator/Description:  
 Criteria include: (a) management and financial reports submitted; (b) audit passed; (c) complete work plan; (d) annual evaluations submitted; (e) personnel development; (f) project implementation.

Comments:  
 Planned numbers of NGOs are those that receive intensive USAID funding. These numbers dropped after 1995 because NGOs from PIP sites that graduated are no longer included in future planning numbers. These NGOs are still among the strongest in Latin America and the Caribbean (e.g., Fundacion Moises Bertoni, Paraguay; ANCON, Panama; Programme for Belize, Belize; Fundacion Amigos de la Naturaleza, Bolivia; Fundacion Natura, Ecuador; Fundacion Natura, Colombia; Fundacion Pro-Sierra, Colombia).  
 BASELINE YEAR = 1990

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity  
 Objective ID: 598-004  
 Approved: 1996-07-19 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: IR 4.4 Non-USAID funding sources attained or created for parks and reserves  
 Indicator: Number of parks and reserves with long term financial plans completed and updated regularly by government/NGO partners  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of park/reserve sites

Year	Planned	Actual
1990 (B)	NA	0
1994	4	0
1995	8	0
1996	15	6
1997	13	12
1998	19	14
1999	20	17
2000	23	23
2001	29	NA

Source:  
 Intermediate partner (The Nature Conservancy)

Indicator/Description:  
 This is a key indicator of a site's ability to achieve long term non-USAID support for its survival as a viable area. An updated financial plan indicates that a management plan exists which has the financial component "costed out." Plans include the selection of the most important and feasible activities for park protection, and insure that sufficient income exists or can be realistically projected to cover these activities.

Comments:  
 Thus far over \$70 million of non-USAID resources have been leveraged for park management. Due to a change of partners, a change of priorities from one funding source, and lack of government support, the Planned levels for 2001 have been adjusted down to 29 from 34. Financial plans for 3 of these sites are expected by FY 2002.

NOTE: Planned levels for out years are adjusted based on Actuals

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity  
 Objective ID: 598-004  
 Approved: 1996-07-19 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
 Result Name: Protection of selected LAC parks and reserves important to conserve the Hemisphere's biological diversity  
 Indicator: Number of targeted parks and protected areas with adequate management  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number

Year	Planned	Actual
1990 (B)	NA	0
1994	4	4
1995	7	7
1996	14	9
1997	19	13
1998	21	17
1999	20	20
2000	21	21
2001	30	NA

Source:  
Based on PiP criteria/The Nature Conservancy

Indicator/Description:  
Criteria utilized to determine 'adequate management' include: (a) immediate conservation threats deterred; (b) a long-term management plan being developed; (c) LAC NGOs strengthened to implement and/or assist in the management of selected parks and reserves; (d) long term financial plan in progress and funding ensured for recurrent operation costs; (e) a local constituency actively participating in supporting park protection.

Comments:  
In FY 00, one additional site qualified for the SO indicator.

The area of targeted parks and protected areas with adequate management (in millions of acres) has increased from 0 in the baseline year to 17.6 in 2000. Four sites were removed from Planned levels for 2001. All four were added to the PIP program in 1998 and, due to delayed starts or partner changes, will require an additional year to graduate.  
 BASELINE YEAR= 1990

## SO Text for SO: Reinforcement of regional trends that deepen democracy

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-005

Objective Name: Reinforcement of regional trends that deepen democracy

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 25% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 25% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 25% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 25% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The LAC Regional program aims to reinforce regional trends that deepen democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean. Three intermediate results are essential to achieving this Strategic Objective (SO): 1) strengthened regional mechanisms to promote human rights and the rule of law; 2) strengthened regional approaches to improve public sector legitimacy; and 3)

strengthened regional mechanisms to promote pluralism. The SO's ultimate customers are the citizens of countries in the region, who will benefit from enhanced accountability in government institutions, improved observance of human rights, and increased participation in political decision-making.

Key Results:

USAID support enabled the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) to redirect its programming around three fundamental themes that respond to several of the LAC Regional program's priorities: access to justice, political participation and human rights education. Access to justice was a key theme including a seven-country study describing and analyzing models to promote access to justice in Latin America which was financed by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and marked a greater concentration of the Bank's efforts in justice sector reform. IIDH's annual Interdisciplinary Course brought together human rights advocates and justice reformers to exchange information about issues in access to justice, to form regional networks to share best practices, and to develop country-specific projects to promote access to justice throughout the hemisphere. As secretariat of the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsmen, IIDH helped establish new ombudsmen's offices in four countries and began linking all ombudsmen's offices in the regions through a website. The Institute also assisted planning for a United Nations Conference against Racism, fostering the participation of blacks, indigenous people, and immigrants.

Progress continued with the new Justice Studies Center for the Americas, a regional institute dedicated to fostering justice reform which was established in response to the action plan of the Santiago Summit of the Americas. The first executive director was hired in August 2000, enabling the Center to set strategic priorities and begin to implement plans for programming and outreach. Although concerns remain about the financial viability of the Center, leadership is actively engaged with other donors and countries in seeking sustainable financing, is establishing strong linkages with justice reformers through the hemisphere, and is creating an information system in justice reform that will be used to guide reform efforts. To continue professionalizing police forces, decreasing impunity, and modernizing police investigation capacity to improve prosecutions and reduce crime, USAID supported the International Criminal Investigation Training and Assistance Program (ICITAP) in seven countries through a new agreement with the Departments of State and Justice. This agreement sets forth a more active management role for USAID, and effectively integrates the police modernization initiatives in USAID's rule of law programs.

USAID's regional efforts to enhance public sector legitimacy expanded and exceeded expected targets in 2000. Our anti-corruption activity (AAA) started its third phase, having successfully led the international donor community and host governments to incorporate integrated financial management systems (IFMS). All Spanish-speaking countries in the region, except Cuba, now are implementing IFMS with the number of systems far exceeding targets. Because of increased interest in fighting corruption in the region and in the U.S. Government, AAA is taking a leadership role and focusing on sustainable efforts to reduce corruption through collection of best practices, technical assistance, and dissemination. Over the past year, the AAA website has added several searchable databases on laws, standards, teaching materials, and news. This high quality resource is regularly accessed by every LAC country as well as by countries in Europe, Asia, and Africa. The activity has collaborated on varied initiatives with partners such as the US

Congress, USAID Inspector General office, World Bank, IDB, Peru's Comptroller General, and the municipality of San Salvador. Technical assistance provided to then president-elect Fox's transition team has led to an on-going working relationship between the Mission and Mexico's anti-corruption unit. AAA also launched a new virtual network of civil society organizations, "Anti-Corruption without Frontiers," which shares information and experiences on fighting corruption. Some 150 organizations already participate in the forum and have contributed to the Summit of the Americas' consultation process on transparency and good governance.

USAID's regional decentralization program completed its pilot training analysis in Bolivia, and local government training providers in Bolivia are now using the findings to increase citizen participation in their programs and improve their effectiveness. Our partner, the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA), held six workshops, four more than expected, to promote internet-based communication for national municipal associations in South America and Mexico. The Central American Federation of Municipalities (FEMICA) made its website fully operational, linking the national municipal associations for the first time. It also made major steps towards sustainability, with financial reforms that included fee for service for the first time, and payment of current and arrears dues by each national association. A new donors website is now up and running.

To consolidate free and fair electoral practices in the hemisphere, USAID funded IIDH's electoral programs arm, CAPEL, to strengthen the associations of national electoral commissions in the region and foster information sharing and exchanges of technical expertise. The first Seminar on Electoral Conflict Resolution was also sponsored under the program.

USAID's efforts to strengthen regional mechanisms to promote pluralism had very positive results across the hemisphere, spearheaded by the Inter-American Democracy Network (IADN). This year, over 100 new organizations from 18 countries received training on the methods to increase citizen participation in decision-making. As a result, IADN members and associates are actively sought by other non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector and governments on a wide range of local and regional issues. For example, Libertad Ciudadana, a Panamanian NGO under contract with the Social Security Office, held a series of accountability forums that led to the adoption of "Integrity Pacts" as an essential procurement element in all Social Security hospitals. In Colombia, the Controller General's Office and the Central Bank contracted the Universidad de los Andes, another IADN member, to assist them develop and implement anti-corruption campaigns. To organize and harness citizen participation, IADN members lead efforts in 18 countries to establish dialogue with national authorities to formulate and discuss national Summit agendas. To this end, 896 civil society organizations (CSOs) organized civic consultations to develop national agendas. More than 240 proposals in education, health, environment, trade, governance and other topics were discussed with national governments. These proposals were presented at a hemispheric conference and submitted to the Organization of American States (OAS) for inclusion in the Summit agenda. The consultation process was highly praised by the OAS as a model for citizen participation. IADN's support to the Summit was complemented by the work of the USAID-funded Civil Society Task Force that served as a forum to discuss and disseminate Summit information throughout the hemisphere, enabling CSOs, for the first time, to formally participate in Summit discussions and in other deliberations and activities of the OAS.

