

# **USAID/DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

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

**2001-05-04**

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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](mailto:docorder@dec.cdie.org)  
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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## MEMORANDUM

To : Keith Brown, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Africa

From : Ronald Harvey, Mission Director, DRC

Date : May 4, 2001

**Subject: Cover Memorandum for USAID/DRC FY2003 R-4**

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We are pleased to submit to you the USAID/DRC R-4 for 2002. The document first details the Mission's successful implementation of the Agency's 12-18 month short-to-medium-term program strategy in DRC, then outlines specific plans for FY 2002 and for the development of a new overall strategy.

The current USAID/DRC strategy, with its single SO, was originally intended to carry the program only through March 2001. Implementation of this SO will continue, however, until consensus is reached on a new overall strategy which takes into account the changed needs and working environment of the country. A complete revision of the CSP for DRC, with the adoption of new SOs, is planned for FY 2002. Since, however, the political context in DRC has already begun to change and shows signs that it may continue to do so at a relatively rapid pace -- creating numerous new opportunities for effective assistance and removing some past constraints -- the USAID/DRC interim implementation plan incorporates sufficient flexibility to ensure that USAID programs will continue to be timely and appropriate, and is capable of accommodating the probable surge in interest and resources that would result from continued progress in restoring peace and bringing good, participatory governance to the country.

The DR Congo is a huge country, with huge problems -- some of which are long-standing and others of which are a direct result of the present, externally imposed conflict. It remains, however, a country of unquestionable strategic importance for the United States in Africa-- bordered, as it is, by nine other African countries and blessed with the potential to be perhaps the richest country of the continent and the region's economic focal point of the future. Though turning the country around will take considerable time and resources, it is clear that the U.S. Government has no option but to remain actively engaged in this process if stability and economic growth are to be achieved in the region.

USAID increased involvement is furthermore an imperative from the humanitarian perspective. The occupation of the country by foreign forces, state and non-state, and the resulting conflict, have resulted in human rights abuses, deprivation, and starvation at levels hitherto completely unknown in the country. The country's fragile and strained food-commodities exchange infrastructure has been entirely disrupted by the conflict. In the countryside, much of the population is living in isolation and deprivation that hasn't been seen since before colonization over 150 years ago. Humanitarian workers, for instance, report running into well-educated French-speaking Congolese reduced to walking around the forests virtually naked with no access to medicines, clothes, or soap. These people are unable to go to the towns for fear of becoming victims of the next arbitrary massacre by one-armed group or another. Many have been severely traumatized, witnessing savagery completely outside all their previous experience. Meanwhile, city dwellers have been driven to taking their kids out of school, eating only sporadically, and even, in some places, consuming for the first time, domestic dog and cat meat. Reports are suggesting that directly (through violence) or indirectly (through conflict-caused increases in disease and malnutrition), the foreign-fueled war has caused nearly three million deaths in just three years in the eastern provinces of the DR Congo alone, and the fear is that once the inaccessible rural areas are finally reached, the number will actually turn out to be much higher. USAID must continue to be a major contributor to the international effort to halt and reverse the country's disastrous decline by making full use of its capacity for a varied response to the crisis, using activities ranging from humanitarian aid, to food security interventions, to conflict resolution techniques, to income-generating development activities.

Fortunately, the prospects for ending the war, for getting the DR Congo on the path to good participatory government, and for development of the country's tremendous potential have improved greatly in recent months as a result of some unforeseen political developments. For the first time in a very long while, there is renewed interest, energy and optimism -- albeit tentative -- with regard to the DR Congo's future. European Union countries, for example, are talking of investing major resources and waiving bureaucratic constraints. USAID's limited but well-targeted and effective programs over the last three years have earned it the respect of the Congolese people as having been one of very few international players that have stuck with the country during extremely difficult times and have established USAID once again as a solid and credible partner. USAID is thus well-positioned to remain an influential and strategic participant in the positive processes now taking root in the country as these acquire increasing momentum. This year's R4 reflects the important and growing role USAID will have in the DR Congo's rebirth and development through the expanded activities planned for the immediate interim period, as well as in the foundation it lays for the larger, integrated, multi-SO strategy to be developed during the coming year.

The enhanced program for FY 2002 will focus on the following three areas, with a view to their potentially developing into full SOs of the future longer-term plan:

1. Improve food security and reduce poverty.
2. Address key health problems in targeted health zones.
3. Strengthen civil society and promote justice in the DRC.

You will note that we have reorganized the order of the “Staying Engaged” program strategy scenarios and brought forward critical elements of the “Core Plus” program scenarios to aggressively focus on agricultural development activities to reduce hunger and malnutrition, and on economic development to reduce poverty. This priority focus on poverty reduction in no way diminish our commitment to health; rather, we believe that health, humanitarian and political transition programs alone cannot address the human tragedy we are witnessing in the DRC. Poverty is the root causes of the crisis in the DRC, and treating the other aspects of poverty (health, education and empowerment) without raising income simply postpones and even exacerbates the problem for poor. Poverty reduction and increased economic opportunities go hand and hand if USAID is to build an effective transitional humanitarian program.

