

USAID/PHILIPPINES

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)

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Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22209-2111

Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106

Fax: 703/351-4039

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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FROM: Patricia Buckles
USAID/Philippines Mission Director

SUBJECT: FY 2003 R4 -- Summary and Management Issues

DATE: March 30, 2001

USAID/Philippines is pleased to submit our Results Review and Resource Request (R4) to document year 2000 progress and present FY 2002 and 2003 funding requests. This memorandum highlights program and operational milestones and summarizes management issues and concerns.

I. COUNTRY OVERVIEW

A Tumultuous Year – Dramatic political changes combined with “an all-out war” attempt to settle the on-going conflict in Mindanao presented unprecedented challenges for our development program in 2000. From as early as the first days of the Estrada administration in mid-1998, political effectiveness was a concern of media and civil society leaders. When the conflict in Mindanao peaked in early 2000 and the economy -- barely recovering from the Asian Financial crisis and the El Nino/La Nina phenomena -- began to further deteriorate, media reports likening Estrada's administration to the corrupt Marcos administration (overthrown by a popular movement in 1986) intensified. Impeachment proceedings initiated in the fall of 2000 culminated in January of 2001, with a rapid, peaceful change of government.

The details of the civil society complaints are important, as they now present opportunities for the Mission to pursue governance issues in far greater depth and with improved likelihood of success. In mid-2000, a stock exchange scandal (detected partly as a result of effective USAID technical Assistance in the SEC) in which the President was alleged to have tried to protect a close friend from prosecution had a very damaging impact on perceptions of the quality of governance. The deterioration in political stability accelerated thereafter as the President himself became directly embroiled in allegations of his having taken kickbacks from illegal gambling operations.

These and other allegations of graft and corruption would lead to impeachment proceedings in the fall of 2000. Meanwhile, the Muslim separatist conflict in Mindanao had escalated, and a series of kidnappings of foreign hostages caught international attention. The Philippines armed forces' operations against the Muslim rebel movement and the kidnappers achieved their immediate military goals, but prospects for settling the longstanding conflict with Mindanao's Muslims was set back.

The year's political and security environment definitely affected Mission program performance. First, the impeachment proceedings stalled a number of legislative reforms we had strongly supported with technical assistance and expected to pass both houses before the May 2001 elections, including: power sector restructuring, procurement reforms, banking sector reforms, financial sector tax reforms, and vital budgetary initiatives in family planning.

Second, the military offensive in Mindanao increased the budget deficit, which was, in turn, exacerbated by the continued deterioration in tax administration under the Estrada regime. The budget crisis has caused passage of the 2001 national budget to be deferred, affecting the GOP's release of funding for agreed-upon USAID initiatives including the referenced financing for family planning and maternal and

child health and Philippine Department of Agriculture programs for coastal resources management and assistance to ex-combatants in Mindanao.

The political events of the year 2000 also battered local financial markets and the peso, seriously affecting investment inflows. Domestic production increased compared to 1999, particularly in manufacturing and telecommunications. At 3.6% GDP growth, however, the Philippines' performance continued to lag behind those of most neighboring countries whose economies grew at rates above 5% in 2000. Employment failed to grow, and the Philippines remains the only market economy in East Asia that has never enjoyed a prolonged period of rapid economic growth.

As the review of the year's events demonstrates so vividly, prospects for growth and the alleviation of poverty in the Philippines continue to be hobbled by deep-rooted structural flaws, including: weak political institutions, non-responsive fiscal instruments stemming from corruption at the national and local levels, lack of appreciation of the importance of relying on competition to ensure transparency and efficiency in economic transactions, the inability of the justice system to enforce good laws when they exist, and the continued conflict with the Muslim minority in the south. The country's rapid population growth is amongst the highest in Asia. The incidence of tuberculosis is the third highest in the world.

The cited structural problems have constrained measures to protect the environment, resulting in decreased forest cover, increased erosion and siltation, pollution of waterways and coastal waters, declining fish stocks and catches, and destruction of coral reefs and mangrove areas. The inability to address these problems will have a profound impact on basic food security, private investment, and biological diversity, and promises to greatly accelerate rural to urban migration. Moreover, most of the damage from almost every major natural disaster in the Philippines can now be attributed to shortsightedness and mismanagement of the environment and natural resources.

These constraints on growth and development are not new; they did not go unrecognized or completely unaddressed in the USAID/Philippine's strategy that was originally approved in 1999. The diminished level of resources then available precluded, however, a sustained, significant effort in such critical areas as improving the quality of governance, increasing competition in the marketplace, and achieving peace and development in Muslim Mindanao. The peaceful transition to the new government of President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, and her commitments in particular to reducing corruption, increasing economic competition, improving fiscal discipline and revenues, and bringing a peaceful end to the conflict on Mindanao have created a far more favorable environment and opportunity for the Philippines to deal with its chronic problems. USAID/Washington and the State Department recognized this opportunity with timely action in directing new DA and ESF resources to the Philippines in FY2001. With the exception of our concern over lower-than-needed resources for the environment sector (S04), the Mission expects to be able to fully implement the programs in its approved Strategic and Special Objectives.

II. PROGRAM MILESTONES

A. HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

Increased GOP commitment to FP/MCH services: In a bold move to promote modern methods of contraception, the Department of Health under the Estrada Administration undertook a mass media campaign that won for the Philippines the Global Mass Media Award from the U.S.-based Population Institute. The GOP, for the first time, also included funding of contraceptives in the national budget.

Refocusing of the LGU Performance Program (LPP): The LPP shifted its focus from the provincial level to the municipalities and cities where actual delivery of health and family planning services takes place. An additional 52 municipalities and cities representing about 6.6 million Filipinos have been enrolled in the program.

Public Health Service Monitoring Doubles in Reach: The Sentrong Sigla (Centers of Health) Movement, which evaluates public health facilities and certifies those that are providing high quality health services, added 500 more facilities this year. The total number of public clinics and hospitals that meet or exceed the quality standards is now 1000, or almost 1/3 of all eligible clinics.

Health Passport Initiative (HPI) launched: The HPI program enables the poor to obtain quality medical services at low cost by participating in a national health insurance program under a cost-sharing arrangement with local government. Since its conceptualization in 2000, two local governments have implemented HPI and another 62 will be phased in beginning in 2001. The momentum generated by this large-scale participation will help ensure the GOP achieves its aim of establishing universal health insurance, a major element in its overall Health Sector Reform Agenda.

Private share of FP/MCH services expanded: An additional 57 midwife owned and managed clinics, two of which are located in the Muslim Mindanao area, were added to the private network of FP/MCH providers. As more income is generated by the clinics in the network, the prospects for institutionalizing a sustainable private infrastructure capable of serving lower income Filipinos are greatly enhanced.

HIV/AIDS program sustainability now evident: Local ordinances for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS/STD, including funds to support HIV/AIDS prevention activities, have been enacted in two of the eight sites with large high risk populations. Municipalities at three additional sites have now assumed the financing responsibility for implementing their HIV/AIDS programs.

B. *ECONOMIC REFORM AND GOVERNANCE*

Electronic Commerce Law Passed: The E-commerce bill was signed into law in 2000, making the Philippines the third country in Southeast Asia with laws to promote electronic transactions, recognize the legality of electronic documents and prosecute cybercrimes. Aside from facilitating trade, the E-commerce law is expected to hinder a recurrence of cybercrimes like the "I Love You" which reportedly started in the Philippines but caused some \$10 billion worth of damages worldwide. USAID provided technical assistance in drafting the bill and in briefing legislators throughout the legislative process, including responding to questions during Senate hearings. USAID also supported drafting of implementing rules and regulations for the new law.

Procurement Watch Organization Established. USAID's technical assistance for reform of government procurement procedures was instrumental in supporting the organization of Procurement Watch (PW), a non-profit civil society organization that will monitor the implementation of public procurement reforms. The PW will also push for the passage of the proposed Government Procurement Reform Act of 2000. The World Bank has provided a small grant of US\$60,000 and has been enthusiastically encouraging other donors to support PW.

Road Users Charge Legislation Signed: The Motor Vehicle User's Charge bill was signed into law based, in part, on a USAID-funded study on Rationalizing Road User Charges. USAID simulation of revenue estimates for the various scenarios raised during legislative deliberations helped ensure support for the bill.

Securities Regulation Code Revised: After months of intensive deliberations and debate informed by USAID technical assistance, a new Securities Regulation Code was signed into law, replacing the outdated Revised Securities Act of 1981. The code includes a number of significant provisions that are the product of USAID technical advice and advocacy assistance, and will boost investor's confidence and restore the credibility of the stock market.

Customs Valuation Bill Ratified: The Philippine Congress ratified a Customs Valuation Bill that limits the discretion of customs officers to question or determine values at the border. This reduces the opportunities for government revenue leakages (corruption) while permitting quicker release of goods. These provisions also allow the country to comply with the provisions of the WTO Agreement on Customs Valuation.

Increased Competition in Transport and Communications: USAID-assisted efforts halted issuance of an executive order creating a nationwide monopoly for port operations without competitive bidding. Instead, a GOP commitment to transparent bidding for the privatization of port operations was made. Working with a coalition of private companies in the airline industry, USAID helped preserve competition on the Philippines-Taiwan air services route. In telecommunications, USAID assisted the National Telecommunications Commission to develop in guidelines on interconnection, expanding the coverage of services to be interconnected to include text messaging, are helping to improve competition among telecom firms. One of the immediate results is the phenomenal growth of text messaging in the country. Today, the Philippines is considered the "texting capital" of the world, with an average of 30 million text messages exchanged everyday.

Mindanao Peace Efforts: An additional 2000 former Moro National Liberation Front combatants received assistance necessary to make the transition from guerilla fighter to being productive farmer. This brought the total number of former combatants assisted through USAID's program to 13,000. In addition, clients of microfinance services from rural banks in Mindanao increased almost three-fold from 12,220 to 34,127. USAID also worked with Muslim groups to educate the Philippine population on Muslim perspectives on the Mindanao conflict.

C. *ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY*

Environmental management improved: USAID's assistance has been instrumental in developing improved coastal and forestry resources management policies and industrial pollution reduction practices. For example, USAID brought over 587 thousand hectares under community-based forest stewardship, and coastal communities are protecting over 70 marine sanctuaries covering 1,500 hectares of threatened coral reefs. Best practices were implemented in 1,410 kms. of shoreline spanning 76 local governments, exceeding the target of 1,200 kms. The result has been a staggering increase in fish abundance indicating the program's success in reversing the degradation and depletion of marine resources, and restoring the food chain in these managed areas. In addition, CRM performance indicators were included in the GOP's Medium-Term Development Plan for FY 1999-2004; the plan calls for adoption of integrated coastal management by 250 local government units to manage 6,000 kms. of coastline, and rehabilitate 2,000 has. of mangroves and 25,000 has. of coral reefs.

Industrial pollution reduced: A total of 275 companies are now in various stages of implementing environmental management systems (EMS), including 65 multinational companies that have committed to promote the "greening the supply chain" approach by requiring their suppliers adopt EMS. The

adoption of clean production and EMS has made a significant impact on pollution reduction, as much as 30% in two companies.

Passage of Electricity Industry Reform Act 2001 in final stage: The power bill has reached the stage of final deliberation in the Bicameral Committee of the Philippines House and Senate, and is awaiting passage in 2001. USAID provided expert assistance in drafting a good and effective bill. Passage of the bill will establish the legal framework for competition in the power sector and strengthen regulatory capability to prevent power shortages and spur economic growth.

Barriers to entry in renewable energy (RE) investment removed: USAID assisted the DOE in removing technical and financial barriers to private sector investment in renewable energy. Royalties and franchise costs were waived for renewable energy, and the stringent technical requirements for conventional energy are no longer applied to proposed renewable energy investments.

D. STATUS OF STRATEGY TRANSITION IMPLEMENTATION

Cross Cutting Democracy Program Established: A recent TDY assessment by G Bureau gave high marks to USAID/Philippines' strategic goal (October 1999 Strategy) of merging "stand-alone" democracy and governance (DG) programs that promoted advocacy and participation as "ends", into the Mission's other objectives where these serve as "means" by which the SO teams achieve health, economic, and environment goals. The assessment concluded that the integration of DG approaches, lessons learned and best practices in advocacy, coalition building, participatory planning, and local government management, have made important contributions to the achievement of the entire Mission portfolio. **(SEE VOLUNTARY INFORMATION ANNEX NO. 2 TO THE R4).**

Number of SO's Reduced: The Mission's 1999 Strategy mandated reducing the number of SO's from six to four by FY 2000, and to three by 2001. The folding in of remaining SO6 Democracy activities into SO2, and SO2's reorientation as an *integrated* Economic Reform and Governance program, was completed in December of 1999; the SO2 narrative in Part II of the R4 reflects this merger. SO2 has very recently undergone further reorientation and focussing to best take advantage of opportunities arising from greater political will on the part of the new Magapagal-Arroyo government to address corruption and governance issues, and the higher level of DA and ESF that USAID and State have made available in FY 2001 for these.

The strategy also called for SO1 support for Mindanao to be merged with SO2 in FY 2001. The Mission is rolling the SO1 activities that facilitate trade and investment on Mindanao into SO2. At the time the strategy was approved by USAID/W, it was expected that post-conflict activities on Mindanao would end this year. As a result of the greater need and greater opportunity for supporting prospects for peace on Mindanao, and the allocation of ESF for this purpose, ANE recently approved a new Special Objective for Mindanao, SpO3. Under SpO 3, the Mission will continue assistance to former combatants and their communities under a new program that integrates best practices of two prior activities. SpO3 will also support ongoing assistance for microenterprise banking service, and will begin support of conflict resolution initiatives and efforts to establish the political frameworks and capacity for good local governance in Muslim areas.

USAID has merged SO4 for biodiversity conservation and SO5 for global climate change activities into a reoriented and comprehensive SO4, "Environmental Management Improved." By next year, 2002, the current phase of its coastal management and industrial programs will end. The Mission will consolidate these activities into an integrated approach to coastal, forest and biological environmental resource management that relies on strengthening the ability of local communities and governments to implement

these new policies. For instance, community forest enterprises need to enhance their management and entrepreneurial skills, and local governments need to better understand how improved management can increase local revenues and maintain valuable environmental services.

An assessment of the HIV/AIDS special objective SpO1 will be conducted in April 2001 to integrate this activity into the broader Population and Health objective, SO3. Other PHN program activities may need to be adjusted in response to the more conservative stance of the new GOP administration.

The Mission's current results framework and descriptions of the new SpO3 and revised SOs 2 and 4, as well as the status of the merger of SO3 and SpO1, are discussed in Voluntary Information Annex Topic 3: Mission Results Framework, FY 2001-2004

E. *COLLABORATION WITH OTHER USG AGENCIES*

Environment: The Mission works closely the U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (a USAID-consortium of U.S. Government agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Commerce) to carry out activities in hazardous and solid waste management, and reduction of air pollution from the transportation sector. The Mission has also integrated the U.S. Peace Corps into its Coastal Resources Management Program, with 38 Volunteers in 21 coastal communities. In addition, the Mission has a PASA with the U.S. Department of Energy to work with the Philippine Department of Energy National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and a PASA with the U.S. Coast Guard to work with the Philippine Coast Guard on coastal law enforcement.

Health: USAID has a PASA with the U.S. Center for Disease Control to work on surveillance of infectious diseases.

Economic Development and Governance: The Mission has a PASA with the U.S. Bureau of Customs for customs administration improvement. USAID works closely with the Foreign Agriculture Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to leverage and utilize local currency generations for programs in coastal resources management, and reintegration of ex-combatants in Mindanao. USAID also assisted the USDA in mounting a public information campaign to support issuance of GOP guidelines for the commercialization of biotechnology.

F. *COLLABORATION WITH OTHER DONORS*

Mindanao: Following USAID's lead in providing assistance to Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) ex-combatants in seaweed farming, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is providing funds for three seaweed seedling banks and nurseries in Zamboanga City. The New Zealand government also funded two solar dryers and nurseries in seaweed-producing barangays in Zamboanga City, while the British government is putting in a seaweed warehouse and solar dryer in Zamboanga del Sur.

Economic Policy:

USAID-supported technical assistance:

-- in combination with an ADB capital markets sector loan proved very effective in bringing to a close the protracted process of legislation for the New Securities Code.

-- conducted a series of procurement policy workshops, with the active participation of the WB and ADB, that accelerated formulation and passage of legislation on procurement reforms. WB also provided

funding for the activities of the NGO Procurement Watch, which USAID helped set up. WB is very active in enjoining other donors to support this initiative.

-- established a Project Development Facility (PDF) with a grant of \$1 million, which paved the way for a \$3.0 million ADB loan in year 2000. The PDF is a funding facility that assists LGUs and national government agencies in conducting pre-feasibility studies and packaging projects for private sector participation.

-- led donor discussions on benchmarking systems to identify and establish standards or indicators of good governance at the local (LGU) level. Benchmarking helps LGUs establish creditworthiness for obtaining financing of their development projects, and helps constituents assess how effective and efficient a government is. Participants in this on-going effort include the ADB, World Bank, AusAID, UNDP, CIDA, TAF, EU, Ford Foundation, and Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

-- collaborated with IMF and WB representatives to obtain their views on, and support in promoting further reforms in banking supervision processes, on-site bank examination procedures, and bank reporting requirements.

-- collaborated with the ADB in providing training to the judiciary on insolvency law and corporate rehabilitation

Health: Joint activities include work with JICA, which supplies laboratory equipment and reagents for USAID sponsored HIV/AIDS testing. USAID, in turn, supports education and outreach materials that utilize JICA funded outreach vans and media equipment. The Netherlands funded the purchase of the STD drugs and packaging utilized in USAID supported social marketing of STD treatment kits. Also, USAID's TB treatment program is built upon a World Bank loan that allows the GOP to purchase the necessary TB drugs.

USAID and the World Bank support the GOP's initiatives in the Health Sector Reform Agenda (HSRA), particularly in streamlining and improving drug management systems at the Department of Health (DOH) and selected local government units, upgrading of public sector health facilities, and strengthening the National Health Insurance Program. USAID is providing technical assistance for the design of the implementation strategy as well as organizing and undertaking the preparatory work in 16 of the 64 sites identified by the DOH as HSRA sites. The World Bank will provide the funds for the actual implementation of the reforms.

Environment: Following on from ADB's \$60 million ADB's Forestry Sector Loan reported last year, and the World Bank's \$30 million loan for Community-based Resource Management, ADB designed an \$89 million Fisheries Resources Management Project in 2000 which adopted the best practices and lessons learned from USAID's Coastal Resources Management program.

Energy: An estimated \$72 million was directly leveraged by USAID's Climate Change program in FY 2000. This amount represents investments by the private sector in renewable energy projects, direct investments in energy efficiency by malls, buildings and resorts participating in our programs, and joint implementation activities with the GOP, private and NGO partners. Some \$1.2 billion is also estimated to have been indirectly leveraged for power sector reform from the ADB, WB, JBIC and JEXIM. (See Annex GCC Table 3.5 for details.) USAID's technical assistance helped the GOP formulate a strong Electricity Industry Reform Act. Passage of this bill is a condition-precendent to approval of over \$1.0 billion of multilateral loans from the ADB, World Bank, and JBIC.

III. OPERATIONAL MILESTONES

A. Relocation of USAID Office: USAID/Philippines smoothly relocated office operations from the Ramon Magsaysay Center to the Philippine National Bank on November 27, 2000, and completed this without utilizing the full budget allocation. Since the relocation, USAID offices have been reviewed by: a Federal Buildings Operations fire safety expert; the U.S. Embassy Regional Security Officers who evaluated the physical security; and a USAID/Washington physical security expert who gave the Mission flying colors for the arrangements. Active participation at all stages by each team resulted in a well-accepted office environment that is also appropriate, efficient, configured to maximize team-building, and reduces recurrent costs (office utilities, maintenance, security guards and communications).

B. Computer Security Assured: A six-person Computer Security Risk Assessment Team from USAID/Washington evaluated all security aspects of USAID/Philippines' automated data systems in December and found no issues that were "within the scope of the Mission's capabilities and responsibilities," and none that were not "manageable and/or minor." The team concluded that the Mission's automated data systems can become a model for other missions.

C. Pipeline Reduced: Based on the collaborative efforts between ANE, USAID/Philippines and our partners, the Mission is effectively managing our pipeline in accordance with Agency guidelines as indicated in the following table:

	Pipeline (\$ Million)	Expenditures (\$ Million)	Pipeline/Expend Ratio
FY98	126.5	43.4	2.9:1.0
FY99	98.5	53.0	1.9:1.0
FY00	59.8	60.1	1.0:1.0

D. Management of OE and staff resources: The effectiveness of USAID's approach to managing OE and staff resources is clearly demonstrated by continued reductions in staffing and operating costs. Total operation costs (OE, ICASS and Trust Funds) declined to \$2.8 million in FY 2000, a 46% reduction from the FY 1998 level of \$5.2 million.

A reduction in staff of at least 9%, based on the Mission's personnel policy of attrition, is expected between FY 2001 to FY 2002. By the end of FY 2003, USAID is projecting a reduction of 18% as compared to the FY 2000 level. To achieve program targets with a reduced staff, USAID will continue to look for additional, innovative approaches to efficient program management and implementation. Only if it should prove impossible, in practice, to achieve these previously planned reductions in the context of the Mission's increased program, will the Mission request a change in its projected levels, and only then accompanied by a full justification.

E. Regional Support Services Transferred: The regional responsibilities for Laos, Burma, Vietnam and Thailand were successfully transferred from the Philippines to Cambodia in FY 2000. The Mission continues to sponsor regional workshops and training for USAID and its partners, and responds to many requests from other Missions and USAID/W for TDY assistance.

F. OE Trust Funds Maximized: As a result of cost-cutting measures, effective negotiations with the GOP on use of the funds, and higher local interest rates, the Mission is now projecting sufficient OE Trust

Fund resources until the beginning of FY 2006. (The current Trust Fund agreement does allow a request for additional Trust Funds at the end of the current strategy period, in September of 2004.)

G. *Accountability Improved:* The Mission, in collaboration with the RIG and DCAA, continues to improve accountability for programs in the Philippines and for regional activities. The quality of financial audits performed by local CPA firms has been improved, substantial amounts of unallowable funds have been identified and recovered, and recipients' procedures for accounting and paying foreign currencies of our recipients have been improved. The Mission is currently assisting Thailand's Supreme Audit Agency to prepare a financial audit, in accordance with USAID standards, of a \$4.5 million cash transfer program to the GOT.

H. *Recent Innovations and Cost Saving Measures:* USAID/Philippines developed an integrated FSN personnel and payroll system for replication in other Missions; collaborated with USAID/Cairo to prepare materials for a series of Financial Analysis Workshops worldwide, the first of which was hosted in Manila; has initiated an assessment of the feasibility of outsourcing more of the Mission's banking services; and is presently working with the ICASS Council to identify more cost-effective approaches to vehicle and residential maintenance.

IV. RESOURCE REQUEST

One concern that we have is that the need for funding - SD and ESF -- is now. If our levels don't stay up through 2002 and 2003, we miss the boat in terms of having the impact that State and ANE intended us to have in bringing our levels up this year. There is a confluence of events out here in the Philippines that is unlikely to happen again soon, and not for another 3 years for sure. What we have is a bloodless revolution that put a new Administration in place at the national level that is committed to reduce corruption, increase competition in the marketplace, and bring a peaceful resolution to the conflict on Mindanao.

These kinds of reforms can, however, only be partially effective if they do not take place at both the local and national levels of government, given the decentralized nature of the Philippine political structure. The triennial, local elections occur in May of this year, 2001, and there is momentum here as a result of the recent change of government, to elect reform-minded candidates at the local level. The bringing in of new, and hopefully more progressive local governments, provides the opportunity for USAID to work with them, as well as to work with national and local issues, in an integrated way. But, if we are not going to have some degree of assurance that our levels, including the ESF, will stay stable, or even increase at least through 2003, it is not possible to make the commitments required to implement the activities.

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Glossary

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AERA	Accelerating Economic Recovery in Asia
AGILE	Accelerating Growth, Investment, and Liberalization with Equity (SO2 Economic Policy Program)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALGAS	Asia Least Cost Greenhouse Gas Abatement Strategy Program
ANE	Asia and Near East
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
ARD	Associates in Rural Development
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEP	AIDS Surveillance and Education Project (USAID/Philippines Program in Health)
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guerin vaccine for tuberculosis
BCPC	Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children
BJA	Barangay Justice Advocate
BLES	Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
BSP	<i>Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas</i> (Central Bank of the Philippines)
BSS	Behavioral Surveillance Survey
BUCEN	U.S. Bureau of the Census
CADC	Certificate of Ancestral Domain Claims
CARE	Cooperative American Relief Everywhere
CBFM	Community-based Forestry Management
CBFMA	Community-based Forestry Management Agreement
CCIC	Climate Change Information Center
CEPT/AFTA	Common Effective Preferential Tariffs/ASEAN Free Trade Agreement
CFMA	Community Forest Management Agreement
CLG	Centers for Local Governance
CMDCI	Capital Markets Development Center
CO	Controller Operations
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CREST	Coalition for the Recognition and Employment of Street Traders
CRM	Coastal Resources Management Project (USAID/Philippines environment Program)
CSD	Child Survival and Disease
CT/EM	Clean Technology/Environmental Management practices
CTRP	Comprehensive Tax Reform Program
CUES	Credit Union Empowerment and Support (USAID/Washington Program)
CYP	Couple Years of Protection

DA	Development Assistance
DAI	Development Alternatives, Inc.
DENR	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOE	Department of Energy
DOH	Department of Health
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Typhus vaccine
DSM	Demand Side Management
EA	Environmental Assessment
EC	Electric Cooperatives
EIRA	Electricity Industry Reform Authority
ELAP	Emergency Livelihood Assistance Program (USAID/Philippines Program in Economic Growth – originated with OTI funds)
EMS	Environmental Management System
ENRAP	Environment and Natural Resources Accounting Project (USAID/Philippines environment program)
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Effective Protection Rate
ERAP	Energy Resources for Alleviation of Poverty
ERB	Energy Regulatory Board
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
FCFI	Friendly Care Foundation, Inc.
FCSW	Female Commercial Sex Worker
FETP	Field Epidemiology Training Program
FIC	Fully Immunized Children
FMIS	Financial Management Information System
FP	Family Planning
FRM	Forestry Resources Management (USAID/Philippines Program in Environment)
FSN	Foreign Service National
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	Growth with Equity in Mindanao (USAID/Philippines Program in Economic Growth)
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GOLD	Governance and Local Democracy (USAID/Philippines local governance program)
GOP	Government of the Philippines
GRF	Gerry Roxas Foundation
HB	Hagler Bailly
HCV	Home Consumption Value
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HPI	Health Passport Initiative
HSRA	Health Sector Reform Agenda

HSS	HIV Sentinel Surveillance
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IFMA	Industrial Forest Management Agreements
IIE	Institute of International Education
IIEC	International Institute for Energy Conservation
IISE	Industrial Initiatives for Sustainable Environment
IMA	International Marinelife Alliance
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	Intermediate Result
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LGU	Local Government Unit
LOP	Life of Project
LPP	LGU Performance Program
LSB	Local Special Bodies
MABS-M	Microenterprise Access to Banking Services in Mindanao (USAID/Philippines economic growth program)
MBI	Market-Based Instrument
MCEI	Municipal Coastal Environmental Initiative (USAID/Philippines environment program)
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MCPI	Microfinance Council of the Philippines, Inc.
MDP	Mindanao Development Project (USAID/Philippines economic growth program)
MFI	Micro-Finance Institutions
MILF	Moro Islamic Liberation Front
MNLF	Moro National Liberation Front
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MWh	Megawatt-Hour
NCC	National Credit Council
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NDS	National Demographic Survey
NEA	National Electrification Administration
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Power Corporation
NREL	National Reliable Energy Laboratory
NSCB	National Statistics Coordination Board
NSO	National Statistics Office
OE	Operating Expenses
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OTI	Office of Transition Initiative
OYB	Operating Year Budget

PASA	Participating Agency Services Agreement
PBSP	Philippine Business for Social Progress
PCDI	Philippine Central Depository Inc.
PEI	Preferred Energy Inc.
PO	People's Organization
POPCOM	Population Commission
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
PROFAMILIA	<i>Asociacion Pro-Bien Estar de la Familia</i> (family planning association in Colombia)
PSBF	Pearl S. Buck Foundation
PSC	Personal Service Contractor
PW	Procurement Watch
RBAP	Rural Bankers' Association of the Philippines
RE	Renewable Energy
RECS	Rural Electric Cooperatives
RFCSW	Registered Female Commercial Sex Worker
RIG	Regional Inspector General
RFSW	Registered Female Sex Worker
RMI	Resources Management International
RPTIS	Real Property Tax Information System
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SME	Small and Medium Scale Enterprises
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SpO	Special Objective
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TAF	The Asia Foundation
TCEP	Targeted Crop Expansion Program under GEM
TDY	Temporary Duty
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
ToP	Technology of Participation
TT	Tetanus Toxoid
TT2+	Pregnant Women Immunized Against Tetanus
ULAP	Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAEP	U.S. ASEAN Environmental Program
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USCDC	U.S. Center for Disease Control
USDH	United States Direct Hire
USDOE	U.S. Department of Energy
USEA	U.S. Energy Association
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USG	U.S. Government

VS	Voluntary Sterilization
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization

Part I: Overview/Factors Affecting Program Performance

The year 2000 has been tumultuous. Political uncertainty increased as the Estrada administration demonstrated inconsistency in policy pronouncements and appeared to become increasingly corrupt. Perceptions of the quality of governance were likewise affected, particularly following a stock exchange scandal where the president allegedly tried to protect a close friend from prosecution. Meanwhile, the conflict with Muslim rebels in Mindanao flared up, which, together with kidnappings of foreign hostages caught international attention. GOP military operations against the Muslim rebels and the kidnappers achieved their military goals but the progress toward a peaceful solution of the longstanding conflict was set back. The deterioration in political stability accelerated from mid-2000 on as the President became embroiled in further corruption allegations, leading to the impeachment proceedings and, ultimately, a rapid but peaceful change in administration in January 2001.