#### Performance and Prospects:

SO indicators showed excellent progress against targets in 2000. LAC/RSD/DHR redesigned two major programs, anti-corruption/accountability and civil society strengthening. It is in the process of designing a new integrated justice and human rights program. In response to U.S. Congressional legislation to address the trafficking of women and children, LAC/RSD/DHR with the Global Bureau's WID office, will support a study on the extent of the problem in the Americas. LAC will continue to fully integrate the ICITAP activities with its rule of law programs, and will work closely with other donors to help consolidate the Justice Studies Center of the Americas. LAC recently extended the IIDH grant by one year to help move the institution in new directions and expand its programs in access of justice, political participation and human rights. LAC's new anti-corruption and accountability program will focus on the increasing demand for assessments and dissemination of best practices for Missions, other donors, and country counterparts. The program will seek ways to make the Donor Consultative Group and its website self-sustainable. The local government program expects donors to begin coordinating work in key areas such as disaster relief and local economic development. LAC will continue to strengthen regional mechanisms to support pluralism by expanding the IADN's outreach to new CSOs. For the first time, IADN will provide competitive grants to CSOs to establish partnerships between government and civil society, harnessing citizen participation. LAC will continue to support the Civil Society Task Force's work in linking CSOs in the US and LAC, and their participation in the Summit process and the monitoring of the Summit agreements.

LAC/RSD/DHR has adjusted its expenditure plans to conform with a highly restricted budget, by extending mortgages and stretching out planned expenditures from FY 2001 to 2002. Cuts have already led to a significant decrease in support for IIDH, the premier institution in the hemisphere supporting human rights education. If requested funds are not available, the team would be obligated to further delay or postpone indefinitely initiation of follow-on programs in human rights and rule of law, which would result in losing the momentum of existing successful programs in those areas which reflect years of investment by the Bureau.

#### Possible Adjustments to Plans:

With the recent redesign of two major programs and a third in process, LAC/RSD/DHR plans to develop a new Performance Monitoring Plan in the next year. In the meantime, a new indicator is proposed to replace the current indicator that tracks the number of integrated financial management systems in the region since implementation of that activity ended in September 2000. The new indicator will track the number of new anti-corruption measures implemented in LAC countries using an Anti-Corruption Achievements Regional Scorecard.

#### Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank, IDB, the OAS and a number of bilateral donors contribute to this SO in various ways. These include support from the governments of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway for IIDH; IDB's leadership in the local government donors' forum and civil society support; and World Bank, IDB, and OAS growing anti-corruption portfolios.

#### Major Contractors and Grantees:

LAC/RSD/DHR works with several partners implementing its programs: the Inter-American Institute for Human Rights as the lead grantee for the human rights initiative; Casals &

Associates to implement the anti-corruption activity; Partners of the Americas leading the civil society strengthening activity; and the International City/County Management Association, IULA and FEMICA to implement the local government activities.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reinforcement of regional trends that deepen democracy

Objective ID: 598-005

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 5.1.1 Strengthened capacity of regional organizations to promote human rights awareness and education

Indicator: Demonstrated progress of the Inter-American Institute of Human Rights (IIDH) in integrating gender concerns into human rights programming

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Steps along a scale

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	Steps 1, 2	1, 2
1999	Steps 3 - 5	3-5
2000	Steps 6, 7	1,2,3,5,6
2001	Steps 4-7	N/A

Source:

IIDH annual reports and work plans, memoranda of Executive Director, consultation with IIDH staff and participants in activities

Indicator/Description:

Definition: Progress is identified by movement along scale: 1. IIDH (Board of Directors/Executive level) incorporates gender equity and justice into its institutional mission and plan. 2. IIDH creates a Steering Committee of representatives from each organizational Program Area to implement a Gender Equity and Justice strategic plan. 3. IIDH develops a framework document to guide institutional integration of gender concerns into human rights programming and evaluation. 4. IIDH completes staff workshops on gender. 5. IIDH explicitly incorporates strategic gender issues into its activity/program planning, including curriculum planning and institutional development. 6. IIDH implements activities incorporating gender concerns. 7. IIDH evaluates institutional advancements in integrating strategic gender concerns into human rights programming and institutional development.

Comments:

During 2000, DHR and the IIDH gender program staff re-examined the indicator to reflect the reality that several steps of the indicator are iterative and ongoing. As such, in 2001 projects will focus on the implementation of a gender perspective into specific projects as well as training sessions for IIDH staff. As a result of internal restructuring at IIDH, a systematic evaluation process is still in progress and is expected to be completed next year, therefore the time period of the indicator is being extended.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy  
 Objective ID: 598-005  
 Approved: 1997-07 Country/Organization: LAC Regional  
 Result Name: IR 5.2 Strengthened Regional Approaches to Improve Public Sector Legitimacy  
 Indicator: Number of integrated management systems (IFMS) in the region.  
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of public sector units

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	61	81
2001	50	N/A
2002	74	N/A
2003	90	N/A
2000	NA	NA
1999	NA	37

Source:  
 Casals report

Indicator/Description:  
 Cumulative number of government units broken down by Central Government (ministries and independent agencies), States, and Municipal Governments that have adopted IFMS.

Comments:  
 An official target for 1999 was never established by Casals. The 1999 actuals are lower than expected due to delays in World Bank and IDB loan disbursements because of changes in governments and criteria unfulfilled by governments. The 2000 targets are estimates based on information on IFMS loans that are planned/in process but not yet disbursed/ completed. The indicator has been disaggregated to provide more complete information. The activity ends September 30, 2000. This indicator is being dropped from future reporting.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reinforcement of regional trends that deepen democracy

Objective ID: 598-005

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 5.3 Strengthened Regional Mechanisms to Promote Pluralism

Indicator: The number of NGOs assisted by the founding members of the Inter-American Democracy Network that are encouraging civic activism.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of NGOs

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	13
1998	NA	48
1999	60	60
2000	70	114
2001	N/A	N/A

Source:

Partners of the Americas performance monitoring plan

Indicator/Description:

Number of NGOs using methodologies learned through the network to organize deliberative citizen forums, work with local governments, carry out civic or voter education activities, promote social responsibility or build institutional capacity. Numbers reported are annual, not cumulative.

Comments:

Reporting period is July 1, 1999- June 30, 2000. Activity ended in August 2000. The 2000 target was revised to reflect the new definition of "member". This indicator will be replaced by a new indicator which is being finalized in conjunction with revisions being made to the SO's performance monitoring plan.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reinforcement of regional trends that deepen democracy  
Objective ID: 598-005  
Approved: 07/1997 Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional  
Result Name: SO 5: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy  
Indicator: Implementation of anti-corruption measures by governments  
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of new measures

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	24
1997	NA	64
1998	NA	93
1999	NA	82
2000	NA	91

Source:  
Casals' monitoring of anti-corruption reports

Indicator/Description:  
Counts measures in categories defined by the OAS Convention. This includes new measures adopted by governments in Standards (e.g. institutional strengthening of finance ministries, customs, comptroller general, etc.)

Comments:  
The indicator does not (and will not) necessarily increase each year because, as governments comply with the Convention, they have fewer new measures to adopt. For that reason, targets have not been established; however, we are pleased with the momentum and clear gains in implementing the Convention. Activity ended September 30, 2000; indicator will be replaced.

## **SO Text for SO: 598-006 A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education**

Country/Organization: LAC Regional

Objective ID: 598-006

Objective Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 25% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 75% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Regional Stability

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): No Secondary Linkage

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The LAC Regional participant training strategy is based on the hypothesis that there are two factors which are critical to development within the region: 1) a stable social, political and

economic environment that is conducive to economic growth; and 2) an educated, skilled population with capable leaders to manage and implement programs and policies. Strengthening the human resource capacity of the LAC region requires investments in quality training and education programs accompanied by relevant follow-on that, together, equip young leaders with technical skills, training and academic education. The significance of these investments is substantial to the region and is evidenced in the positive impact that the U.S. trained participants have made on their communities and institutions upon completion of their training. In fact, the 1998 Santiago Summit Declaration reinforces the importance of training by making it one of the nine action items supporting the Summit goal of achieving universal education by the year 2010.

Four Intermediate Results contribute to achieving a broad base of leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education. The efficacy of the training is determined largely by the extent to which participants, upon completion of their training are: 1) employed in their area of expertise; 2) active and influential in community; 3) have increased responsibility in the job; and 4) maintain ties with the U.S. The main activity under this special objective is the Cooperative Association of States for Scholarship (CASS) activity, a component of the LAC Bureau region-wide Caribbean and Latin American Scholarship Program (CLASP II). Direct beneficiaries of this program are women, disadvantaged populations and other previously excluded groups in developing countries.

#### Key Results:

In 2000, as in previous years, progress under this SpO at both the SO and IR levels has remained consistently high. The goal of CASS is "to transform" carefully selected socio-economically disadvantaged Central American and Caribbean young people through educational opportunity and thus increase the number of current and future leaders in these nations. CASS realizes this mission by providing an ongoing support system, a positive learning experience in the United States, and an alumni network that helps to reintegrate each graduate in his or her society upon returning home. Using Development Assistance (DA) funds, a total of 308 CASS students (57% women) were trained during the reporting period with "Cycle 98" funding (the focus of this year's R4). These included 272 participants for two-year technical training programs who completed their programs in 2000. With the exception of 14 deaf students who were enrolled in a tailored certificate program in computer applications, all of the 272 Cycle 98 two-year participants were enrolled in academic degree programs. Ninety-three percent of these students successfully completed their programs. The participation and academic performance of women in the training programs has been impressive. For example, of the 252 two-year students who achieved or surpassed their academic target goals, 168 (67%) were women. Overall, 306 (99%) of the 308 Cycle 98 participants returned to their home countries.