The needs of the DRC, its strategic importance to our national security interests in Africa, the advances made by the Lusaka Agreement, and most of all, USAID/DRC’s track record of success justify an increase in our resources beyond what was envisioned in our last R-4 request. Recent positive political developments in the DRC have presented a unique opportunity to build new peaceful and democratic bonds among the Congolese people, their nation, and neighboring states. President Kabila has taken a bold step in creating a safer, more democratic Africa, and the international community should support his effort to raise his people from 40 years of absolute poverty. For FY 2002, we are requesting \$ 47.305 million (Table FY 2002 B-Alt) contrasted with \$ 18.571 million proposed by AID/W. Our FY 2003 OYB request is set at \$54.400 million. We will also develop a Title II Development Assistance Program (DAP) for approximately 135,000 metric tons in FY 32001/2002; and will request authorization to monetize approximately 75% of this amount as leverage for our program objectives as described above.

Staffing of USAID/DRC is a major concern. A controller is urgently needed in FY 2002 to oversee both our growing OE and program budgets, and to reduce our vulnerability . Also planned for FY 2002 is the entry of our USDH Food for Peace Officer, a Health Population Officer, and a Project Development Officer, as well as an Agriculture Officer, who will replace the incumbent General Development Officer. Planned for FY 2003 is an Executive Officer, Democracy and Governance Officer and a Private Enterprise Officer.

The entry of these seven additional staff will complete the USDH staff planned for 10. This is the minimum required to operate the USAID/DRC Mission program. This USDH staff will be complemented by an appropriate number of FSN employees.

Through submission of this R-4, USAID/DRC welcomes the active participation and collective experience of the Africa Bureau in the planning of what will certainly be one of the most important of the Agency's country programs for the foreseeable future. The R-4 is in complete conformity with the recently submitted broader U.S. Mission Program Plan (MPP) for the DR Congo.

Yours Sincerely,

**Ronald D. HARVEY**  
**Director**  
**USAID/DRC**

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## Glossary

AICF	<i>Action Against Hunger</i>
AID/W	<i>USAID Washington</i>
BASICS	<i>Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival</i>
CARPE	<i>Central African Regional Program for Environment</i>
CCSP	<i>Connecting Civil Society Project</i>
CCSP	<i>Connecting Civil Society Project</i>
CDC	<i>Center for Disease Control and Prevention</i>
CID	<i>Community Immunization Day</i>
COMESA	<i>Common Market of East and Southern Africa</i>
CRS	<i>Catholic Relief Service</i>
CSP	<i>Country Strategic Plan</i>
CSW	<i>Commercial Sex Worker</i>
DAI	<i>Development Alternatives Inc.</i>
DAP	<i>Development Assistance Program</i>
DG	<i>Democracy/Governance</i>
DRC	<i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i>
EU	<i>European Union</i>
EXO	<i>Executive Officer</i>
FAA	<i>Foreign Assistance Act (1999)</i>
FAO (UN)	<i>Food and Agriculture Organization</i>
FSN	<i>Foreign Service Nationals</i>
FTE	<i>Full Time Employee</i>
FY	<i>Fiscal Year</i>
GDRC	<i>Government of Democratic Republic of Congo</i>
GTZ	<i>German Technical Aid</i>
HIV	<i>Human Immuno-deficiency Virus</i>
ICCN	<i>Congolese Conservation Institute</i>
ICD	<i>Inter-Congolese Dialogue</i>
IDPS	<i>Internal Displaced People</i>
IEC	<i>Information Education and Communication</i>
IFES	<i>International Foundation for Election Systems</i>
IMF	<i>International Monetary Fund</i>
IMP	<i>Inter-Church Medical Assistance</i>
IMPACT	<i>Implementing AIDS Prevention and Care</i>
IP	<i>Implementing Partners</i>
IR	<i>Intermediate Result</i>
IRC	<i>International Rescue Committee</i>
IRM	<i>Innovative Resources Management</i>
MOH	<i>Ministry of Health</i>
MONUC	<i>United Nations Observer Mission</i>
MPP	<i>Mission Performance Plan</i>

MSF	<i>Médecins Sans Frontières</i>
NGO	<i>Non -Governmental Organization</i>
NID	<i>National Immunization Days</i>
NRM	<i>Natural Resource Management</i>
O.E.	<i>Operating Expenses</i>
OFDA	<i>Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance</i>
OPV	<i>Oral Polio Vaccine</i>
ORS	<i>Oral Rehydration Salts</i>
ORT	<i>Oral Rehydration Therapy</i>
OTI	<i>Office of Transition Initiatives</i>
OYB	<i>Operating Year Budget</i>
PDT	<i>Performance Data Table</i>
PL480	<i>Public Law 480</i>
PLWA	<i>People Living with AIDS</i>
PLWHA	<i>People Living with HIV/AIDS</i>
PPP	<i>Public-Private Partnership</i>
PSI	<i>Population Services International</i>
PVOs	<i>Private Voluntary Organizations</i>
R4	<i>Results Review &amp; Resources Request</i>
RAISE	<i>Raising Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment</i>
RCSA	<i>Regional Center for Southern Africa (Botswana)</i>
REDSO/ESA	<i>Regional Economic Development Services Office/ East and Southern Africa</i>
RHUDO	<i>Regional Housing and Urban Development Office</i>
SADC	<i>Southern Africa Development Cooperation</i>
SO	<i>Strategic Objective</i>
SPH	<i>School of Public Health</i>
STD	<i>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i>
STI	<i>Sexually Transmitted Infections</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations Development Program</i>
UNICEF	<i>United Nations International Children's Fund</i>
UNIKIN	<i>University of Kinshasa</i>
USAID	<i>U.S. Agency for International Development</i>
USDH	<i>United States Direct Hire</i>
USG	<i>United States Government</i>
WFP	<i>World Food Program</i>
WHO	<i>World Health Organization</i>
WHS	<i>World Heritage Sites</i>
ZSM	<i>Zoological Society of Milwaukee</i>