These events battered the local financial markets and the peso, and seriously affected investment inflows. However, government reported some positive developments in economic performance. Economic growth, particularly in manufacturing and telecommunications, accelerated. However, at 3.6% GDP growth, this performance continued to lag behind those of most neighboring countries whose economies grew at rates above 5% in 2000.

The political events had two additional negative effects, which impacted directly on the USAID/Philippines program performance. First, the impeachment proceedings stalled many reforms that had been expected to be passed before the May 2001 elections. These included major reforms, which USAID was supporting: power sector reform, procurement legislation, banking sector reform and financial sector and tax reform. Second, the military actions in Mindanao exacerbated the budget deficit which was already rising due to weakening tax administration and poorly controlled systems of tax exemption. This caused deferment of the passage of the 2001 national budget, in turn affecting release of funding for USAID initiatives, including financing for family planning and maternal and child health, and collaboration with the GOP Department of Agriculture on coastal resources management and assistance to ex-combatants in Mindanao.

As the only market economy in East Asia that has never enjoyed a prolonged period of rapid growth, the Philippines remains hobbled by political uncertainty, poverty and the inability of the justice system to effectively implement policies. The new administration confronts a climate of uncertainty and slow growth, hindered by corruption at the national and local levels and conflict with the Muslim minority. The peaceful transition in administration creates a new opportunity for the Philippines to address these chronic problems. Nonetheless, its rapid population growth remains among the highest in Asia. The incidence of tuberculosis is the third highest in the world. The lack of political will to protect the environment threatens basic food security and globally significant biological diversity, and portends to greatly accelerate rural to urban migration.

Despite the difficulties in the political environment last year and their effects on investment, USAID's program was able to achieve a good number of its program objectives. Policy reforms

contained in bills that languished without passage in the final days of legislative deliberations were the most disappointing aspect of the year's performance as discussed below.

Strategic Objective 1, Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao: Despite disruptions due to escalation of armed conflict between the GOP and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, kidnappings and poor national economy performance, excellent progress continued to be made in fostering microentrepreneurs' access to formal sector financial services, in enhancing production and incomes of marginal farm and fishing families, including former Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) combatants, and in ensuring public funding for Mindanao's infrastructure. However, the outbreak of violence brought investment in Mindanao to a standstill. As elements of the Mindanao program pursued under SO1 end in 2001, USAID will roll into SO2 those activities that sustain trade and investment, and will initiate a Special Objective (SpO3) that will greatly expand peace building activities, including assistance to former combatants and support for conflict management.

Strategic Objective 2, A More Stable and Competitive Economy: Performance did not change significantly in 2000. Inadequate and inconsistent implementation of crucial reforms and existing key policies and the political crisis had a negative impact on investment, tax collection and employment growth. However, trade protection continued to shrink faster than targeted. To improve economic governance, USAID assisted in reforms in bank supervision, financial markets, tax administration, and in policy enforcement through the judicial sector. To encourage provision of critical infrastructure services, USAID supported ongoing efforts to break up the infrastructure monopolies and to reform public procurement. To further increase openness and competition, USAID supported compliance with WTO commitments such as customs valuation, plant variety protection and safeguards, as well as implementation of the e-commerce law and commercialization of biotechnology. USAID will reorient its activities to take advantage of opportunities arising from the more positive environment for addressing corruption, strengthening governance and promoting competition.

Strategic Objective 3, Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health, continues on track. Government demonstrated increased commitment to making FP/MCH services more accessible, through budget appropriations for contraceptives and increased funds for management of the national family planning program. However, progress on including funding for contraceptives was interrupted as the 2001 budget bill, which for the first time includes contraceptive funding, remains to be passed. The government also launched the Health Sector Reform Agenda and developed a Food Fortification Strategy that is the most in Asia. Progress in developing private sector capacity to deliver family planning services proceeded apace. Private initiatives in FP/MCH services added 57 clinics to the private network of health providers serving middle- and lower-income Filipinos. Compared to 1999 levels, the contraceptive prevalence rate for modern methods remained stable and above targets, and the share of high-risk births decreased dramatically in 2000. Gains were also made toward the full immunization of children, and in tetanus toxoid coverage. USAID will conduct an assessment of the HIV/AIDS special objective in April of 2001 to integrate this activity into the broader Population and Health strategic objective.

Special Objective 1, Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases (ID) Reduced, is on track. The HIV Sentinel Surveillance System operating in eight sites continued to detect low HIV prevalence (<3%) in the high-risk groups. The 3% level is critical because rates higher than 3% among the high-risk population would indicate a spread of HIV into the general population. The new infectious diseases initiative addressing the country's tuberculosis, malaria and dengue problems is well underway. Technical working groups were established, baseline assessments have been completed, training activities are in full swing, and systems to measure accomplishments are being established.

Strategic Objective 4, Enhanced Management of Renewable Natural Resources is meeting targets. Improved coastal resources management was implemented for an additional 669 kms of shoreline for a cumulative accomplishment of 1,410 kms. of shoreline, representing 4.7% of total shoreline and spanning 76 coastal provinces and municipalities. The increase in fish abundance in managed areas is considerable and indicates a growing reversal in degradation and depletion of marine resources and the restoration of the food chain. Best practices in coastal resources management were recognized and institutionalized, and use of cyanide in live fish trade reduced. In industry, the cost of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) was lowered; 233 companies covering 180 industries are committed to implementing EMS; and 65 multinational companies are requiring suppliers to adopt EMS. In FY 2001, USAID merged biodiversity conservation and global climate change activities into one strategic objective, "Environmental Management Improved." By 2002, USAID will end the current phase of its coastal and industrial programs and consolidate activities into an integrated approach to coastal, forest and biological environmental resource management that achieves the objectives through focus on strengthened local environmental governance.

Overall performance of Strategic Objective 5, Reduced Growth of Greenhouse Gas Emissions, is on track. The proposed Electricity Industry Reform Act 2001 (EIRA 2001) has reached the Bicameral Committee of the House and the Senate, and was nearly passed before the impeachment trial interrupted legislative work. If EIRA 2001 is passed in June 2001 as expected, private sector investments will be encouraged to construct new power plants and transmission facilities to spur the economy and prevent potential power shortages. USAID is finalizing a Renewable Energy Action Plan and is supporting the Philippine Department of Energy in informing ASEAN counterparts of climate change issues. A capacity building program for the Energy Regulatory Board (ERB) was launched. Private use of energy efficient methods in lighting and production machinery is gaining more ground. Starting in 2001, USAID will initiate a program to reduce the transportation sector's contribution to global climate change.

Strategic Objective 6, Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of public policies in selected areas, met expectations. USAID integrated the two-pronged strategy in local governance and civil society across its portfolio, in accordance with the plan to discontinue a stand-alone democracy program in 2001 as agreed with ANE. In local governance, self-generated revenues by local government units (LGUs) exceeded the target. The number of actively participating non-government organizations in special local bodies was just below the target. In civil society, the coalitions' policy advocacy activities resulted in highly significant results, such as Philippine Senate ratification of the ILO Convention Against the Worst Forms of Child Labor; implementation of programs that provide informal sector workers social protection

and access to resources; and establishment of a women's desk in police precincts to handle complaints related to harassment, abuse, and violence. Special Objective No. 2, Assistance to Amerasians, implemented actions to sustain selected activities after completion of the USAID program in FY 2001. The focus on democracy continues but is spread across the Mission as a key aspect of each of the SOs. An assessment conducted by the G Bureau is attached as an annex to this report.

USAID assistance to the Philippines directly supports the stability and progress of one of the U.S. Government's most trusted allies in this rapidly changing part of the world. Broader U.S. interests, articulated in the Mission Performance Plan and supported by USAID's program include: (a) ensuring that the Philippines plays an active role as a security partner in Asia; (b) maintaining Philippine support for expanding its trade and investment regime; (c) increasing U.S. exports and investment; (d) promoting economic development that fosters equitable growth and increased economic opportunity; (e) strengthening constitutional democracy and enhancing the Philippines' role as the region's hub for the promotion of democracy and human rights; (f) alleviating the suffering of those affected by crises and social marginalization; (g) reducing Philippine environmental degradation, promoting global climate change mitigation, promoting sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity, and encouraging greater Philippine support for U.S. environmental objectives in international fora; (h) reducing the fertility rate; (i) reducing the threat posed by HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases; and (j) fostering ties to the Philippine government and civil society that provide access to information and can exert influence to promote U.S. interests.

SO Text for SO: 492-001 Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-001

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

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
- 30% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 10% 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
- 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
- 30% 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): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of SO1:

The island of Mindanao has more than a third of the landmass of the Philippines and is home to one-fourth of the country's population, including a significant Muslim minority. Although the quality of life of the people of Mindanao has historically been well below national levels, the island clearly has potential for substantial and accelerated economic growth. To help bring this about, USAID has been implementing an aggressive, broad-ranging enterprise development program in Mindanao that is intended to facilitate maximum participation of small farmers, fisherfolk, and small and micro entrepreneurs in growing areas of the economy, while at the same time carrying out various activities intended to improve the overall trade and investment environment on the island. To help solidify the 1996 peace agreement between the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and the principal Muslim separatist organization, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), USAID is also carrying out sizable programs aimed at assisting former combatants to develop the capability to make a living.

Key Results: Given the major disruptions Mindanao faced during the year due to the explosion of armed conflict between the GOP and the MILF, a series of highly publicized kidnappings, and the generally poor performance of the national economy associated with the political upheaval which occurred in the country, the Mission considers that progress toward attainment of SO objectives was satisfactory. Good progress was made in some areas, less satisfactory results were attained in other areas. The number of marginal farm and fishing families initiating commercial-level production of more lucrative products during the year was above 11,640, exceeding the target of 10,600. Beneficiaries included some 5,523 former MNLF combatants, a special target of USAID's Mindanao programs. Although new investment from USAID-supported investment promotion efforts improved from \$58 million to \$73 million in 2000, this was also below the higher 2000 target of \$250 million, and reflected the fact that the outbreak of serious violence brought new investment in Mindanao virtually to a standstill. Mindanao's annual share of the total infrastructure budget for 2000 increased from the previous year's 23.75% to 26.70%, the largest annual increase ever, and above our general target of 25% per year. Over 33,000 microenterprises accessed services from banks being assisted to develop the capability of profitably servicing the microenterprise sector during 2000, more than twice the target and triple the 1998 level. The experience of the rural banks participating in USAID's programs has been so successful that rural banks throughout the country are clamoring to join.

Performance and Prospects:

Progress has been made in transforming Mindanao's economy since USAID began focusing economic growth resources there in the early 1990s, and especially since the SO was formally adopted in 1995. The period has seen sustained increases in annual investment levels, numbers of jobs, value of exports, and production of higher value products. There has been a major expansion of public infrastructure. Telephone density has increased at least twenty-fold. The peace agreement reached with the MNLF in 1996 made possible an expansion of opportunities

for economic prosperity to areas of the island where, because of continuing strife, this previously had been impossible. USAID's very successful programs aimed at facilitating re-entry of former MNLF combatants into the economic mainstream have been crucial to this effort and have also helped "keep a lid on" the violence in many areas. However, the impacts of the Asian Financial Crisis and the "El Niño" phenomenon, both of which hit Mindanao in 1997 and lasted into 1999, along with the escalation of the armed conflict between the GOP and the MILF (which was not party to the 1996 peace agreement), resulted in significant slowdowns in new investment and job creation during the SO period.

Performance in 2001 will be affected by the general poor performance of the national economy and the degree to which progress is achieved in managing the continued conflict in parts of Mindanao. Nonetheless, significant program accomplishments are expected. At least an additional 2,000 former MNLF combatants should enter and graduate from current programs aimed at helping them obtain the capability to make a reasonable living, bringing the total number of former combatant graduates from this program to 13,000. Mindanao's share of government infrastructure resources should approach 30% and thereby help ensure suitable progress of key infrastructure projects. Several Muslim business support organizations in Western and Central Mindanao will be strengthened and linked into larger associations that can speak for the Muslim business community and will provide a full range of needed services for their members.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As the activities associated with the current phase of the Mindanao program ends in 2001, USAID will merge SO1 economic development activities into SO2. This will include activities intended to strengthen the policy advocacy capabilities of key business support organizations on the island. Activities related to mitigating the conflict will be included in a new Special Objective No. 3 (SpO3). These activities will include a new program, that will consolidate the efforts of two successful ongoing programs aimed at reintegrating former combatants and communities into the productive economy. USAID's highly successful Microenterprise Access to Banking Services in Mindanao (MABS-M) Program will be continued. The change in the Philippines Government in January of 2001 brought to power President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, who considers herself a Mindanaoan, and who states that her administration's policy will be "all out peace," a cease-fire with the MILF is expected shortly, with a peace agreement being possible within a year or two. Accommodations with other rebel groups are also possible. In the event of peace, USAID might include members of these groups in its programs under the new SpO, depending on the level of resources available.

Other Donor Programs:

Following USAID's lead, and in spite of the upsurge in armed conflict, all major donors continued to make Mindanao a major focus. USAID invests substantial effort in making sure that its efforts and those of the other donors are mutually supportive. The level and type of USAID interaction with donors varies. In the case of donors with only limited on-the-ground program development and management capability (i.e., the United Kingdom, Italy, New Zealand), USAID provides assistance in identifying, planning, and implementing suitable assistance activities which will be financed by those countries. In the case of countries or organizations with greater on-the-ground planning and implementation capability, such as the

World Bank and Australia, frequent meetings are held to discuss how programs might support each other. USAID has, for example, provided considerable assistance to local government units in developing and submitting proposals for small infrastructure project funding under the World Bank-sponsored Social Fund, which is focused on the Muslim areas of Mindanao.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Louis Berger International Inc. is the contractor for the GEM Program, USAID's current principal program under this Strategic Objective, the ELAP, one of USAID's two programs focused on former combatants, is a sub-program under the GEM.. Chemonics, Inc. is the contractor for the Microenterprise Access to Banking Services-Mindanao Program. Philippine counterparts include the Presidential Advisor for National Development, the Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development, and the Rural Bankers' Association of the Philippines.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

Objective ID: 492-001

Approved: 3/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 1.4 Basic infrastructure required to support a rapidly growing economy is in place

Indicator: Annual share averages at least 25% during the SO period

Disaggregated By: Not disaggregated

Unit of Measure: Percentage of national infrastructure budget

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	21.16
1996	20.0	22.70
1997	22.5	23.60
1998	25.0	23.80
1999	27.5	23.75
2000	30.0	26.70
2001	25.0	NA

Source:

Project reports from the Growth with Equity in Mindanao (GEM) Program contractor and from the GOP Mindanao Economic Development Council (MEDCo)

Indicator/Description:

Mindanao's share of the national government's infrastructure development budget.

Comments:

In 1995, Mindanao's share of the Philippine infrastructure budget was PhP5.82 billion (21.16% of total). This figure includes budgets for the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Transportation and Communication (DOTC), National Electrification Administration (NEA), and Department of Agriculture (DA) GATT adjustment measures.

Mindanao's annual share of the total infrastructure budget for 2000 increased from the previous year's 23.75% to 26.70%, the largest increase ever. At the Mindanao Business Summit, GEM and its partners successfully advocated for a share increase to at least 31-34 percent by 2004.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

Objective ID: 492-001

Approved: 3/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 1.5 Expansion of financial services provided to microenterprises and small producers

Indicator: Microenterprises and small producers receiving financial services from formal institutions

Disaggregated By: Participating financial institution

Unit of Measure: Number of microenterprises and small producers receiving savings services from formal institutions.

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	NA
1996	2,000	NA
1997	3,000	NA
1998	5,000	NA
1999	8,000	12,220
2000	16,000	34,127
2001	23,000	NA

Source:

MABS monitoring reports accomplished by participating rural banks

Indicator/Description:

Number of microenterprises, small producers, and those from the lower socio-economic levels of society accessing credit services from rural banks that have received technical assistance from USAID-supported Microenterprise Access to Banking Services in Mindanao program. The indicator tracks the number of active microborrowers, defined as those who received initial loans of P25,000 (\$520) or less, and microdepositors, defined as those opening deposits with P1,000 (\$20) or less.

Comments:

Of the targeted 16,000 microfinance clients, 6,000 were to be microloan clients, and 10,000 were to be microdeposit clients. Of the actual, 10,185 were microloan clients, and 23,942 are microdeposit clients.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

Objective ID: 492-001

Approved: 3/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 1.1 Expanded participation of Mindanao's lower income groups in productive enterprises

Indicator: Number of families initiating commercial production of more lucrative products or adopting superior production technologies as a result of USAID assistance

Disaggregated By: Not disaggregated

Unit of Measure: Number of farm/fishing families

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	9,300
1997	10,600	7,959
1998	10,600	13,472
1999	10,600	13,906
2000	10,600	11,640
2001	10,600	NA

Source:

GEM Quarterly Progress Reports and Semester Performance Reports from the GEM Contractor; Quantitative Assessment Survey of GEM Projects by the Mindanao State University (MSU), January 1998; "GEM Program Impact Assessment," Mindanao State Univ., February 2001; "GEM/ELAP Evaluation Survey Report," Mindanao State Univ., January 2001

Indicator/Description:

Number of farm/fishing families initiating commercial production.

Comments:

There was a slower roll-out of agribusiness projects in 1997 mainly due to the tight credit situation; reduced fisheries production was also due to el nino.

1999 figure includes 8,160 beneficiaries of on-the-ground projects during the year, 440 additional growers among TCEP training beneficiaries, TCEP's 1,396 beneficiaries and 2,910 active producers of crops under ELAP.

2000 figures include 4,274 farmers of on-the-ground farm-based projects; 1,493 farmers assisted through TCEPs; 350 fishers using large mesh nets; and 5,523 ELAP participants who are active producers.

A survey carried out in 2000 indicates that annual income of families receiving USAID assistance to initiate or expand production of more lucrative products increased by between 160% and 209%.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

Objective ID: 492-001

Approved: 3/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 1.1 Large numbers of marginal farm/fishing families obtain employment in expanding agro-industrial and SME sectors

Indicator: Level of USAID-facilitated private investment per year

Disaggregated By: Not disaggregated

Unit of Measure: Amount of USAID-facilitated/assisted private investment equals at least \$300 million per year

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	30
1996	300	292*
1997	300	247*
1998	300	88*
1999	150	58*
2000	150	73
2001	125	NA

Source:

GEM Quarterly Progress Reports and Semester Performance Reports from the GEM contractor

Indicator/Description:

USAID-facilitated private investments in Mindanao

Comments:

In general, USAID's success for the past several years in attracting investment into Mindanao has been limited. This has been due to a combination of the Asian Financial Crisis and the periodic flareups of armed conflict in Western Mindanao. The major outbreak of armed conflict in Western Mindanao in 2000 brought new investment throughout Mindanao to a virtual standstill.

Actual figures are only for those that are "on-the-ground." In addition to these investments, there is another \$89 million in active investment "commitments" through December 2000. "On-the-ground" investment consists of the total amount of investment anticipated in projects that have been initiated.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

Objective ID: 492-001

Approved: 3/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao

Indicator: Total value of higher value products (i.e. all manufactured goods, all processed agricultural goods, all agricultural products except rice, corn, and fresh coconut)

Disaggregated By: Port of origin

Unit of Measure: Billions of current U.S. dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	2.8
1996	3.7	3.9
1997	4.0	4.0
1998	4.4	3.1
1999	3.2	2.8
2000	3.6	2.9
2001	4.0	

Source:

National Statistics Office

Indicator/Description:

Value of higher value products shipped from Mindanao

Comments:

Planned targets were revised, after review of 1996 domestic trade data. The base data inadvertently included trade figures from outside Mindanao.

All figures include both domestic and foreign trade. For domestic trade, forex rates of PhP26 and PhP28 to the dollar were assumed for 1996 and 1997, respectively, PhP39 for 1998 and PhP40 for 2000.

The trend in Mindanao foreign export of high value products follows Mindanao's total exports. The significant decline in value of high value export products in 1998 was mainly due to the economic crisis and El Nino that started in late 1997. Mindanao's (and the rest of the country's agricultural sector was hard hit by the El Nino drought.

In 1999, there was a 10% decline in shipments of high value goods from Mindanao. This is due to the low supply of agricultural commodities traditionally exported, such as coconut products, seaweed and livestock, among others.

The slow down in the operation of the National Steel Corp. resulted in a substantial decline in shipments of stainless steel products. Meanwhile, banana continued to be the major earner of Mindanao.

There was a nationwide decline in the value of domestic trade in 2000. The value of Mindanao's higher value products in the first semester was 13.5% lower than that of the same period last year. About one-third resulted from the value of flat rolled metal products lost as a result of the closure of the National Steel Corporation. Copra shipments significantly declined owing to low prices. Movement of commodities for domestic shipments was affected by the on-going conflict in some parts of Mindanao. While there were significant increases in the value of selected Mindanao agricultural exports, these were not enough to offset the decline in the shipment of Mindanao's higher value products.

SO Text for SO: 492-002 A more stable and competitive economy

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-002

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

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

- 25% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 15% 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
- 10% 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
- 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: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of SO2:

SO2's program aims to create jobs and reduce poverty through reducing the constraints on investment caused by corruption and poor governance, including the barriers to competition that inhibit domestic and international investment. The strategy will increase transparency and accountability in the Philippine economy, provide appropriate incentives for expansion of critical infrastructure services, and increase the country's competitiveness in international trade.

Key Results:

The performance of SO2's indicators in 2000 continued the pattern of the previous year. While trade protection continued to shrink as projected, inadequate implementation of reforms and existing policies, along with a major political crisis, adversely affected all other economic indicators. Gross capital formation slowed from 21.1% to 20.4% of GDP due to a decline in construction, especially public construction, as the government battled an increasing budget deficit. The slow recovery of the economy and continued deterioration in tax administration had a significant impact on corporate tax revenues, resulting in a reduction in the domestic tax effort from 11.6% to 10.7% of GDP. The bleak economic outlook severely affected the industrial sector and employment growth, which turned negative for both sexes. Males were harder hit, with a 1.2% reduction in formal-sector jobs, while females suffered a reduction of 0.8%.

Performance and Prospects:

Despite the weak economic results, the breadth and depth of USAID-supported policy reforms in 2000 was impressive, especially considering that exceptional events like the Presidential impeachment trial interrupted Congressional work on reform bills.

In the early 1990s, the Philippines achieved political and economic stability and entered a sustained period of economic reform emphasizing trade liberalization and increased domestic competition. Although Philippine economic growth continued to lag behind that of its neighbors, the incidence of poverty fell by approximately 1% of the population per year between 1991 and 1997.

The Asian financial crisis and the El Niño phenomenon in 1997-99 brought a pause in Philippine growth, which was deepened by the country's heightened governance problems in 1999 and 2000. Charges of corruption and poor governance were especially strong in financial markets, government procurement, and tax administration. As a result of widespread dissatisfaction with these problems, a new GOP Administration under President Macapagal-Arroyo was put into office in January 2001. The new Administration offers improved prospects for combating corruption, attracting investment, and resuming the reduction of poverty.

SO2's program in 2000 increasingly emphasized economic governance, including enforcement of regulatory policies. With SO2's support, a new Securities Regulation Code was signed into law in 2000 to better regulate the abuse-plagued stock exchange. SO2 expanded its assistance for banking supervision and helped the GOP formulate a supervisory framework to make deposit-taking cooperatives more sustainable and thus to increase microenterprise access to the formal financial sector. As responsibility for managing bankruptcy cases was transferred to the courts in 2000, SO2 assisted in drafting judicial guidelines, pending Congressional action on a new Corporate Recovery Act, which was also drafted with SO2's assistance. To support policy reform, SO2 has enlisted civil society organizations in advocating transparency and accountability in government and in oversight of performance of government procurement and service provision.

To increase fiscal transparency, SO2 continued to lead a multi-donor effort encouraging the GOP to restructure the problem-plagued Bureau of Internal Revenue. USAID also assisted in computerization of Value Added Tax returns and creation of income-tax databases for better tax policy analysis as well as to target improvements in tax administration.

To address policy enforcement problems, SO2 initiated support to the judicial sector in reviewing legal doctrines affecting commercial law and economic regulation. In addition, SO2 assisted the use of alternative dispute resolution systems to reduce the backlog of cases hampering the judiciary's efficiency.

To encourage provision of critical infrastructure services, SO2 assisted in reforms to break up infrastructure monopolies, particularly in civil aviation and ports. Results included helping preserve Philippine-Taiwan air-services agreement and progress in adopting airline competition rules. An anti-competitive Executive Order affecting the country's largest port was stopped. Finally, a road users charge and road maintenance fund were designed with SO2's support and passed by the Congress in 2000, laying the groundwork for competitive private participation in road maintenance.

The dynamic information and communications technology sector holds tremendous promise in the Philippines. SO2 was instrumental in the adoption of an e-commerce law in 2000, which for the first time recognizes the legality of electronic transactions and criminalizes computer hacking. To ensure openness and competition in the ICT sector, SO2 assisted the National Telecommunications Commission in issuing revised interconnection rules and in conducting in-depth technical analysis of inter-firm pricing.

To increase openness and competition in other sectors, SO2 continued to support compliance with WTO commitments. With SO2's support, the Bureau of Customs successfully implemented the customs import valuation system and advocated related legislative changes, which passed the Congress in February 2001. Also in 2000, SO2 supported the revision of the GOP's tariff schedule, use of the harmonized system in the generation of and dissemination of foreign trade statistics, implementation of intellectual property rights legislation, and analysis and advocacy for global competitiveness. In a signal success for competition, SO2 played a major role in passage of a law in 2000 that opened retail trade to foreign investment for the first time in almost 50 years.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

During the past year, SO2 closed out a number of institution-strengthening activities in order to concentrate its resources on policy and regulatory design, legislative drafting, and advocacy where the political environment is conducive to success. The recent change of government promises a more positive environment for addressing governance and corruption issues in the Philippines.

Beginning in 2001, at both the national and local levels SO2's economic policy-reform program will therefore be more tightly focused on transparency and accountability initiatives, particularly expenditure management, transparent budgeting, procurement reform, revenue generation, tax and customs management, accounting and audit reform, and commercial law. Special activities will include efforts to build constituencies for reform in civil society for purposes of advocacy, monitoring, and oversight of reforms. SO2 will target commercial-law training for the judiciary to ensure that reforms are adequately enforced. Program resources will continue to be used to address competition and regulatory issues that presently create barriers to development of major infrastructure required to attract investment, and to address WTO issues hindering international trade.

USAID will also merge some of SO1's Mindanao economic development activities into SO2 in 2001. SO1 elements that may receive continued support under SO2 include strengthening the policy advocacy capabilities of business support organizations in Mindanao and improvement in tradable crops. In general, SO2's economic growth and democratic governance programs will give Mindanao special emphasis in conjunction with SpO3's support to the peace process.

(Voluntary information annex 3 to this R4 provides an amplified description of SO2's planned continuation of policy reform work in 2001.)

Other Donor Programs:

USAID plays a unique role in supporting the policy framework of the GOP and the multilateral donors. In response to the Asian financial crisis, the Government of Japan, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) provided large packages of support for the Philippines. USAID is the principal source of technical assistance for advocacy and implementation of the economic policy reform targeted by this assistance. USAID is actively coordinating with the multilaterals and bilaterals in dialogue and program interventions in such areas as anti-corruption, procurement reform, judicial reform, and local government finance. Resident advisors assist the central bank and the DOF in managing WB funds for technical assistance on bank supervision and retirement pensions. USAID is working with the IMF and the Bureau of Internal Revenue to improve tax administration, and is helping the ADB design and implement grains-markets reform. Grants from USAID also support private business and trade groups' contributions to the reform effort.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's activities are being implemented through contracts with the U.S. Customs Service; the U.S. Bureau of Census; Development Alternatives, Inc.; Pricewaterhouse Coopers; The Asia Foundation (TAF); the Inter-American Management Consultancy Corporation; the Barents

Group; Chemonics, Louis Berger International; and through grants to local non-government organizations (NGOs).

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Objective ID: 492-002
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Indicator: Gross capital formation
 Disaggregated By: no disaggregation

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	23.6
1995	25.0	23.3
1996	25.0	24.8
1997	26.0	26.3
1998	27.0	22.2
1999	28.0	21.1
2000	28.0	20.4
2001	30.0	NA

Source:
 National Income Accounts from National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB).

Indicator/Description:
 Gross domestic capital formation (GDCF) as a percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). GDCF is investment in new capital stock consisting of gross additions to fixed assets and changes in stocks. Fixed capital formation consists of construction, durable equipment, and breeding stock and orchard development by enterprises, households, private non-profit institutions, and general government. Changes in stocks refer to the value of physical changes in raw materials, work in progress and finished goods held by enterprises and in government stockpiles. GDP is the market value of the final goods and services produced by factors of production located in the domestic economy.

Comments:
 Assumptions - continuing government commitment to policy and institutional reforms; stability in government monetary policy; no major political disruptions at the national level. Capital formation is primarily composed of construction and durable equipment. Spending in both categories is volatile and subject to business cycles. Both categories fell in absolute terms during the Asian Financial Crisis in 1998, and again in 1999. Durable equipment purchases fell substantially more than construction. In 2000, the decline in construction contributed largely to the fall in the ratio of gross domestic capital formation to gross domestic product. Spending in construction declined by 5.4% while that of durable equipment increased slightly. Public construction fell by 8.7% compared to its increase in 1999. This came about as the government began to cut back on capital expenditures in order to arrest the growing budget deficit.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Objective ID: 492-002
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Indicator: Domestic tax effort
 Disaggregated By: No disaggregation

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	11.2
1995	NA	11.2
1996	NA	12.1
1997	NA	13.1
1998	NA	12.8
1999	13.0	11.6
2000	13.5	10.7
2001	14.0	NA

Source:
 Domestic Finance Group -Department of Finance; National Income Accounts - National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB)

Indicator/Description:
 Domestic tax revenues as a percent of GDP. Domestic tax revenues is equal to total tax revenues less import duties, import taxes and export taxes. Gross domestic product (GDP) is the market value of the final goods and services produced by factors of production located in the domestic economy.