In addition, 36 of the 308 Cycle 98 CASS scholars were Haitians in the U.S. for training in two fields of study: Health Administration and Education Administration. These groups were financed using Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds, whose purpose is to train disadvantaged young people to work in fields that support the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of communicable diseases; and to upgrade skills for technicians and administrators to develop the region's human resources in the fight against infectious diseases. These funds are also used to train rural primary school teachers facing difficult conditions throughout the region. In 2000, the first group of 36 one-year participants from Haiti who arrived in the summer of 1999 completed their programs. All 36 trainees (100%) successfully completed their programs

and returned home. In 2000, CASS also continued successful training courses that began in 1999 in project formulation and evaluation for alumni from countries affected by Hurricanes Mitch and Georges.

During this reporting period, 19 U.S. colleges provided either two-year or short-term training for CASS students. Of these, a total of 68 CASS students received or were in the process of receiving training at 3 Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and 50 students were at three Hispanic-Serving Institutions. During this reporting period, selection of candidates for the two-year training to begin in 2000 took place. The recruitment goals were to: 1) recruit at least 50% female candidates in every field of study; 2) recruit more individuals from minority indigenous groups; and 3) recruit 80% of candidates from rural areas. In total, 276 candidates were selected for Cycle 2000. Of these, 83% were rural, 50% women, and 7% indigenous, thus meeting or exceeding the stated recruitment goals.

#### Performance and Prospects:

In order to measure the effectiveness of CASS training in achieving in-country employment, CASS designed an Employment and Impact Survey to measure the degree to which CASS alumni are able to successfully integrate their new skills into both professional and civic arenas. Responses from the surveys demonstrate the efficacy of the CASS training program in training individuals who will achieve employment and participate in community service activities contributing to the social and economic development of their home countries. Data is reported using the indicators described below.

The first indicator gives the number of "Leaders and potential leaders from LAC successfully completing U.S and LAC training." In 2000, a total of 285 potential leaders, in both long-term and short-term programs, successfully completed their training and returned to their home countries. The second indicator provides important information on the percentage of returned trainees employed in their field of study, which was 71% of women and 75% of men. This represents a significant increase over the years in the percentage of women alumni working in their professional fields. Thus, CASS female alumni are quickly closing the gap with male alumni as being employed in their field of study. Additionally, when examining general employment trends, one finds that of 2,000 CASS alumni surveyed in 1998, 91% were working. This included 88% of the women and 93% of the men.

The extent to which participants are active and influential in their communities and professions is a hallmark of the CASS program. Among all CLASP trainees, 87% are from socially, ethnically, or economically disadvantaged backgrounds. Therefore, the importance of trainees making contributions to the communities in which they live cannot be overstated. In the 1998 survey of all CASS alumni, it was found that 81% participate in regular community service. Ninety-eight percent of CASS female alumni and 98% of the male alumni reported that they had strengthened their leadership skills. Ninety-five percent of CASS women and 91% of CASS men reported that CASS had increased their civic participation.

During this reporting period, the CASS program began planning for the upcoming recruitment of Cycle 2001 students. It is anticipated that for 2001, a total of 245 students will be recruited: 140 in two-year programs and 105 in one-year programs. Fields of study for the two-year programs

are diverse, ranging from environmental sciences to quality control and public health vector control, among others. Because equity is an important objective for all of USAID's education programs, it is interesting to note that two one-year programs slated to begin in 2001 will specifically target equity goals: a program for 17 primary teachers stressing training for those working with linguistic minority groups in the LAC region will be carried out at Modesto College, and a program for 17 primary teachers working in communities of African descent in Latin America will be carried out at Alamo College. There are currently 157 CASS students who began studies two years ago in September 1999 and will complete their programs in 2001.

Because this SpO responds to a Congressional earmark, it is unlikely that its funding levels would be reduced. Nevertheless, if this were to happen, the result would be a reduction of approximately 300 disadvantaged students per year receiving para-professional training, and thus increasing their leadership and technical skills.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Funding for the current Cooperative Agreement (CA) ends in 2002. A new CA will be needed in 2003. The SpO and indicators may be adjusted accordingly.

Other Donor Programs:

The participant training program strategy was designed to expand the "partnership" between the cooperating agents and the U.S. training institutions. The objective is to foster cost-sharing between institutions and USAID. For example, the CASS agreement requires 25% cost-sharing. College cost sharing has taken many forms such as the provision of tuition and allowances, as well as indirect costs. In-country contributions include office and conference space, participant room and board during orientation and re-entry, and coverage of various administration costs.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The CASS program is implemented by Georgetown University.

## Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education

Objective ID: 598-006

Approved: 1996-07-19

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education

Indicator: Leaders and potential leaders from LAC successfully completed U.S. and LAC training

Disaggregated By: Female

Unit of Measure: Number of leaders trained annually

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	NA
1996	NA	315
1997	295	329
1998	255	330
1999	427 (48%F)	417 (48%F)
2000	308 (57%F)	285 (58%F)
2001	260	NA
2002	207	NA
2003	NA	NA
2004	NA	NA

Source:

CASS quarterly reports, Cycle 98 Final Report (dated Sept. 30, 2000)

Indicator/Description:

Figures include participants trained in both two-year technical and academic programs and short-term technical and academic programs for targeted groups.

Comments:

Because the Advanced Training in Economics (ATIE) program ended in 1998, the planned and actual figures given here have been adjusted to reflect the CASS program only.

The "Planned" column lists the total number of students financed by CASS for a particular year. For 2000, the number measures students funded with "Cycle 98" monies, since the 2-year students beginning with this funding completed their programs in 2000. The breakdown of the 308 students financed with Cycle 98 monies and completing in 2000 is as follows: 272 two-year technical students and 36 Haitian professionals (one-year academic).

The difference between 2000 Planned and Actual is due to slightly reduced recruitment - 306; nineteen students terminated because of health, pregnancy, or behavior, and two abandoned training.

In addition to exceeding female selection and completion rates, 74% are rural; 10% indigenous; and 4.5% deaf. See the SO6 narrative for discussion of the overall group of 285 completing. Overall target number to be trained and mix of short and long-term programs are determined annually according to emerging need.

Targets are estimates and will be updated.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education

Objective ID: 598-006

Approved: 1996-07-19

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 6.1 Returned students employed in area of expertise and applying skills and leadership

Indicator: Returnees employed -- percent

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of returnees

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	68 #
1996	NA	63 ##
1997	NA	NA *
1998	NA	75 **
1999	NA	73 ***
2000	NA	71(f) 75(m)
2001	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA
2004	NA	NA

Source:

Survey of CASS returnees done annually and reported in the CASS July - September quarterly report

Indicator/Description:

The indicator measures the percent of returned trainees who are currently employed in their training field of study.

Comments:

\* A decision was made not to do an alumni survey in 1997, since Georgetown determined that prior years' data for overall employment rates (not only employment in field of study) was not changing greatly. The data for 1995 and 1996 is from CASS trainees who returned to their home countries in Cycles 92, 93, and 94, and some selected short-term participants. No survey was done in 1997. In 1998, a comprehensive survey of all participants since the program's inception was done. Because effort was expensive and probably not necessary for every year, Georgetown decided for the future to focus on specific groups in some years and do comprehensive surveys on a less regular basis - e.g. every other year. The 1999 data is for CASS Cycle 96 trainees who had returned to their countries within the previous 10 months. The 2000 data is for CASS cycle 98 trainees.

## Performance Data Table

### Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A broad base of leaders and potential leaders in LAC countries equipped with technical skills, training and academic education

Objective ID: 598-006

Approved: 1996-07-19

Country/Organization: USAID LAC Regional

Result Name: IR 6.2 Returned trainees active and influential in community service activities

Indicator: Returnees involved in community service activities after training -- percent

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of returnees participating in community activities

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	58
1996	89	65
1997	90	NA
1998	90	80
1999	90	72
2000	90	81
2001	90	NA
2002	90	NA
2003	90	NA
2004 (T)	90	NA

Source:

survey of CASS returnees done annually and reported in the CASS July - September quarterly report

Indicator/Description:

Participation in voluntary associations/involvement in community or civic activity, such as community development projects, municipal elections, or Parent-Teacher Associations.

Comments:

Data in the "actual" column for this indicator has been updated to reflect current and prior data for the CASS program only. No data is available for 1997 as a survey was not done that year (see IR 6.1 indicator comments section for a full explanation). Data for 2000 is based on 1999 survey of Cycle 98 trainees returned for less than 10 months.

## **R4 Part III: Resource Request**

The following section discusses the program resources and Operating Expenses (OE) necessary to implement the LAC Regional program during the FY 2001-2003 period. Emphasis will continue to be on strengthening hemispheric integration trends and, where appropriate, implementation of current and new Summit initiatives. In addition, LAC/RSD is responsible for managing most other USG programs in support of countries affected by hurricanes Mitch and Floyd. Efforts over the next nine months will be focused on concluding program implementation. The budget tables accompanying this narrative conform to the Bureau's control levels and include the anticipated services to be accessed through field support and buy-ins. LAC/RSD draws upon the Global Bureau for critical services under its SOs, and Global Bureau staff continue to fully participate as SO Team members. Taking into account pipeline levels, which continue to remain relatively low, LAC/RSD is requesting additional Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to fully achieve planned results within the environment, democracy and economic growth portfolios.