## Overview Factors Affecting Program Performance

### A. DRC Mission Performance Plan and Agency Goals

The USAID/DRC's 18-month transitional strategy that consisted of one Strategic Objective (SO) with three key intermediate results came to a close at the end of March 2001. It conformed to the Mission Performance Plan (MPP) for DRC, and AID Agency goals. The strategic objective (SO) and key intermediate results (IR) were:

**SO: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil society.**

- **IR1: Key health problems addressed with emphasis on redevelopment of governance structures for public health and citizen participation.**
- **IR2: Good governance and rule of law promoted with emphasis on multi-stakeholder problem-solving.**
- **IR3: Constituencies for sustainable management of natural resources built with emphasis on community participation**

The SO supported the Mission's MPP, which focuses on fostering political and economic development to forestall the recurrence of humanitarian disasters. It also supported U.S. strategic goals of regional stability, humanitarian assistance, democracy, economic development and health and environment.

The activities under the child survival and HIV/AIDS control IR contributed to achievements of Agency Goal 4, "World population stabilized and human health protected". It supported the MPP goal of strengthening Congolese capabilities and cooperative links with the U.S., regional and global resources to monitor, prevent and control infectious diseases and other major public health programs.

Activities under the Democracy and Governance IR contributed to the Agency goal of: "Democracy and Good Governance strengthened." It is linked to two of the four Agency DG objectives of "Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened", and "the development of politically active civil society promoted". The IR also supports MPP goals of "strengthening democracy and good governance, the reinforcement of the respect for human rights and the rule of law."

Activities under the Environment and Natural Resources Management IR focused on protection and conserving DRC's unique biodiversity. The activities contributed to Agency goal of "The world's environment protected for long-term stability". The IR was linked to Agency objectives of "biodiversity conserved and sustainable management of natural resources increased".

## **B. Summary Progress in implementing the Transitional Strategy**

The continuing war and U.S. legislative sanctions specific to the DRC (due to the DRC's failure to pay its debts) limit U.S. assistance to the DRC. The 18-month strategy, which ended at the end of March 2001, focused on humanitarian assistance to the victims of war and internally displaced, and accented continued U.S. engagement in the DRC. It implemented a program with short-to-medium term health, democracy, justice, and environment objectives. The program responded to changing political situations, and was developed to accommodate a surge in funding and program development had the political and security environment permitted USAID/DRC to work freely in the DRC.

The health program focused on: a) enhancing child and maternal health status in targeted health zones; b) establishing the infrastructure for surveillance and management of key infectious diseases in targeted health zones; c) preventing HIV/AIDS transmission; and d) increasing access to improved environmental health services. USAID/DRC's child survival program focuses on polio eradication, prevention of vaccine-preventable diseases, malaria control, diarrheal disease control, distribution of Vitamin A, and nutrition monitoring and education. Child survival is enhanced through the improved control of other infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. Efforts are in place to improve surveillance of infectious diseases in general and the country's ability to respond to disease outbreaks. Using USAID/DRC funding and technical support provided by BASICS II, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), the World Health Organization (WHO) plus the logistical and material support of UNICEF; the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (GDRC) planned and implemented a national polio vaccination campaign which successfully reached over 101,0% of the country's estimated 10.6 million children aged 0-59 months in the midst of the war over 10.7 million children were immunized. In addition, the USAID/DRC program has contributed to an increase in routine immunization coverage. For example, from 1998 to 2000, routine measles immunization coverage rose from 15 to 39% nationwide.

Malaria control activities are implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the BASICS II project, CDC and other partners. Over 150 laboratory technicians, in addition to other key technicians, have been trained to improve diagnostic techniques and conduct advanced vector status investigations, drug resistance and disease surveillance. As a result of the findings of malaria medication resistance studies conducted throughout the country, a new medication policy will be developed. Diarrheal diseases are targeted through improvements in environmental health and sanitation. Focus is on the provision of potable water, coupled with hygiene education, in the national capital and in one provincial capital.

Employing the USAID AIDSMARK program with Population Services International (PSI), an aggressive HIV/AIDS prevention program via a behavior change and condom social marketing strategy continues, targeting high-risk groups, such as commercial sex workers, military and truckers. To advance the rehabilitation of health delivery systems, USAID/DRC provided support through Tulane University to the School of Public Health

(SPH) within the University of Kinshasa to broaden the human capacity base for health delivery in the DRC. Each year, over 25 health zone medical directors and administrators are trained in public health. The faculty has also taken a direct role in carrying out health operational research.

The democracy and good governance strategy seeks to create the necessary preconditions to a democracy. It supports the capacity of Congolese civil society to promote dialogue with government and other key actors, and to actively participate in the democratic transition. The program supports the development of democratic institutions, the improvement in human rights and the judicial process; it also supports the peace process through conflict management and avoidance. Through the democracy and good governance program, USAID/DRC continued to provide material support, training and technical assistance to Congolese non-government civil society advocacy groups. USAID/DRC financed activities were critical in preparing civil society to play a positive role in the promotion of, and preparation for, the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD). The success of the ICD will be essential if the DRC is to achieve peace, good governance and stability. The International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) and the International Human Rights Law Group-led civil society groups are developing issues to be tabled at the ICD. Themes include a draft constitution (which has already been shown to the new President), human rights, and nationality laws. The DG program also supported disseminating to the larger society (and translating into local languages) essential documents such as the Lusaka Accords, and the draft constitution. Some of the activities implemented through the IFES and the Law Group include the operation of a resource center where reference materials are freely available, and where two Internet sites facilitate research on democracy, law, human rights and governance. As a result of USAID/DRC support to the civil society, there is an increased access to information about democracy and elections. There is also increased media coverage for governance and democracy issues; and increased civil society capacity to provide expertise for issues that will be discussed at the ICD, such as, the constitution, nationality law, and the formation of a national army. USAID/DRC has promoted dialogue between civil society and local officials in providing assistance to ease critical bottlenecks in local communities. USAID/OFDA humanitarian assistance to victims of war has provided health services and encouraged agriculture, market gardening and food production by the displaced.