Comments:
 Assumptions - continuing government commitment to fiscal reform; no major political disruptions at the national level. Domestic tax revenues is equal to total tax revenues less import duties, import taxes and export taxes. ANE has agreed with the Mission that beginning in 1999, the Mission will use an indicator for domestic tax revenues to emphasize domestic tax revenue efforts and reflect reduced dependence on trade taxes. In 2000, the ratio of domestic tax revenue to gross domestic product declined to 10.7%. During the year, internal revenue collections suffered shortfalls from the delay in the recovery of corporate incomes due to continued provisioning for losses.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Objective ID: 492-002
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: IR 2.2 Trade and investment more competitive and dynamic
 Indicator: Level of trade protection
 Disaggregated By: No disaggregation

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	30.5
1995	29.0	24.8
1996	27.0	25.3
1997	24.0	22.3
1998	21.0	19.0
1999	18.0	16.8
2000	15.0	14.8
2001	14.0	NA

Source:
Tariff Commission

Indicator/Description:
EPR is the increment in value-added made possible by the structure of tariffs and trade barriers, as a proportion of free trade value-added. It is a measure of the distortion in investment and production incentives caused by trade policies.

Comments:
Assumption: Government implementation of tariff reform and liberalization programs. Estimates based on updates of the 1999 study of Dr. Rosario Manasan of the Philippine Institute of Development Studies by the AGILE Contractor, Development Alternatives, Inc.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Objective ID: 492-002
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Indicator: Private, formal-sector employment by gender: male
 Disaggregated By: No disaggregation

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	6.2
1996	NA	7.9
1997	NA	6.4
1998	NA	-0.1
1999	5.0	3.7
2000	5.0	-1.4
2001	5.0	NA

Source:

Integrated Survey of Households of the National Statistics Office (NSO); Department of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES)

Indicator/Description:

Annual percentage growth in private, formal employment. Each year's employment level is the average of the four calendar quarters of that year. Private, formal-sector employees correspond to the category of wage and salary workers in private households and establishments, excluding family-operated activities. "Establishments" employ about 90% of this total.

Comments:

Assumptions: continuing government commitment to structural reform; no major political disruptions at the national level. Five-percent growth in employment for both males and females is defined as success on the basis of its substantially exceeding the rate of growth in working-age population, which is about 2.5%. The average rate of growth over the six years from 1993-1999 was 4.8% for males and 5.4% for females. Total private, formal sector employment in 1998 was 9,690,000. The Philippine labor market experienced a downturn in 2000 after posting a moderate recovery in 1999. Total employment declined by 1.0%. Employment of male private formal-sector employees declined by 1.4% while female private formal-sector employees declined by 0.8%. The decline in industrial sector's employment contributed largely to the decline. Industry employment declined as many companies continued to restructure themselves. The effect of the economic instability was felt strongly during the last quarter of 2000.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Objective ID: 492-002
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: A more stable and competitive economy
 Indicator: Private, formal-sector employment by gender: female
 Disaggregated By: No disaggregation

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	3.1
1996	NA	9.0
1997	NA	7.1
1998	NA	0.0
1999	5.0	7.4
2000	5.0	-0.8
2001	5.0	NA

Source:

Integrated Survey of Households of the National Statistics Office (NSO); Current Labor Statistics, Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES)

Indicator/Description:

Annual percentage growth in private, formal employment. Each year's employment level is the average of the four calendar quarters of that year. Private, formal-sector employees correspond to the category of wage and salary workers in private households and establishments, excluding family-operated activities. "Establishments" employ about 90% of this total.

Comments:

Assumptions: continuing government commitment to structural reform; no major political disruptions at the national level. Five-percent growth in employment for both males and females is defined as success on the basis of its substantially exceeding the rate of growth in working-age population, which is about 2.5%. The average rate of growth over the six years from 1993-1999 was 4.8% for males and 5.4% for females. Total private, formal sector employment in 1998 was 9,690,000. The Philippine labor market experienced a downturn in 2000 after posting a moderate recover in 1999. Total employment declined by 1.0%. Employment of male private formal-sector employees declined by 1.4% while female private formal -formal employees declined by 0.8%. The decline in industrial sector's employment contributed largely to the decline. Industry employment declined as many companies continued to restructure themselves. The effect of the economic instability was felt strongly during the last quarter of 2000.

SO Text for SO: 492-003 Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-003

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health

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
- 70% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 30% 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: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Population

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of SO3:

The 2000 census for the Philippines shows that the population growth rate remains fairly unchanged at 2.3%. At this rate, the current Philippine population of 76.5 million is expected to double by 2029. This demographic situation can place substantial pressure on economic and natural resources and retard sustainable development. Because the population growth rate is largely fueled by high fertility, the Mission is focusing its activities on reducing the fertility rate and improving maternal and child health.

The Government of the Philippines' (GOP) health service delivery model has not produced the desired results, thus USAID's population and health program over the next five years will significantly expand its efforts to increase the capacity of the private sector and local governments to deliver integrated family planning and maternal and child health (FP/MCH) services, while continuing to focus on national level policy and advocacy issues.

SO3 is funded with both Development Assistance and Child Survival and Diseases Program (CSD) funds. CSD funds will be used to implement activities in four key child survival areas: child immunization, acute respiratory infection, oral rehydration therapy, and micronutrient (including Vitamin A) supplementation and fortification of key staple foods.

SO3 activities directly support the Agency's goal of stabilizing population growth and protecting human health as well as the FY 1999-2001 U.S. Embassy's Mission Performance Plan goal of reducing the fertility rate from 4.1 in 1993 to 3.0 in 2004. Approximately 10.9 million women and two million children under age five are the direct beneficiaries of programs supported under this strategic objective.

Key Results:

GOP commitment to making FP/MCH services accessible to the population was never more apparent than in the past year. For the first time, the GOP included funding for contraceptives in the national budget. The GOP also issued an administrative order approving post-abortion care. The GOP launched the Health Sector Reform Agenda (HSRA) and developed a Food Fortification Strategy that is acknowledged by international experts as the first comprehensive strategy to be developed in Asia. The private sector's response to the urgent need for FP/MCH services was also laudable. A total of 57 clinics were added to the private sector network of health providers. USAID assistance to these activities contributed to the achievement of SO and intermediate results. The year 2000 showed steady progress in the performance of selected indicators. Compared to 1999 figures, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) for modern methods remained stable at 32%. High-risk births decreased dramatically from 55.7% to 39.8%. The percentage of fully-immunized children increased from 64.5% to 65.2%. Tetanus toxoid coverage increased from 33.2% to 34.0%.

Performance and Prospects:

The opposition of the Catholic Church to the use of modern contraception; weak political support; limited role and participation of the private sector; the change in administration and upcoming election at the national and local levels -- these are just some of the challenges faced by USAID in the implementation of its FP/MCH program. Yet, because of the innovative approaches employed by USAID and its ability to redirect the program to where opportunities exist, steady progress in increasing provision of quality FP/MCH services will continue.

USAID's public sector efforts, implemented mainly through the Local Government Performance Program (LPP), focus on improving service delivery at the local government level. In 2000, LPP shifted its focus to municipalities and cities where actual service delivery takes place. Under the LPP's Matching Grants Program, 52 of the largest municipalities and cities covering a population of about 6.6 million have been recruited. In these municipalities, grants are matched by 25% local funds to improve FP/MCH interventions. Together with the provinces under the Base Grant Program, the municipalities and cities participating in the LPP cover about 90% of the total population.

USAID continued its support to the Sentrong Sigla (Centers of Wellness) Program, a quality assurance program to improve services at local health facilities. To date 1,000 public health facilities nationwide (representing 33% of all health facilities, i.e., rural health units and district, regional and national hospitals) have met the quality standards and are Sentrong Sigla certified. At the certified facilities, clients are assured of receiving quality health care services in an environment that has the basic infrastructure and necessary equipment, pharmaceutical and contraceptive supplies, and properly trained staff.

USAID assistance to the GOP's Contraceptive Interdependence Initiative to phase in health resources for contraceptives resulted in the Department of Health (DOH) budgeting for the procurement of approximately \$1.7 million worth of oral contraceptives. This is a first in the DOH's budgeting history.

USAID's technical assistance to the HSRA is focused on expanding the coverage and benefits of the social health insurance program, streamlining drug procurement and management, developing and strengthening local health systems and improving hospital fiscal and management autonomy. The Health Passport Initiative (HPI), eventually aimed at attaining universal health insurance coverage, evolved as the GOP's convergence strategy where all applicable elements of the HSRA will be implemented. Through the HPI, the poor are able to avail of quality medical services at a cost they can afford. With the expansion of health insurance coverage, cost recovery for both public and private health service delivery increases. Since its conceptualization in 2000, two local governments have been implementing HPI, while 62 other local governments will be phased in beginning 2001.

In a bold move to promote modern methods of contraception, the DOH, with USAID assistance, undertook a mass media campaign that saw the airing of radio and TV spots featuring the Health Secretary discussing different family planning methods. The campaign won for the Philippines the Global Mass Media Award from the US-based Population Institute.

Improving and expanding services through the private sector, the highly innovative Well-Family Midwife Clinic program established an additional 50 clinics, bringing to 240 the total number of midwife clinics in place, two of which are in the Muslim Mindanao area. With USAID support, the midwives gained the skills and knowledge to become health entrepreneurs providing quality FP and MCH services for a modest price in both urban and rural settings. Not only were these clinics able to bring needed FP/MCH to the mostly underserved communities, they were also able to increase the personal incomes of the midwives participating in the program.

During its twenty months of operation, the FriendlyCare Foundation, Inc. (FCFI) has hired its core personnel, inaugurated its corporate headquarters and opened the first seven clinics around the country. Although health service delivery and other systems are still being established, an independent survey measuring patient satisfaction in one FCFI clinic shows that one of the main reasons cited for high client satisfaction and patronage was the comprehensive list of the available services and the corresponding prices posted at the entrance. This assures that all clients, regardless of economic or social standing, are charged the same fees and get the same quality service.

USAID is confident that the gains of the past year will be sustained and planned results for the coming year will be achieved. While the change in the national leadership and the upcoming elections in May 2001 causes a bit of apprehension as to the stand of current and incoming political leaders on the issue of family planning, USAID has the technical capability to redirect programs to further improve the availability, accessibility and affordability of family planning services under what is perceived as a conservative environment. This means accelerating the expansion of private sector and local government promotion and provision of FP services.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As articulated in the Mission strategy approved in October 1999, adjustments will be made to SO3 to integrate the HIV/AIDS/ID special objective and to further refine the program indicators.

Other Donor Programs:

While USAID remains the largest donor to the National FP Program, other donors also made significant contributions. The United Nations Fund for Population Assistance (UNFPA) committed to contribute about \$30 million for FY 2000-2004 to strengthen public and private sector reproductive health at national and local government levels as well as selected NGOs. A combined WB and bilateral donor loan/grant program supports a five-year, \$120 million Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Initiative. In child survival, the Asian Development Bank supports the Early Childhood Development Project which has food fortification as a major component. The WB-supported Social Expenditure Management Project provides budget support to HSRA initiatives particularly in drug procurement and upgrading of health facilities.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities through the DOH, Commission on Population, local governments, and nongovernment organizations (local NGOs and U.S. PVOs and private commercial sector entities) involved in the Philippine Family Planning Program, Child Survival Program and National Health Insurance Program. Major contractors include Management Sciences for

Health, John Snow Inc., the Futures Group, Population Council, EngenderHealth (formerly AVSC), John Hopkins University/Population Communication Services, Helen Keller International, Macro International, and the FriendlyCare Foundation, Inc.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health
 Objective ID: 492-003
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: 492-003 (This is SO level indicator)
 Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods)
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	25.2
1995	28.2	25.7
1996	29.7	30.2
1997	31.2	30.9
1998	28	28.2
1999	29	32.4
2000	30	32
2001	32	NA
2002	34	NA

Source:
 National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); Family Planning (FP) "Rider" to the Labor Force Survey

Indicator/Description:
 Proportion of married women of reproductive age (age 15-49) using a modern method of contraception(i.e. pills, IUD, injection, diaphragm/foam/jelly/cream, condom, female and male sterilization, mucus/billing/ovulation, temperature, LAM). This is a national rate.

Comments:
 The 1993 baseline and the 1998 Modern Method CPR are from the NDHS. Other rates are from the annual FP Rider Survey of the NSO. The 1997 FPS Survey occurred nine months after the 1996 FPS Survey. The 1995 final FP Survey adjusted for age distribution but made no adjustment for the methodological problem of voluntary sterilization underreporting. A separate BUCEN estimate, using alternate adjustment techniques to correct for this indicated a modern method rate of 28.5%. The 1993 NDHS baseline of 25.2% included modern family planning methods, a 0.3% increase over the original presentation of the baseline of 24.9%. The 1993 NDHS baseline and 1995 and 1996 FP Surveys categorized "natural family planning" into one group, whereas the 1997 and 1999 FP Survey and the 1998 NDHS disaggregated NFP into its various methods (mucus/Billings/ovulation; temperature; and lactational amenorrhea).

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health
 Objective ID: 492-003
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: 492-003 (This is SO level indicator)
 Indicator: Percent of births in high-risk groups
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	62.4
1995	61	60.5
1996	60	59.2
1997	59	56.2
1998	58	57.0
1999	56	55.7
2000	55	39.8
2001	54	NA
2002	53	NA

Source:

National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); Family Planning (FP) "Rider" Survey to the Labor Force Survey

Indicator/Description:

Percent of births to women who are any of the following: 35 years or over, under age 18, who had a child in last two years, or who have had more than three children. This is a national rate.

Comments:

The 1993 baseline and the 1998 rate are from the NDHS. Other rates are from the annual Family Planning (FP) Rider Survey of the NSO. The 1997 FPS Survey occurred nine months after the 1996 FPS Survey. The 1993 and 1998 NDHS rates include births during the five-year period preceding the survey. The FP Rider Surveys include births during the twelve-month period preceding the survey. A trend of declining high-risk births would make the NDHS rates more conservative. While USAID believes the declining trend is accurate, USAID will further analyze the data and determine the reasons for this decline.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health

Objective ID: 492-003

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased public sector provision of sustainable FP/MCH services targeted at the poor

Indicator: Percent of children by 12 months of age who have been fully immunized.

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993 Note2	NA	61.9
1994 Note1	90	88.4
1995 Note1	90	86.4
1996 Note1	90	90.6
1997 Note1	90	89.8
1998 Note2	65	65.3
1999 Note3	66	64.5
2000 Note3	67	65.2
2001	69	NA
2002	71	NA

Source:

National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); MCH "Rider" Survey to the Labor Force Survey

Indicator/Description:

Percent of infants, 12-23 months of age, who have been fully immunized by 12 months of age. "Fully immunized" means three injections for polio and DPT and one injection for both measles and BCG. This is a national rate.

Comments:

(Note1) Because the MCH "Rider" Surveys only began collecting fully-immunized rates for children (FIC) in 1999, data from the Department of Health service statistics were used from 1994 to 1997. These service statistics may have been inflated for a number of reasons, the most important of which are probably a misestimation of the total number of children up to 12 months of age in the coverage areas, and age misreporting among the children being immunized. The first error would reduce the size of the denominator and the second error would raise the size of the numerator. Beginning in 1998, data will be from the MCH "Rider" Survey, unless an NDHS is conducted at that time, in which case data will be from the NDHS.

(Note2) Data from the NDHS

(Note3) Data from the MCH "Rider" Survey

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced fertility rate and improved maternal and child health

Objective ID: 492-003

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 3.1 Increased public sector provision of sustainable FP/MCH services targeted at the poor

Indicator: Percent of surviving children under 36 months of age who are protected at birth.

Disaggregated By: NA

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1993 Note2	NA	48.2
1994 Note1	71.4	69.3
1995 Note1	72.8	57.6
1996 Note1	74.2	47.0
1997 Note1	75.6	52.2
1998 Note2	38	38.0
1999 Note3	NA (baseline-see note)	33.2
2000 Note3	33	34.0
2001	36	NA
2002	38	NA

Source:

National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS); MCH "Rider" Survey to the Labor Force Survey

Indicator/Description:

The Department of Health (DOH) definitions for protection at birth are children whose mothers received at least 2 tetanus toxoid (TT) injections during pregnancy. This is a national estimate.

Comments:

(Note1) Because the MCH "Rider" Surveys only began in 1999, data from the DOH service statistics were used from 1993 to 1997. These service statistics may have been inflated for a number of reasons, the most important of which is probably a misestimation of the total number of mothers who received TT injections during pregnancy. Beginning in 1998, data will be from the MCH "Rider" Survey, unless an NDHS is conducted at that time, in which case data will be from the NDHS.

(Note2) Data from the NDHS; (Note3) Data from the MCH "Rider" Survey

The NDHS reports the percent of live births 0-5 years of age whose mothers received two or more TT injections during pregnancy. The MCH Survey reports the percent of surviving children 0-3 years of age whose mothers received two or more TT injections during pregnancy. Beginning 2000, the definition to be used is that of the MCH "Rider" Survey. The Mission will request the modification of the NDHS definition and inclusion of data for 0-3 years of age beginning with the 2003 NDHS. This will ensure comparability of data between the NDHS and the MCH "Rider" Surveys. The 1999 MCH "Rider" Survey data will be used as the baseline for next year's PMP table for this indicator.

SO Text for SO: 492-004 Enhanced management of renewable natural resources

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-004

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources

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
- 50% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 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: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of SO4:

Strengthened environmental management in the Philippines is of both national and international importance. In terms of biodiversity and unique plant and animal species per unit area, the Philippines is probably the richest country in the world. Nearly one-third of the country's 12,000 plant species are endemic (found nowhere else on earth), and its coastal waters host more than 500 of the world's 700 known species of corals. The Mission's focus on biodiversity and improved environmental management responds to the grave threats facing the country's biological heritage. Only 5% of the coral reefs are in excellent condition, only 20% of original mangrove forest remain and 5% of the old growth forests are intact. In addition, increasing urban and industrial wastes are polluting water, soil and coastal resources. Managing these natural resources is critical as they provide for food security, employment and valuable environmental services. USAID's assistance has been instrumental in improving coastal and forestry resources management policies and in reducing industrial pollution, however, there is an urgent need to strengthen the ability of local organizations to implement innovative policies.

Key Results:

Three key results were identified: improved forest resources management (completed and reported in last year's R4), improved coastal resources management, and cleaner industrial production in coastal areas. Indicators to measure progress include: (1) kilometers of shoreline and hectares of forest where improved management is being implemented, (2) percentage change of fish abundance and coral reef cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries (biophysical indicators), and (3) percent reduction of pollutants in exposure pathways. The criteria for improved resources management are in the Performance Monitoring Plan.

Performance and Prospects:

Overall progress of the Environment Strategy is ON TRACK. Major results are:

Coastal Resources Management (CRM). Samuel Mabitag vividly remembers worrying how he was going to catch enough fish to feed his wife and four children. Commercial fishing boats had depleted the fishing grounds near his home on Olango Island, near Cebu City, Philippines. His catch was about 2 kilos per day, amounting to 80 pesos. In addition, large groups of tourists regularly flocked to the area to see the beautiful coral reefs but did not visit his village. That was two years ago. Today, with USAID support, he and his fellow villagers manage the 15 hectare Gilutongan Island marine sanctuary in the Olango Island reef complex. They have stopped dynamite fishing and prevented large commercial fishing boats from entering the reserve and surrounding waters. As a result, fish yields adjacent to the reserve have increased from less than 2 kilos/day to 4 kilos/day. Fishermen now earn on the average 160 pesos/day. In addition, the community has earned over 150,000 pesos in the last 12 months from entrance fees and other tourism revenue specially from the wetland and seascape tour which already earned both national

and international recognition being a community based ecotourism activity. Now in its fifth year of implementation, CRM has achieved tremendous results, in many cases significantly exceeding targets, making a difference in the lives of marginal fisherfolk like Samuel.

In CY 2000, improved coastal resources management was implemented on 669 kms of shoreline or a cumulative total of 1,410 kms, exceeding its target of 1,200 kms. These shorelines span 76 local governments that have met all three indicators for improved coastal resources management (i.e. allocation of annual budgets for CRM activities, implementation of two or more CRM best practices, and presence of strong and active Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council that meets 6 or more times per year). While these shorelines constitute only 4.7 percent of total Philippine shorelines, the CRM sites represent well-targeted areas with critical marine resources facing environmental threats and where USAID resources made a difference in reversing the damage. The best practices and lessons learned in these sites have been adopted for replication nationwide. For instance, in these CRM sites, average annual local government budgets for environmental activities have increased 690 percent, compared to last year's 292 percent increase and 70 new marine sanctuaries covering over 1,500 hectares of coral reef and sea grass habitat were established, compared to a pre-project baseline of only 15 sanctuaries in 127 hectares.

The increase in fish abundance has been staggering which, for results reporting, is compared inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries. Fish abundance sky rocketed to 410 percent above zero baseline just two years ago inside marine sanctuaries, and similarly to 345 percent in adjacent areas. These high percentage changes indicate a growing reversal in the degradation and depletion of marine resources and the restoration of the food chain in these managed areas. Live hard coral cover inside marine sanctuaries however, increased only 6 percent versus the target of 10 percent and in adjacent areas, it only increased 3 percent compared to its target of 2 percent. This was due to record high tropical sea surface temperatures following the El Nino event in 1998 which resulted in coral bleaching, the unusually heavy rains in many areas of the Philippines and the localized outbreaks of the coral eating crown-of-thorns star fish.

Other important accomplishments:

a) CRM best practices institutionalized. CRMP gains and best practices are now on their road to institutionalization with the inclusion of coastal resource management indicators in the GOP's Medium-Term Development Plan for FY 1999-2004. This plan calls for the adoption of integrated coastal management by 250 local government units (LGUs) in managing 6,000 kms. of coastline, and in rehabilitating 2,000 has. of mangroves and 25,000 has. of coral reefs.

b) Best CRM practices recognized. The "Search for Best CRM Programs", a national recognition program developed by CRM and now institutionalized by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the League of Municipalities of the Philippines, is serving as a showcase among LGUs to encourage the spread of CRM best practices in coastal municipalities.

c) Use of cyanide in live fish trade reduced. The USAID-supported International Marinelife Alliance (IMA) is pursuing an approach that balances constructive alternatives with enforcement. IMA has set up cyanide detection laboratories in airports and harbors in Manila, Cebu, Davao

and Leyte which issue certificates of no cyanide to shippers of live fish. IMA is also training fisherfolk in the use of hook and line with decompression techniques and promoting the use of nets to catch groupers as opposed to using cyanide. Fish caught without cyanide are healthier and live longer. Fisherfolk can sell a live grouper at a price four times higher than a dead fish. As a result, fisherfolk are earning more for their efforts and reducing the use of a severely destructive fishing technique.

Industrial Pollution Reduction : Green toxic liquid from the company's electroplating operations used to flow into the mangrove marsh, poisoning the fish and killing the plants. That was the scene two years ago according to Paul Minor, President of Janus-Minor, a furniture exporter on the island of Cebu. He proudly points to the same marsh which now hosts a large fish pond, surrounded by mangroves and teeming with wildlife, that produces tilapia for his employees and his family. With USAID support, they adopted an environmental management system (EMS) which dramatically improved their operating efficiency and increased profitability. The EMS reversed their negative impacts on the environment. They now properly store and dispose of toxic chemicals, recycle materials and ensure workers follow internationally accepted safety procedures.

Implementation is now on track. The following are the major accomplishments:

a) 275 companies out of a cumulative target of 300 committed to implementing EMS. This group includes 114 industries that have joined the cost-effective wholesale program, such as the American Chamber of Commerce, Employees Confederation of the Philippines, Clark Development Corporation and Aboitiz Group of Companies.

a) Cost of EMS implementation lowered. Through USAID technical direction, a wholesale approach was applied in marketing EMS. Business associations with a wide sphere of influence were targeted. This strategy was found cost effective because it lowered the cost of EMS implementation for companies. If an individual company works alone in obtaining an EMS, it may spend a total of \$17,500 - \$57,000 depending on the size of the firm. With the wholesale approach, interested companies are trained as a group according to sectors and share the expenses. Four to 15 companies can belong to a training group, lowering the cost of EMS implementation to about one-half of this amount.

c) "Greening the supply chain" promoted. To date, 65 multinational companies from the same target group have submitted letters of commitment through the "greening the supply chain" approach which requires their suppliers to adopt EMS. As an example, Ford Motor Company is promoting good corporate governance and responsibility by integrating supply chain environmental management into Ford's procurement process. Ford was able to enlist the support of a sector that has traditionally resisted efforts to include environmentally-sound systems and practices in its business operations. By utilizing its strong partnership with its suppliers, Ford is now better able to incorporate environmental considerations into the manufacture of its automobiles.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

USAID/Philippines has merged biodiversity conservation and global climate change activities into one strategic objective, Environmental Management Improved. This consolidation will focus

scarce financial resources and increase synergy among ongoing and planned efforts. By 2002, USAID will bring to a close its remaining sectoral activities (coastal and industrial) and focus on conserving biological diversity through strengthened environmental governance and on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the power and transportation sectors.

Other Donor Programs:

SO 4 closely coordinates with environment initiatives of the WB, Japan, ADB, Canada, UNDP, and Sweden. USAID collaborates with Japan and the WB on accessing soft loan funds for coastal management activities of local governments. Many of its best practices continues to be adopted by two large ADB projects. The IISE Project collaborates with UNDP and US-Asia Environmental Partnership on clean production and environmental management policy initiatives.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities through GOP agencies, U.S. contractors, and U.S. and local NGOs including the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Tetra Tech EM, Inc., Chemonics, International Resources Group, U.S. Peace Corps, U.S. Coast Guard, Conservation International, Enterprise Works Worldwide, Institute of Environmental Science for Social Change, ACIDI-VOCA, Center for International Environmental Law, Resources, Environment and Economics Center for Studies and International Marinelife Alliance.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Objective ID: 492-004
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Indicator: Risk to environment and human health
 Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Percent reduction of pollutants within exposure pathways

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	0	0
1999	0	0
2000	20	30
2001	20	NA

Source:
 USAID Contractors (Chemonics)

Indicator/Description:
 Pollutants: harmful industrial chemicals, wastes, effluents and emissions such as hazardous wastes regulated under RA 6919, organic pollutants, dust and solid waste.
 Environmental Risk: Probability that an environmental condition caused by human activity will result in harm to the environment of human health.

Comments:
 Sites and industry sectors have been expanded to include agro-industrial sectors. Planned reduction of pollutants is measured as an average on an industrial and site-specific basis. Baseline data collection is ongoing and will be compared with planned and actual pollution reduction. It takes six to 12 months to get data on pollution reduction, and majority of our participants are just starting to implement EMS. The targeted level of 20% average reduction by 2001 is based from a representative selection of industry sectors, or approximately 30-50 companies. Preliminary reductions in Year 2000 exceeded the target of 20% and this is based on two demonstration companies.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Objective ID: 492-004
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Indicator: Percentage change of fish abundance adjacent to marine sanctuaries
 Disaggregated By: Inside and adjacent to marine sanctuary

Unit of Measure: Average percent change compared to baseline of fish abundance (per unit area) adjacent to six marine sanctuaries, using standard survey methods

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998	0	92
1999	0	70
2000	5	345
2001	10	NA
2002	15	NA

Source:

Data provided by USAID contractor, TetraTech EM, Inc. for the Coastal Resource Management Project and collected by reef survey scientists contracted from the University of the Philippines, Marine Science Institute together with local academic and community collaborators using standard survey methods

Indicator/Description:

Fish abundance adjacent to marine sanctuaries: Average percent change (in comparison to base years) in fish abundance inside and adjacent to six marine sanctuaries, using standard survey methods

Comments:

Changes in fish abundance and coral cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries may be influenced by a wide range of biophysical factors independent of human activities, for example, large-scale climatic-induced changes in sea surface temperature that results in coral bleaching. 1998- El Nino oceanographic conditions marked the year and resulted in fairly widespread occurrence of coral bleaching; Observations of localized infestations of the Crown-of-Thorns seastar (coral-eating seastars). 1999- Baseline data collection complete for 2 additional learning areas (LA), for a total of 6 marine sanctuaries (with 2 sanctuaries being monitored within Bohol LA and no sanctuaries identified as appropriate with Malalag LA). Annual monitoring complete for all 6 sanctuaries. 2000- Updates on the six sanctuaries show significant increases in fish abundance and recovery of coral cover from the bleaching event of 1998. Fish abundance reflects the relatively good protection within the six sanctuaries.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources

Objective ID: 492-004

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources

Indicator: Percentage change of coral cover inside marine sanctuaries

Disaggregated By: Inside and adjacent to marine sanctuary

Unit of Measure: Average percent change in living coral cover compared to baseline

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998	0	-1
1999	5	40
2000	10	6
2001	12	NA
2002	15	NA

Source:

Data provided by USAID contractor, Tetra Tech EM Inc. for the Coastal Resource Management Project and collected by reef survey scientists contracted from the University of the Philippines, Marine Science Institute together with local academic and community collaborators using standard survey methods

Indicator/Description:

Coral cover inside marine sanctuaries: Percent living coral cover inside and adjacent to six marine sanctuaries, using standard transect methods.