With respect to LAC Regional pipeline levels, as of September 30, 2000, there remain approximately \$25 million of unexpended DA/CSD, \$13 million of ESF and \$42 million of CACEDRF. The DA/CSD pipeline continues to be less than one year's worth of obligations. While this level of DA/CSD pipeline is generally manageable, given delays that occur in making annual OYBs available for obligation, program implementers are often asked to reduce their expenditure rates until receipt of their next funding increment or risk running out of funds altogether. The \$13 million ESF pipeline is comprised largely of funds obligated for the ICITAP program. Delay in some ICITAP activities have caused expenditure rates to be lower than anticipated, but the Departments of Justice and State expect them to accelerate by the end of this fiscal year. Of the \$42 million CACEDRF pipeline, all but \$11 million will be expended during FY 2001. The balance will be expended before December 31, 2001 (the program's end date), with the exception of funds for the HHS/CDC activity which ends in May 2002.

### ***Program Resources:***

While the budget tables confirm to Bureau control levels, LAC/RSD is requesting additional DA and ESF resources in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to meet the mortgage of its current program and to address several new high priorities. Because of budget cuts to most of the LAC Regional programs funded with DA/CSD in FY 2002, under FY 2003 Scenario A (straight-lined from FY 2002), LAC/RSD is straight-lining funds for all of its programs, rather than cut some programs even further in order to restore funding to others. Under FY 2003 Scenario B (FY 2002 plus 15%), the additional funds have been allocated across all the programs cut in FY 2002.

**Economic Growth:** Within the LAC Regional economic growth program, FY 2001 is the last year of funding for SpO 598-019 (Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved). While the SpO was only approved for a two-year period (FY 2000-2001), given the increased emphasis that the Agency is placing on "trade and development," LAC/RSD requested in last year's R4 \$1 million in FY 2002 to extend the objective by one year to continue addressing trade and development issues in the LAC region.

No official decision was made with respect to that request. LAC/RSD is undertaking a review of the LAC Regional strategy in economic growth and considering whether to again request funds to extend the objective or to develop a new objective which incorporates the trade and market access objectives into one objective focused on reinforcing regional trends that advance inclusive economic growth. A proposed restructuring of the economic growth portfolio will be submitted for consideration later this fiscal year. In the meantime, LAC/RSD is requesting an additional \$1 million DA in FY 2002, \$1 million in FY 2003 under Scenario A and \$340,000 in FY 2003 under Scenario B. These additional funds are necessary to accomplish the results anticipated under the current program and to focus on developing a key new trade-capacity building effort in support of the FTAA agreed to in Quebec.

**Environment:** For the environment portfolio, LAC/RSD requests an additional \$1 DA million in FY 2002. The \$5 million allocated to the environment program [\$3 million for Parks in Peril (PiP), \$1 million for the LAC Environmental Partnership program (LACEP), and \$1 million for six Washington and field-based advisors] is not sufficient to meet the minimum funding requirements of the program, including the Congressional earmark for PiP. An additional \$500,000 is needed for PiP and \$500,000 for other activities to fully meet the objectives of the new Conservation of Biological Resources SO.

For FY 2003, under Scenario A, LAC/RSD is requesting an additional \$900,000 (\$500,000 for PiP and \$400,000 for other activities) to fully meet the objectives of the new SO. Under Scenario B, an additional \$150,000 is requested to fully fund the environment program.

Per advice from the Bureau's budget office, funds to support the Peregrine Fund Congressional earmark have not been included in the above discussion or in the budget tables for FY 2002 and FY 2003. Funds for this effort will need to be identified if the program is to be funded beyond FY 2001.

**Democracy:** For FY 2002, LAC/RSD requests that democracy funding be increased by \$1.5 million (\$850,000 DA and \$650,000 ESF) to continue to carry out the present program (\$500,000 DA) and to begin to address two conflict prevention efforts, one in violence and crime prevention (\$650,000 ESF) and the other in local government connectivity (\$350,000 DA). The \$500,000 decrease in FY 2002 funds for the democracy SO will severely damage on-going programs in anti-corruption, civil society, and local government, all very successful programs that respond directly to USAID and Summit of the Americas priorities. In addition to restoring funds to these priorities, LAC/RSD would like additional funds (\$650,000 ESF) to address the critical issue of increased crime and violence and concern for personal security. Despite including this critical development problem in the current democracy strategy, LAC/RSD has been unable to bring significant resources to it. This year, Missions have expressed greater interest in new policing models, particularly community policing. In the meantime, lynchings and vigilantism increase as citizens cannot rely on police to protect them, and fear of crime undermines faith in democracy. A regional program on crime and violence prevention would allow LAC/RSD to respond to the needs of Missions and Latin American citizens--to identify and disseminate best practices, consult with other donors, and support pilot projects, particularly at the municipal level to develop accountable community-police-municipal government programs.

Second, the regional local government activity has been highly successful in its work with IULA (a regional network of municipalities in South America) in implementing Summit mandates, especially improving municipal finance and training. This program element ends in November 2001, and IULA has proposed a second phase--a new "connectivity" activity that could further strengthen municipal relationships, expand citizen-local government access, and improve training capabilities (\$350,000 DA). Effective electronic technology could also permit municipal networks to share practices and experience in addressing crime and improving public security--linking crime and conflict prevention to local government activities.

For FY 2003 Scenario A, LAC/RSD requests \$1.5 million to continue its present democracy program (\$500,000 DA) with a continuation of new programs in violence prevention (\$650,000 ESF) and local government connectivity (\$350,000 DA). Under FY 2003 Scenario B, only \$650,000 ESF and \$175,000 DA would be needed for these activities.

**Population:** Although less of a priority than the needs identified above, LAC/RSD requests population funds be increased by \$500,000 in each of FY 2002 and FY 2003 (Scenario A) and by \$425,000 in FY 2003 (Scenario B). This will allow for the development of a mechanism for national family planning programs to estimate, procure, store, distribute and track contraceptives. Such a mechanism, and supporting technical assistance as countries begin to use it, is critical to program success as countries shift to self-financed commodities and away from reliance on donated products. It will require a significant effort to reach agreement on an appropriate procurement mechanism and design and implement the program to meet country needs. Without fully funded efforts over the five-year life of the new LAC Regional health objective, it is less likely that we will fully achieve our purpose.

In summary, below is a chart indicating the additional funds requested by LAC/RSD. These additional funds represent proposed increases to the control level set for the LAC Regional program managed by LAC/RSD.

	FY 2002 Control (Base)	Additional Funds Requested		
		FY 2002 (=Base)	FY 2003 Scenario A (=Base)	FY 2003 Scenario B (=Base +15%)
<u>Development Assistance</u>				
Economic Growth	\$4,350,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$340,000
Environment	4,600,000	\$1,000,000	900,000	150,000
Human Capacity Dev.	6,000,000	0	0	0
Democracy	4,800,000	850,000	850,000	175,000
Population	<u>1,500,000<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>425,000</u>
Total DA	\$21,250,000	\$3,350,000	\$3,250,000	\$1,090,000
<u>Child Survival &amp; Diseases</u>				
Health and Nutrition	8,276,000	0	0	0
Basic Education	<u>5,718,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total CSD	13,994,000	0	0	0
<u>Economic Support Funds</u>				
Democracy	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>650,000</u>	<u>650,000</u>	<u>650,000</u>
TOTAL	\$45,244,000	\$4,000,000	\$3,900,000	\$1,740,00

***Workforce and OE:***

LAC/RSD has two inter-related roles that continue to influence workforce and other program management requirements. First, LAC/RSD provides essential staff support to the Bureau and LAC field missions. It anticipates, analyzes and responds to LAC political, policy and program trends relating to hemispheric integration, sustainable development and U.S. foreign policy. Effective collaboration with our partners in the hemisphere as well as with the IDB, the World Bank and other donors is essential to the success of our efforts. Examples of the critical role LAC/RSD plays is the enormous influence it has had in shaping and carrying out items emerging from the Summit and its role in providing technical expertise and coordination of efforts responding to Hurricane Mitch and other natural disasters. LAC/RSD continues its extensive involvement in the Summit process and the anticipated follow-up that will be required.

LAC/RSD's second role is to oversee the design and implementation of the LAC Regional program with annual obligations at approximately \$33 million in FY 2000 plus an additional \$35

<sup>1</sup> \$1 million is for the USAID/Ecuador PHN program being obligated under the LAC Regional PHN SO.

million of obligations related to the hurricane reconstruction program. This uniquely regional program responds directly to hemispheric trends and Summit initiatives. It is the main vehicle for the U.S. to implement the Plan of Action that emerged from the Santiago Summit meeting. LAC/RSD staff work very closely with technical staff in the Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination, Global Bureau Centers and field missions.