The USAID/DRC's biodiversity, environment and natural resources management program objective is to build a constituency for environmental stewardship in the country. In environmental conservation and natural resources management, USAID/DRC focused on institutional capacity-building in the environmental sector, supported policy changes, and promoted private initiatives to protect the environment. Natural resource-based industries involved in stimulating increased production and income while enhancing livelihoods are also supported. Interventions included environmental advocacy, policy development, reinforcing community awareness and continued support to World Heritage Sites.

## **C. Country Factors Influencing Progress**

A number of factors which are beyond USAID/DRC control, but which impeded our program progress include:

### **1. Africa's First World War:**

In FY 2000, the war that has armies of six states in the region on DRC's soil continued to be the single most limiting factor to peace, stability and economic growth. The demands of war have disrupted all key areas of economic activity, as the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (GDRC) focused totally on the war and all resources were diverted to support the war effort. . Over 2.0 million people have fled their homes and are internally displaced, living in camps or hiding in the forest. They are in need of basic humanitarian assistance. To some extent, USAID/DRC's focus on non-governmental partners has mitigated the direct effects of the war on our programs. However, long-term gains require a three-way partnership among donors, government and the private sector. The GDRC has not been able to provide the very basic services for its citizens. Civil servants function without salaries, equipment or supplies. The delivery of social services has totally collapsed, as successive governments have not provided resources to support any of the social sectors. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) carry the burden of providing basic services in health and education. With the collapse of the health sector, outbreaks of rare diseases, which were virtually eradicated, have reappeared. In addition to harboring polio, the DRC has perhaps the most extensive collection of known and emerging infectious diseases in the world, which has required frequent CDC responses to outbreaks during the year. Outbreaks of infectious diseases such as hemorrhagic fevers, monkey pox, measles, chicken pox, meningitis, pertussis, and the current HIV/AIDS epidemic are frequent and severe. HIV/AIDS infection rates in the general population are reported to be between 6-10 percent and are higher in high-risk groups. However, HIV/AIDS infection rate in foreign African armies engaged in the conflict in the DRC ranges between 35-50 percent. NGOs and private entrepreneurs provide basic education for a fee. Children of the poor go uneducated or undereducated. Girl child enrollment rate is 14%, and the drop out rate is high at 60%. Unemployment and under-employment are also high, as industries have stopped functioning or operate at less than 20 per cent of capacity. Adequate transportation has become an everyday issue, affecting the common man as fuel shortages and lack of hard currency has brought the sector to a standstill. The judicial sector is non-functional, as the court system has also collapsed. There are over 400,000 street children roaming the cities, begging and sleeping on sidewalks. Parents push their young children into prostitution in order to gain enough resources to live. Most families are lucky to afford a meal a day.

### **2. Lack of accessibility:**

Many places in the DRC are inaccessible to development staff due to political restrictions and insecurity brought on by the war. This travel restriction of USAID/DRC direct hire staff and other foreign program personnel by the GDRC is a limiting factor in the

implementation of the current program. USAID/DRC program interventions are limited to Kinshasa. OTI had a USPSC staff member located at Lubumbashi and some FSNs stationed at Kananga. Programs in the rebel-held eastern provinces of Kivus are limited to OFDA-supported NGOs and staff as USAID/DRC staff is not free to travel back and forth from the "occupied" areas to the government controlled areas. Even if permission to travel were granted, the vast country is inaccessible during most of the year due to a general lack of road networks. The river network, which has been the best mode of traveling for many Congolese, has been suspended due to the war and insecurity.

### **3. The Economic decline:**

The decline of the economy, which accelerated from minus 3.5 per cent in 1998 to minus 18 per cent in 2000 has been a limiting factor to progress. During the same period, inflation increased to over 325 per cent. The currency is highly overvalued, as the parallel rate is five times the value of the official rate. Project funds are worth a fifth of their value in the DRC. The DRC is highly indebted with a total domestic and foreign debt valued at over \$22 billion (\$13 billion foreign and 9 billion domestic). The accumulated debt and the nation's decline are largely due to decades of mismanagement of its resources by the former President Mobutu, corruption and a policy and regulatory environment which have discouraged investment, limited jobs creation, and reduced the quality of life for most citizens.