Comments:

Changes in fish abundance and coral cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries may be influenced by a wide range of human activities, for example, large-scale climatic-induced changes in sea surface temperature that result in coral bleaching. 1998 - El Nino oceanographic conditions marked the year and resulted in fairly widespread occurrence of coral bleaching; Observations of localized infestations of the Crown-of-Thorns seastar (coral-eating seastars). 1999 - Baseline data collection complete for 2 additional learning areas (LA), for a total of 6 marine sanctuaries (with 2 sanctuaries being monitored within Bohol LA and no sanctuaries identified as appropriate with Malalag LA). Annual monitoring complete for all 6 sanctuaries. 2000- Updates on the six sanctuaries show significant increases in fish abundance and recovery of coral cover from the bleaching event of 1998. Fish abundance reflects the relatively good protection within the six sanctuaries.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Objective ID: 492-004
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Indicator: Kilometers of shoreline where improved management of coastal resources is being implemented
 Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Kilometers of shoreline in core areas and expansion area

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	0	0
1997	0	0
1998	40	170
1999	670	741
2000	1,200	1,410
2001	2,100	NA
2002	3,000	NA

Source:

Contractor (Tetra Tech EM Inc.) in collaboration with project partners in national and local government

Indicator/Description:

Kilometers of shorelines from municipalities are counted when the following criteria in local implementation are reached: 1) Annual LG budget allocated for CRM; 2) Resources management organizations are formed and active; 3) Best CRM practices are being implemented;

Comments:

1996 is activity start-up year; however, the results framework for the CRM activity was revised in the 4th Quarter 1998, mid-term during the project. A total of 1,200 km of shoreline (670 km from core areas plus 1,430 km from expansion areas) is targeted for completion by the end of the year 2001. Kilometers of shoreline where improved management of coastal resources is being implemented is counted from core areas and expansion areas. Core areas (CRMP Learning Areas) are where CRM interventions are directly assisted by CRMP. Core areas contribute 670 km of shoreline to the overall strategic objective of 3,000 km of shoreline where improved management of coastal resources is being implemented by the end of the year 2002. Local implementation in expansion areas is where CRM interventions are catalyzed through collaboration and use of CRMP products and services. Expansion areas contribute 2,330 km of shoreline to overall strategic objective of 3,000 km of shoreline where improved management of coastal resources is being implemented by the end of the year 2002. 2000- Municipal Coastal Database Summary Table 1 (Annual Report for year 2000) provides supporting data by municipality and city for Strategic Objective and Intermediate Result 1 indicators. Original estimates of shoreline length were updated through use of digitized map included in the project's Geographic Information System.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Objective ID: 492-004
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Indicator: Percentage change of fish abundance inside marine sanctuaries
 Disaggregated By: Inside and adjacent to marine sanctuary

Unit of Measure: Average percent change compared to baseline of fish abundance (per unit area) inside six marine sanctuaries, using standard survey methods

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998	0	0
1999	10	255
2000	20	410
2001	30	NA
2002	40	NA

Source:

Data provided by USAID contractor, Tetra Tech EM Inc. for the Coastal Resource Management Project and collected by reef survey scientists contracted from the University of the Philippines, Marine Science Institute together with local academic and community collaborators using standard survey methods

Indicator/Description:

Fish abundance inside marine sanctuaries: Average percent change (in comparison to base years) in fish abundance inside six marine sanctuaries, using standard survey methods

Comments:

Changes in fish abundance and coral cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries may be influenced by a wide range of biophysical factors independent of human activities, for example, large-scale climatic-induced changes in sea surface temperature that results in coral bleaching. 1998 - El Nino oceanographic conditions marked the year and resulted in fairly widespread occurrence of coral bleaching; Observations of localized infestations of the Crown-of-Thorns seastar (coral-eating seastars). 1999 - Baseline data collection complete for two additional learning areas (LA), for a total of 6 marine sanctuaries (with two sanctuaries being monitored within Bohol LA and no sanctuaries identified as appropriate with Malalag LA). Annual monitoring complete for all six sanctuaries. 2000- Updates on the six sanctuaries show significant increases in fish abundance and recovery of coral cover from the bleaching event of 1998. Fish abundance reflects the relatively good protection within the six sanctuaries.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Objective ID: 492-004
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: Enhanced management of renewable natural resources
 Indicator: Percentage change of coral cover adjacent to marine sanctuaries
 Disaggregated By: Inside and adjacent to marine sanctuary

Unit of Measure: Average percent change in living coral cover compared to baseline

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	NA
1997	NA	NA
1998	0	-10
1999	0	-7
2000	2	3
2001	4	NA
2002	6	NA

Source:

Data provided by USAID contractor, Tetra Tech EM Inc. for the Coastal Resource Management Project and collected by reef survey scientists contracted from the University of the Philippines, Marine Science Institute together with local academic and community collaborators using standard survey methods

Indicator/Description:

Coral cover adjacent to marine sanctuaries: Average percent change in living coral cover (compared to baseline year) adjacent to six marine sanctuaries, using standard transect methods

Comments:

Changes in fish abundance and coral cover inside and adjacent to marine sanctuaries may be influenced by a wide range of biophysical factors independent of human activities, for example, large-scale climatic-induced changes in sea surface temperature that results in coral bleaching. 1998 - El Nino oceanographic conditions marked the year and resulted in fairly widespread occurrence of coral bleaching; Observations of localized infestations of the Crown-of-Thorns star (coral-eating seastars). 1999 - Baseline data collection complete for two additional learning areas (LA), for a total of 6 marine sanctuaries (with two sanctuaries being monitored within Bohol LA and no sanctuaries identified as appropriate with Malalag LA). Annual monitoring complete for all six sanctuaries. 2000- Updates on the six sanctuaries show significant increases in fish abundance and recovery of coral cover from the bleaching event of 1998. Fish abundance reflects the relatively good protection within the six sanctuaries.

SO Text for SO: 492-005 Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-005

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions

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
- 100% 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: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of SO5:

Our good, old earth is ailing. According to scientists, it is running a temperature and may soon be suffering from what is termed "planetary fever." It is projected that the increase in the earth's temperature over 500 years could be reached in just a decade as a result of economic and population growth, and due to continued heavy use of fossil fuels for power generation and transportation. Global warming could affect global ecosystems adversely, increase the severity of weather extremes which can result in typhoons, droughts and flooding, raise sea-levels, and increase associated losses in life, biodiversity, infrastructure, and food supplies. Being an archipelago and an agriculture and fishery based economy, the Philippines is vulnerable to the likely effects of sea-level rise, El Nino and La Nina phenomena. USAID/Philippines's global climate change strategy aims to mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the power sector by expanding the use of clean fuels, promoting more efficient electricity generation, distribution, and consumption and improving the policy environment. The benefits from the anticipated final passage of a USAID-assisted legislation that will restructure the power sector and privatize the government owned National Power Corporation (NPC), will include lowering of electricity rates and more widespread use of clean indigenous fuels resulting in reduced GHG emissions.

Key Results:

The life-of-project (LOP) target is to avoid the release of some 20 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂)-equivalents into the atmosphere by 2002 with no adverse impact on economic growth. The major quantitative impact of the global climate change program comes from its work to support development of the natural gas sector. These numbers will be realized in 2002 when the natural gas-fired power plants will be operational.

Performance and Prospects:

Implementation is on track. The climate change team carried out activities to reduce the growth of greenhouses gases from the energy sector in four key areas: 1) Increase the use of clean fuels such as natural gas and renewable energy that are also indigenous to the country, 2) Improve the policy environment especially in the area of restructuring of the electricity industry and privatization of the government-owned National Power Corporation (NPC) that has been a monopoly since 1936, 3) Increase energy efficiency in the generation, transmission and end-use applications and 4) Strengthen the capability of government agencies involved in the restructuring of the electricity industry and in formulating global climate change policies.

Policy: The proposed Electricity Industry Reform Act 2001 (EIRA 2001) has reached the stage of final deliberation at the Bicameral Committee of the House and the Senate. USAID supported the Coalition of Consumers for the Power of Choice with accurate technical information that highlighted the flaws in the proposed bicameral version. Both the Executive and Legislative branches of government are reworking the bill to achieve a "good and effective" bill, one that

promotes fair and open competition, encourages private sector investment and provides benefits to consumers. The GOP's Executive and Legislative branches and civil society have expressed their appreciation to USAID for providing experts that have led and facilitated crucial discussions on the major issues in the bill. A communication plan using tri-media and dialogues have increased awareness and broader understanding of the economic and environmental benefits of the bill. This bill will lower electricity rates, lower production costs, improve global competitiveness, increased employment and improve the quality of life in the Philippines. Private sector investments will be encouraged to construct new power plants and transmission facilities that will spur the economy and prevent potential power shortages in the future.

Clean Fuels. A Renewable Energy (RE) Action Plan is being finalized. The increased use of RE in far flung and isolated areas for rural electrification will help alleviate poverty. The Action Plan will promote sustainable RE projects through community ownership, livelihood enterprises and strengthening of existing government institutions such as the local government units (LGUs) and electric cooperatives (ECs). Technical assistance will be provided to identify the technology to be used, conduct social preparation of the community, build financing linkages for implementation and develop a communication plan to replicate the successes in other parts of the country. USAID will also assist private sector initiatives in promoting community awareness and participation.

USAID completed the base line analysis of the solar, biomass, and mini-hydro resource maps. These maps have identified great potential for power generation and agricultural uses in the upland, coastal and island areas of the country. These maps will assist prospective developers and investors in identifying the most appropriate and economical technology. A Guidebook for Developing Sustainable Rural Renewable Energy Services has been drafted to help stakeholders assess potential renewable energy resources, encourage community participation, develop a business plan and obtain financing.

To encourage more private sector participation, USAID assisted the DOE in removing technical and financial barriers for RE investment found in existing Administrative and Executive Orders. Henceforth, royalties and franchise costs were waived for RE projects. Moreover, RE projects are no longer regulated as conventional sources of energy. USAID also assisted in drafting a proposed RE bill that will provide incentives for more investments in RE. In CY 2001 USAID will continue to work closely with other donors to encourage increased and sustainable development and use of renewable energy.

Capacity building. USAID supported the Philippine Department of Energy in informing its ASEAN counterparts of the science, policies, economics and market opportunities from climate change. Participants included senior energy and environmental officials from Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Brunei, Myanmar, and Philippines. In this ASEAN Conference on Climate Change held in the Philippines, Dr. Chow, Deputy Director of the Malaysia Meteorological Service and Chair of a Subsidiary Body under the UN Convention on Climate Change, was greatly impressed at the advanced state of knowledge on climate change at the USAID funded Climate Change Information Center (CCIC) in Manila. He recommended his ASEAN colleagues use this website. In addition, the Chairman of the ASEAN Center for Energy (ACE) and the Director of the CICC signed an agreement endorsing the

CCIC as the "one-stop information center" for the ASEAN nations for information exchange, technical collaboration, training and research for an initial period of five years. The CCIC is the only electronic hub on climate change in the region and is now linked to the worldwide web on climate change.

In FY 2000, the Mission significantly exceeded its target in capacity building. For example, a training program involving the Energy Regulatory Board (ERB) technical staff was launched. ERB's ability to be an effective and independent regulator is critical in implementing a restructured electricity industry. USAID sponsored the first Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID) workshop on climate change in Asia. This highly successful event heightened the awareness of the participants of the economic development perspective on climate change other than the negotiation aspect. USAID also sent officials from government, NGOs and government financial institutions to observe renewable energy and electric cooperative activities in the U.S. This created "champions" to move forward the renewable energy program and increase capacity building of electric cooperatives in the Philippines.

End-Use Efficiency. USAID provided technical support to educate building owners and trade organizations and to include in the curriculum of major universities the area of energy efficiency. Today, commercial building owners are now introducing energy efficiency methods in lighting and mechanical equipment to save electricity. Professional trade organizations are recommending energy efficient equipment in their building specifications. The resulting reduction in energy consumption translates to less burning of fossil fuels. Similarly, the heat rate program recommended to NPC power plants have resulted in savings in fossil fuels for power generation and in significant reduction in GHG emissions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

After passage of the power sector restructuring legislation, USAID will assist the DOE in developing the Implementing Rules and Regulations. USAID will also take on the challenge of reducing the Philippine transportation sector's contribution to global climate change, starting in 2001. Recent analysis indicates that the Philippine transportation sector now produces as much atmospheric carbon as the power sector. This issue is also directly associated with deteriorating quality of life in urban areas, with particulate pollution levels in Metro Manila routinely 3-4 times above international standards. The bad air pollution also discouraged new foreign investments that translated to new job opportunities.

The Environment Office has merged two strategic objectives into one objective. Program transition as outlined in the strategy is on track. The energy program's gains are also being merged with industrial pollution efforts through the introduction of cleaner fuels in "greening" industries. Under the new Local Environmental Governance Program, it is envisioned that program activities will support the increased sequestration of carbon dioxide, promotion of renewable energy especially microhydro, and improved maintenance of environmental services, through the increase in forest and coral cover and the adoption of improved management practices,

Other Donor Programs:

USAID-funded technical assistance to improve energy sector policies continues to provide a basis for multilateral donors to extend major energy loans to the Philippines. USAID's assistance in passing a good power sector reform bill is helping the GOP meet the conditionalities associated with over \$1 billion Asian Development Bank, Japan Export and Import Bank and Japan Bank of International Cooperation loans to support power sector reforms and construction of new facilities. USAID also provided assistance to DOE and the World Bank in identifying opportunities for expanded use of renewable energies. This effort will support the development of a World Bank \$200 million rural electrification loan.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements activities through major contractors and cooperators, such as PA Consulting, U.S. DOE, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, U.S. Energy Association and the International Institute for Energy Conservation.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions

Objective ID: 492-005

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 5.1 Increased use of clean fuels

Indicator: Fossil fuel-based energy saved or avoided through clean fuels, cleaner fuel technologies, and increased efficiency in energy generation, transmission and distribution.

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Megawatt-hour (MW-h) of energy saved or generation avoided -- cumulative measure

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	3,000	3,300
1999	103,000	309,142
2000	486,000	310,257
2001	627,000	NA
2002	6,000,000	NA

Source:

Phil. Department of Energy, National Power Corporation, with independent verification from contractors and partners.

Indicator/Description:

Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents avoided through the use of clean fuels. Energy saved through improvements in the power sector is equivalent to the avoided emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂). Clean fuels are non-fossil energy sources, such as hydro, geothermal, natural gases, including new and renewable energy such as solar and wind. Cleaner fuel technologies include clean coal and fuel cells from natural gas. Increased efficiency in energy generation, transmission and distribution is an expected result of policy restructuring and privatization of the power sector.

Comments:

1998 numbers include line loss savings of 4 MW and renewable facilities. 1999 estimates include line loss savings, and increased efficiency in RE facilities and power plants. 2000 estimates include line loss savings, power plants increased efficiency, and renewables. 2001 estimates include the same sources as in 2000 with improvements. 2002 estimates include all of the sources in 2001 plus 2,700 MW from natural gas at 55% capacity factor. Note: Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalents avoided through improvements in the energy sector will be calculated by USAID/Washington based on this data. Planned numbers in Year 2002 include expected cleaner energy generation from natural gas coming on line.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions

Objective ID: 492-005

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 5.2 Power sector restructured and National Power Corporation privatized

Indicator: Policy advances that contribute to the adoption of legislative or administrative actions which increase efficiency and/or cleaner production in the Philippine energy sector

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Weighted index score of all policy goals (from 0 to 100%). Cumulative measure.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	35	35
1999	87	70
2000	93	74
2001	99	NA
2002	100	NA

Source:

Contractors and partners, working with Philippine Department of Energy and National Power Corporation

Indicator/Description:

Policy goals that need to be achieved to restructure and modernize the power sector and increase use of renewable energy. This indicator only measures results achieved with support from USAID.

Comments:

There are currently 6 policy goals that USAID/Philippines is striving to achieve in this program. Additional ones may be added in later years as necessary. A policy goal was changed to reflect GOP priority on natural gas. For each of the policy goals, there are four policy steps that are being measured: (1) Policy preparation (30%). The problem is researched, and the legislation, policy or regulation to address the problem is drafted. Initial consultation with stakeholders is involved (2) Consensus building (40%). Policy discussed with relevant stakeholders, revised as necessary, and introduced for debate in the appropriate legislation or administrative body. (3) Adoption (20%). Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative or legislative body. (4) Implementation (10%). Actions that put the policy intervention into effect, such as agency personnel trained in implementation and/or enforcement procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency. Year average progress of all policy goals are reported against the yearly average targets.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions
 Objective ID: 492-005
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: IR 5.3 Increased energy efficiency
 Indicator: Fossil fuel-based energy saved through increased end use efficiency
 Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Megawatt-hour (MW-h) of energy saved -- cumulative measure.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	0	412
1999	1,400	2,963
2000	7,413	8,022
2001	11,963	NA
2002	16,813	NA

Source:
 Philippine Department of Energy, National Power Corporation, with independent verification from contractors and partners.

Indicator/Description:
 Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalents avoided through improvements in the energy sector and increased efficiency in energy consumption

Comments:
 1998 numbers include Resources Management Institute's (RMI) Demand-side-Management (DSM) project. 1999 estimates include RMI's DSM project. 2000 estimates include RMI's DSM project plus IIEC's Green Buildings activity. 2001 and 2002 estimates have the same basis as 2000. Note: Emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalents avoided through improvements in the energy sector will be calculated by USAID/Washington based on this data. Planned numbers for 2000-2002 were adjusted upwards to reflect more realistic targets. Actual 1999 and planned targets exclude Hagler Bailey's energy audit activities which have been deferred due to change in GOP priorities.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Reduced growth of greenhouse gas emissions

Objective ID: 492-005

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 5.4 Capacity building

Indicator: Capacity-building

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: One-point for each tool used by each unit (plant, utility, government agency, etc) for each year tool is used and implemented by Philippine government agencies or electric utilities.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	140	146
1999	240	412
2000	370	625
2001	400	NA
2002	440	NA

Source:

Contractors and grantees

Indicator/Description:

Capacity-building tools for improved energy sector development and management provided with assistance from USAID. See Section F. below for a list of tools.

Comments:

1. Considered as tools for capacity/capability building, include but are not limited to the following: a. Training - seminars, workshops, conferences, roundtable discussions, etc.; b. Computer software -- Resource Planning Guide, Electric Generation Expansion Analysis System, etc.; c. Documentation - reports, technical manuals, proceedings, etc.; d. Data bases - heat rate tracking, power plant performance, energy supply/demand, assessment; e. Centers - Climate Change Information Center, Electric Cooperative Development Center. 2. Functional areas for capacity/capability building, include but are not limited to the following: a. Planning; b. Policy making; c. Decision making; d. Program and project development and management; e. Administration Note: Capacity refers to amount/size/number while capability refers to abilities/skills/competencies. 1998 numbers include Hagler-Bailly (HB), Resources Management Institute (RMI), U.S. Energy Association (USEA) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). 1999 estimates include HB, RMI, Institute of International Education (IIE), USEA, US EPA, Preferred Energy, Inc. (PEI), International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC), National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). 2000-2002 estimates are on the same basis as 1999, assuming some tools are sustainable after their contracts end.

SO Text for SO: 492-006 Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-006

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

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

- 3% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 2% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 8% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 5% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 15% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 38% 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
- 2% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 5% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 3% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 7% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 2% 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): Regional Stability

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of SO6:

USAID completed its stand-alone democracy program and integrated its two-pronged DG strategy in local governance and civil society across the Mission's portfolio in 2001. The first prong dealt with effective local governance with broad-based participation and assisted progressive provinces, municipalities and cities in adopting participatory mechanisms for improved service delivery, environmental management, development investments, resource mobilization, and partnership with business and private sectors. The second prong, the civil society program, focused on effective participation of coalitions of disadvantaged groups in national and local political dialogues. USAID assistance to these coalitions enabled them to analyze and debate policy issues and participate actively in the public policy arena. As these programs come to an end, mechanisms for program continuity and financial sustainability have been set in place.

Key Results:

Indicators selected to demonstrate results are: 1) number of NGO representatives actively participating in local special bodies, 2) net amount of self-generated revenues collected by target LGUs, 3) major issues addressed by coalitions, and 4) the skill level of coalitions in identifying and working with interested parties that share the coalition's agenda.

Performance and Prospects:

SO 6 performance in 2000 is on track, and have been exceeded in several cases . For example, in local governance, the net amount of self-generated revenues by local government units (LGUs) of 1,319 million pesos is above the target of 1,200 million pesos. Even with the stricter criteria used in determining civil society participation in local special bodies, there were 1,468 actively participating non-government organizations (NGOs) in these local bodies, which is just slightly lower than the target of 1,500.

In civil society, the coalitions' policy advocacy activities have resulted in the ratification of the Philippine Senate of ILO Convention 182 (Convention Against the Worst Forms of Child Labor); the implementation of concrete programs that provide informal sector workers, particularly women and youth, social protection (e.g. health insurance) and access to resources such as training and capital; the establishment of a women's desk in police precincts to handle complaints related to harassment, abuse and violence; among others.

Local Governance: As the Governance and Local Democracy (GOLD) Project moved to its completion, the project institutionalized its participatory development tools and approaches in 46 of the 75 Philippine provinces, 23 of the 70 plus cities, and more than 400 of the 1,500

municipalities. This is about six times the coverage the Mission originally anticipated with only 20% increase in LOP cost. Using GOLD's tools, LGUs were able to better promote investments in their communities, manage the environment, get more people involved in governance, and adopt measures of excellence in public service.

Several mechanisms were developed and strengthened to ensure program sustainability, including commercialization of technical services by the Centers for Local Governance (CLG), professionalizing the local government leagues, inter-local government unit collaboration, and partnership with national agencies, academe and the private sector. The six CLGs established by the project are all fully operational and capable of providing technical assistance and training to LGUs. Their major expertise includes technology of participation, planning and budgeting, real property taxation, environmental planning, investment prioritization, public service excellence program, community based feedback mechanism, and participatory strategic organizational assessment. GOLD sites continue to provide technical assistance to other LGUs. Bulacan is helping the province of Bataan in incorporating real property tax information system in the database for the province. The GOLD sites are sharing their experiences on inter-LGU collaboration in the management of natural resources, such as on watershed and municipal bays and waters to non-GOLD areas.

Five GOLD-assisted LGUs recently received the prestigious Galing Pook award for effective and efficient public service: Bulacan province for Information Systems and Technology; Bohol province for cultural tourism and investment promotion; Nueva Vizcaya province for its health sector quality improvement program; Dumaguete City for its integrated livelihood and ecological program; and the municipality of Looc, Romblon for coastal resource management.

GOLD project achievements in the field of information systems and technology include the completion of the Financial Trend Monitoring System Guidebook that was piloted in Sta. Maria of Bulacan province and in Naga City. The Real Property Tax Information System is complete and functioning, and is now linked to the Geographic Information System in Bulacan. The Financial Management Information System which combines the functions of treasury, budget, and accounting was completed and pilot tested in the province of Negros Oriental where the entire system will be transferred and made available to other LGUs.

The Leagues of Local Governments continued to be actively involved in deepening decentralization efforts by collaborating with civil society in formulating local development agenda presented to the new administration of President Macapagal-Arroyo. The close working relationship between the national government, through the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), and the Leagues is intensified. The President of the League of Provinces and the Union of Local Authorities has been designated as the new DILG Secretary.

In the project close out conference held in January 2001, Governor Josefina de la Cruz of Bulacan Province and Chairperson of the GOLD Project Steering Committee said: "GOLD was instrumental in raising the consciousness level of LGUs to commit to the goals of decentralization. GOLD helped strengthen democracy and empowerment in the Philippines."

Civil Society: In parallel with the completion of SO6, the coalition partners working on policy advocacy developed strategies for financial sustainability for their organizations and their coalition partners. Nine grants provided civil society coalitions with technical and financial assistance to conduct fundraising activities. A grant to The Asia Foundation (TAF) resulted in the development of training modules for board development and governance, and various fundraising techniques appropriate for NGOs. The aim of this initiative is to gradually wean USAID's long-time NGO partners from dependence on traditional donor grants.

The focus of advocacy activities was monitoring the status of bills filed last year. For example, the coalition of indigenous peoples (IPs) closely monitored the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act to ensure the awarding of Certificates of Ancestral Domain Claims to large IP groups like the Manobos and Higaunons of Mindanao.

The coalition of small coconut farmers and farmworkers (BUCO) are now recognized as major stakeholders in the reform of the coconut industry, particularly the recovery of the coconut levy. The levy was imposed during the Marcos regime and the funds generated (approximately \$200 million) were used by Marcos and his cronies to acquire shares of major Philippine companies. The project strengthened the coconut farmers' capacity to focus on issues and engage the government as an equal partner as proven by their participation in top-level government negotiations. BUCO also demonstrated the ability to harness allies from non-farming sectors and the media. Very recently, the Arroyo administration issued an Executive Order declaring the coconut levy to be public funds. The President urged all stakeholders to "come to a consensus on the best use and effective disposition of the coconut levy, including the implementing mechanisms, which better serve the best interests of the coconut farmers and their families."

Another important achievement of IR2 is the creation and establishment of the Microfinance Council of the Philippines, Inc. (MCPI), an offshoot of the tactical coalition of microfinance institutions (MFIs) that worked on developing and promoting performance standards for the microfinance sector. MCPI seeks to improve board governance of MFIs, especially NGOs, and continue advocating a conducive policy environment for the sector. MCPI was largely responsible for the Bangko Sentral's (Central Bank of the Philippines) recognition of MFIs as vital players in the industry.

Three coalition grantees also implemented a comprehensive program against abusive forms of child labor. The coalitions facilitated the establishment of more than 500 Barangay Councils for the Protection of Children (BCPCs). The BCPC is a village level multi-sectoral body mandated to formulate policies and programs to promote and protect children's rights, including monitoring compliance with Philippine child labor laws. At the national level, the coalition participated extensively in activities related to the ratification of ILO Convention 182. The coalition is recognized by the GOP's Department of Labor and Employment, and the donor community, including UNICEF and ILO's International Program to Eliminate Child Labor.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None. Voluntary Information Annex 2 reports the activities and results of the integration of SO6 into the other SOs.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to coordinate with the Canadian International Development Agency, Ford Foundation, AUSAID and The World Bank in building capacities and spreading the Mission's best practices in local governance and civil society.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The major contractor is Associates in Rural Development. The 13 major grantees for civil society are listed in the Performance Monitoring Plan.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas

Objective ID: 492-006

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas

Indicator: NGOs representatives actively participating in local special bodies

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number of NGOs accredited by local government (LGs)

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	293
1996	325	586
1997	400	693
1998	750	1,021
1999	1,000	1,153
2000	1,500	1,468

Source:

USAID Contractor (Associates in Rural Development, Inc.)

Indicator/Description:

The Local Special Bodies (LSB) are mandated under the Local Government Code which requires substantial levels of NGO membership to insure citizen participation in governance. They include: The School Board, Health Board, Local Development Council, Peace and Order Council and Pre-bids and Awards Committee.

Comments:

Starting in 1996, stricter criteria were used in determining NGOs and LSBs' participation. NGOs' representatives must be designated by the NGOs themselves in an open process, LSBs must be active for at least one year, and no NGO can be counted twice for representation on multiple LSBs.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas
 Objective ID: 492-006
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas
 Indicator: Major issues addressed by the coalitions documented in narratives
 Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Issues addressed

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	NA	see narrative below

Source:
 Grantees reports

Indicator/Description:
 Selected narratives depicting the coalition's successes will be submitted on an annual basis. These narratives should capture the various stages of policy development through a participatory and consultative system

Comments:
 The following major issues were addressed by the coalitions for which reports are available. A. Coconut Farmers: HB 7417 was filed converting the coconut levy from a private to a public trust fund. B. Children: Passage of HB 6785, an act prohibiting and penalizing employment of children in any undertaking hazardous to their life, safety and morals, or that unduly interferes with their normal development. C. Indigenous Peoples: Coalition secured commitment of Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) to resolve mining issues through intensive advocacy of Mine Watch Philippines. D. Urban Poor: Coalition successfully influenced government to decentralize Community Mortgage Program (CMP) loan processing operations, piloted in Regions VI and VII. E. Street Traders: Through the Coalition for the Recognition and Empowerment of Street Traders (CREST), barangay council passed new laws designating public areas in five barangays in Intramuros allowing street trading during regulated hours thus eliminating extortion and harrassment by local policemen. F. Informal Sector: Coalition advocated for effective implementation of DOLE Order No. 5 and ILO Convention 177 to improve working conditions for homeworkers. G. Women Sector: Passage of barangay ordinances allocating 5% - 10% of barangay funds for violence against women programs in four barangays in Metro Manila, leading to allocation of Peso300,000 in initial funds, and actual financial support for anti-violence activities in Cebu and Negros Oriental Provinces and in General Santos City.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas

Objective ID: 492-006

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 6.1 Effective local government with broad-based participation

Indicator: Net amount of self-generated revenues collected by target LGs

Disaggregated By: Local government (LG) sites

Unit of Measure: Pesos (million)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	592
1997	176	817
1998	203	974
1999	254	1150
2000	1200	1319

Source:

USAID Contractor (Associates in Rural Development, Inc.)

Indicator/Description:

Major revenue sources including real property business and community (residence) taxes. "Self-generated" -- Taxes for which the LGU is authorized to set rate and collect for their own budgeted expenditures. "Net" -- Total annual tax collections minus the costs of the Provincial or Municipal Assessor's and Treasurer's offices.

Comments:

Budget Operations Statements are prepared and submitted annually by LGUs. A new, much higher target has been set for 2000 since earlier targets were unrealistically low.

**Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Broadened participation in formulation and implementation of public policies in selected areas

Objective ID: 492-006

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 6.2 Effective participation of the disadvantaged

Indicator: The coalition identifies and works with interested parties that share and are willing to support the coalition's agenda

Disaggregated By: None

Unit of Measure: Number of coalitions at level 3.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	1 (Level 3), 1(Level 2), 1 (Level 1)	2(Level 3), 1(Level 2)
1997	3 (Level3), 4(Level 2)	3(Level 3), 3(Level 2), 1(Level 1)
1998	5 (Level 3), 1 (level 2), 3(Level 1)	5(Level 3), 1(Level 2), 3(Level 1)
1999	11(Level 3), 1(Level 2), 1(Level 1)	11(Level 3), 1(Level 2), 1(Level 1)
2000	13 (Level 3)	13 (Level 3)

Source:

Reports from grantees and monitoring and evaluation contractors, and assessment of the USAID project officer

Indicator/Description:

Levels of sophistication vis-a-vis selected indicators. The levels are based on the occurrence or completion of activities, tasks, events, etc. agreed to between the Mission and the coalitions as critical to achievement of IR2 objectives. Levels of sophistication of the coalitions are described as follows: Level 1 - The coalition can link with like-minded NGOs and POs, other stakeholders (academe, media, business sector, etc.), and international organizations; Level 2 - The coalition can identify common positions with other parties; Level 3 - The coalition can undertake joint activities/programs with identified partners and stakeholders.