Operating Expenses – LAC/RSD staff require OE funds sufficient to permit frequent travel to: (1) review/monitor LAC Regional and Summit activities, (b) attend regional or subregional meetings of USAID technical officers, and (3) participate in key program-related meetings of donors and counterparts in the region. Assistance to mission programs by RSD direct hire staff must be funded by missions, which follows Agency guidelines. An increase in travel funds from past years is requested to permit travel by staff to enhance the relationship and flow of communication with field missions as a result of the revised R4 (which provides less information about Mission programs) and to support Summit development and follow-up.

Workforce - Taking both of these roles into account, LAC/RSD program workforce projections and travel requirements are as follows:

	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003
USDH Staff	18	18	18
Program Funded Staff	14	14	14
OE Funded PSC	4	4	0
OE Travel	\$90,000	\$90,000	\$90,000

Included in the above table are three OE funded PSCs and one OE funded staff (TAACS), which are required to assist in the implementation and management of hurricane-related assistance in FY 2001 and FY 2002. One additional OE-funded PSC is included beginning in FY 2001 to focus on regional HIV/AIDS issues in the region. With respect to OE travel, the above figures will need to be revised upward (by \$15,000-20,000) if the authority to fund environment travel with program funds is not available.

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request**

<b>COUNTRY: LAC Regional</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 598-018: LAC Environmental Partnership	1,000				340	660
SO 598-XXX: New Biodiversity Objective	5,120		4,300		410	410
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	6,120	0	4,300	0	750	1,070

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request**

<b>COUNTRY: LAC Regional</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 598-018: LAC Environmental Partnership	800				272	528
SO 598-XXX: New Biodiversity Objective	3,800		3,192		304	304
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	4,600	0	3,192	0	576	832

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario A**

<b>COUNTRY: LAC Regional</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 598-018: LAC Environmental Partnership	1,000				340	660
SO 598-XXX: New Biodiversity Objective	4,000		3,360		320	320
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	5,000	0	3,360	0	660	980

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Scenario B**

<b>COUNTRY: LAC Regional</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO 598-018: LAC Environmental Partnerships	1,000				340	660
SO 598-XXX: New Biodiversity Objective	4,750		3,990		380	380
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	5,750	0	3,990	0	720	1,040

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY: LAC/RSD										
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*			
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"	
SO 598-003: More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Interventions										
CSD	5,598	4,034	172	154	0		808	0	430	
Other	0									
	5,598	4,034	172	154	0	0	808	0	430	
SO 598-006 A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education										
CSD	2,000	1,189							811	
Other	0									
	2,000	1,189	0				0	0	811	
SO 3:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 4:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 5:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 6:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 7:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
SO 8:										
CSD	0									
Other	0									
	0	0	0				0	0	0	
Total CSD	7,598	5,223	172	154	0	0	808	0	1,241	
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>7,598</b>	<b>5,223</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,241</b>	

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 598-XXX: New Health Objective									
CSD	5,329	3,700	106	212	0	0	650	0	661
Other	0								
	5,329	3,700	106	212	0	0	650	0	661
SO 598-006: A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education									
CSD	1,637								
Other	0								
	1,637	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	6,966	3,700	106				650	0	661
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>6,966</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>106</b>				<b>650</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>661</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 A Scenario Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 598-XXX: New Health Objective									
CSD	5,311	3,766	82	202	0	0	378	0	883
Other	0								
	5,311	3,766	82	202	0	0	378	0	883
SO 598-006: A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education									
CSD	1,637								
Other	0								
	1,637	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	6,948	3,766	82				378	0	883
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>6,948</b>	<b>3,766</b>	<b>82</b>				<b>378</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>883</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 B Scenario Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 598-XXX: Health Advancement Activity									
CSD	6,106	4,338	95	234	0	0	427	0	1,012
Other	0								
	6,106	4,338	95	234	0	0	427	0	1,012
SO 598-006: A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education									
CSD	1,637								
Other	0								
	1,637	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	7,743	4,338	95				427	0	1,012
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>95</b>				<b>427</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,012</b>

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001  
 Agency: DA/CSD  
 Scenario: Program/Country:

S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
			Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIVAIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	DIS				
SO 200-002 Improved Human Resources Policies Adopted in Selected Latin American and Caribbean Countries																	
Bilateral	1,925	0														1,925	
Field Spt	2,188	0														2,188	
	4,113	0														4,113	
SO 200-003 More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Interventions																	
Bilateral	2,707	3,543						0	2,595	633	317	0				3,347	
Field Spt	1,614	4,048						698	1,765	600	980	0				3,053	
	4,321	7,591						698	4,360	1,233	1,297	0				6,400	
SO 200-004 Protection of Selected Parks and Reserves Important to Conserve the Hemisphere's Biological Diversity																	
Bilateral	4,900	0														3,900	
Field Spt	500	0														500	
	5,400	0														4,400	
SO 200-005 Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy																	
Bilateral	2,993	0													5,000	5,460	
Field Spt	2,893	0													5,000	5,460	
	5,886	0													10,000	10,920	
SO 200-006 A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education																	
Bilateral	4,228	10,000				2,000	6,000		1,189	811						9,700	
Field Spt	0	0				0	0		0	0						0	
	4,228	10,000				2,000	6,000		1,189	811						9,700	
SO 200-017 Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets																	
Bilateral	2,224	5,000			600	4,400										5,104	
Field Spt	200	0			0	0										200	
	2,784	5,000			600	4,400										5,304	
SO 200-018 Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities through the Promotion of Recyclable Market-based Models																	
Bilateral	293	303												300		400	
Field Spt	429	700												700		329	
	722	1,003												1,000		729	
SO 200-019 Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved																	
Bilateral	278	1,000				1,000										650	
Field Spt	208	0				0										208	
	478	1,000				1,000										858	
SO 200-XXX New EHR Objective																	
Bilateral	0	1,000				1,000										0	
Field Spt	0	3,990				0										100	
	0	4,990				1,000										1,100	
SO 200-XXX New Biological Diversity Objective																	
Bilateral	0	4,620												4,620		4,120	
Field Spt	0	500												500		375	
	0	5,120												5,120		4,495	
Total Bilateral	19,723	36,480			660	5,460	3,000	0	3,784	1,444	317	0		4,000	5,000	39,176	
Total Field Support	5,130	5,130			0	0	0	0	1,765	600	980	0		1,000	0	7,169	
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>24,853</b>	<b>41,610</b>			<b>660</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,549</b>	<b>2,044</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>6,120</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>46,345</b>	

**FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals**

Econ Growth	6,000
Democracy	5,000
HCD	12,290
PHN	9,593
Environment	6,192
GOCC (from all Goals)	0

**FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)**

DA Program Total	23,818
CSD Program Total	15,185
TOTAL	39,003

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CRD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 598-002: Improved Human Resource Policies Adopted in Selected Latin American and Caribbean Countries</b>															
Bilateral	60	0					0	0	0	0	0			60	0
Field Spt	0	0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
<b>SO 598-003: More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Interventions</b>															
Bilateral	2,905	0					0	0	0	0	0			2,905	0
Field Spt	2,611	0					0	0	0	0	0			2,611	0
	5,516	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,516	0
<b>SO 598-004: Protection of Selected Parks and Reserves Important to Conserve the Hemisphere's Biological Diversity</b>															
Bilateral	1,200	0					0	0	0	0	0			1,200	0
Field Spt	0	0					0	0	0	0	0			0	0
	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0
<b>SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy</b>															
Bilateral	2,533	4,500											4,500	6,049	984
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,533	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	6,049	984
<b>SpO 598-006: A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills and Academic Education</b>															
Bilateral	4,526	10,000			2,363	6,000			1,637					10,000	4,526
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	4,526	10,000	0	0	2,363	6,000	0	0	1,637	0	0	0	0	10,000	4,526
<b>SO 598-017: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets</b>															
Bilateral	2,400	4,250	600	3,650										4,275	2,375
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,400	4,250	600	3,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,275	2,375
<b>SO 018: Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities through the Promotion of Replicable Market-based Models</b>															
Bilateral	150	425	0	0								425	0	425	150
Field Spt	326	575	50	50								375	100	575	326
	476	1,000	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	100	1,000	476
<b>SpO 019: Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved</b>															
Bilateral	628	0												628	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	628	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	0
<b>SO 598-XXX: New EHR Objective</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	1,070			1,070									1,000	1,070
Field Spt	3,190	2,285			2,285									3,190	2,285
	4,190	3,355	0	0	3,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,190	3,355
<b>SO 598-XXX: New Biological Diversity Objective</b>															
Bilateral	4,120	3,500										3,300	200	4,220	3,400
Field Spt	375	500										500	0	500	375
	4,495	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,800	200	4,720	3,775
<b>SO 598-XXX: New Health Objective</b>															
Bilateral	0	3,119					210	1,834	500	575				307	2,812
Field Spt	0	5,020					1,290	2,184	811	735				397	4,623
	0	8,139	0	0	0	0	1,500	4,018	1,311	1,310	0	0	0	704	7,435
Total Bilateral	19,522	26,864	600	3,650	3,433	6,000	210	1,834	2,137	575	0	3,725	4,700	31,089	15,317
Total Field Support	8,502	8,380	50	50	2,285	0	1,290	2,184	811	735	0	875	100	7,273	7,609
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>28,024</b>	<b>35,244</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>4,018</b>	<b>2,948</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>38,342</b>	<b>22,926</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,350
Democracy	4,800
HCD	11,718
PHN	9,776
Environment	4,600
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	21,250
CSD Program Total	13,994
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35,244</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