### **D. Significant Changes**

With the ascension of Joseph Kabila to the position of transitional Head of State, the political situation in DRC has dramatically improved. It is now at its most optimistic period since the early days after Mobutu. In his inauguration speech and on several other public pronouncements, the new leader - Joseph Kabila - indicated his commitment to political openness and dialogue. His strategy has focused on putting the DRC back on the path of democracy through dialogue and negotiations. His visits to the U.S., Europe and many African countries as well as consultations with key western and international organization leaders, such as the UN, are beginning to bear fruit. The international community appears to be sympathetic to the plight of the DRC. He has begun a dialogue process with his warring neighbors and supporters, and has assured the UN of his support in the deployment of UN observers and forces in the DRC. He has honored the cease-fire. At this writing, a real cease-fire remains in effect and all aspects of the Lusaka Accords are being implemented: All parties to the war are currently falling back to previously (15 kilometers) agreed upon positions; MONUC observers are being deployed throughout the country; the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, Sir K. Masire, has been welcomed back to the DRC and the Inter-Congolese Dialogue is set to begin in June. Joseph Kabila's pronouncements and actions provide new prospects for peace, democracy and socio-economic improvements in DRC. Domestically, his actions to date have generated a great deal of popular confidence in the new President. Positive steps towards the new political orientation have recently been undertaken in the areas of human rights and rule of law as political prisoners are freed, secret detention centers are closed and political dialogue has begun. Restrictions on political parties have been lifted. The

hardline ministers in his father's cabinet have been replaced. The new President has even hinted at conducting elections as soon as possible in CY 2003.

In March 2001 the World Bank and the IMF concluded a successful visit in the DRC, with the promise to re-establish the World Bank presence in the DRC and a proposed one-year IMF standby agreement is being negotiated. These recent events augur well for a turnaround in the economic situation

The President has promised free access throughout the country to humanitarian and aid workers. If this progress continues, USAID/DRC could expect a huge demand in resources to ensure that the mechanisms and agreements, which result from the ICD process, are successfully implemented. USAID/DRC might also be called upon, in partnership with other donors, to assist in the resolution of the many unresolved issues related to the ICD, such as the finalization of the Constitution, nationality laws, provincial and national elections, development of a national army and the demobilization of soldiers. To this end, USAID/DRC must be ready to be as flexible as possible in using all its activities in support of the results of the ICD.

#### **E. Overall Prospects for Progress**

Overall prospects for achievement of the strategic objective were sound. Where legislation allowed, USAID/DRC worked with the GDRC, other donors and our partners to mitigate key constraints in sectors. With the implementation of the Lusaka Agreement and the arrival of the UN troops, USAID/DRC is positioned to respond swiftly to opportunities in support of the total Agreement and any democratic initiatives that will emanate from the process. USAID/DRC believes it is critical to begin implementation of a modified and accelerated program in order to enhance the achievement of the U.S. foreign policy objectives in the DRC. To better focus program interventions, we expect to develop a new country strategic plan (CSP) before the end of the fiscal year 2002.

Until the new strategy is developed, the USAID/DRC interim program will continue to focus on the three IRs and expand them into full SOs. The first SO will focus on improving the quality of life for the people. **Emphasis will be on improving food security and reducing poverty;** the second will **address key health problems in target communities with emphasis on strengthening health service delivery;** and the third will **strengthen civil society and promote justice in the DRC.** The expanded SOs are based on a number of sources: 1) A well-conceived Integrated Health and Humanitarian Action Plan developed with the help of Global Bureau and AFR/SD. 2) A program assistance strategy that was prepared for USAID/DRC by an independent consulting firm, J. E. Austin Associates; 3) Various donor assessment reports and recent discussions with World Bank and IMF teams visiting the DRC, 4) Discussions with other donors, partners, civil society, the GDRC and the US Embassy and 5) the draft poverty alleviation plan developed by USAID/DRC.

The Austin Associates strategy recognized that USAID/DRC has priorities in the areas of democracy and governance, health and biodiversity environment and natural resources

management. It recognizes that any program interventions must be judiciously selected to complement these priorities. The poverty alleviation plan focuses on enhanced food security through agricultural production, micro-enterprise development and accelerated job creation. The Mission's proposed expanded program plan is forward-looking and designed to support a quick and effective surge in program resources in view of the potential positive outcome of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and peace-building efforts.

This interim program will be implemented under a management structure of three strategic objectives:

**SO1: A new strategic objective will be developed. It incorporates the existing natural resources management and biodiversity conservation activities into an aggressive program to improve food security and reduce poverty in the DRC.** In implementing the SO, USAID/DRC plans to meet critical food needs, increase agricultural production, expand private sector markets, and support human capacity development. Critical food needs will be met through emergency aid where necessary, and seeds and tools will be provided when needed. Access to credit and removing bottlenecks in the marketing and distribution networks for agricultural production will help jump-start the rural economy and reduce overall poverty. Support for training and basic education, especially for girls, will have the direct impact of increasing income, productivity and health for Congolese families. The role of religious institutions, non-governmental organizations, private foundations, universities and the private market economy in providing services and accomplishing public objectives will be encouraged and initiatives to facilitate the creation of a favorable enabling environment for private sector growth will be pursued.

USAID/DRC will also focus attention on the development of a food aid monetization program, from USDA 416(b) and Food For Peace Title II resources to leverage the resources of the Mission's overall humanitarian and developmental assistance program. Resources from the Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI), the Self-Help, and the Democracy and Human Rights Funds will be used to finance local projects that promote development directly and create spillover benefits through demonstration effects. OFDA funds will be used to support the humanitarian and emergency relief program by providing basic resources to the over 2.0 million internally displaced and 400,000 refugees and other critical emergency needs as are sure to develop. Additional assistance from the Population, Refugees and Migration office will support refugees and displaced.

**SO2: Address key health problems in targeted health zones with emphasis on building public service delivery.** The focus will be on improving primary health care services delivery in the rural areas, enhancing child survival and maternal health, reducing the threat of infectious diseases, increasing the use of HIV/AIDS prevention and impact mitigation services and practices, and increasing access to adequate sanitation and environmental services.