Comments:

Coalitions at level 3 are: ACDI/VOCA, ACILS/DAW, ACILS/ISP, CARE, GRF, MIPI, PBSP/IP, PSBI, SPEED, TSPI, WVRD.

ACDI/VOCA - Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (Coconut Famers)
ACILS/DAW - American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Delivery of Justice for Disadvantaged Women)
ACILS/ISC - American Center for International Labor Solidarity (Informal Sector Coalition)
CARE - Cooperative American Relief Everywhere (Street Traders Coalition)
GRF - Gerry Roxas Foundation (Barangay Justice Coalition)
MIPI - Mondragon International Philippines, Inc. (Urban Poor Coalition)
PBSP/IP - Philippine Business for Social Progress (Indigenous Peoples)
PSBI - Pearl S. Buck International (Coalition for Assistance to Amerasian Children)
SPEED - Strategic Program for Enhancing Education and Development in Mindanao (Education and Training in Mindanao)
TSPI - TSPI Development Corporation (Microfinance Coalition)
WVRD - World Vision Relief Development (Children's Rights Coalition)

This is a new indicator we are reporting. In last year's R4 we reported on IR Indicator 1. For this year, we chose IR Indicator 6, as coalitions now have developed capacity to form alliances with groups sharing the same interests and advocacy agendas. This is another facet of IR2's work to support civil society advocacy.

SO Text for SO: 492-007 Threat of HIV/AIDS and selected infectious diseases reduced

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-007

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and selected infectious diseases reduced

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
- 70% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 30% 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):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of SpO1:

Infectious diseases continue to be the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the Philippines. Seventy-five Filipinos die of tuberculosis (TB) everyday. The Philippines has the highest tuberculosis burden in the Western Pacific region with an estimated 30 million Filipinos (32% of the entire Philippine population) infected with TB bacilli. Sixty-six of the seventy-nine provinces in the Philippines are considered endemic for malaria. Malaria infection rates of 40%-60% are widespread in the rural areas. Widespread dengue epidemic outbreaks occur every 2-3 years in the urban areas. Because of the dismal health situation, prevention and control of major infectious diseases have become key goals for the Philippines Department of Health (DOH). In 1999, the Government of the Philippines (GOP) and USAID, working closely with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US-CDC), developed an activity to respond to the high rates of tuberculosis and malaria and the periodic occurrences of dengue epidemics.

AIDS has caused deaths by the hundreds of thousands in many parts of the world, including Southeast Asia. The Philippines has had its share of deaths caused by AIDS. While the Philippines has so far been successful in keeping a widespread AIDS epidemic at bay, an active sex industry and a sizable population of injecting drug users serve as constant reminders that complacency is not an option. Focused prevention activities and very strong surveillance are the keys to keeping the disease under control and preventing the need for the high cost, national scale interventions that have become necessary in many other Asian countries. The GOP, with USAID assistance, is implementing a program that is aimed at: 1) controlling HIV/AIDS transmission through focused education programs that will encourage behavior change among target groups, both to reduce the individual risk of becoming infected with or transmitting sexually transmitted diseases and HIV; and 2) institutionalizing the HIV Sentinel and Behavioral Surveillance Systems to monitor HIV prevalence and high risk behaviors.

The activities described above complement USAID's Global Infectious Diseases and HIV/AIDS strategy. The primary beneficiaries of the HIV/AIDS program are the high-risk individuals (i.e., female commercial sex workers and injecting drug users). The general population will also benefit from the HIV/AIDS program since increased public awareness about HIV/AIDS will enable them to adopt practices that will prevent a rapid increase in HIV/AIDS infections. Beneficiaries of the ID activities are the general population of the Philippines.

Child Survival and Diseases Program funds, particularly those that fall within the HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases directives, will be used to support activities under this special objective.

Key Results:

The HIV Sentinel Surveillance System operating in eight sites nationwide continued to detect low HIV prevalence (<3%) in the high-risk groups. The 3% level is critical because international experience shows that rates higher than 3% among high-risk population indicate a spread of HIV into the general population and, hence, the need to expand prevention activities from the high-

risk group to the entire population. In addition, USAID-supported advocacy resulted in 2 of 8 local governments passing ordinances ensuring funding for HIV/AIDS education activities in those cities, and 3 other local governments are beginning to assume the costs associated with surveillance and education activities. On the newly established ID initiative, baseline assessments have been completed, training is underway, and laboratory and measurement systems are being developed.

Performance and Prospects:

There has been no "explosion" of HIV infection thus far in the Philippines. The HIV Sentinel Surveillance System operating in the eight sentinel sites continues to indicate that HIV seroprevalence rates remain below 3% among the sentinel group of Registered Female Commercial Sex Workers (RFCSWs). In addition, data from the Behavioral Surveillance System shows that the proportion of RFCSWs using condoms with non-regular partners/clients steadily increased from 74% in 1997 to 83% in 1999. This is a result of the intensive condom promotion that had a major impact on keeping a low level of HIV transmission. The 2000 data show a general trend of increasing condom use in a majority of the sites. Average condom use in five of the sites increased to 87% in FY 2000. In 3 of the sites, however, average condom use decreased to 38%, thus pulling down the national average to 69%. These sites are Davao City, General Santos City and Iloilo City which are located in and around Mindanao. The presumed reason for the decline in these areas is the migration of people caused by the war between the Philippine government and the secessionist Moro Islamic Liberation Front, and also the kidnappings by the terrorist group Abu-Sayyaf. Many internally displaced people could have traveled to the nearby metropolitan areas. With such a large turnover and increase in the number of commercial sex workers as a whole, the programs were not able to meet the same impact levels as the other five areas. USAID is confirming the reasons for the decline in condom usage.

At this point, there is a need to ensure the sustainability of gains achieved under the HIV/AIDS program, particularly in the areas of surveillance and education. Ongoing and future USAID technical assistance is now focused on strengthening the capability of local governments to fund and manage activities to maintain the low prevalence of HIV/AIDS in their communities themselves. Two sentinel sites (General Santos and Angeles cities) have enacted local ordinances promulgating policies and measures for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS/STD, such as the 100% condom use policy, institutionalization of multi-sector AIDS councils, and appropriation of funds to support their HIV/AIDS prevention activities. A system for policy compliance monitoring has also been developed to improve the cities' capacity to monitor compliance with labor laws prohibiting employment of minors. A barangay (i.e., smallest unit of government at the local level) advocacy strategy has been developed to protect children against possible sexual exploitation in and around entertainment establishments in the sentinel sites. Reproductive health services and STD treatment social marketing activities now include not only physicians but also drugstore sellers, nurses, midwives and other health service providers.

USAID'S HIV/AIDS surveillance and education activities have made it possible for the Philippines to continue to remain a low prevalence country through early and effective targeting of HIV prevention interventions to high-risk groups. The HIV Sentinel Surveillance and Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance systems that have been established are cost effective models for

countries with low HIV/AIDS prevalence to monitor the disease and associated behavioral change among the high-risk groups. Prospects that HIV prevalence rates for the target groups will remain below 3% through the year 2002 are good, indicating that threat of a major HIV/AIDS epidemic among the general population is still contained.

On the ID initiative, the ID Project Management Office and the DOH technical working groups have been established. Baseline assessments have been completed, and plans developed to improve infectious disease control in the target areas. Training activities (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course for TB, malaria diagnosis, surveillance, basic epidemiology, etc.) are underway. Strengthening laboratory systems is also taking place. In addition, the increasing level of resources that USAID is receiving will support activities aimed at directly improving TB diagnosis and treatment in the private sector, a new area of focus worldwide. This is especially important as almost almost 40% of Filipinos with TB seek treatment from the private sector.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As articulated in USAID's strategy approved in October 1999, USAID plans to integrate the HIV/AIDS and ID special objective (SpO1) with the Population and Health Strategic Objective (SO3). An assessment of the HIV/AIDS program will be conducted in April 2001 to determine areas of integration. Based on the recommendations of the assessment, appropriate adjustments to the special objective will be made within the next year, resulting in a combined results framework.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID continues to be the largest contributor to the Philippine National AIDS/STD Prevention and Control Program, although other donors are now showing a high level of interest in the program. The US-Japan Common Agenda was critical in leveraging GOJ resources. USAID provides technical assistance to the HIV sentinel surveillance system, while Japan provides laboratory, office, and communications equipment. Both Japan and the Netherlands contribute STD drugs that complement USAID-supported training activities on STD syndromic case management. USAID's focus on HIV/AIDS education for high-risk groups is complemented by other donors' educational activities aimed at the general population. Both AusAID and the European Union (EU) support NGO projects to strengthen community-based responses to AIDS. The WB and UNFPA are supporting programs to diagnose and treat sexually transmitted diseases. The TB program receives funding from JICA, WHO, the WB and the CIDA. AusAID, the EU and WHO provide limited support to the DOH Malaria Program. CDC and WHO are providing partial funding for polio surveillance. The U.S. National Institutes of Health provides funding to support various activities pertaining to infectious diseases.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID implements the program through the GOP's Department of Health and selected local government units, U.S. Center for Disease Control, World Health Organization/Western Pacific Regional Office, Family Health International, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, the New Tropical Medicine Foundation, and local NGOs.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and selected infectious diseases reduced

Objective ID: 492-007

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: IR 7.1 Rapid increase of HIV/AIDS prevented

Indicator: The percent of RFCSWs reporting condom use during last sex with non-regular (commercial) partner

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	74
1998	76	71
1999	78	83
2000	80	69
2001	82	NA
2002	84	NA

Source:

HIV Sentinel Serologic Surveillance and Behavioral Sentinel Surveillance technical reports.

Indicator/Description:

RFCSW = registered female commercial sex workers working in establishments, who exchange sex for money, and have health cards/permits. Data reported is aggregate for the eight sentinel sites. BSS sites include the cities of Pasig, Quezon, Cebu, Davao, Angeles, Iloilo, Gen. Santos and Zamboanga. Non-regular partner is a person who has been a sex partner for less than 6 mos.

Comments:

The BSS was conducted beginning in 1997. Data from BSS are considered to be more reliable measurement indicators. Sex behavior data from the BSS are more representative of the target groups as selection bias associated with blood sample collection is avoided. A non-regular partner is a sex partner for less than 6 months other than his/her spouse or live-in partner. This indicator will be reported beginning FY 2001.

The decline in the rate of condom use in 2000 is due to the low average rate in 3 sites (38%) as compared to the average rate of the 5 sites (87%), which pulled down the national average rate to 69%. The presumed reason for the decline is the large influx of sex workers in the 3 sites caused by war and kidnappings in the nearby areas. USAID is confirming the reasons for the decline in condom usage.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and selected infectious diseases reduced

Objective ID: 492-007

Approved: 03/30/1995

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Result Name: 7.2 The capacity to identify and reduce the threat of leading infectious diseases is strengthened

Indicator: Cure rate for new TB smear-positive cases in project sites

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1999*	TBD	TBD
2000	NA	NA
2001	NA	NA
2002	85	NA

Source:

Service data provided by the local health centers

Indicator/Description:

TB= Tuberculosis. TB smear-positive cases are from LGU project sites (Cities of Baguio, Calbayog and Cotabato; provinces of Samar, Ifugao and Sultan Kudarat). Cure rate=% of TB-smear positive cases who receive appropriate chemotherapy and are cured. This is a national rate.

Comments:

One of the initial tasks is gather baseline information. Baseline data is expected to be available by April 2001.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Threat of HIV/AIDS and selected infectious diseases reduced
 Objective ID: 492-007
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: IR 7.1 Rapid increase of HIV/AIDS prevented
 Indicator: No. of HSS sites with HIV seroprevalence rates among RFCSWs <3%
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: No. of HIV sentinel surveillance sites

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	NA	2
1994	6	6
1995	7	7
1996	8	8
1997	8	8
1998	8	8
1999	8	8
2000	8	8
2001	8	8
2002	8	8

Source:
 HIV Sentinel Serologic Surveillance technical reports

Indicator/Description:
 RFCSWs = registered female commercial sex workers working in establishments, who exchange sex for money, and have health cards/permits; HSS = HIV sentinel surveillance; HSS sites include the cities of Pasig, Quezon, Cebu, Davao, Angeles, Iloilo, Gen. Santos and Zamboanga

Comments:
 HIV infection in the Philippines is still low compared to other Asian countries. 1993 baseline and subsequent data are established by the National HIV Sentinel Surveillance (HSS) surveys. HSS was initially established in 1993 at two sites; Cebu and Quezon cities. In 1994, HSS added 4 sites: Pasay, Davao, Angeles and Iloilo. In 1995, HSS added General Santos City and in 1996, Zamboanga City. Frequency of data collection: HSS surveys are conducted annually.

SO Text for SO: 492-008 Assistance to Amerasians

Country/Organization: USAID Philippines

Objective ID: 492-008

Objective Name: Assistance to Amerasians

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
- 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
- 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: Humanitarian Response

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of SpO2:

This special objective of the civil society program aims at facilitating the socio-cultural and economic integration of Filipino Amerasians, through enhancement of their skills and productivity and that of their families, job placement, provision of capital, and access to health and psychosocial services. This three-year grant to a coalition of 11 PVOs led by the Pearl S. Buck International (PSBI) was completed in August 2000.

Key Results:

Two performance indicators are being reported to track progress on results -- percent of Amerasians and caregivers who are 1) employed/self-employed and 2) receiving preventive health care training. The first indicator is reported in the Performance Monitoring Plan. The second indicator was completed in 1999.

Performance and Prospects:

As the grant to assist Filipino Amerasians came to a close last year, all targets were exceeded. As of December 31, 2000, 962 Amerasians and their caregivers received microfinance services, 452 obtained permanent jobs through the project's referral system, 1,986 benefited from skills training or education assistance, and 2,718 received training in preventive health care and/or psychosocial services.

The coalition implementing this activity has taken steps to transform itself from a tactical coalition to a more permanent council of NGOs providing services to Amerasians, their caregivers and families.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None.

Other Donor Programs:

Principal donor is USAID.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The major grantee is Pearl S. Buck International. Its coalition members are the American Association of the Philippines, American Chamber Foundation, Buklod Center, Mixed-Race Children Foundation, Philippine-American Guardian Association, Saint Joseph Community Center, Salesian Fathers, Daughters of Many Help of Christians, Samahan ng Mga Magulang at Tagapangalaga ng Amerisians, United NGOs of Olongapo, and Women's Education, Development, Productivity and Research Organization (WEDPRO).

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Assistance to Amerasians
 Objective ID: 492-008
 Approved: 03/30/1995 Country/Organization: USAID Philippines
 Result Name: Assistance to Amerasians
 Indicator: Percent of Amerasians and caregivers who are employed/self-employed
 Disaggregated By: Gender

Unit of Measure: Percent (%) of Amerasians and caregivers who are employed/self-employed

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	0
1997	10	7
1998	20	16
1999	30	18
2000	35	47

Source:

Reports from grantee and sub-grantees and M/E contractors, and assessment of USAID Project Officer

Indicator/Description:

This indicator measures the percentage of Amerasians or caregivers who have obtained full time employment from the activity's job referral system or benefited from loans for income-generating projects.

Comments:

The target population of Amerasians and caregivers is estimated at 3,000 of which 35 percent will be reached by skills training, job placement and credit services. This is a subset of a larger group estimated at 12,000. Annual evaluation is planned. Targets were revised during the Indicators Setting Meeting in December 1998, based on the first year implementation experience of coalition members. Planned number of people: 1997 - 300, 1998 - 600, 1999 - 900; 2000 - 1,050. Actual number of people: 1997 - 207, 1998 - 488, 1999 - 525, 2000 - 1,414.

R4 Part III: Resource Request

A. Financial Plan

Development assistance (DA) levels have dropped dramatically from an average of \$300 million in the early 1990s to a level of \$30-\$40 million in the late 1990s. In addition, pressures to manage the pipeline to comply with the Agency's forward funding guidelines spurred USAID not only to accelerate implementation of activities but to put in place systems for comprehensive review of accrual and pipeline data, as well as to improve billing and collection procedures to increase the expenditure rates. USAID's success in implementing these pipeline management measures resulted in bringing down the pipeline to \$59.8 million as of 9/30/2000, almost 40% lower than the pipeline of \$98.5 million as of 9/30/1999. The resulting pipeline, while complying with the forward funding limitation set by the Agency, puts the program in a precarious situation as maintaining expenditure rates when the level and timing of funds allocation is uncertain creates the risk of having to halt implementation of critical activities due to lack of funds.

The FY 2001 OYB levels of \$40.0 million Development Assistance (DA) and \$9.0 million Economic Support Funds (ESF) provides much needed relief to the Mission's tight funding situation. USAID requires approximately the same level of DA and an increased amount of ESF in FY 2002 to fully implement its programs in FY 2002 and FY 2003. For FY 2002, USAID is requesting \$40.8 million DA and \$20.0 million ESF. For FY 2003, the Mission is requesting \$41.0 million DA and \$10.0 million ESF. Projected pipelines are \$51.4 million in FY 2001, \$62.9 million in FY 2002, and \$54.1 million in FY 2003. These pipeline levels are in compliance with the Agency's forward funding guidelines.

SO 1 (Accelerating the Economic Transformation of Mindanao). The allocation of \$200,000 in FY 2001 is the last obligation for SO1. This will permit completion of activities under SO1 by September 2001. Funds will be used to continue assistance to rural banks to develop their capacity to profitably provide banking services to small and microenterprises and to spread the lessons learned to other areas in Mindanao.

SpO3 (Prospects for Sustainable Peace in Mindanao Strengthened). This is a new special objective that has just been approved by the Bureau for implementation in FY 2001. USAID planned to complete assistance to Mindanao by FY 2001. However, the continued violence in Mindanao caused by the war with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), plus the priority given by the new GOP administration to resuming the peace talks with the MILF, opened a window for USAID to provide assistance in strengthening the peace in the region. The Peace Agreement signed in 1996 between the GOP and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) must continue to hold. To do this, some 13,000 more former MNLF combatants must, however, be reintegrated into the economy and several hundred MNLF communities must be reached with the type of assistance provided by USAID's programs. This requires USAID's current efforts be continued through 2002. Assistance will also need to be expanded to include MILF combatants. Resources required to pursue these efforts are \$1.8 million DA and \$4.983 million ESF in FY 2001, and \$1.0 million in DA and \$9.0 million ESF in FY 2002. Funds are expected to be fully expended by FY 2003.

SO 2 (Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance). USAID is receiving \$6.402 million DA and \$3.986 million ESF in FY 2001. For FY 2002, USAID is requesting \$5.559 million DA and \$11.0 million ESF, and for FY 2003, \$6.0 million DA and \$10.0 million ESF. Funds will be used to fund priority policy, institutional, regulatory and administrative reform initiatives aimed at: 1) addressing pervasive cronyism and corruption by focusing on areas of abuse including tax collection, customs administration, and money laundering; 2) improving economic governance in such areas as bank supervision, securities regulation, and bankruptcy procedures; 3) encouraging provision of critical infrastructure services by helping to break up monopolies and promoting competition in service provision; 4) reforming government budgeting and procurement at both the national and local government levels; and 5) promoting reduction of tariffs and other barriers to international trade as well as increased competition in domestic industries such as transportation and communication.

SO 3 (Reduced Fertility and Improved Maternal and Child Health). In FY 2001, USAID is receiving \$17.865 million DA and \$4.5 million in CSD. By the end of 2001, USAID expects the integration of SO3 and SpO1 (HIV/AIDS and ID) to be effective. This integration will allow more efficient use of resources as discrete activities under SO3 and SpO1 which aim to expand reproductive health activities shall be consolidated under one program. This will ensure better complementarity between activities. The increase in CSD funds requested by USAID is aimed primarily at developing sustainable private sector approaches to the provision of integrated reproductive health services. CSD funds will also be used to improve TB diagnosis and treatment in the private sector, a new area of focus worldwide, and an important one in the Philippines since almost 40% of Filipinos afflicted with TB seek treatment from the private sector. The amount requested for SO3 in FY 2002 and 2003 includes the requirements of our current SpO1. For FY 2002 and FY 2003, USAID requesting is \$16.5 million DA and \$11.5 million CSD per year.

SpO 1 (Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced). SpO1 is receiving \$4.95 million CSD funds (\$1.5 million HIV/AIDS and \$3.45 in Infectious Diseases) in FY 2001. As this special objective will be integrated with SO3, future funding requirements are included under the SO3 budget as explained above.

SO4 (Environmental Resource Management Improved). After 3 years without new funding, SO4 received \$4.364 million in FY 2001 (\$1.367 million Biodiversity and \$2.997 million Global Climate Change). Nevertheless, this amount is less than the \$6.0 million requested in the last R4, to support activities aimed at conserving biological diversity and reducing the discharge of greenhouse gas emissions. Recognizing the scarcity of environment funds, USAID is requesting only \$6.2 million in FY 2002 out of a projected requirement of \$8.2 million for the year. Given our reduced pipeline, this will be insufficient to make-up for the funding shortfall in FY 2001; USAID is exploring innovative ways to pursue the development objectives of SO4. For FY 2003, USAID is requesting \$7.0 million. The level of resources requested will enable USAID to: 1) initiate the biological diversity initiative aimed at strengthening local environmental governance, with a priority focus on Mindanao; and 2) support the reduction of vehicle emissions in key urban areas with the dual aim of reducing a major public health threat, and providing better quality of life to encourage more foreign investment. The extent to which these

activities be fully implemented, however, will depend on the level of resources that SO4 receives in the future.

B. Workforce and OE

Financial and Human Resource Requirements. USAID/Philippines will require the following financial and human resources to manage the program, achieve the results described in this R-4 and effectively implement the strategy:

Financial Resources (in Millions)

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
Dollar OE (excluding ICASS)	\$2.234	\$1.957	\$1.862
ICASS	0.130	0.143	0.158
Trust Funds	0.820	0.950	1.000
Total OE and ICASS	2.364	2.100	2.020
Total OE, ICASS and Trust Funds	3.184	3.050	3.020

Human Resources

	<u>FY 2001</u>	<u>FY 2002</u>	<u>FY 2003</u>
USDH (including 2 NEPs)	14	14	14
Non-USDH (excluding 1 fellow for FY 2001 and 2002)	99	93	88

USAID/Philippines' effective management of OE and staff resources in accordance with changing programs and regional duties is clearly demonstrated by continuing reductions in staffing, and increased efficiency in controlling costs in the face of rising annual expenses, particularly on the OE side. Between FY 1998 and FY 2000, OE and ICASS costs increased from \$2.4 million to \$2.6 million. However, during the same time period, trust fund expenditures decreased from \$2.8 million to \$0.2 million for an overall decrease in operating costs of 46%, from the FY 1998 level of \$5.2 million, to \$2.8 million in FY 2000. Total operating costs in FY 2001 are projected at \$3.184 million. In spite of the increasing costs of doing business such as higher rents, salary increases and inflation, the Mission plans to reduce annual operating costs to \$3.020 million by the end of FY 2003. Moreover, the balance between OE and trust fund expenditures is expected to improve, from \$2.364 million in OE and \$0.82 million in trust funds in FY 2001, to \$2.020 million in OE and \$1.0 million in trust funds in the same year.

USAID/Philippines' personnel policy of attrition will result in at least a 9% reduction in staffing levels from FY 2000 to FY 2001. By the end of FY 2003, USAID is projecting at least a 18% reduction in staff compared to FY 2000. With a reduced staffing level managing an increasing level of program resources, USAID/Philippines will continue to look for innovative approaches to program management and implementation to maximize the efficiency of the Mission's capacity workforce to carry out USAID's programs.

In FY 2001, USAID requested environmental and child survival travel funds in order to fully support these programs. It is important that these funds be additive to the OYB, especially as the

OYB for the environment program has already been significantly reduced from the planned amount of \$6.0 million to \$4.4 million. These additional funds are necessary given the extensive travel required in implementing new initiatives in biodiversity conservation, renewable energy, reduced vehicle emissions, and intensified monitoring of HIV/AIDS activities to ensure achievement of the sustainability goals for the program. USAID will also request environmental and child survival travel funds in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to effectively support these activities.

Trust Fund. USAID's FY 2001 trust fund request of \$820,000 is \$180,000 less than the authorized level of \$1.0 million. Still, the FY 2001 request is higher than the FY 2000 actual expenditures. The increase is due to the new forward funding guidelines limiting obligation of salaries and cost of services to cover costs that fall within the fiscal year, and the upgrading of residential leases as recommended by the Inter-Agency Housing Board. USAID will exert every effort to stay within the FY 2001 budget. However, USAID may have to incur obligations up to the FY 2001 authorized level of \$1.0 million due to unanticipated costs such as additional training and personal computers to implement Windows 2000, fire wall training recommended by Office of Security, and TDY support to implement the FSN personnel and payroll system at other Missions.

Relocation of USAID Office. USAID/Philippines relocated office operations from the Ramon Magsaysay Center to the Philippine National Bank on November 27, 2000. Additional details will be reported in our R-4 request for Security Program Requirements.

Regional Support Services. As of FY 2001, USAID provides regional EXO, Contracting and Financial Management services to Mongolia and Japan, and maintains the Trust Fund Account for Pakistan. Legal services are provided to USAID presence and non-presence countries within East Asia. USAID also supports the Regional Inspector General (RIG), Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and U.S. Asia Environment Partnership, which are located in Manila. These offices consist of 7 USDHs, 3 US offshore hires, 1 US local-hire and 5 FSNs totaling 17. The RIG, under a Memorandum of Understanding with USAID/Philippines, funds 5 support staff. In addition, we are providing TDY, e-mail and training support to other Missions when necessary.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved	4,364	2,997	1,367			
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,364	2,997	1,367	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved	3,300	2,000	1,300			
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,300	2,000	1,300	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved	7,000	4,000	3,000			
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,000	4,000	3,000	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 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 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health									
CSD	4,500	4,000		500					
Other	0								
	4,500	4,000	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
SpO1: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced									
CSD	4,950					1,500	2,100	280	1,070
Other	0								
	4,950	0	0				2,100	280	1,070
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	9,450	4,000	0	500	0	1,500	2,100	280	1,070
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	9,450	4,000	0	0	0	0	2,100	280	1,070

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 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health									
CSD	11,500	6,000		500		1,600	1,700	680	1,020
Other	0								
	11,500	6,000	0				1,700	680	1,020
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
SpO1: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	11,500	6,000	0	500	0	1,600	1,700	680	1,020
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	11,500	6,000	0	0	0	0	1,700	680	1,020

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

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate 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 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	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	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0				0	0	0

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

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 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 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health									
CSD	11,500	6,000		500		1,600	1,700	680	1,020
Other	0								
	11,500	6,000	0				1,700	680	1,020
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
SpO1: Threat of HIV/AIDS and Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	11,500	6,000	0	500	0	1,600	1,700	680	1,020
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	11,500	6,000	0	0	0	0	1,700	680	1,020

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

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: USAID/Philippines
 Approp: DA/CSD
 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 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
Bilateral	8,165	200		200				0						8,166	199
Field Spt		0												0	0
	8,165	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,166	199
SO 2: Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance															
Bilateral	8,933	6,402	1,000	3,402									2,000	11,010	4,325
Field Spt		0												0	0
	8,933	6,402	1,000	3,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	11,010	4,325
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
Bilateral	21,403	15,115					11,715	3,400						20,652	15,866
Field Spt	9,500	7,250					6,150	1,100						9,500	7,250
	30,903	22,365	0	0	0	0	17,865	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	30,152	23,116
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved															
Bilateral	12,454	4,364										4,364		8,722	8,096
Field Spt		0												0	0
	12,454	4,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,364	0	8,722	8,096
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
Bilateral	2,278	0												2,278	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	2,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,278	0
SpO1: The Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced															
Bilateral	6,445	4,050							2,850	1,200				3,592	6,903
Field Spt	700	900							600	300				700	900
	7,145	4,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,450	1,500	0	0	0	4,292	7,803
SpO2: Assistance to Amerasians															
Bilateral	110	0												110	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0
SpO3: Prospects for Peace in Mindanao Strengthened															
Bilateral		1,800		1,800										600	1,200
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	1,800	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	1,200
Total Bilateral	59,788	31,931	1,000	5,402	0	0	11,715	3,400	2,850	1,200	0	4,364	2,000	55,130	36,589
Total Field Support	10,200	8,150	0	0	0	0	6,150	1,100	600	300	0	0	0	10,200	8,150
TOTAL PROGRAM	69,988	40,081	1,000	5,402	0	0	17,865	4,500	3,450	1,500	0	4,364	2,000	65,330	44,739

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,402
Democracy	2,000
HCD	0
PHN	27,315
Environment	4,364
GCC (from all Goals)	3,000

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	30,631
CSD Program Total	9,450
TOTAL	40,081

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: USAID/Philippines
 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
SO 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
Bilateral	199	0						0						200	(1)
Field Spt	0	0						0						0	0
	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	(1)
SO 2: Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance															
Bilateral	4,325	5,559		3,559									2,000	5,038	4,846
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	4,325	5,559	0	3,559	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	5,038	4,846
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
Bilateral	22,769	20,200					10,800	5,200	2,800	1,400				18,450	24,519
Field Spt	8,150	7,800					5,700	1,300	600	200				8,150	7,800
	30,919	28,000	0	0	0	0	16,500	6,500	3,400	1,600	0	0	0	26,600	32,319
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved															
Bilateral	8,096	6,200		1,000								3,300	1,900	6,003	8,293
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	8,096	6,200	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,300	1,900	6,003	8,293
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO1: The Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO2: Assistance to Amerasians															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO3: Prospects for Peace in Mindanao Strengthened															
Bilateral	1,200	1,000	1,000											1,200	1,000
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	1,200	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	1,000
Total Bilateral	36,589	32,959	1,000	4,559	0	0	10,800	5,200	2,800	1,400	0	3,300	3,900	30,891	38,657
Total Field Support	8,150	7,800	0	0	0	0	5,700	1,300	600	200	0	0	0	8,150	7,800
TOTAL PROGRAM	44,739	40,759	1,000	4,559	0	0	16,500	6,500	3,400	1,600	0	3,300	3,900	39,041	46,457