## FY 2003 A Scenario Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 A Scenario/Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 A Scenario Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 A Scenario
<b>SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy</b>															
Bilateral	984	4,500						0					4,500	5,198	286
Field Spt		0												0	0
	984	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	5,198	286
<b>SpO 598-006: A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills and Academic Education</b>															
Bilateral	4,526	10,000			2,363	6,000		0	1,637					10,000	4,526
Field Spt		0												0	0
	4,526	10,000	0	0	2,363	6,000	0	0	1,637	0	0	0	0	10,000	4,526
<b>SO 598-017: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets</b>															
Bilateral	2,475	4,250	650	3,600				0						4,825	1,900
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,475	4,250	650	3,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,825	1,900
<b>SO 018: Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities through the Promotion of Replicable Market-based Models</b>															
Bilateral	150	425						0					425	425	150
Field Spt	326	575											575	575	326
	476	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	476	
<b>SpO 019: Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 598-XXX: New EHR Objective</b>															
Bilateral	1,070	1,200			1,200			0						1,000	1,270
Field Spt	2,285	2,155			2,155									2,285	2,155
	3,355	3,355	0	0	3,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,285	3,425
<b>SO 598-XXX: New Biological Diversity Objective</b>															
Bilateral	3,400	3,500						0				3,500		3,600	3,300
Field Spt	375	500										500		500	375
	3,775	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	4,100	3,675
<b>SO 598-XXX: New Health Objective</b>															
Bilateral	2,812	3,123					210	1,866	472	575	0			2,762	3,173
Field Spt	4,623	4,016					290	2,184	789	753	0			3,573	5,066
	7,435	7,139	0	0	0	0	500	4,050	1,261	1,328	0	0	0	6,335	8,239
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>15,417</b>	<b>26,998</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>27,810</b>	<b>14,605</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>7,609</b>	<b>7,246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2,184</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,933</b>	<b>7,922</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>23,026</b>	<b>34,244</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>5,718</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>4,050</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>34,743</b>	<b>22,527</b>

FY 2003 A Scenario Request Agency Goal Totals		
Econ Growth		4,250
Democracy		4,500
HCD	11,718	
PHN		8,776
Environment		5,000
GCC (from all Goals)		0

FY 2003 A Scenario Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	20,250
CSD Program Total	13,994
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,244</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 B Scenario Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 B Scenario Program/Country:  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 B Scenario Request																
S.O. #	Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003 B Scenario
SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy																
Bilateral		984	5,175						0					5,175	5,198	961
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		984	5,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,175	5,198	961
SpO 598-006: A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills and Academic Education																
Bilateral		4,526	10,000			2,363	6,000		0	1,637					10,000	4,526
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	2,363	6,000	0	0	1,637	0	0	0	0	10,000	4,526
		4,526	10,000	0	0	2,363	6,000	0	0	1,637	0	0	0	0	10,000	4,526
SO 598-017: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets																
Bilateral		2,475	4,888		748		4,140		0						5,478	1,885
Field Spt		0	0	748	4,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,478	1,885
		2,475	4,888	748	4,140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,478	1,885
SO 598-018: Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities through the Promotion of Replicable Market-based Models																
Bilateral		150	425						0				425		425	150
Field Spt		326	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	575	326
		476	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000	476
SO 598-019: Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the FTAA Process Achieved																
Bilateral		0	0						0						0	0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 598-XXX: New EHR Objective																
Bilateral		1,070	1,200			1,200			0						1,000	1,270
Field Spt		2,285	2,658	0	0	2,658	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,285	2,658
		3,355	3,858	0	0	3,858	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,285	3,928
SO 598-XXX: New Biological Diversity Objective																
Bilateral		3,400	4,250						0				4,250		3,650	4,000
Field Spt		375	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,750	0	500	375
		3,775	4,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,750	0	4,150	4,375
SO 598-XXX: New Health Objective																
Bilateral		2,812	3,619					243	2,163	547	666	0			2,762	3,669
Field Spt		4,623	4,591	0	0	0	0	332	2,504	893	862	0			3,573	5,841
		7,435	8,210	0	0	0	0	575	4,667	1,440	1,528	0	0	0	6,335	9,510
Total Bilateral		15,417	29,557	748	4,140	3,563	6,000	243	2,163	2,184	666	0	4,675	5,175	28,513	16,461
Total Field Support		7,509	8,334	0	0	2,658	0	332	2,504	893	862	0	1,075	0	6,933	9,000
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>23,026</b>	<b>37,881</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>4,667</b>	<b>6,304</b>	<b>1,528</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,750</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>35,446</b>	<b>25,461</b>

FY 2003 B Scenario Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	4,888
Democracy	5,175
HCD	12,221
PHN	13,074
Environment	5,750
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 B Scenario Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	19,161
CSD Program Total	18,720
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,881</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # - Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
Bilateral	12,842	6,975						0					6,975	4,101	15,716
Field Spt		0													0
	12,842	6,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,975	4,101	15,716
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	12,842	6,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,975	4,101	15,716
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>12,842</b>	<b>6,975</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,975</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>15,716</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	6,975
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	6,975
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,975</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

**FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
698-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
Bilateral	15,716	10,000						0					10,000	11,500	14,216
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	11,500	14,216
	15,716	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	11,500	14,216
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	15,716	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	11,500	14,216
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>15,716</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>14,216</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	10,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2003 Scenario A Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
Bilateral	14,216	10,000						0					10,000	12,500	11,716
Field Spt		0												0	0
	14,216	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	12,500	11,716
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	14,216	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	12,500	11,716
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>14,216</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>11,716</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	10,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

### FY 2003 Scenario B Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: ESF  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
Bilateral	14,216	10,000						0					10,000	12,500	11,716
Field Spt		0												0	0
	14,216	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	12,500	11,716
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	14,216	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	12,500	11,716
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>14,216</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12,500</b>	<b>11,716</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	10,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	10,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,000</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

**FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country**

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country:  
 Approp: CACEDRF  
 Scenario:

S.O. #	Title	FY 2001 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001		
		Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G				
SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy																		
Bilateral		393	0														318	75
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	75
SO 598-016: Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided																		
Bilateral		42,008	0														31,008	11,000
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		42,008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,008	11,000
SO 3:																		
Bilateral		0	0														0	0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:																		
Bilateral		0	0														0	0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:																		
Bilateral		0	0														0	0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:																		
Bilateral		0	0														0	0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:																		
Bilateral		0	0														0	0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:																		
Bilateral		0	0														0	0
Field Spt		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral		42,401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,326	11,075
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>		<b>42,401</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31,326</b>	<b>11,075</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: CACEDRF  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy															
Bilateral	75	0						0						75	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
SpO 598-016: Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided															
Bilateral	11,000	0												11,000	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	11,075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,075	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>11,075</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,075</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Field Support</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: FSA  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

### FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.  
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (\*) will be funded from the CSD Account

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: AEEB  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections</b>															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)  
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account  
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## **Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact**

The new activities listed below will require an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE). SO teams will coordinate with the Bureau's Environmental Officer in complying with the environmental regulations (22 CFR 216).

SO 598-003: More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services - The addition of HIV/AIDS and family planning components to the SO will require IEEs. LAC/RSD/PHN will also need to prepare an IEE for a new SO planned to begin in FY2002.

SO 598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy - LAC/RSD/DHR is developing an Activity Approval Document in human rights and rule of law which incorporates the full range of activities to be implemented under the IR. An IEE will required.

SpO 598-019: Continued Participation in the FTAA Process - An IEE will be required for the proposed amendment to the SpO. If a follow-on SpO is developed, it too will require an IEE.

New Education SO: LAC/RSD/EHR is developing a new SO as a follow-on to their "Improved Human Resource Policies" objective. The SO will be reviewed/approved later this year and will require an IEE.

New Environment SO: As a follow-on to the current "Protection of LAC Parks and Reserves" objective, LAC/RSD/ENV is developing a new SO is in the process of being approved. The new SO will require an IEE.

All current Strategic and Special Objectives and associated activities are in compliance with their corresponding IEEs, Environmental Assessments, etc.

**Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information**

Not applicable to the LAC Regional program.

## **Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change**

Parks in Peril Program  
FY00 Report on USAID Climate Change Indicators  
LAC/RSD Parks Protection

### **Overview**

The Nature Conservancy's Parks in Peril (pip) program began in 1990 as an urgent effort to safeguard the Latin American and Caribbean's most imperiled ecosystems. Since that time, pip has become well known throughout the hemisphere for transforming "paper parks" into functional protected areas and for building a network of capable conservation NGOs which serve 37 protected areas in 15 countries. By conserving natural habitats on over 11 million hectares, PIP contributes to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions due to conversion of natural habitats. Currently 3 pip sites have established carbon sequestration projects and more are looking to emulate these models. With USAID funding, pip has fostered capable management for over 17.6 million acres, including 6.3 million hectares of protected areas containing considerable carbon stocks.

Pip works with NGO partners throughout Latin America and the Caribbean to develop the capacity for site conservation over the long term. Over the life of the project, NGO partners work towards achieving sustainable on-site management, officially called "consolidation status" within the program. A consolidated site refers to a site that has enough local technical and financial resources to continue conservation efforts at the site without intensive USAID funding.