**SO3: The Democracy and Governance (DG) program will focus on strengthening civil society and promoting justice in the DRC.** Focus will be on strengthening civil society

in order that it can operate as an equal partner in the development process with the GDRC. The DG program will support the rule of law and the respect for human rights of women; encourage competitive political processes; promote the development of politically active civil society; and support vulnerable children and orphans. Internet connectivity is promoted as an effective vehicle for information dissemination and awareness-building. In addition, if the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, which is expected to begin before the end of FY 2001 proves successful, the program will be tailored to help ensure that the new governance mechanisms and political consensus are successful.

It is possible that there could be elections held in FY 2002. If this becomes a reality as a result of the ICD, USAID/DRC will request additional resources to support the conduct of these elections. Mission will also take advantage of new legislation to assist government and civil society in combating corruption.

**SO Text for SO: 660-001 The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors**

Country/Organization: USAID Democratic Republic of the Congo

Objective ID: 660-001

Objective Name: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors

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Self Assessment:

Despite the devastating and deteriorating conditions in the DRC, during FY 2000, the USAID/DRC program made impressive gains that have exceeded our objectives. Just to emphasize a few, these include:

The inoculation of over 10.7 million children under five years of age against polio and increased coverage in routine immunization from 15 % to 39% nation wide;

The continue training of health administrators by the School of Public Health and deployment of its yearly 25 graduates throughout the country in rural health zones;

Training of over 150 laboratory technicians in order to improve malaria diagnostic techniques and conduct advanced vector status investigation, drug resistance and disease surveillance;

Improvement in environmental health and sanitation through the provision of potable water and sanitation facilities in the nation's capital and one provincial capital in order to reduce incidence of diarrheal diseases;

The sale of over twelve million condoms as a preventive measure for HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, and provision of sexual behavior change training for over 50,000 youths and high-risk individuals at various community health awareness workshops;

The development of a well informed, democratic, peace-building network-covering dozens of NGOs. Over 1,700 training sessions were carried out in democracy, constituency building and Internet communication;

The preparation of a draft constitution and other draft national laws which have been discussed with the new President Joseph Kabila and which will be one of the issues for discussion at the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.

The development of a strong civil society, which can advocate for peace and good governance at the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.

The development of a natural resources management program under the leadership of a group of American NGOs which is focusing on interventions to save and protect DRC's unique biodiversity and ecosystems; and

The holding of DRC's first real public/private sector partnership forum designed to assist decision-makers in the formulation and implementation of economic policy reforms.

These and many other results were achieved not only despite the war-zoned environment in which they were implemented, but also despite funding and legislative sanctions imposed on the DRC by the U.S. Congress. It should be further noted that no U.S. Government resources have been used to support the public private partnership forum.

### **Success Story: The polio eradication effort in DRC**

Given an extremely difficult operating environment, achievements in the polio eradication program have so far been the most successful results package in the SO. The first National Immunization Days (NIDs) were carefully planned for the first round to take place in August 1998. However, all activities were abruptly interrupted with the outbreak of the war in early August, making nationwide implementation impossible. As a result, only 5 out of 11 provinces were covered and only 3.4 million children under 5 years of age over the 10 million targeted were vaccinated. In 1999, all the 11 provinces participated in the NIDs. Only 9 health zones out of 306 were not covered in spite of the war. The reported coverage was 92.5% of the targeted children. In 2000, 304 health zones were reached, and 6 health zones partially vaccinated at the war front line. Reported coverage was 101%, in spite of the ongoing war. Three years of NID planning experience have provided a strong basis for the revitalization of routine EPI countrywide. This tremendous accomplishment is a result of our health program, the Government, and local EPI partners and other donors.

DRC is the first country to report on NID "quality indicators", which will be applied to other countries in the region. These indicators revealed that 5%-16% of children were zero "o" dose (never vaccinated before), 4%-9% of children were missed, 3%-10% of households were not visited, and 1%-4% of sites were using the vaccine with inadequate vaccine vial monitors (VVM). In recognition of these efforts, DRC was commended and given an award by WHO/AFRO during the 8<sup>th</sup> Task Force on Immunization (TFI) meeting last December in Pretoria. Wild poliovirus transmission is expected to be interrupted by the end of 2002 and certification achieved by 2005 (WHO target).

## **Primary Links to US National Interest and MPP Goals:**

### **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**

**5% 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**

**5% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged**

**20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted**

**% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged**

**5% 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**

**20% 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**

**10% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced**

**5% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced**

**0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced**

**3% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved**

**3% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted**

**0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased**

**4% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased**

**10% 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**

## **Summary of the SO:**

**The Strategic Objective of the USAID/DRC program is: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil society actors. The three key Intermediate Objectives are:**

IR1: Key health problems addressed with emphasis on redevelopment of governance structures for public health and citizen participation.

IR2: Good governance and rule of law promoted with emphasis on multi-stakeholder problem-solving.

IR3: Constituencies for sustainable management of natural resources built with emphasis on community participation.

The activities under the health IR contribute to achievements of Agency Goal 4, "World population stabilized and human health protected". It supports the MPP goal of strengthening Congolese capabilities and cooperative links with the U.S., regional and global resources to monitor, prevent and control infectious diseases and other major public health programs.

Activities under the Democracy and Governance IR contribute to the Agency goal of: "Democracy and Good Governance strengthened." It is linked to two of the four Agency DG objectives of "Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened", and "the development of politically active civil society promoted". The IR also supports MPP goals of "strengthening democracy and good governance, the reinforcement of the respect for human rights and the rule of law."