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	5,559
Democracy	3,900
HCD	0
PHN	28,000
Environment	3,300
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	29,259
CSD Program Total	11,500
TOTAL	40,759

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: USAID/Philippines
 Approp: DA/CSD
 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: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp01: The Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp02: Assistance to Amerasians															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp03: Prospects for Peace in Mindanao Strengthened															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0						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
TOTAL PROGRAM	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
TOTAL	0

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: USAID/Philippines
 Approp: DA/CSD
 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 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
Bilateral	(1)	0						0							(1)
Field Spt	0	0						0						0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)
SO 2: Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance															
Bilateral	4,846	6,000		6,000										3,600	7,246
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	6,000	0	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,600	7,246
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
Bilateral	24,519	20,200					10,800	5,200	2,800	1,400				21,200	23,519
Field Spt	7,800	7,800					5,700	1,300	600	200				7,800	7,800
	32,319	28,000	0	0	0	0	16,500	6,500	3,400	1,600	0	0	0	29,000	31,319
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved															
Bilateral	8,293	7,000										7,000		7,228	8,065
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	7,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	0	7,228	8,065
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO1: The Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO2: Assistance to Amerasians															
Bilateral	0	0													0
Field Spt	0	0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO3: Prospects for Peace in Mindanao Strengthened															
Bilateral	1,000	0													1,000
Field Spt	0	0													0
	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Total Bilateral	38,657	33,200	0	6,000	0	0	10,800	5,200	2,800	1,400	0	7,000	0	32,028	39,829
Total Field Support	7,800	7,800	0	0	0	0	5,700	1,300	600	200	0	0	0	7,800	7,800
TOTAL PROGRAM	33,319	41,000	0	6,000	0	0	16,500	6,500	3,400	1,600	0	7,000	0	39,828	47,629

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	28,000
Environment	7,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	29,500
CSD Program Total	11,500
TOTAL	41,000

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: USAID/Philippines
 Approp: ESF
 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
SO 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance															
Bilateral		3,986		3,986										1,329	2,657
Field Spt		0													0
	0	3,986	0	3,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,329	2,657
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO1: The Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO2: Assistance to Amerasians															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO3: Prospects for Peace in Mindanao Strengthened															
Bilateral		4,983	4,983											1,000	3,983
Field Spt		0													0
	0	4,983	4,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	3,983
Total Bilateral	0	8,969	4,983	3,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,329	6,640
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	8,969	4,983	3,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,329	6,640

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	8,969
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
TOTAL	0

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: USAID/Philippines
 Approp: ESF
 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 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance															
Bilateral	2,657	11,000		11,000										5,157	8,500
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	0	11,000	0	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,157	8,500
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp01: The Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp02: Assistance to Amerasians															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp03: Prospects for Peace in Mindanao Strengthened															
Bilateral	3,983	9,000		9,000										5,000	7,983
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	3,983	9,000	0	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	7,983
Total Bilateral	6,640	20,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,157	16,483
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,983	20,000	0	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,157	16,483

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	20,000
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	20,000
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	20,000

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: USAID/Philippines
 Approp: ESF
 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: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance															
Bilateral	8,500	0												7,500	1,000
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	1,000
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO1: The Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO2: Assistance to Amerasians															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO3: Prospects for Peace in Mindanao Strengthened															
Bilateral	7,983	0												8,982	(999)
Field Spt		0												0	0
	7,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,982	(999)
Total Bilateral	16,483	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,482	1
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,482	1

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
TOTAL	0

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: USAID/Philippines
 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 1: Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0						0							0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance															
Bilateral	8,500	10,000		10,000										11,000	7,500
Field Spt		0													0
	0	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	7,500
SO 3: Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4: Environmental Management Improved															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5: Reduced Emissions of Greenhouse Gases															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6: Broadened Participation in the Formulation and Implementation of Public Policies in Selected Areas															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO1: The Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO2: Assistance to Amerasians															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SpO3: Prospects for Peace in Mindanao Strengthened															
Bilateral	7,983	0												8,982	(999)
Field Spt		0													0
	7,983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,982	(999)
Total Bilateral	16,483	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,982	6,501
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	7,983	10,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,982	6,501

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,000
Democracy	0
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
TOTAL	10,000

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: FSA
 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
SO 1:															
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:															
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
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
TOTAL	0

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: FSA
 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 1:															
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:															
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
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
TOTAL	0

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
SO 1:															
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:															
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
TOTAL PROGRAM	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
TOTAL	0

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
SO 1:															
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:															
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
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
TOTAL	0

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
SO 1:															
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:															
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
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
TOTAL	0

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
SO 1:															
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:															
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
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
TOTAL	0

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:															
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:															
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
TOTAL PROGRAM	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
TOTAL	0

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
SO 1:															
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:															
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
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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
TOTAL	0

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.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Philippines End of year On-Board FY 2001 Estimate	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 3	Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/													
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1		5	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	12
Other U.S. Citizens					0			1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire					0		2	1				3	3
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	1		3	2	13	31	5		6	57	60
Subtotal	3	3	2	0	8	4	16	34	6	1	7	68	76
Program Funded 1/													
U.S. Citizens	2		2	1	5							0	5
FSNs/TCNs	8	10	8		26		3				1	4	30
Subtotal	10	10	10	1	31	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	35
Total Direct Workforce	13	13	12	1	39	4	19	34	6	1	8	72	111
TAACS					0							0	0
Fellows		1			1							0	1
NEPs			1		1		1					1	2
Subtotal	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	14	13	1	41	4	20	34	6	1	8	73	114

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Philippines End of year On-Board					Total							Total	Total
FY 2002 Target	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 3	SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/													
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1		5	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	12
Other U.S. Citizens					0			1				1	1
FNS/TCN Direct Hire					0		2	1				3	3
Other FNS/TCN	1	1	1		3	2	11	31	4		6	54	57
Subtotal	3	3	2	0	8	4	14	34	5	1	7	65	73
Program Funded 1/													
U.S. Citizens	2		2	1	5							0	5
FNSs/TCNs	7	9	7		23		3				1	4	27
Subtotal	9	9	9	1	28	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	32
Total Direct Workforce	12	12	11	1	36	4	17	34	5	1	8	69	105
TAACS					0							0	0
Fellows		1			1							0	1
IDIs			1		1		1					1	2
Subtotal	0	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	13	12	1	38	4	18	34	5	1	8	70	108

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Philippines End of year On-Board					Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 3									
OE Funded: 1/													
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1		5	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	12
Other U.S. Citizens					0			1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire					0		2	1				3	3
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	1		3	2	10	30	4		5	51	54
Subtotal	3	3	2	0	8	4	13	33	5	1	6	62	70
Program Funded 1/													
U.S. Citizens	1		1	1	3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	7	9	7		23		3				1	4	27
Subtotal	8	9	8	1	26	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	30
Total Direct Workforce	11	12	10	1	34	4	16	33	5	1	7	66	100
TAACS					0							0	0
Fellows					0							0	0
IDIs			1		1		1					1	2
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	12	11	1	35	4	17	33	5	1	7	67	102

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/Philippines End of year On-Board FY 2003 Request	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SpO 3	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/													
U.S. Direct Hire	2	2	1		5	2	1	1	1	1	1	7	12
Other U.S. Citizens					0			1				1	1
FSN/TCN Direct Hire					0		2	1				3	3
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	1		3	2	10	30	4		5	51	54
Subtotal	3	3	2	0	8	4	13	33	5	1	6	62	70
Program Funded 1/													
U.S. Citizens	1		1	1	3							0	3
FSNs/TCNs	7	9	7		23		3				1	4	27
Subtotal	8	9	8	1	26	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	30
Total Direct Workforce	11	12	10	1	34	4	16	33	5	1	7	66	100
TAACS					0							0	0
Fellows					0							0	0
IDIs			1		1		1					1	2
Subtotal	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL WORKFORCE	11	12	11	1	35	4	17	33	5	1	7	67	102

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission: USAID/Philippines

please fill in mission name

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	1	1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94	1	1	1	1
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21				
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75	2	2	2	2
Health/Pop. - 50	2	2	2	2
Education - 60				
Total	14	14	14	14

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.

RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.

remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Philippines		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC	03/12/01	Dollars	TF	Total									
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	64.2		64.2	55.2		55.2	55.6		55.6	55.6		55.6
	Subtotal OC 11.1	64.2	0.0	64.2	55.2	0.0	55.2	55.6	0.0	55.6	55.6	0.0	55.6
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	2.7		2.7	2.5		2.5	2.6		2.6	2.6		2.6
	Subtotal OC 11.5	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.5	0.0	2.5	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	49.2		49.2	46.0		46.0	47.2		47.2	47.2		47.2
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	255.7	405.6	661.3		653.5	653.5		656.3	656.3		656.3	656.3
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	304.9	405.6	710.5	46.0	653.5	699.5	47.2	656.3	703.5	47.2	656.3	703.5
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	131.3		131.3	94.5		94.5	73.7		73.7	73.7		73.7
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	2.8		2.8			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	6.0		6.0	2.1		2.1	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	7.7		7.7	7.1		7.1	7.4		7.4	7.4		7.4
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	147.8	25.0	172.8	103.7	25.0	128.7	82.5	25.0	107.5	82.5	25.0	107.5
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	31.0	8.5	39.5		17.1	17.1		26.5	26.5		26.5	26.5
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	31.0	8.5	39.5	0.0	17.1	17.1	0.0	26.5	26.5	0.0	26.5	26.5
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0		35.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Philippines		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No:		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC	03/12/01												
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	19.3		19.3	13.5		13.5	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	1.0		1.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	21.0		21.0	40.6		40.6	50.6		50.6	50.6		50.6
21.0	R & R Travel	32.4		32.4	39.6		39.6	32.4		32.4	32.4		32.4
21.0	Education Travel	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	90.0		90.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	40.0	27.0	67.0	40.0	15.0	55.0	30.0	15.0	45.0	30.0	15.0	45.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	30.0	15.0	45.0	30.0	15.0	45.0	25.0	10.0	35.0	25.0	10.0	35.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	274.7	43.0	317.7	214.7	31.0	245.7	196.0	26.0	222.0	196.0	26.0	222.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	92.8		92.8	55.2		55.2	36.8		36.8	36.8		36.8
22.0	Home Leave Freight	8.7		8.7	12.3		12.3	15.1		15.1	15.1		15.1
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	104.5	0.0	104.5	70.5	0.0	70.5	54.9	0.0	54.9	54.9	0.0	54.9
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	291.2		291.2	352.4		352.4	387.7		387.7	387.7		387.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	62.0		62.0	69.5		69.5	77.8		77.8	77.8		77.8
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	405.6		405.6	420.6		420.6	465.6		465.6	465.6		465.6
	Subtotal OC 23.2	758.8	0.0	758.8	842.5	0.0	842.5	931.1	0.0	931.1	931.1	0.0	931.1
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		85.0	85.0	50.0	37.0	87.0	25.0	65.0	90.0	25.0	65.0	90.0
23.3	Residential Utilities	30.0	25.0	55.0	30.0	27.0	57.0	30.0	29.0	59.0	30.0	29.0	59.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	50.0	23.0	73.0	50.0	25.0	75.0	30.0	47.0	77.0	30.0	47.0	77.0
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	6.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services	2.0	6.0	8.0	2.0	6.0	8.0	2.0	6.0	8.0	2.0	6.0	8.0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	86.0	141.0	227.0	136.0	97.0	233.0	91.0	149.0	240.0	91.0	149.0	240.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	4.0	1.5	5.5	4.0	1.5	5.5	4.0	1.5	5.5	4.0	1.5	5.5

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Philippines		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No:		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC	03/12/01												
	Subtotal OC 24.0	4.0	1.5	5.5	4.0	1.5	5.5	4.0	1.5	5.5	4.0	1.5	5.5
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	35.2		35.2	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	35.2	0.0	35.2	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards		46.2	46.2	49.6		49.6	53.1		53.1	53.1		53.1
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	10.3		10.3	11.3		11.3	12.1		12.1	12.1		12.1
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	40.0	31.7	71.7	37.9	34.3	72.2	38.4	37.7	76.1	38.4	37.7	76.1
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	26.3	14.5	40.8	34.1	4.6	38.7	28.2	10.9	39.1	28.2	10.9	39.1
25.2	Staff training contracts	40.0	15.0	55.0	40.0	15.0	55.0	35.0	15.0	50.0	35.0	15.0	50.0
25.2	IT related contracts	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	129.0	107.4	236.4	185.3	53.9	239.2	174.2	63.6	237.8	174.2	63.6	237.8
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	130.5		130.5	143.6		143.6	158.0		158.0	158.0		158.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	130.5	0.0	130.5	143.6	0.0	143.6	158.0	0.0	158.0	158.0	0.0	158.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	10.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	15.0	10.0	25.0	15.0	10.0	25.0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Organization: USAID/Philippines

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account									
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003		
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total
Deposits			0.0			0.0		23.8	23.8
Withdrawals			0.0	4.1		4.1			0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
* Balance Start of Year	4,140.0	3,760.8	3,120.8	
Obligations	820.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	
* Deposits	440.8	360.0	295.0	
Balance End of Year	3,760.8	3,120.8	2,415.8	0.0

Exchange Rate P49:\$1 P49:\$1 P49:\$1

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year				
Obligations				
Deposits				
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

* Includes interest earnings from Peso Trust Fund savings account allowed by GOP for Mission's use.

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Philippines		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC 03/12/01													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	45.8		45.8	47.9		47.9	48.2		48.2	48.2		48.2
	Subtotal OC 11.1	45.8	0.0	45.8	47.9	0.0	47.9	48.2	0.0	48.2	48.2	0.0	48.2
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH	2.0		2.0	2.1		2.1	2.2		2.2	2.2		2.2
	Subtotal OC 11.5	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	64.2	89.8	154.0		134.4	134.4		132.8	132.8		132.8	132.8
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	64.2	89.8	154.0	0.0	134.4	134.4	0.0	132.8	132.8	0.0	132.8	132.8
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.7		0.7			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Philippines		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC	03/12/01												
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs		1.3	1.3		15.0	15.0		2.1	2.1		2.1	2.1
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	2.1
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	9.5		9.5	9.0		9.0	8.5		8.5	8.5		8.5
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	3.0		3.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0	1.5		1.5	4.6		4.6	4.6		4.6
21.0	R & R Travel	1.8		1.8	3.6		3.6	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	10.9	7.4	18.3	10.3	3.9	14.2	7.3	3.6	10.9	7.3	3.6	10.9
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	8.2	4.1	12.3	7.7	3.9	11.6	6.1	2.4	8.5	6.1	2.4	8.5
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
	Subtotal OC 21.0	33.7	11.8	45.5	32.4	8.1	40.5	28.5	6.2	34.7	28.5	6.2	34.7
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	17.8		17.8			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0	0.9		0.9	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.8		0.8	0.8		0.8	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	18.6	0.0	18.6	1.7	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.0	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.3
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	49.4		49.4	54.3		54.3	59.7		59.7	59.7		59.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	11.5		11.5	12.3		12.3	13.7		13.7	13.7		13.7
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	57.6		57.6	50.6		50.6	53.1		53.1	53.1		53.1

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Philippines		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC	03/12/01												
	Subtotal OC 23.2	118.5	0.0	118.5	117.2	0.0	117.2	126.5	0.0	126.5	126.5	0.0	126.5
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities		15.8	15.8	8.9	6.6	15.5	4.4	11.5	15.9	4.4	11.5	15.9
23.3	Residential Utilities	5.6	4.6	10.2	5.3	4.8	10.1	5.3	5.1	10.4	5.3	5.1	10.4
23.3	Telephone Costs	9.3	4.3	13.6	8.9	4.4	13.3	5.3	8.3	13.6	5.3	8.3	13.6
23.3	IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	1.1
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3	Courier Services	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	1.5
	Subtotal OC 23.3	16.0	26.2	42.2	24.2	17.3	41.5	16.1	26.4	42.5	16.1	26.4	42.5
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards		6.5	6.5	7.0		7.0	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	5.7	4.4	10.1	5.4	4.8	10.2	5.5	5.3	10.8	5.5	5.3	10.8
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	4.9	2.4	7.3	6.1	1.2	7.3	5.0	1.9	6.9	5.9	1.8	7.7
25.2	Staff training contracts	10.9	4.1	15.0	10.3	3.9	14.2	9.7	3.8	13.5	9.7	3.8	13.5
25.2	IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	21.5	17.4	38.9	28.8	9.9	38.7	27.7	11.0	38.7	28.6	10.9	39.5

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Philippines		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC	03/12/01												
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	18.6		18.6	20.5		20.5	22.6		22.6	22.6		22.6
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	18.6	0.0	18.6	20.5	0.0	20.5	22.6	0.0	22.6	22.6	0.0	22.6
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1		0.1
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	0.7		0.7	1.7		1.7
	Subtotal OC 25.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	1.8
25.6	Medical Care												
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Storage Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance		1.9	1.9		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8	1.8
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	0.7		0.7	1.4		1.4
	Subtotal OC 25.7	1.4	1.9	3.3	1.4	1.8	3.2	0.7	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.8	3.2
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	12.4	12.6	25.0	15.8	9.1	24.9	16.8	8.3	25.1	16.8	8.3	25.1
	Subtotal OC 26.0	12.4	12.6	25.0	15.8	9.1	24.9	16.8	8.3	25.1	16.8	8.3	25.1
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5	1.5		1.5
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	3.0		3.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	13.2		13.2	9.0		9.0	4.0		4.0	5.0		5.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	2.7		2.7	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6	1.6		1.6
	Subtotal OC 31.0	20.4	0.0	20.4	14.1	0.0	14.1	9.1	0.0	9.1	10.1	0.0	10.1
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.5	FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	R & R Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Education Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____ Org. No: _____ OC												
	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total									
Subtotal OC 23.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Residential Utilities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Telephone Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Software Leases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.2 IT related contracts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____													
Org. No: _____													
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request			
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts											Do not enter data on this line	
25.3	ICASS											0.0	
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts											0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.3			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities											Do not enter data on this line	
25.4	Office building Maintenance											0.0	
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance											0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.4			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25.6	Medical Care											0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.6			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods											Do not enter data on this line	
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs											0.0	
25.7	Storage Services											0.0	
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance											0.0	
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance											0.0	
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance											0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.7			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)											0.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.8			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
26.0	Supplies and materials											0.0	
	Subtotal OC 26.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
31.0	Equipment											Do not enter data on this line	
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.											0.0	
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.											0.0	
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles											0.0	
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles											0.0	
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment											0.0	
31.0	IT Hardware purchases											0.0	
31.0	IT Software purchases											0.0	
	Subtotal OC 31.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
32.0	Lands and structures											Do not enter data on this line	

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: _____												
Org. No: _____												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities					0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL MISSION FUNDED BUDGET			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Centrally funded costs

USDH Salaries/Benefits
Other Centrally Fund Costs (specify)
Total Centrally Funded Costs
Total ICASS Service Provider Budget

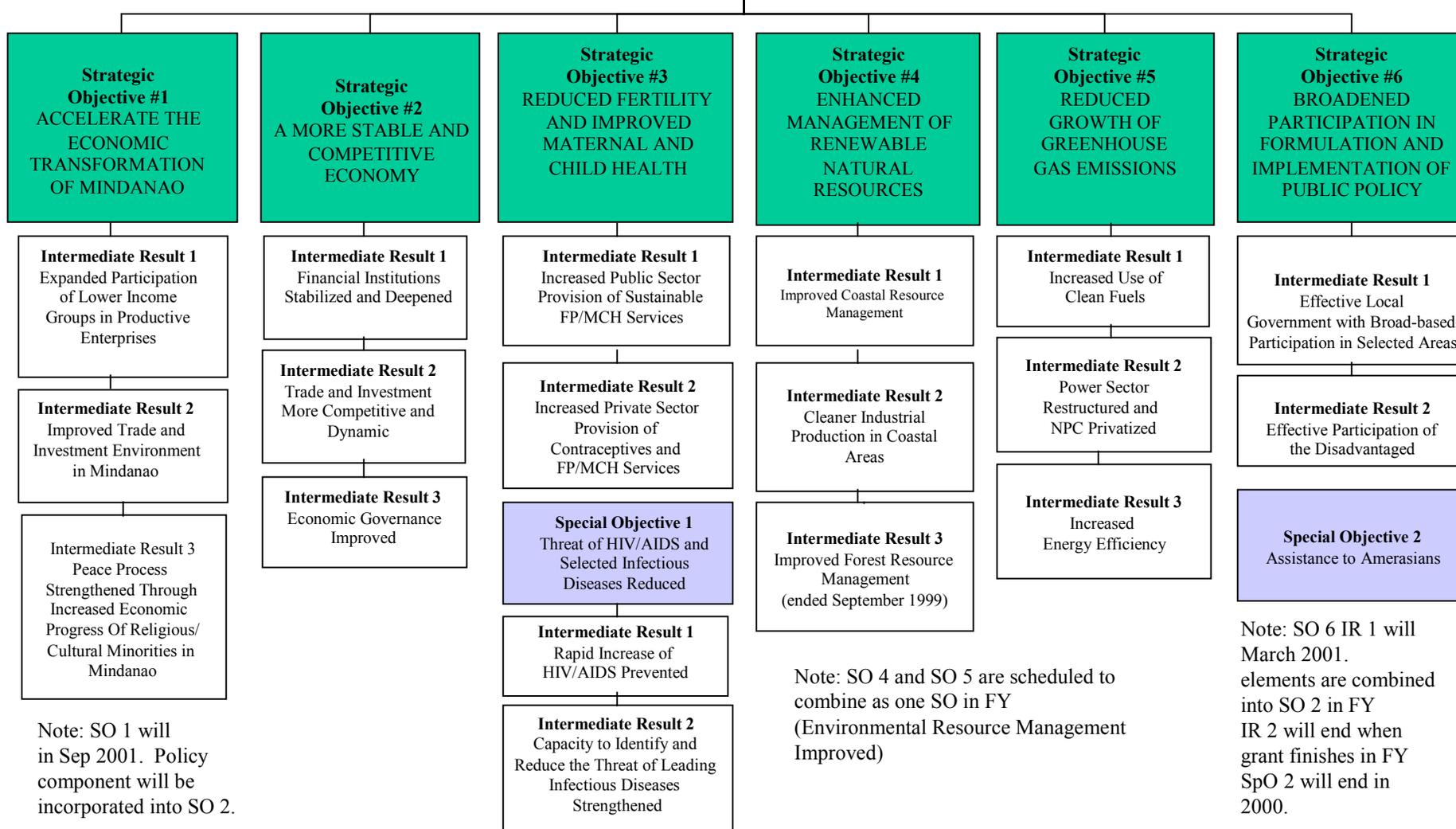
Mandatory Information Annex Topic 1: Environmental Impact

The Mission is designing two new activities for FY 2001. These are the Livelihood Enhancement and Peace (LEAP) program and the Integrated Resources Management (IRM) program. No adverse environmental impact is anticipated from these programs, therefore no environmental assessment would be required. We will prepare an Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) recommending a negative determination for these two activities. LEAP will integrate two on-going activities which were earlier determined by the Bureau's Environmental Officer as having no adverse environmental impact. IRM will assist communities, local governments and other stakeholders in conserving biodiversity and improving the management of natural resources. The IRM program will promote best practices that are environmentally friendly.

Mandatory Information Annex 2: Updated Results Framework

USAID/PHILIPPINES RESULTS FRAMEWORK

REVITALIZING THE ECONOMY AND TRANSFORMING GOVERNANCE TO ACCELERATE SUSTAINABLE GROWTH



Mandatory Information Annex 3: Institutional Development

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the general policy environment or improving the policy-making process. An IR that refers to the strengthening of a body of people who work together is actually organizational development not institutional, even if the IR says "ir

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

MANDATORY INFORMATION ANNEX 3: INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Verifica tion	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private nonprofit
			INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:				
Y	492-001	IR 1.2	Improved Trade and Investment Environment in Mindanao	Mindanao's share of the national gov't infrastructure budget is increased (to at least 25%)	Y		
				Undesirable policies/practices eliminated or modified, and more desirable policies/practices adopted (target of policies/practices in 15-20 key areas)	Y		
				Organizations regularly mounting credible and effective efforts to attract investment, increase exports, have counterproductive policies modified, etc. (target of at least 20)			Y
Y	492-002	IR 2.3	Economic governance improved	USAID assisted in restructuring the Coordinating Council for Private Sector Participation in order to focus on developing infrastructure in LGUs through competitive private sector initiatives.			
Y				Gross capital formation - ratio of gross domestic capital formation to gross domestic product	Y		
				USAID supports the strengthening the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas' (BSP's) ability to effectively supervise and regulate banks, identify and contain systemic risks, increase banking industry efficiency, and ensure the viability of the financial sector.			
				USAID supports the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC's) strengthening of the regulatory framework and oversight functions.			
				USAID is providing technical assistance to the Rural Bankers Association of the Philippines (RBAP) to enable it to sustainably disseminate microfinance technology to its member banks.			
				USAID is providing support to institutionalize the National Credit Council as an inter-departmental government agency that promotes a rationalized approach to government credit programs: market-based, and effectively run by government financial institutions.			
Y				Domestic tax effort - ratio of domestic tax revenues to gross domestic product	Y		
				USAID supports the Department of Finance - Domestic Finance Group (DOF-DFG) in the formulation and implementation of a technically sound framework for rationalizing taxation in the financial sector.			
				USAID supports the Department of Finance's Domestic Finance Group to enable fiscal planning in the Philippines to have the information system, skills, and database and models necessary to have an effective and responsive analysis for fiscal policy and program formulation.			
Y				Level of trade protection - effective protection rate	Y		
				USAID supports the Bureau of Customs (BOC) in implementing the WTO customs valuation system. Assistance consist of advocacy to amend relevant laws for WTO and capacity building to apply the WTO methodology and the post-entry audit mechanism.			
Y				USAID supports the Philippine Export Confederation Inc., the principal exporters group in the country, to enable the business sector to adjust and comply with WTO, APEC and AFTA commitments, to enhance the sector's world competitiveness, and to facilitate trade and investment in the Philippines.	Y		

MANDATORY INFORMATION ANNEX 3: INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private nonprofit
Y	492-005	IR 5.4	Capacity building	Tools for improved energy sector development and management provided with assistance from USAID for capacity/capability building, implemented or used by Philippines government agencies or electric utilities	Y	Y	
Y	492-006	IR 6.1	Effective local government with broad-based participation	NGO representatives actively participating in local special bodies			Y
				Through the Philippine Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (PhilDHRRA), a local NGO project subgrantee, the provincial network of NGOs in the GOLD sites were trained and coached on how to effectively participate in various activities of local special bodies. PhilDHRRA developed a rating scale on NGO participation.			
Y				Net amount of self-generated revenues collected by target LGs	Y		
				The Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) of the Dept. of Finance (DOF) and various provincial GOLD sites were provided assistance in increasing local revenues most specifically by computerizing the real property tax system. As support to the objective of increasing revenue, the BLGF/DOF was assisted in developing the Financial Trend Monitoring System to support local governments in assessing their financial performance and how they compare with other local governments.			
Y	492-006	IR 6.2	Effective participation of the disadvantaged	Key policy issues of the disadvantaged addressed			Y
				USAID is working with The Asia Foundation to provide the NGO community with a deeper knowledge of the individual gift-giving market as well as successful fund-raising principles and strategies.			
				USAID provides assistance to civil society coalitions in such areas as capacity building, agenda formulation, policy research and constituency building to enhance their effectiveness in policy advocacy.			
			ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:				
	492-003	IR 3.1	Increased private sector provision of contraceptives and FP/MCH services	USAID provides technical assistance to the FriendlyCare Foundation, Inc. which focus on clinic establishment and sustainability, increasing clinic utilization and systems development (programmatic, administrative, financial, etc.) both at the clinic and corporate levels.			Y
				USAID provides technical assistance to NGOs to build their capability in business development and increase their technical capacity to extend continuing assistance to midwife clinics through fee-based service packages. Capability-building activities for midwives include continuing clinic skills upgrading and strengthening business development skills.			Y
Instructions							
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.							

Mandatory Information Annex 4: Global Climate Change Mitigation Program

I. Increased Participation in UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

USAID/Philippines has extensively contributed to the Government of the Philippines (GOP) efforts to sustainable development by initiating and supporting activities in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The Mission has provided technical assistance and training in policy development and capacity building to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to increase meaningful participation in international negotiations. A national greenhouse gas emissions inventory detailing a list of GHG sources and sinks, vulnerability assessments, and adaptation and mitigation strategies was completed in 1999 and served as the basis for the Philippines' National Communication on Climate Change which was submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat. In FY 2000, with USAID support, the Philippine Climate Change Information Center, has continued to monitor and verify the country's greenhouse gas emissions.

A. Policy Advances Supporting the UNFCCC

The Clean Air Act and its Implementing Rules and Regulations were approved and adopted mandating the Philippine Department of Environment and Natural Resources to prepare and fully implement a national plan consistent with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other international agreements, conventions and protocols on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the country, including monitoring of greenhouse gases.

Climate change issues have been included in the energy policy of the GOP as affirmed by current Philippine Energy Plan sectoral program thrusts and physical targets in renewable energy and energy efficiency. The energy efficiency program includes energy audits, energy efficiency information campaign, energy labeling and efficiency standards, system loss reduction program for utilities, heat rate improvement of power plants, and demand side management program, among others. National Power Corp has already adopted a Heat Rate Improvement Program. The renewable energy programs consist of commercialization of established technologies in its rural electrification thrust through Decentralized Energy Systems and Affiliated Non-Conventional Energy Centers (ANECs). Also lined up is the development of a natural gas industry policy and regulatory framework.