### **I. Increased participation in UNFCCC: not applicable**

### **II. Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector**

#### **A. Interventions to Preserve, Increase, or Reduce the Rate of Loss of Carbon Stocks**

Substantial progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions continues to be made throughout the pip program since the program focuses on improved park management and better land use planning in protected areas in which pip works. In FY00 one additional site qualified under USAID/LAC SO#4, bringing the total number of sites to achieve consolidation status to 21. Other accomplishments during FY00 include:

A land tenure survey is nearly complete for properties larger than 500 ha in the Guaraqueçaba Environmental Protection Area (APA) in Brazil. It shows that 28% of the APA (92,433 ha) belongs to 21 land owners and is concentrated in 49 properties. The information from the land tenure survey will be essential in cultivating the participation of private land owners in the conservation effort. For example, one large property owner has established an agreement with SPVS, the local NGO implementing the pip program, to isolate and rehabilitate riparian forest in exchange for technology assistance to improve buffalo ranching.

In Guaraqueçaba in Brazil, SPVS has launched, together with TNC, a 5.4 million dollar project in carbon sequestration, establishing a reserve of about 17,000 acres. A second similar project, of about twice the value, is expected to be established before the fiscal year is over.

At Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve in Mexico, the integration of three zoning plans for the coastal zone of Sian Ka'an (north, central and south) is complete. The local NGO implementing the PiP project, ASK, is lobbying the local, state and federal governments for official approval of the integrated zoning plan.

At Paracas National Reserve in Peru, a preliminary zoning proposal was drafted on the basis of agreements reached at inter-agency coordination meetings convened by the Government of Peru's General Directorate of Protected Areas. The PiP project participated actively both in the technical aspects of this process and in providing logistic support.

At Defensores del Chaco National Park in Paraguay, the zoning of the protected area has been completed as part of a Rapid Ecological Assessment (REA), and its implementation will be incorporated into the Management Plan. In the buffer zone, Participatory Rural Appraisals were conducted in three campesino communities to help promote sustainable natural resource use.

The local partner implementing the PiP project in El Pinacate Biosphere Reserve in Mexico held a site conservation planning workshop in October 1999 and worked through the process of updating the Reserve's threat analysis.

At Bochas del Polochic in Guatemala, a Site Conservation Planning workshop helped refine the threats analysis, generating a deeper analysis and consensus among participants. Participants also identified information gaps and needed updates, particularly in the sub-watershed of Cahabon. PiP's earlier support to Defensores, the local partner implementing the PiP program, proved to be key to managing information in a way that ensured success of the exercise.

## **B. Policy Advances**

During FY00, conservation policy work continued to play an important role in the PiP program, with most of the policy advancements enhancing conservation efforts at the site level. Improving site conservation has a direct bearing on the quantity and health of a site's natural resources and the considerable carbon stocks contained in these resources. This year, PiP policy achievements include conservation easements, private land conservation efforts, studies of resource use to fund conservation efforts, and conservation funds. Specific accomplishments include:

The Conservation Finance and Policy Department provided technical assistance to the Bolivian NGO PROMETA on Water Valuation Analysis for the Río Bermejo in Bolivia. Staff participated in a workshop with other NGOs and government; providing case studies on water conservation funds, and conducting a follow-up workshop on Water Valuation Analysis as next step to developing a strategy for the watershed of the Tarija Department.

Conservation funds in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, and Honduras were assisted with programmatic and policy advice. TNC provided technical assistance to set up the legal structure necessary for Ecuador to receive a \$95,000 grant from the World Bank to assist with a \$3M debt-for-nature swap pledge from the German government. Disbursement is conditional upon satisfactory negotiations with the Club of Paris Creditors.

Forty new conservation easements were added in Costa Rica, Mexico, Ecuador, Paraguay and Guatemala. Conservation easements are providing our partner organizations in the Latin America and Caribbean Region with new options for expanding their work to larger areas as well as for complementing their conservation efforts. In Talamanca, Costa Rica, for example, approximately 2,500 hectares of important habitats are being protected by means of conservation easements.

The Conservation Finance and Policy Program has developed a database with more than 70 documents on Private Lands Conservation Initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean in a CD-ROM format. The CD ROM contains both Spanish and Portuguese versions, and includes information produced by Latin American partner organizations pertaining to conservation easements, private reserves, land trusts, site conservation planning incentives, stewardship, and monitoring.

### **C. Public and Private Funding Leveraged**

Over the 10 years of the Parks in Peril project, TNC and its partners have leveraged over \$292 million for conservation in LAC from the USGO and other public and private sources. This total includes direct PiP match, as well as funds raised from other donors. Because this funding supports the conservation of natural habitat, it contributes to the mitigation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, whether the funding is designated for a Parks in Peril site, for other sites, or for conservation policy change. During FY00, TNC and partners provided more than \$3 million in *direct* matching funds. PiP sites have a credible conservation program in large part due to the USAID funding provided early in their development. Therefore, a good deal of funding currently flowing into ongoing and consolidated PiP sites can be attributed to indirect PiP leverage. During FY00, the total amount of new funding leveraged to support, extend, or replicate PiP activities was \$24,908,671 (in terms of life-of-project commitments beginning in FY00 and extending to future years). This figure includes the \$3 million of official TNC and partner match (cited above), so that the total amount of *indirect* PiP leverage was \$21,905,507 (it is impossible to segregate indirect and direct leverage for particular donors in this analysis). Through the partnership fostered by the PiP program, TNC has provided assistance to partners in obtaining funding from a wide variety of non-US sources. Funded are activities that focus on natural habitats for climate change mitigation, as well as activities that, by conserving natural habitats through better management, succeed in sequestering carbon in natural vegetation. FY00 accomplishments include:

In Colombia, at the request of Juan Carlos Riascos, Director General of the *Unidad Administrativa Especial de Parques Nacionales Naturales*, PiP provided technical assistance and funding for a comprehensive financial strategy for the entire system of national parks.

At Eduardo Avaroa Andean Fauna National Reserve in Bolivia, an ecotourism study proposed tourism activities in the area and included a tourism plan. The entrance-fee system at this popular tourist destination is expected to return substantial funding for site management, and is being used as a model for the entire National Protected Areas System.

At Defensores del Chaco National Park in Paraguay, a GEF project to support the implementation of the park's Management Plan was approved. This Plan includes components for the long-term financing of the Park and brings \$8 million to protect the Paraguayan Chaco.

At Talamanca Biological Corridor in Costa Rica, the approval of the medium-term GEF project provides financial stability for at least three years.

PiP assisted Protected Area Conservation funds in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, and Honduras with programmatic and policy advice. TNC provided technical assistance to set up the legal structure necessary for Ecuador to receive a \$95,000 grant from the World Bank to assist with a \$3M debt-for-nature swap pledge from the German government. Disbursement is conditional upon satisfactory negotiations with the Club of Paris Creditors.

At Madre de las Aguas Conservation Area in Dominican Republic, a feasibility study of carbon sequestration (cited in last year's GCC report) is almost finished. TNC's Adopt an Acre program has made a \$400,000 pledge to purchase some land adjacent to Valle Nuevo and Ebano Verde. This increases the suitability for a carbon project, since more carbon sequestration is possible in a rehabilitating parcel, and since corporations are sometimes wary of investing inside government-owned areas.

At El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve in Mexico, tourism activities generated US\$25,000 in income for the reserve. A technical advisory committee was created to oversee the El Triunfo Trust Fund.

At El Ocote Biosphere Reserve in Mexico, US\$600,000 was raised from 10 donors during the fiscal year. These funds will support 15 projects, benefiting 12 communities as well as basic reserve operations.

#### **D. Institutional Capacity Strengthened**

The PiP program continues to provide technical assistance to our NGO partners in order to strengthen their capacity for local conservation work. Improved institutional capacity has a direct bearing on the local organizations' ability to effectively conserve protected areas and to be good stewards of the carbon stocks contained therein. Throughout the program, TNC has provided assistance with strategic planning, board strengthening, financial self-sustainability, and developing community constituencies as well as other activities. Actions that have strengthened partner institutional capacity during FY00 include:

The *Strategic-Financial Planning Methodology*, which links institutional financial planning to strategic planning, has been fine-tuned. In July 2000 an event was organized to provide feedback on the methodology and to train trainers. Consultants from 5 different countries

attended. The methodology has been welcomed as an innovation for NGOs. Six external consultants are now trained and are starting to use the methodology it into their day-to-day work, including staff from World Wildlife Fund.

PACT (Private Agencies Collaborating Together) and The Nature Conservancy are finalizing the NGO Internal Cost Recovery Study. A study conducted in 1998 among 11 NGOs indicated that 10 of those NGOs had as main source of deficits insufficient overhead recovery from donor agencies.

Business planning workshops for TNC and partner staff took place in Merida, Mexico on August 28-30, 2000.

Financial plans were completed this year for Ría Lagartos, Machalilla, Chingaza, and Podocarpus. This brings the number of PiP sites with completed financial plans to 19. All remaining sites initiated the long-term financial planning process.