Activities under the Environment and Natural Resources Management IR focus on protection and conserving DRC's unique bio-diversity. The activities contribute to Agency goal of "The world's environment protected for long-term stability". The IR is linked to Agency objectives of "bio-diversity conserved and sustainable management of natural resources increased.

The SO was developed to forestall the recurrence of humanitarian disasters. It also supports U.S. strategic goals of regional stability, humanitarian assistance, democracy, economic development, maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS control. The SO supported the Mission's MPP, which focuses on fostering political and economic and child health, HIV/AIDS biodiversity conservation, environmental protection and natural resources management.

**KEY INTERMEDIATE RESULT 1: Key health problems addressed with emphasis on redevelopment of governance structures for public health and citizen participation.**

The health program focused on: a) enhancing child and maternal health status in targeted health zones; b) establishing the infrastructure for surveillance and management of key infectious diseases in targeted health zones; c) preventing HIV/AIDS transmission; and d) increasing access to improved environmental health services. USAID/DRC's child survival program focused on polio eradication, prevention of vaccine preventable diseases, malaria control, diarrheal disease prevention, distribution of Vitamin A, nutrition monitoring and education. Child survival was further improved through better control of tuberculosis, the development of a national infectious disease surveillance system, and the country's improved ability to respond to disease outbreaks. Malaria control activities included supporting the expansion of prevention strategies and the improvement of diagnostic and treatment practices in the health care delivery system and communities. An aggressive HIV/AIDS prevention program via a behavior change and

condom social marketing strategy continues, targeting high-risk groups, such as commercial sex workers, the military and truckers. Environmental health activities have focused on provision of potable water and improved sanitation through innovative partnerships with community groups.

**Key Results:** In FY 2000, in the midst of a complicated war, the government of the DRC successfully implemented a national polio vaccination campaign that reached over 95% of the country's estimated 10.7 million children under five years of age. During the same campaign, doses of vitamin A and measles vaccine were also distributed; reported coverage was 92.8% for vitamin A and 72.4% for measles, respectively. Routine immunization coverage remains low but is increasing. Between 1998 to 2000, routine measles immunization coverage rose from 15 to 39% nationwide.

Malaria control activities included the training of over 150 health workers in improved malaria diagnostic techniques. Other key technicians have been trained to conduct advanced vector status investigations, drug resistance, and disease prevalence surveillance. Studies on malaria medication resistance have been conducted throughout the country to assess the appropriateness of current medication policies and protocols. Vector status investigations have identified target areas for current and future vector control interventions.

USAID/DRC's condom social marketing project for HIV/AIDS prevention sold over 12 million condoms during the last 12 months, exceeding the 8 million planned. The distribution, coupled with education and prevention messages, targeted high risk for HIV/AIDS transmission, such as commercial sex workers, the military, and truckers.

In order to control diarrheal diseases, various environmental health activities have been executed in Kinshasa and in one provincial capital. The program supported the provision of potable water; the establishment of improved human waste and garbage collection systems, and the provision of hygiene and waste disposal education to thousands of households.

Each year, health zone medical directors and administrators are trained for ten months in public health practices through the School of Public Health (SPH) at the University of Kinshasa. 25 were trained in FY 2000. Together with the faculty, the students at the SPH carry out critical operational research projects on various health problems.

### **Performance and Prospects:**

Despite the continuing war that characterized the FY 2000 period, the results achieved over the course of this year exceeded Mission expectations. The Polio campaign was able to vaccinate children in 304 out of 306 health zones throughout the nation. Disease surveillance has markedly improved with the deployment of 53 surveillance officers into all 11 provinces and 42 health districts of the country. New HIV/STI activities commenced in southern and eastern DRC, areas of extreme vulnerability at that time due to violence. Innovative environmental health activities were piloted.

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FY 2001 and FY 2002 present a dramatically improved environment within which USAID/DRC will pursue its objectives. USAID/DRC in collaboration with other donors, partners and community groups, continues to strive to reduce excess mortality and suffering resulting from the war, while establishing a base for longer-term health service delivery. USAID/DRC will continue to push toward the eradication of polio, by expanding strategies that have proven to be effective worldwide. Door-to-door immunization and synchronization with neighboring countries will be undertaken to insure that each child is vaccinated. The number of health zones supported by USAID/DRC for routine immunization will dramatically increase from 3 to 70.

Infant, child and maternal mortality will be aggressively addressed. Comprehensive reproductive health care activities will target reducing maternal mortality and improving women's health status. USAID/DRC will deliver a full package of high-impact health services targeting the poorest individuals and hard-to-reach rural communities. Sixty health zones throughout the country will be strengthened to deliver primary health care services for women and children, including curative care for malaria, tuberculosis and other key diseases. Effective service delivery will be achieved through improved planning and management of health zones, group purchasing of essential medications, training, and better supervision. A pilot urban health initiative will target the urban high-risk population while seeking to privatize government health services through policy and management reforms.

Malaria control efforts will be increased through cleaning the environment that breeds mosquitos, training of microscopists, and improved case-management practices. Tuberculosis will be systematically addressed through improved detection and treatment. Infectious disease surveillance and preparedness to respond to epidemics will be emphasized. Crosscutting initiatives such as USAID/DRC's Internet connectivity project will facilitate communication for improved clinical training and service delivery and will permit the transmission of data for epidemic surveillance.

HIV/AIDS prevention activities currently carried out in Kinshasa will be expanded to Lubumbashi, Matadi and Bukavu. Promotion of risk-reducing sexual behavior through the purchase and correct use of condoms by high-risk groups in targeted locations will be supported. USAID/DRC will assure safe blood for transfusion in provinces outside of Kinshasa. The program will seek to improve the capacity of health workers to better manage sexually transmitted infections, and provide support and counseling to people living with HIV/AIDS, their families, and communities.