After various consultations with civil society, government and the private sector, the Electric Industry Reform Act is being finalized by the Senate-House of Representatives bicameral conference committee for ratification. This Act aims to promote energy efficiency through restructuring of the power industry and privatizing the National Power Corporation thus setting off market competition and open access. Likewise, a separate renewable energy bill has been drafted and will be introduced for debate in both houses of Congress.

B. Increased Capacity to Meet Requirements of the UNFCCC

The Mission has been providing support in strengthening and building the capacity of the Government of the Philippines as well as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

member countries meet the requirements of the UNFCCC through training and technical assistance activities.

USAID conducted training for ASEAN Senior Regional Officials in the science, economics and politics of Climate Change, in support of GOP's international leadership role in market-oriented technology transfer in climate change negotiations. A similar training, through the Harvard International Institute for Development, was conducted for local officials of the Philippine government, private & non-government organizations.

The Mission provided technical assistance to the Manila Observatory through the Climate Change Information Center (CCIC) in the development of a Climate Change Website, interactive multi-media and course modules and the publication of Climate Change monographs. Five public fora and seminars on Climate Change were conducted. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories in selected cities in the Philippines were also conducted. The CCIC, with USAID support, published an Inventory Manual and Guide, and performed Greenhouse Gas and Energy Mapping. GOP planners were trained in macro economic modeling considering climate change, as well as in the evaluation of flexibility mechanisms, to prepare the country for its lead role in meeting the requirements of the Convention.

III. Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

USAID assisted the GOP in its efforts to sustain economic growth, improve environmental management and reduce GHG emissions in the energy sector through Strategic Objective No.5, the Global Climate Change Mitigation Program. Program activities included projects in renewable energy and energy efficiency, technical assistance and capacity building for an enhanced policy environment that will restructure the power industry. Through this program, the Philippines has demonstrated its willingness to meaningfully participate in global climate change initiatives in support of the UNFCCC.

A. Renewable energy activities and energy efficiency improvements

USAID assistance in the operation of renewable energy projects, such as microhydro and solar facilities, has resulted into 1115 MWh of renewable energy generated. USAID's support to end-use energy efficiency projects, such as Green Buildings and Green Resorts Project and the continuation of the past Demand Side Management projects has saved 4712 MWh of electricity.

B. Policy Advances

USAID's work in the Philippines has promoted policy reform in the areas of electric industry restructuring, removal of barriers to entry of the use of renewable energy and cleaner fuel technologies, such as the development of natural gas and commercialization of fuel cell technology. USAID's efforts also focused on policies that lead to energy efficiency improvements in transmission and distribution with the finalization of the Grid and Distribution Codes and support for technology transfer of TCAPP activities in the country. These policy advances are all national in scope and have climate change-related impacts. In 2000, fifteen policy advances have been achieved.

C. Strategies/Audits

USAID has developed and implemented a range of greenhouse gas reduction strategies. Through USAID's Green Buildings Project, 14 Philippine firms completed energy efficiency audits and six have already implemented the audit recommendations. Ten market packages were developed and completed for this Project. These are investment portfolios in energy efficiency which our corporate partners can initiate to upgrade/ retrofit their facilities. Five communication strategies have been implemented for the campaign to pass the Power Industry Reform Bill. An information system and database plan has been developed for the Philippine power industry. A strategic framework for Village Electrification Program utilizing renewable energy has been done, together with a village profiling and market assessment survey and evaluation of selected electric cooperatives. Resource assessments of various renewable energy (wind, solar, micro-/mini-hydro, biomass) have been completed and are being verified.

D. Public and Private Investment Leveraged

Business investments in renewable energy projects by the private sector added up to US\$ 72 million. Direct investments in energy efficiency by USAID partners in private industry and urban areas amounted to US\$ 340,000. From NREL, US\$ 100,000 was leveraged for TCAPP activities. Mission support to the Climate Change Information Center leveraged US\$ 116,000 from various agencies in implementing common activities. An estimated total of US\$ 1 billion was indirectly leveraged by USAID Mission through funding by World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the Japanese government to support the power sector reform program that is central to USAID's energy program.

E. Institutional and Technical Capacity Strengthened

USAID Mission in Manila has strengthened 11 research and educational institutions, 7 NGOs and 57 other public and private institutions in addressing GCC issues through workshops, research, and training activities. Forty-three training programs in energy efficiency and renewable energy were provided. Twenty-five various forms of technical assistance activities in energy efficiency, renewable energy, power sector restructuring were also provided to strengthen and build the capacity of GOP to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector.

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	
Name #1:	Rosario Calderon, Senior Technical Advisor, Global Climate Change
SO Team Name and number1	Global Climate Change Mitigation Program, SO5
Name #2:	Jerry Bisson, Chief, Office of Environmental Management
SO Team Name and number2	Global Climate Change Mitigation Program, SO5
Name #3:	Carmelito Tatlonghari, Energy Program Manager
SO Team Name and number3	Global Climate Change Mitigation Program, SO5
Contact information	
Address (1):	Office of Environmental Management
Address (2):	USAID/Philippines
Street:	8/F PNB Financial Center, Roxas Blvd
City, Address Codes:	Pasay City, Philippines
Telephone number:	(632) 552-9820
Fax number:	(632) 551-9081 X5412
Email address:	rcalderon@usaid.gov
Other relevant information:	

FY00 Reporting Units participating in the Climate Change Initiative

AFR/SD – CARPE	LAC/RSD
AFR/SD – FEWS	Lithuania
Albania	Macedonia
Armenia	Madagascar
Bangladesh	Malawi
Bolivia	Mali
Brazil	Mexico
Bulgaria	Moldova
CEE Regional	Mozambique
Central America (G-CAP)	Nepal
Central Asia Republics	Nicaragua
East Asia Environmental Initiative	NIS Regional
Ecuador	Panama
EGAD	Paraguay
Egypt	Peru
G/ENV/EET	Philippines
G/ENV/ENR	Poland
G/ENV/GCC	RCSA
G/ENV/UP	Romania

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Indicator 1: Policy Development Supporting the Framework Convention on Climate Change

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP. The government has also	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	4	2	1	CC has been integrated into these 4 policy instruments: Energy Plan, Clean Air Act, Power Reform Act and RE Bill	5	CN-402/TN-66
Emissions inventory	4	4	4	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks are maintained by the Manila Observatory, Philippine Atmospheric and Geophysical Agency (PAGASA), the Philippine Department of Energy and Environmental Management Bureau.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Mitigation analysis	1	1		National Power Corp has adopted a Heat Rate Improvement Program	5	CN-402/TN-66
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis				Analysis completed and reported in 1999.		
National Climate Change Action Plan				National Action Plan completed and reported in 1999.		
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals	1	1	1	The Department of Environment and Natural Resources continues to implement approval process of JI proposals.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions	1	1	1	Manila Observatory and PAGASA continues to monitor and verify GHG emissions following IPCC guidelines.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions to economic growth						
Legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables						
Other (describe)						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Other						
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):	11	9	7			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):			27		

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved

Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.

Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.
Definitions: Types of Activities	
Adaptation	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
Emissions inventory	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
Growth Baselines	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
Joint Implementation (JI)	The process by which industrialized countries can meet a portion of their emissions reduction obligations by receiving credits for investing in GHG reductions in developing countries.
Mitigation	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
National Climate Change Action Plan	Plans that delineate specific mitigation and adaptation measures that countries will implement and integrate into their ongoing programs. These plans form the basis for the national communications that countries submit to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities					
Climate Change and Development	3		Conducted 2 trainings for 72 GOP, private & NGO participants & 1 training for 27 ASEAN Senior Regional & Local Officials in the science, economics & politics of Climate Change	5	CN-402/TN-66
Economic Modeling for Climate Planning	1		Provided training for GOP planners for considering requirements of the climate in macro economic modeling	5	CN-402/TN-66
Support for Technology Transfer/Cooperation		1	Supported Philippines' international leadership role in market-oriented technology transfer in the climate change negotiations	5	CN-402/TN-66
Establishment of a Climate Change Information Center		1	Provided technical assistance to the Manila Observatory in the development of a Website, publication of CC monographs, & multi-media interactive & course modules & conduct of 5 public fora/seminars on CC	5	CN-402/TN-66
Inventory of Greenhouse Gases		1	Provided technical assistance to the CCIC in conducting GHG Emissions Inventory in selected cities in the Philippines, publishing an Inventory Manual & Guide, and GHG & Energy Mapping	5	CN-402/TN-66
Emissions Trading and Carbon Emissions Sequestration	2		Provided training in the evaluation of flexibility mechanisms for consideration	5	CN-402/TN-66
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	6	3			

7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														

Total area (hectares): 0 Total area: 0 Total area: 0

Note: If you need to list more than 45 individual entries in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom.

Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector									
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:			Predominant Managed Land Type:		Codes for Additional Information:		
1	Conservation of natural ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but <i>not</i> timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest	H	Tropical grassland and pasture	1	Agricultural systems: Less than 15% of the area under trees	1	Maps
2	Sustainable forest management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest	I	Temperate grassland and pasture	2	Agroforestry systems: Greater than 15% of the area under trees	2	Geo-referenced site coordinates
3	Afforestation/reforestation/plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest	J	Tundra and alpine meadow	3	Plantation Forests: At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	Protected areas	4	Rainfall data
5	Sustainable agriculture	E	Boreal forest	L	Swamp and marsh			5	Soil type data
		F	Temperate woodland	M	Coastal mangrove				
		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	N	Wetlands				
		O	Mediterranean forest / Vegetation						

Definitions: Natural Ecosystems	
Natural Ecosystems	Any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber. The latter are included in 2b below. The distinction is important as different approaches are employed in estimating carbon for "natural areas" (2a) and "managed areas" (2b). Natural areas include: (1) protected areas; (2) areas where non-timber forest products are extracted if significant biomass is not removed (often managed as community-based forest management areas); and (3) any other areas which exclude larger-scale biomass harvest from a management regime including many areas managed by communities and/or indigenous groups.
Definitions: Managed Lands Categories	
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber, using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)	A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).
Agroforestry	Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.
Reforestation/ Afforestation	The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).
Sustainable Agriculture	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-
Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet	
Step 1	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " Return " or " Enter ".
Step 2	Click on " Edit " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " Move or Copy Sheet ". The "Move or Copy" dialog box will open. (NOTE: You may also open this dialog box by using the right button on your mouse to click on the "T4-2.1 Land Use" tab near the bottom of the screen.)
Step 3	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " T2.1 Land Use ".
Step 4	Next, click on the box at bottom to Create a copy .
Step 5	Hit " OK ". A new copy of T2.1 Land Use will appear in the row of tabs near the bottom of the screen. PLEASE NOTE: Some cells may not retain all the original text when the sheet is copied, especially in the definitions sections.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management					The FRM program was completed in 1999. A follow-on activity, Integrated Resources Management (IRM) that includes sustainable forest management is being designed for implementation in FY 2001.	4	
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas					A new biodiversity conservation activity covering forest and marine resources will be the key focus of the follow-on activity in FY 2001.	4	
Improves integrated coastal management	N	1	1	1	The ongoing Coastal Resources Management Program is working to improve coastal resources management in 3,000 kms. of shoreline. Actual result in 2000 is 1, 410 kms.	4	CN-348
Decreases agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management							
Corrects protective trade policies that devalue forest resources							
Clarifies and improves land and resource tenure					Land and resource tenure issues will also be covered under the follow-on activity (IRM).	4	
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		1	1	1			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				3			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.5a				
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector				
Indicator 5a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues				
Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs	2	Listed below are the CRM Program organizations only: Bantay Dagat (Bay Watch), Ting Matiao Foundation	4	CN-348
Private Institutions	2	League of Provinces and Municipalities	4	CN-348
Research/Educational Institutions	5	Silliman University, University of the Philippines Marine Sciences Institute, Mindanao State University, University of San Carlos	4	CN-348
Public Institutions	77	Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 76 Local governments	4	CN-348
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	86			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 2.5b					
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector					
Indicator 5b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Advancing sustainable forest management	1	3	Presentation of nursery & reforestation studies; US training on resource mgmt; env'l impact assessment law training; forest restoration & recovery workshop. TA for fire prevention.	3.3	CN-23-222
Advancing improved land use planning					
Advancing sustainable forest management			FRM program completed in 1999.		
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management	8	8	CRM technical and training assistance is being provided by 8 partners, including contractors and grantees: Tetra Tech, Chemonics, US Coast Guard, US Peace Corps, ACIDI-VOCA, CIEL, IMA and Silliman University.	4	CN-402
Advancing decreases in agricultural subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management					
Advancing the correction of protective trade policies that devalue forest resources					
Advancing the clarification and improvement of land and resource tenure					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Number of categories where training and technical assistance has been provided:	8	8			

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types	Code	Fuel Name	
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
R	Refinery gas		
S	Other oil		
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/ products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
	DD	Blast furnace gas	
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.3

Result 3: Decreased Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry, and Urban Areas

Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the energy sector, industry and urban areas that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning	N	2	1		Mission supported introduction of two decrees for energy tariff reforms (pursuant to National Energy Reform Law) in the national parliament; one decree was adopted.	2.4	CN-577-92
Facilitates improved demand side management or integrated resource planning							
Facilitates competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy price decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	N	1			Mission provided a Restructuring Advisor who supported the GOP enactment of the Electric Industry Reform Act and issued position papers on various issues related to the Bill which is scheduled for ratification	5	CN-402/TN-66
Facilitates the installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes							
Facilitates the use of renewable energy technologies	N	4	3	3	Mission facilitated removal of barriers to entry of Renewable Energy through revisions/amendment of 2 Administrative Order and 1 Executive Order & provided comments/revisions to the Renewable Energy Bill	5	CN-402/TN-66
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)	N				Mission provided experts to Philippine DOE/Energy Regulatory Board for drafting the Implementing Rules & Regulations on Natural Gas to spur development of nat gas and commercialization of fuel cell technology	5	CN-402/TN-66
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Facilitates energy efficiency improvements in transmission and distribution	N	1			Mission supported the finalization of the draft Grid and Distribution Codes through consultation with Industry and End-Users	5	CN-402/TN-66
Facilitates the restructuring, privatization & modernization of the electric power industry	N	2			Mission supported legal research to ascertain feasibility to initiate/advance reforms under existing legal/regulatory framework and developed an action plan for the Implementing Rules & Regulations under a new Act	5	CN-402/TN-66
Promotes technology transfer for renewable energy and energy efficiency through market development and private investment	N	1			GOP reaffirmed its support for tech transfer through its participation in the TCAPP in the country	5	CN-402/TN-66
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		9	3	3			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				15			

Definitions: Scope	
National Policies (N)	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
Sub-national Policies (S)	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved	
Policy Measures	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.4				
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas				
Indicator 4: Strategies/Audits that Contribute to the Avoidance of Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
Activity	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number or audit recommendations or strategies implemented	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Project	41	35	2.1	CN-577-92
Green Buildings Project	14	6	5	CN-402/TN-66
Energy Efficiency Audits or Analyses				
Green Resorts Project	10	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Market Packages				
Green Independent Power Producer	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Public Information/Communication Campaign for the Passage of the Power Reform Bill	5	5	5	CN-402/TN-66
Action Plans for the Restructuring of the Power Industry	2	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Organizational Development Road Maps and Transition Plans (ERB, PDOE, NEA)	3	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Information System Development Plan for the Power Industry	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Database and Information System for Energy Regulatory Board's (ERB) Ratemaking Process	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Power Development Plan and Energy Planning Process for the Philippine Department of Energy (PDOE)	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Renewable Energy Action Plan	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
New and Renewable Energy Centers - National and Regional/Fields	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Guidebook for Developing Sustainable Rural Renewable Energy Services	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Barangay Profiling and Market Assessment Survey through Rapid Rural Appraisal	1	1	5	CN-402/TN-66
Database and Management Information System for Barangay Electrification	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Strategic evaluation of Selected Electric Cooperatives	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Wind Resource Maps	1	12	5	CN-402/TN-66
Wind Farm Site Assessment	1	3	5	CN-402/TN-66
Solar Resource Assessment	1	1	5	CN-402/TN-66
Microhydro Resource Assessment	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Mini-hydro Project Opportunity Database	1	1	5	CN-402/TN-66
Biomass Resource Assessment	5	2	5	CN-402/TN-66
DOE-NCED Strategic Framework for Barangay Electrification Program	1	0	5	CN-402/TN-66
Rural Electrification Analysis Tools (ViPOR-HOMER)	10	5	5	CN-402/TN-66
Wind-Diesel Hybrid Assessments using NREL Hybrid2	14	2	5	CN-402/TN-66
Total:	79	38		

Please fill in the **YELLOW** cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.6a

Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas

Indicator 6a: Increased Capacity to Address Global Climate Change Issues

Types of institutions strengthened to address GCC issues	Number of Institutions Strengthened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Center for Cleaner Production, Association of Industrial Engineers, National Solar Energy Foundation, Clean Air Alliance, Institute for Industrial Efficiency	2.4	CN-577-92
NGOs	7	Intl Inst. for Energy Conservation; Inst. of Climate, Energy & Environment; SIBAT; Phil Rural Reconstruction Mov't; Lingkod Tao Kalikasan; Mother Earth UnLtd; Earth Day Network	5	CN-402/TN-66
Private Institutions	31	USEA; Preferred Energy Inc; ICLEI; Winrock; MERALCO; CEPALCO; VECO; ILPC; Palawan Elec. Coop; Zamboanga del Sur Elec. Coop; WorldWater; BreezElectric; Com Power Corp; Shell Renewables; US Hydropower Council; AED; Total Solutions; REAP Canada; Energy Mgmt Assoc.; United Architects; Filinvest; Ayala Corp; Pink Patio Resort; NASECORE; Tomen; NRECA; PhilRECA, PASSHYDRO; RE Assoc. of the Phil; EDUFI; SATMP	5	CN-402/TN-66
Research/Educational Institutions	11	Climate Change Information Ctr-Mla Observatory-Ateneo dMla Univ.; UP-Diliman; UP Solar Lab; Univ. of the Phil-Los Banos; PhilRice; Asian Inst. of Mgmt; Polytechnic College of Palawan; De La Salle Univ.; Ctr for RE&EE	5	CN-402/TN-66
Public Institutions	26	US-AEP; DOE-NREL; PDOE; Dept of Environment & Nat Resources; Phil Natl. Oil Co; Natl. Electrification Adm.; Natl. Power Corp; Natl. Economic Devt Auth; Dept of Science & Tech; Dept of Agriculture; Dept of Agrarian Reform; Dept of Interior & Local Govt.; Dept of Education; Senate/House Com on Energy; NAMRIA; Dev't Bank of the Phil; Land Bank; Coop Devt Adm.; Devt Academy of the Phil; ASEAN Ctr of Energy; World Bank, UNDP; ADB; AusAid, Samal City Govt.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	75			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 3.6b					
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas					
Indicator 6b: Technical Capacity Strengthened through Workshops, Research, and/or Training Activities					
Category	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Example: Use of renewable energy technologies	1	3	Developed sustainable markets for renewable energy technologies. Over 200 renewable energy systems installed. Training for utilities, government officials, NGOs. Study on renewable energy applications completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning					
Competitive energy markets that promote market-based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers		1	Provided a Restructuring Advisor to the Electric Industry Reform Bill.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes	3	22	Green Buildings/Green Resorts Project provided TA to Philippine businesses, institutions, government agencies and other organizations to replace inefficient energy facilities with new, high efficient system to save energy and avoid GHG emissions. TA provided to 12 Project participants and 10 resorts.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Use of renewable energy technologies	33	2	USAID study tours to the US, with NREL, educated key Filipino professionals, regulators, & policy makers on crucial issues on the development of renewable energy systems (20). Participation at the International Conference on Accelerating NRE (4) for Clean Cities (6) & CSG (3). Provided TA on RE Entrepreneurship and on Biomass.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration	1		Participation at the Conference on Combined Heat & Power Energy Solutions of the Director of the Manila Observatory.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Improved energy efficiency and air & waste management	6		Participation at the Conferences of the Council of State Govt. and AWMA.	5	CN-402/TN-66
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance	43	25			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 4								
Result 4: Reduced Vulnerability to the Threats Posed by Climate Change								
Indicator: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change								
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW								
Key Area	Country	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Example: ii	South Africa	\$1,200,000	FY96-FY99	3	Technical assistance to Rand Water Board to address water resources planning for water shortages	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6	
I	Philippines	\$14,000,000	FY96-FY02	2	Technical assistance and training to improve community-based management of coastal resources, including the rehabilitation of coral cover which act as carbon sinks.	Environment Management Improved	SO4	CN-348

	Key Area Codes	Definitions	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	Number of programs that are reducing the vulnerability of coastal populations, infrastructure, habitats and living resources to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., water availability, resource availability, temperature).	1. Urban/Infrastructure
			2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	Number of programs that are increasing ability to cope with and minimize the damage from natural disasters (e.g., drought, famine, disease outbreaks) through surveillance, early warning, emergency preparedness, capacity building, etc.	1. Early Warning System
			2. Humanitarian Response
			3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	Number of programs that are increasing adaptability and resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., crop diversification, water conservation and delivery, flexible market and trade systems).	1. Research and Development
			2. Policy Reform
			3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	Number of programs that are increasing the adaptability of natural ecosystems and levels of biodiversity to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen presence or prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters (e.g., establishment of biological corridors, habitat conservation, preservation of ex situ germplasm).	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
			2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	Number of programs that are reducing vulnerability to climate change through improved access to and quality of health services, vector control, nutrition and environmental health interventions.	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
			2. Vector Control
			3. Improved Nutrition

Voluntary Information Annex Topic 1: Success Stories

FROM COMBAT TO COMMERCE

Just three years ago, Tangkal Municipality in Lanao del Norte province was a sleepy village, home to former MNLF troopers struggling to make a living for their families after coming down from the hills following the signing of the 1996 peace agreement between the MNLF and the Philippine government. Today, Tangkal is a bustling commercial center.

The local co-op manager is on the telephone taking orders for copra and corn. Farmers are busy hauling their grain to the new post-harvest center for drying and shelling before it goes to market. Others are taking recently acquired carabao through their paces. Farm wives are caring for their backyard vegetable gardens and poultry flocks. Morning and afternoon, the roads fill with bright-eyed children on their way to and from school.

Starting in late 1997, Tangkal was one of the first areas to benefit from USAID's Emergency Livelihood Assistance Project, or ELAP. The ELAP is aimed at providing former MNLF combatants with the skills and resources they need to start growing profitable crops, including corn, rice, and seaweed. ELAP distributed improved corn seed and fertilizer to the MNLF farmers in Tangkal and showed them how to plant and cultivate their crops, and helped them to find markets. ELAP technicians recruited from the area watched over and assisted the growers throughout the growing period.

Some of the profits from the first two ELAP-assisted crops were set aside by the MNLF farmers to purchase seeds and fertilizer for future crops. Several of the farmers paid off their farm mortgages. Others settled their debts with local moneylenders. Some of the farmers purchased work animals. Other repaired their homes. Most of them became able to send their children to school.

The transformation of Tangkal provides a useful model for other areas of Mindanao that have suffered from the decades-long fighting between Muslim separatists and the armed forces of the Philippines. One of the important factors in the Tangkal success story has been the willingness of a number of domestic and foreign agencies to work together to accomplish common development goals. The World Bank Social Fund, responding to a request from the ELAP, financed the construction of a warehouse and solar dryer. The British embassy contributed a corn sheller. The Australian assistance program provided a truck to be used for trading. Training programs in bookkeeping, accounting and financial management were funded by the Canadian Government. The Philippine Government's Department of Agriculture provided technical assistance in corn production. To date, some 13,000 former combatants at more than 350 sites throughout Muslim Mindanao have received assistance through the ELAP.

IMPROVING THE DELIVERY OF COMMUNITY JUSTICE

Alejandra Lubio awoke to the wailing of her neighbor's children whose father has been battering them. Alejandra knew she had to do something, having been elected by the Capiz Women, Inc. as Barangay Justice Advocate or community-based paralegal. She immediately rushed to their house and reprimanded the father. The father turned to her and told her she had no right to interfere. She calmly asked the father to talk to her about his problem and insisted that as Barangay Justice Advocate (BJA), she could help him out. The father finally went with her to her house. She told him what the law provides about the rights of children and the punishment to those who maltreat or abuse them. Alexandra made the father promise not to hurt his children again and added that she would be watching them. Otherwise, she would have to report him to the Barangay Justice System (village court).

Alexandra is one of the more than 500 volunteer BJAs in Panay Island who were trained under the USAID-supported Barangay Justice Project. Through the BJAs, community-based mediation has brought cases to immediate resolution, avoiding the filing of cases in municipal court systems. This has significantly improved the administration of justice in Panay Island. In the municipality of Jordan, only one out of 97 civil cases brought to the Barangay Justice System was elevated to the municipal court. In Roxas City, cases brought to the prosecutor's office decreased by 53% from 1999 to 2000. During the same period, the backlog of court cases dropped sharply from 6,000 to 2,000. With a very modest estimate of P7,500 saved for every case not filed in formal courts, the island of Panay has already saved at least P52 million during the period. This project also revitalized the Barangay Justice System as an effective, speedy, inexpensive and accessible means of dispute resolution, particularly among the poor.

PRIVATIZING LOCAL POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

Bohol Province is an island located in the heart of the Visayas Region, with tremendous potential to be one of the Philippines' top tourist destinations. Until recently, however, the people of Bohol faced critical problems in both power and water supply. Potable water was available only 4 to 6 hours a day and unless drastic measures were taken, water supply will run out in 5 to 7 years. Power supply was also breaking down with system losses of up to 20%, needing major rehabilitation to cope with increasing demand.



Confronted with inefficient systems and inadequate local financing options, the provincial government decided to tap the private sector after a series of consultations with its constituents and local officials. A special provincial Social Marketing Team was organized to promote the initiative to the community and prospective investors. USAID, through the Governance and Local Democracy (GOLD) and the Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT III) Projects, assisted the Provincial Government in developing the joint venture scheme under a "Rehab-Own-Operate-Maintain" mechanism. The

provincial government also successfully negotiated better terms for the utility consumers, such as lower rates for both water and power supply.

Bohol is the first province to successfully privatize its water and power supply systems. Under USAID's industrial prevention program, Bohol will also be the first ISO 14001 certified province in the Philippines, promoting and adopting clean production and environment management systems among its industries and allocating P500,000 (\$10,000) to get its EMS certification in CY 2001. Bohol's example has generated the interest of the provinces of Siquijor and Negros Occidental, and the cities of Lipa, Davao, and Puerto Princesa.

USING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Josefina de la Cruz, a youthful and vibrant management engineer, always believed that there is no substitute for a better informed citizenry. She presented a platform of transparency and accountability in her administration when she ran and won as Governor of Bulacan Province. Banking on USAID's technical assistance support through the GOLD Project, she asked her council to create a new MIS division and appropriate funds for computer hardware and software.

Working with bright young graduates of computer courses in her province, her team computerized the province' personnel information system, developing programs for easy retrieval of service records, vacation and sick leave of employees of the province. Within minutes, employees could get their service and leave records. Buoyed by these positive results, they embarked on the computerization of the province' business permits and real property tax information systems, using Geographic Information System (GIS). Both systems are now functioning and generating transparent revenue collection and payment information for her constituents. The province has since developed its own financial management information system that has drawn the attention of other provinces and cities. It now serves as a operating model for replication of IT systems for local governance. Bulacan Province has an active website: www.bulacan.gov.ph

PROMOTING FAMILY PLANNING IN A MUSLIM COMMUNITY

In the remote town of Datu Paglas in the province of Maguindanao, Mindanao, Noria takes on the challenge of providing needed health care in the community. In this town of about 15,000 population, 99% of which are Muslims, obtaining maternal care services means traveling 20 kms to the nearest government hospital located in the municipality of Tulunan. The absence of public transportation after 5 p.m. due to the peace and the order situation, and the hesitation of the Muslim women to approach a government facility that is staffed mostly by Christians, makes access to maternal care difficult.

Noria married Abdurasid Pakong, a fellow Muslim, when she was only 15 and still in high school. In a culture where women were destined to stay home, Noria chose to follow her dream. Between child-bearing and raising her three children, Noria managed to complete her midwifery education and finally got her midwifery license in 1986.

For 14 years, Noria did home deliveries in Datu Paglas and in the neighboring municipalities of Tulunan and Buluan. Noria was earning just enough for her family, until she learned about the USAID-assisted midwife clinic project. She became the first Muslim midwife to join the Well Family Midwife Clinic (WFMC) network and inaugurated her own midwife clinic in Datu Paglas on November 28, 2000. By December 2000, Noria earned over \$625 in her first month of clinic operation, more than three times what she used to earn. She is now well on her way to recovering the \$3,500 she invested in her clinic.

In line with USAID's objective of expanding the private sector provision of family planning services, Noria's case is the private sector's attempt to provide an alternative to government health facilities in Muslim Mindanao. Noria's success clearly indicates that Muslim women are willing and able to pay for quality services.

In a community where seven to ten children is still the norm among Muslim couples, the risk of repeated childbearing is increased significantly by the fact that Muslim women rarely seek pre-natal care and family planning counselling services. Through her participation in the WFMC program Noria has been successful in enrolling over twenty family planning acceptors during her first two months of clinic operation, and she expects a steady increase in the number of clients as her clinic operations are streamlined. With at least 15 more USAID-assisted midwife clinics slated for opening in Muslim Mindanao by the end of 2001, USAID expects a significant increase in the number of family planning acceptors which will result in lesser number of children and an improvement in the health condition of not only the Muslim women but their children as well.