### **III. Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas: Not applicable**

### **IV. Reduced Vulnerability to Climate Change**

Most of the PiP actions related to reducing vulnerability to the effects of climate change relate to actions aimed at creating biological corridors or increasing the current size of the protected areas. Large scale conservation areas and biological corridors create greater habitat areas for flora and fauna, thereby increasing the biodiversity currently protected. PiP actions during FY00 include:

As previously mentioned, at Madre de las Aguas Conservation Area in the Dominican Republic, a feasibility study of carbon sequestration is almost finished.

PiP partners were instrumental in securing the Government of Honduras' support for the legal declaration of two other protected areas in the Honduran Mosquitia. These are the Tawahka-Asangni Biosphere Reserve and the Patuca National Park, thus connecting the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve in Honduras with the Bosawas Biosphere Reserve in Nicaragua via this extensive reach of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor.

Through broad consensus-building exercises with communities, El Ocote Ecological Reserve has been reclassified as a Biosphere Reserve, extending the reserve from 48,140 hectares to 101,000 hectares.

Reserve and Government of Mexico staff have succeeded in extending the limits of Ajos-Bavispe National Forest and Wildlife Refuge to include the Upper San Pedro River Basin and integrate the five original fractions into only one management unit with Biosphere Reserve category. This decree increases the reserve size from 456,382 acres to 1,842,750 acres.

## **V. Other Climate Change Activities**

Other climate change activities that the Parks in Peril program helped effect during FY00 include:

At Madre de las Aguas Conservation Area in the Dominican Republic, a substantial improvement in the protection infrastructure was achieved in the past year. Two fire surveillance towers, two park guard stations and four new trails were constructed. There are two fire surveillance towers and four park guard stations under construction. These improvements bring key areas of the site under observation.

At Sian Ka'an Biosphere Reserve in Mexico, radio communication and solar energy systems for guard stations were maintained. The radio communications system is critical for vigilance and fire control at the site.

At Sierra de las Minas in Guatemala, the local NGO implementing the PiP program, Defensores, was able to involve the authorities in addressing the forest fire issue, as well as in law enforcement and in funding specific activities. As a result, this FY, forest fires were addressed more effectively and specific field activities were financed and implemented in the field.

**Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative**

Not applicable to the LAC Regional program.

**Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries (npcs)**

Not applicable to the LAC Regional program.

**Information Annex Topic: Success Stories**

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**Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information**

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## **Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex**

**Part A. Results Framework.** Below is a listing of the LAC Regional program's current Results Frameworks:

### **598-001: Progress Toward Resolving Key Market Issues Impending Environmentally Sound and Equitable Free Trade in the Hemisphere**

IR 1.1: Progress by Smaller-Economy Countries in Establishing FTAA-Consistent Trade Discipline Reforms

IR 1.2: Progress Toward Improved Modern Labor/Management Relations in the Hemisphere

IR 1.3: Progress Toward the Adoption of Improved Policies, Practices and Technologies Addressing Key Small-and Medium-Sized Enterprise Trade Issues

IR 1.4: Progress Toward the Adoption and Implementation of Improved Policies, practices and Technologies Addressing Key Environment-Related Trade Issues in the Hemisphere

### **598-002: Improved Human Resources Policies Adopted in Selected LAC Countries**

IR 2.1: Public and Private Sector Support for Education Reform Built

IR 2.2: Capacity of Public and Private Organizations to Work for Education Reform Strengthened

IR 2.3: Best Education Policies and Practices in America and Elsewhere Identified, Analyzed and Disseminated

### **598-003: More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Interventions**

#### **Vaccinations:**

IR 1.1: Improved Policy Environment Relating to Vaccination Programs

IR 1.2: Expanded and Improved Vaccination Delivery by Public and Private Sectors, including NGOs.

IR 1.3: Strengthening and Support of the Measles Surveillance System

### **Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI):**

IR 2.1: Country Health Leaders have Information for IMCI Adoption

IR 2.2: Country Plans and Strategies in Place for Introduction and Implementation of IMCI

IR 2.3: Improved Country Capacity to Implement IMCI

IR 2.4: Monitoring and Evaluation used to Adjust IMCI Program Plans

### **Maternal Mortality:**

IR 3.1: Increased Capacity of Communities to Recognize and Respond to Pregnancy-Related Complications by Accessing Health Services in Pilot Districts.

IR 3.2: Development, Testing, Evaluation and Dissemination of Approaches to Enhance use of Protocols, Standards and Guidelines at First Level of Referral

IR 3.3: Intensive Implementation of the Essential Obstetrical Care Aspects of the Regional Plan for the Reduction of Maternal Mortality

### **Health Sector Reform:**

IR 4.1: Methodologies and Tools Developed, Tested, and Disseminated for Analysis and Design, Implementation and Monitoring of Country Health Sector Reforms

IR 4.2: Information on Health Reform Efforts and Experience Gathered and Made Widely Available to Interested Parties in LAC Countries and to Health Sector Donors

IR 4.3: Reform Processes and Outcomes Monitored and Feedback Provided to Countries, Donors and Other Partners

IR 4.4: Opportunities and Means to Share Experience and Advice Between Countries are Established

**Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR):**

IR 5.1: Improved Surveillance Capacity in Target Countries to Determine the Magnitude and Impact of AMR

IR 5.2: Improved Capacity in Target Countries to Implement Approaches to Address AMR

**598-004: Protection of Selected LAC Parks and Reserves Important to Conserve the Hemisphere's Biological Diversity**

IR 4.1: Strengthened On-site Capacity for Long-Term Protection of Targeted Parks and Reserves

IR 4.2: Strengthened Capacity of Targeted NGOs for Sustainable Management of Targeted Parks and Reserves

IR 4.3: Community Constituency Developed to Support Sustainable Management of Targeted Parks and Reserves

IR 4.4: Non-USAID Funding Sources Attained or Created for Targeted Parks and Reserves

**598-005: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean**

IR 5.1: Strengthened Regional Mechanisms to Promote Human Rights and Rule of Law

New activity- indicators are being developed.

IR 5.2: Strengthened Regional Approach in Addressing Public Sector Legitimacy

IR 5.3: Strengthened Regional Mechanisms to Promote Pluralism

**598-006: A Broad Base of Leaders and Potential Leaders in LAC Countries Equipped with Technical Skills, Training and Academic Education**

IR 6.1: Returned Students Employed in Area of Expertise and Applying Skills and Leadership

IR 6.2: Returned Trainees Active and Influential in Community Professions

IR 6.3: Returnees Find New Jobs or Increased Responsibility/Earning in Old Job

IR 6.4: Returnees Maintain U.S. Ties

**598-016: Hurricane Reconstruction Services in the LAC Region Provided**

IRs were not developed for this Special Objective. The results to be achieved are defined in individual Inter-Agency Agreements and grants.

**598-017: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets**

IR 17.1: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Participation of the Poor in Property-Based Information Systems

IR 17.2: Microfinance Industry Strengthened for Expanded Access of the Poor to Financial Services

IR 17.3: Participation of the Poor in Higher Value Product Markets Facilitated

**598-018: Environmental Performance of Targeted LAC Businesses and Communities Improved through the Promotion of Replicable Market-Based Models**

IR 18.1: Policy Framework Developed

IR 18.2: Technologies and Practices Available

IR 18.3: Financing Mechanisms Available

**598-019: Continued Participation of LAC Sub-Regional Trading Blocs in the Free Trade Area of the Americas Process Achieved**

IR 19.1: Compliance with WTO Obligations Achieved

IR 19.2: FTAA Business Facilitation Measures Implemented

IR 19.3: Civil Society Participation in the FTAA Process Increased

**Part B. New Indicator Reporting.** Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit’s Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year’s R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

\*\*This applies to on-going strategies only. Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.

SO Name: More Effective Delivery of Selected Health Services and Policy Interventions

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name: Target Countries with 90% of Health Facilities in Early Use Areas Delivering IMCI Services

Proposed Indicator Name: Target Countries in which IMCI Clinical Algorithm has been Adopted as National Standard for Treating Children Under 5

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 1997	0	
Target 2002		8
Target 2003		N/A (SO ends 9/30/02)

SO Name: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Number of integrated financial management systems (IFMS) in the region

Proposed Indicator Name: Anti-Corruption Achievements Regional Scorecard

	Actual	Planned

Baseline Year 2000	30	
Target 2002		74
Target 2003		90

This indicators tracks implementation progress of 7 key achievements in 12 countries. Total possible points is 168 (=12 countries x 7 achievements x up to 2 points for progress).

SO Name: Reinforcement of Regional Trends that Deepen Democracy

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name:

Proposed Indicator Name: Partners Introduce Prevention of Violence into Buenos Aires Summit of the Americas Action Plan

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year (2000)		Step 0
Target 2002	Step 2	
Target 2003	Step 3	

Step 1: Constituency Developed

Step 2: Advocacy Efforts Initiated

Step 3: Action Item(s) included in Action Plan

SO Name: Institutional Infrastructure Improved to Support Access of the Poor to Markets (Property, Financial, and Product)

Indicator Level: Intermediate Result

Current Indicator Name: Legislation Passed or Regulations Enacted in Selected LAC Countries

Proposed Indicator Name: Institutions testing innovative processes and products

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year (2001)		2
Target 2002	2	
Target 2003	2	

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		