WOMEN'S WISE USE OF SARDINES

Ms. Prosy Belano, president of Panindigan Women's Association, feels remorse whenever she sees fisherfolk hauling so much sardine catch that she knows from experience will just get spoiled before they can be sold. With so much abundance of marine resources, one wonders why Panindigan has remained poor. For years, the Panindigan Women's Association struggles to supplement their household incomes with little success. Their husbands, all full-time fishermen in San Vicente, Palawan catch large quantities of sardines during peak fishing seasons, but do not get enough income because of the very low price of fish and the high cost of fishing.

In 1998, at the request of the Association and the local government which contributed a modest amount for project development, USAID supported a feasibility assessment of sardine processing. Encouraged by the positive results of the assessment and the members' commitment to lead the community in wise resource use practices, the Association embarked on the production of bottled Spanish sardines in corn oil in early 1999 under the label "Palawan's Best". The entrepreneurial spirit of the Association paid off remarkably. In a short time, demand exceeded production. Today, the Association produces bottled sardines in modest volumes. Their product was adjudged fifth best "pasalubong" (gift) of Palawan province in 1999. The women's association has proven that wise coastal resource use practices can transform communities into profitable and responsible resource managers.

MICRO-HYDRO MINI POWERGRID: A Working Model for Remote Area Electrification

Preferred Energy, Inc. (PEI) and Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya (SIBAT), both development-oriented NGOs working in the field of renewable energy proudly announced the completion of the Tulgao-Dananao Micro-hydro Project in Barangay Tulgao, Tinglayan, Kalinga in December 2000. This is the first of eight (8) projects initiated through the partnership of USAID, PEI, SIBAT, and Winrock International using the concept of community-based renewable energy development for off-grid areas or the Village Power Model.

The power plant is a 33-Kw system designed to provide the power requirements of some 300 households belonging to the Tulgao and Dananao tribes. The barangays are in the northernmost part of the Cordillera Region, and can be only be reached after a 5-hour walk or 2-hour ride through unpaved roads from the town center which is about 14 hours drive by bus from Manila.



Above:
Power transmission lines and transformers

The Tulgao-Dananao Micro-hydro Project is unique in that it operates as a mini-grid connecting the three barangays via a 3,200-meter transmission line. Because of the remoteness of its location, it is not possible to viably connect the area with the main Luzon Grid. Thus, a mini-grid such as

the one now operating in Tulgao is found to be the most cost-effective manner for providing electric power in the area. With the commissioning of the plant, these barangays are now able to utilize modern electric power for household electrification, operation of production and post-harvest facilities, lighting of schools and other public facilities. The plant likewise is an example of how natural resources, such as water, can be utilized to produce power in an environmentally friendly way.



A VIEW OF BARANGAY TULGAO, TINGLAYAN, KALINGA, ONE OF THE THREE (3) BARANGAYS PROVIDED WITH MODERN ELECTRIC POWER FROM THE TULGAO-DANANA0 MICRO-

Voluntary Information Annex Topic 2: Integration of Democracy and Governance Objectives into USAID/Philippines Portfolio

USAID/Philippines' democracy programs are widely viewed within the development profession as successful, cutting-edge programs. The Mission's October 1999 strategy revision announced the transfer of "stand-alone" democracy and governance (DG) programs that promoted advocacy and participation as "ends" to "means" to achieve other objectives. Thus DG approaches and results were to become long-term, fully integrated mechanisms to achieve sustainability in all SO results.

To effect this change, the Mission cut the number of SOs from six to three by the end of FY 2001. SO6 (Democracy and Governance) objectives and resources were integrated into the other SOs in economic development (SO1 and SO2), population and health (SO 3 and SpO1), and environment (SO4 and SO5). Toward this end, activities, approaches, and staff skills formerly employed to achieve SO6 were integrated into the economic growth, environmental management, and health/population offices that manage these SOs.

As a result of the integration, DG approaches, lessons learned and best practices have made important contributions to the effectiveness of Mission performance in FY 2000. DG advocacy and participation skills have proven their value through more successful program implementation and enhanced sustainability. Advocacy, coalition building, participatory planning, and work with leagues of local government made important contributions to the achievement of the entire Mission portfolio.

This information annex reports the successful results of the integration of democracy approaches into the following strategic objectives:

SO1: "Accelerate the Economic Transformation of Mindanao."

The integration of democracy advocacy and participation mechanisms focused on the strengthening of USAID-assisted business support organizations in Mindanao that are capable of promoting policy changes to accelerate the pace of sustainable development in the region. Drawing from the lessons of civil society programming, SO6 team members worked with the Mindanao Business Council, local chambers of commerce, producers' associations, cooperatives, NGOs and industry federations to help these organizations become self-sustaining and continue their work in policy analysis/advocacy, investment promotion, and the provision of business advisory services even after SO1 ends.

In addition, the use of DG tools for participatory planning of ELAP and OTI activities have contributed to a closer working relationship among the target Muslim former combatants who are the main beneficiaries, and the implementing partners such as national and local arms of the Government of the Philippines.

SO2: "A More Stable and Competitive Economy."

In FY 2000, SO2 took over responsibility for achieving SO6's IR3: "More transparent, accountable and responsive government institutions," and for managing SO6's Governance and Local Democracy (GOLD) project until its completion in March 2001. Existing efforts were redirected to achieve the goal of SO2's IR3: "Economic governance improved" to take advantage of the skills possessed by the DG team in advocacy and local governance who were transferred to work on SO2 activities. SO2 intensified existing governance activities dealing with financial market regulatory reform, combating corruption (including a major emphasis on procurement reform, adjudication of property and contract related disputes), judicial reform, and greater transparency and efficiency in the operation of local government. The economic governance elements of the Mission's democracy portfolio have been fully integrated into the economic governance portfolio within SO2 at the end of FY 2000. Advocacy and coalition building has been key to all these efforts with some notable successes and innovative approaches.

The GOLD Project's best practices in good local governance are informing the policy consultations in amending the Local Government Code of 1991, which is a policy agenda under SO2. In addition, local government finance is being addressed through the Local Government Unit Guarantee Corporation's growing loan portfolio, the seeding of Build-Operate-Transfer schemes at the local level, and preparatory work for municipal bond flotation.

Some of the greatest development successes enjoyed due to SO2 programs owe to the AGILE team's aggressive advocacy and coalition-building strategy, as well as its clear focus on improving governance so that implementation of progressive policies is effective and institutionalized. For example, the Freedom to Fly Coalition has successfully prevented further anti-competitive regulatory and administrative moves by the government. A coalition promoting ports modernization and more competition in shipping has derailed a scheme of the powerful shipping cartel to protect its concession by manipulating the previous president. A new coalition called Procurement Watch is monitoring government contracts for irregularities and is receiving broad support from government, business, donors, and civil society. Other coalitions will be assisted to promote adoption of international standards for genetically modified organisms, combat money laundering, improve and increase tax collection, and in other areas critical to the economy.

SO3: "Reduced Fertility and Improved Mother and Child Health" and SpO1 "Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced."

As the largest portion of USAID/Philippines' program and annual budget, integration of DG activities and approaches has been more complicated and potentially of greatest impact. Additional efforts are underway to sustain and expand this integration.

In FY 2000, SO3 and SpO1 continued to espouse Technology of Participation (ToP) training among its partners and counterparts, particularly selected staff from the Department of Health, the Commission on Population, and child survival grantees. Various LGU consultative meetings, program reviews and planning have resulted in the broad-based participation of target groups.

Active collaboration of the Population and Health Team with LGUs and the Leagues resulted in the successful promotion of family planning and maternal and child health interventions, as well HIV/AIDS prevention and control activities. For example, the targeting of the LGU Performance Program is now more appropriately targeted at cities and municipalities rather than provinces due to devolution of authorities and programs to that level. The League of Municipalities of the Philippines, a major GOLD partner, conducted a conference in each of the three major islands which included the major programs of the Department of Health for municipalities, particularly: the Matching Grant Program, the Sentrong Sigla (Centers for Wellness) program and the National Health Insurance Program. The dialogues provided a venue for increasing the awareness of Municipal Mayors to reproductive health issues and health programs of the national government. Policy advocacy activities have also worked to broaden the constituencies for reform. For example, USAID has helped raise awareness of health and population issues that are at issue in the May 2001 elections.

Under SpO 1, two cities passed local ordinances to address the HIV/AIDS and STD problem. The ordinances included provisions such as 1) funding for HIV/AIDS prevention activities, 2) 100% condom use policy; 3) mandatory AIDS/STD education for entertainers employed by establishments registered with the city government; 4) upgrading of existing regular health examination for entertainers; 5) requiring operators/managers of entertainment establishments to enroll entertainers in the National Health Insurance Program; and 6) non-hiring of minors. For both cities, the ordinance was a product of consultations and advocacy of various stakeholders, interest groups, local government officials and their City Councils.

In Angeles City, the ordinance institutionalized the City AIDS Council and provided a regular budget for surveillance and prevention activities from the Gender and Development Fund as well as revenues of Social Hygiene Clinics. In General Santos City, the Council appropriated funds for prevention activities in their 2001 budget.

SO4: “Environmental Resource Management Improved.”

SO6 advocacy and participation capacities and skills have been utilized in a variety of ways. Under SO4's Coastal Resources Management (CRM) Program, two out of three performance indicators for improved community-based coastal resources management are local governance and civil society indicators -- allocation by local government of annual budgets for CRM activities, and presence of strong and active civil society, i.e., Municipal Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council that meets six or more times a year. In addition, CRM's best practices were developed using participatory planning tools widely promoted by the GOLD Project for local CRM planning and budgeting, establishment of marine sanctuaries, implementation of coastal municipal ordinances, community-based mangroves management, among others. For SO4's new environment program in FY 2001 for the blue, green and brown sectors, strong local environmental governance will be the key implementing strategy for biodiversity conservation and improved environmental management.

Under the Industrial Pollution Reduction activity, civil society and community participation in monitoring industrial pollution has been an essential factor in improving business environmental performance. In Cebu, USAID's NGO partner facilitated the organization of the Mactan Channel Multisectoral Management Council. The Council's monitoring report served as the basis of the investigation and hearing of a case against a seaweed processing plant filed by a competitor. The NGO partner is facilitating the resolution of the conflict between the two competing seaweed processors.

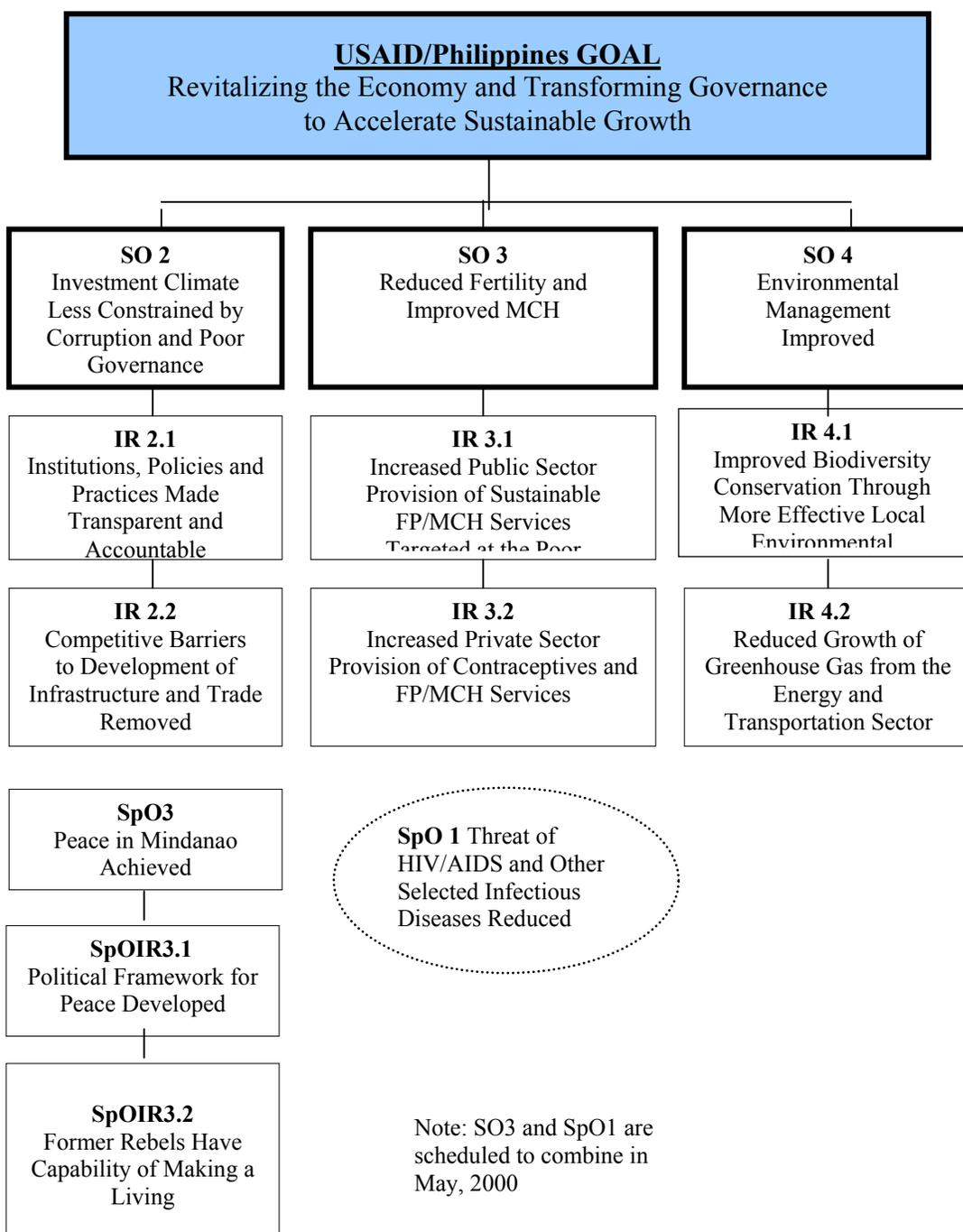
In FY 2000, SO6 team members who joined the SO5 Climate Change Team developed a highly successful communication plan and public information strategy that increased awareness and broader understanding of the economic and environmental benefits of the proposed Electricity Industry Reform Act that will restructure and privatize the power sector. Champions of change in the NGO community, representing consumers, the biggest and most important stakeholder in the new bill, receive technical training on substantive issues in the legislation. This resulted in the creation of a USAID-supported Coalition of Consumers for the Power of Choice with accurate information that highlighted the flaws in the proposed power bill, and the needed changes to ensure the passage of a "good and effective" bill.

In summary, the integration of DG approaches, lessons learned and best practices have made tremendous contribution to the effectiveness of Mission performance in FY 2000. All Mission SO teams recognize the value of DG advocacy and participation skills in implementing and enhancing the sustainability of their respective programs. The greatest successes across the portfolio have occurred when policy reform, governance, and advocacy approaches have all been woven tightly together. Advocacy, coalition building, participatory planning, and work with leagues of local government made important contributions to the achievement of the entire Mission portfolio.

Voluntary Information Annex Topic 3: Mission Results Framework, FY 2001-2004

According to the Strategy, the Mission would reduce its SOs from six to four by FY 2000 and three by 2001. The integration of SO6 activities to the extent possible was completed in December 1999 and the SO2 narrative already reflects this merger. The merger between SO4 and SO5 was completed in February 2001. The strategy indicates that SO1 and SO2, and SO3 and SpO1 will be merged in FY 2001. In the meantime, developments in Mindanao not expected in the strategy have resulted in the proposed creation of a new SpO3 for conflict resolution and MABS expansion. As of March, 2001, the Mission's results framework is shown below. Descriptions of the proposed new SO2, SpO3, and SO4, as well as the status of the merging of SO3 and SpO1 follow.

Program Results Framework as of March, 2001



Note: SO3 and SpO1 are scheduled to combine in May, 2000

Proposed Activity Description for SO 2:

Investment Climate Less Constrained by Corruption and Poor Governance (492-002)

USAID's goal for this program is to create jobs and reduce poverty in the Philippines by reducing the primary constraints on investment: poor governance, and the security crisis in Mindanao. The strategy integrates economic-growth and democratic-governance objectives and interventions to reach this overall goal. The approach directly responds to both, the security crisis and the Philippines' long-standing governance crisis, which recently came to a head in the peaceful mid-term removal of a President for corruption and misgovernment. See chart on page 5 of this attachment.

Assistance will be focused on reforms that institutionalize transparency and accountability in economic governance, and that reduce barriers to entry in the provision of critical infrastructure services and trade. Outcomes should include, *inter-alia*, enhanced transparency of economic institutions, improved tax collection, efficient corruption-free customs valuation, and reform of government budgeting and procurement at both the national and local government levels.

To encourage provision of critical infrastructure services, USAID is helping break up monopolies in the infrastructure sector and promoting competition in service provision by ensuring appropriate, independent regulation. To increase openness and efficiency while reducing costs, USAID is promoting reduction of tariffs and other barriers to international trade, as well as increased competition in domestic industries such as transportation and communications.

USAID's reform assistance will include all the elements that experience shows are necessary to achieving the objective. The strategy is strong on the traditional elements of policy reform: information collection, analysis, and incorporation of findings into draft laws and rules, with follow-up training for regulatory agencies. In addition, USAID's experience is that wider participation of society is necessary in development, advocacy, and monitoring of "good" policies. USAID's strategy therefore includes public information, facilitation of adequate civil society consultation, advocacy, and oversight.

Furthermore, the strategy recognizes the problems posed by enforcement. The judicial sector confronts difficult resource challenges in enforcing reformed laws in rapidly evolving areas like bankruptcy, intellectual property rights, money laundering, procurement, international trade, tax and customs administration, and anti-monopoly. The judicial sector is also subject to corruption itself. USAID's strategy thus takes account of the judicial role in all reforms addressed under the program, providing targeted, specialized training of judicial officials in the specific reform areas.

The security crisis in Mindanao reflects shortcomings in both governance and economic development in that island. In coordination with Special Objective No. 3 dealing directly with the peace process between combatants in Mindanao, SO2 will focus and concentrate local aspects of program activities in Mindanao. Good practices in revenues and expenditure management, accounting, and procurement should enhance governance and facilitate the

development of infrastructure, business support groups, and strong accounting, creating the investment climate required for economic growth, and adequate public and private provision of government services.

Results will be measured as follows:

	Base-Line	Actual (1999)	Actual (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2002)	Target (2003)	Target (2004)
Ratio of Gross Domestic Capital Formation to Gross Domestic Product (%)	23.6 (1994)	21.1	20.4	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Ratio of domestic tax revenues to Gross Domestic Product (%)	11.2 (1994)	11.6	10.7	14.0	14.0	14.5	14.5
Effective Protection Rate	31.0 (1994)	16.8	14.8	14.0	13.0	12.0	12.0
Growth in Number of Jobs (%)							
- Male	6.2 (1995)	3.7	-1.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
- Female	3.1 (1995)	7.4	-0.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

Explanatory Notes for SO2 Targets

Capital Formation Indicator. Although recent performance has been below expectations, the investment rate can change substantially in only one or two years, so low past ratios are not such limiting factors as they are for other statistics like tax effort. The Philippine economy needs to move toward 30% investment rates to meet its jobs and poverty targets. It also needs more efficient investment, which depends on factors like the trade and monetary regime, developing the capital market, and anticorruption.

Domestic Tax Effort. These are in line with actual government targets which appear to be reasonable (13.4% in 2001, 14 % in 2002, 14.5% in 2003, and 15.1% for 2004).

Effective Protection Rate. The EPR Target of 12% for 2004 is a little conservative to allow for unexpected changes in tariff rates for specific sectors. The latest (February 13, 2001) Tariff Commission estimates of EPRs after Executive Order 334 are as follows: 14.1% in 2001, 12.62% in 2002, 11.77% in 2003, and 10.76% in 2004. In 2004, a uniform tariff of 5% will apply in 2004 but exceptions in agriculture and food processing make the EPR in these sectors 20.08% and 21.50% respectfully, pulling up the average for all sectors.

Employment Indicators. The past growth rate of employment has not really been fully adequate. Average Male and Female Private Sector Employment for 1994-2000 was 4.0% for males and

4.7% for females, respectively. Therefore, a 5% annual growth rate for both sexes would be a national indicator of success.

Proposed Activity Description for Special Objective No 3 (SpO3): "To Strengthen Prospects for Continuing Peace in Mindanao, " (492-009)

The goals of Mission's proposed SpO 3 are: 1) to solidify the peace that was attained between the GOP and the major Muslim separatist organization, the MNLF, in 1996, and thereby help ensure that MNLF troops do not once again take up arms against the GOP, and 2) to hasten the day that a genuine peace is reached between the GOP and the principal Muslim separatist organization still fighting the GOP, the MILF.

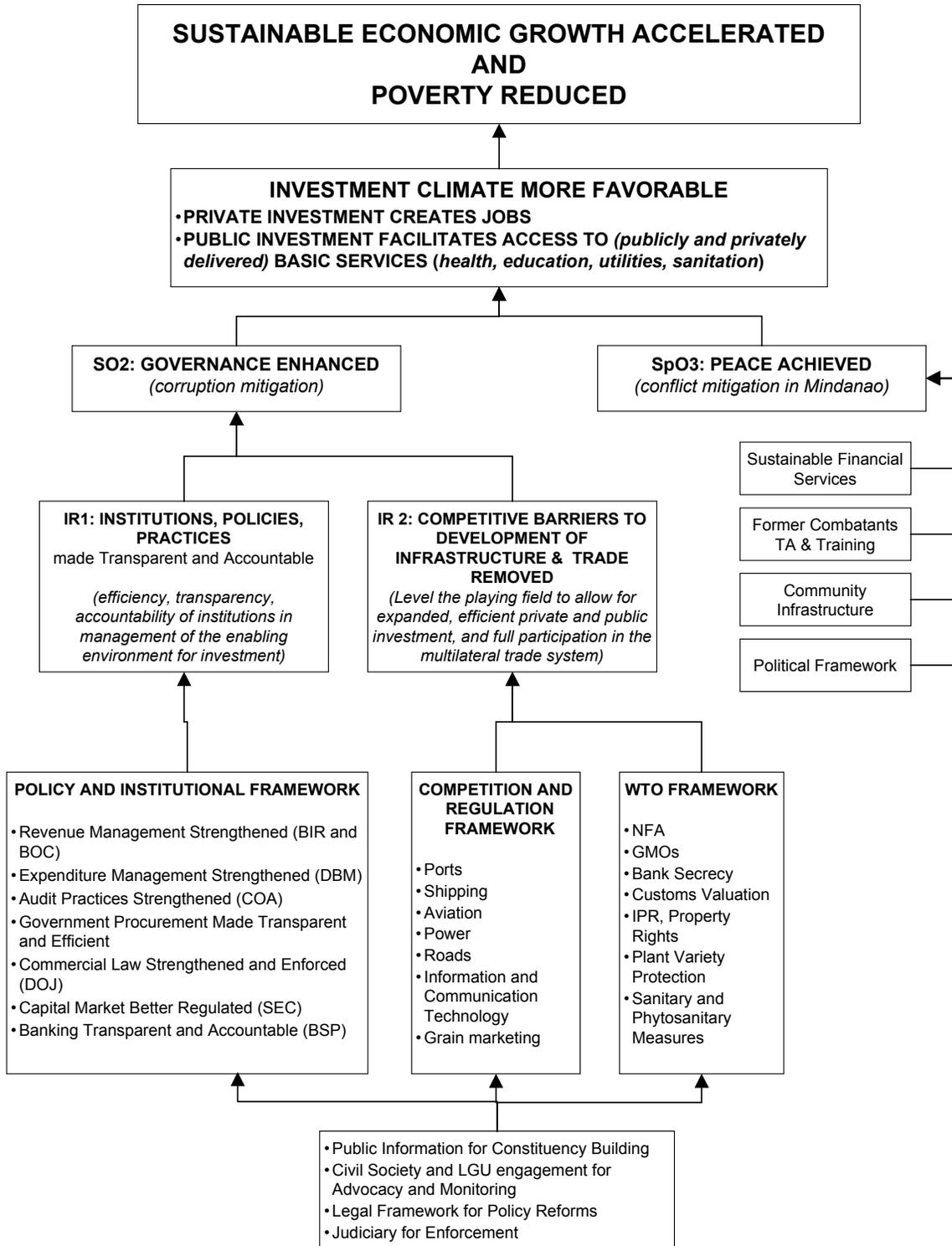
Mindanao is home to one fourth of the Philippines' population, including the majority of Filipino Muslims. It has long been the poorest region in the country, partly because the Muslim community has made relatively little economic progress compared to the Philippines' majority communities. Despite the creation of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao in 1989, the Muslim communities in Mindanao and the smaller islands associated with it continue to feel politically as well as economically like "second-class citizens" in their own country. Despite this backlog of underdevelopment, Mindanao's Muslim areas have good prospects for accelerated and sustainable economic progress.

SpO 3 will complete the process of assisting former combatants to make the transition from being guerrilla fighters to being productive farmers and fishermen. USAID will also support strengthening of community self-help organizations and will promote the availability of financial services to microentrepreneurs in Muslim areas through rural banks and credit cooperatives. Finally, the Mission will help local governments in Muslim areas to improve service delivery and to meet high standards of good governance, including transparent management and citizen participation.

Results will be measured as follows:

	Base-line	Actual (1999)	Actual (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2002)	Target (2003)	Target (2004)
Reduction from 2000 level in number of reported incidents of armed conflict in Mindanao (%)	0 (2000)			0	20	50	
Additional number of former combatants becoming successful farmers and/or fishermen	0 (2000)			0	2,000	2,000	

Number of communities with members trained in community project management techniques	0 (2000)	50	100	50
Additional number of microenterprises in Mindanao, including in Muslim areas, availing of microfinance services	0 (2000)	10,000	20,000	20,000



SO 3 Status of SO3 and SpO1 Integration (492-003 and 492-007)

As articulated in the strategy approved in October 1999, USAID will conduct an assessment in FY 2001 to identify areas of integration between SO3 (Reduced Fertility Rate and Improved Maternal and Child Health) and SpO1 (Threat of HIV/AIDS and Other Selected Infectious Diseases Reduced). The Mission is currently in the process of acquiring the services of consultants who will conduct the assessment and develop the results framework of the integrated SO3 and SpO1. Specifically, the MAARDs earmarking the funds for the assessment team have been processed, and we expect the purchase order committing the funds to be signed within March 2001. The assessment process is scheduled to be underway before the end of March 2001.

The process of developing a new results framework leading to the signing of a bilateral agreement between USAID and the Government of the Philippines is a long and tedious process. The change in the Department of Health (DOH) administration and the upcoming national and local elections in May 2001 necessitate a series of discussions with both DOH personnel and the newly elected local government executives who will be involved in the USAID-assisted activities. USAID expects the integrated SO3 and SpO1 programs to be fully operational by August of 2002. USAID could not have a better time to have the integrated program up and running since current activities are due to end in September 2002. To have the integrated program implemented by August 2002 will lead to a smooth transition and will avoid disruption in the implementation of critical activities.

Illustrative indicators to measure the combined SO include:

	Base-Line	Actual (1999)	Actual (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2002)	Target (2003)	Target (2004)
Total Fertility Rate (TFR) ¹	4.1 (1991)	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	NA
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) ²	35.0 (1990)	NA	NA	30.0	NA	NA	NA
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (all methods)	40.0% (1993)	49.3%	47.0%	50.0%	51.0%	52.0%	54.0%
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (modern methods)	25.2% (1993)	32.4%	32.3%	32.0%	34.0%	36.0%	38.0%

¹ Data for TFR is measured by the National Demographic Survey which is conducted every 5 years. The 2003 NDS will measure the TFR for a three-year average, centered on 2000. The TFR for 1996 is 3.5.

² Data for IMR is measured by the National Demographic Survey which is conducted every 5 years. The 2003 NDS will measure IMR for a five-year period preceding the survey, centered on 2000. The IMR for 1995 is 53.

Percent of births in high-risk groups	62.4% (1993)	55.7%	39.8%	54.0%	53.0%	52.0%	50.0%
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SO 4 Environment Management Improved (492-004)

USAID/Philippines has merged biodiversity conservation and global climate change activities into one strategic objective, Environmental Management Improved. The purpose of the consolidation is to focus scarce financial resources and increase synergy among ongoing and planned efforts. A new initiative under this strategic objective, the Integrated Resources Management (IRM) program, will strengthen local environmental governance to conserve biological diversity, stimulate economic growth and resolve natural resource use conflicts. Advisors will assist local government units to plan and carry out natural resource management activities within large land/seascapes, link increasing local government revenues with improved environmental management, and support environment rural enterprises, including renewable energy investments.

Program integration will also focus on the close link between biodiversity conservation and the ongoing global climate change (GCC) program, e.g., forest and coral cover serves as carbon sinks that absorb greenhouse gases and use of clean fuels and energy-efficient systems being promoted by the GCC program have direct applications in reducing industrial pollution management activities. It is envisioned that as forest and coral cover increases with the adoption of conservation and sustainable practices, program activities will support the increased sequestration of carbon dioxide, and improved maintenance of environmental services. Economic instruments will be developed to generate funding for the sustainable management of critical natural resources such as watersheds and coral reefs.

For the GCC program, USAID will foster the use of innovative technology such as fuel cells and promotion of clean technologies such as natural gas, and focus on renewable energy programs for power generation in off-grid areas. After passage of the power sector restructuring legislation, USAID will take on the challenge of reducing the Philippine transportation sector's contribution to global climate change. Recent analysis indicates that the Philippine transportation sector now produces as much atmospheric carbon as the power sector. This issue is also directly associated with deteriorating quality of life in urban areas. This activity is a collaborative effort with other donors and government agencies involved in the implementation of the Clean Air Act.

Results under the merged SO4 will be measured as follows:

	Base-Line	Actual (1999)	Actual (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2002)	Target (2003)	Target (2004)
300,000 hectares of forest cover maintained with 75% of this placed under community-based forest management	0 (2001)				25,000	50,000	

240 kms. of coastline brought under improved management	0 (2001)	50	100
Tons of CO2 emissions reduced/year from the power and transport sectors through the adoption of cleaner technologies	0 (2001)	TBD	TBD