Water and sanitation interventions will continue to be promoted. USAID/DRC plans to pilot new environmental health approaches to malaria control focusing on community-based vector control activities. By the end of FY 2001, an estimated 50% of households in targeted areas would have been exposed to improved hygienic practices. Almost 30% of the population in one provincial capital, Kananga, will have access to improved potable water.

In FY2003, USAID/DRC anticipates an implementation environment more conducive to the dramatic scaling-up of activities. Wild poliovirus circulation will be reduced in the DRC in 2002. Top quality surveillance will be a priority to ensure the certification of DRC as polio-free for 2005. The successes of the national polio eradication program, such as re-establishment of the cold chain, improved planning, training of health workers, and supervision at the health zone level, and effective surveillance, is a base upon which nationwide routine immunization system will be built. The number of health zones supported for routine immunization will increase from 70 to 120. Maternal health will be emphasized through comprehensive reproductive health activities.

USAID/DRC will continue to strengthen infectious disease control and establish an effective nationwide surveillance system. New malaria drug policy and treatment protocols will be systematically distributed to health care providers. The use of impregnated bed-nets by pregnant women and children under five will increase to at least 20 % we plan for. Detection of individuals with tuberculosis to increase from 60% to 80%, and the rate of cure to go from 75% to 85%. Surveillance data received at the National level should increase from 50% to 70% of Health Zones reporting nationwide.

HIV/AIDS efforts will expand into prevention of Maternal-To-Child-Transmission, and Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and increased condom use among high risk groups. Communication for Behavior Change activities will be expanded to two additional provincial capitals of Mbuji-Mayi and Kananga. Condom sales are expected to exceed 12 million per year. Operational research studies will pilot the use of different rapid tests for HIV/AIDS detection.

Access to adequate environmental health services will focus on clean water and adequate sanitation at the community and household level. Potable water sources will significantly increase in targeted health zones while innovative waste disposal and human waste treatment systems will be promoted. In target areas, 35% of caretakers of children will practice appropriate hand washing. Twenty community based environmental sanitation and hygiene organizations will be trained in social mobilization for environmental health advocacy.

### **Possible Adjustments to Plans:**

USAID/DRC's current Strategic Objective expired on March 30, 2001. The Integrated Health and Humanitarian Action Plan, which was signed in January 2001, is the basis for the new expanded health program and SO. It will be implemented until a new strategy is developed. It is expected that a new three-year Country Strategy Plan (CSP) will be crafted in FY 2002.

### **Other Donor Programs:**

USAID/DRC collaborates closely with a broad range of international and bilateral donor organizations in the health sector. The European Union provides key support to the 22 health zones of Kinshasa, and the School of Public Health. UNICEF, WHO, CDC, United

Nations Foundation, ROTARY International and The Gates Foundation are key partners in the effort to eradicate polio and improve routine immunization. Belgium, Italy, France, and UNAIDS provide important support for the HIV/AIDS program. The German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ), the Belgian Red Cross and UNDP are important partners in environmental health activities. The Presbyterian Church, American Baptist Church, Interchurch Medical Assistance and U.S. National Council of Churches contribute important medication and gifts-in-kind to improve rural health.

### **Major Contractors and Grantees:**

USAID/DRC's health activities are implemented through UNICEF, WHO, BASICS II, Population Services International (PSI), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Tulane University, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), TB Coalition (TBCTA), Interchurch Medical Assistance (IMA), International Rescue Committee (IRC), and Action Against Hunger (ACF).

### **Selected Performance Measures:**

Percent of children immunized against polio;  
Percent of children under two immunized for measles in targeted health zones;  
Number of providers in targeted areas trained to properly diagnose and treat malaria;  
Number of potable water sources installed in targeted intervention zones;  
Number of households instructed in community hygienic practices;  
Percent of individuals in high-risk groups who report condom use during last sexual encounter;  
Percentage of caretakers of children under five practicing appropriate hand washing behavior;

### **KEY INTERMEDIATE RESULT 2: Promote good governance and rule of law with emphasis on multi-stakeholder problem solving.**

**Summary:** USAID/DRC democracy and governance program seeks to mitigate the Congolese crisis of political exclusion and weak governance institutions. Underlying USAID's DG program is a commitment to support the governance provisions of the Lusaka Accords, and particularly the Inter-Congolese Dialogue process. The program focuses on three major themes: (1) strengthening of democratic processes and institutions, (2) improving human rights and judicial processes, and (3) promoting conflict avoidance and management.

**Key Results:** Achievements in FY 2000 include: 1) Development of an extensive network of governance and civil society organizations; 2) Sustained and strengthened civil society's commitment to peace and justice; 3) Strengthened commitment, competence and confidence of civil society leaders to vigorously participate in the ICD; 4) Developed public awareness of human rights issues and the capacity to harness and use public opinion for human rights causes; 5) Strengthened public awareness of effective electoral procedures and the advantages of democratic decision making processes;

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(6) and development of a draft constitution and other national laws for discussion at the ICD.

Specific achievements in support of these overall results include further expansion of the Resource Center for Democracy, which received an average of over 140 visits per day, over 40 persons per week trained on Internet use, and access of over 1,000 people to conduct independent Internet-based research on democracy/governance issues. Throughout the year, under the darkest days of the regimes of Laurent Kabila and the rebel occupying forces, civil society leaders called for respect for the Lusaka accords, and the start of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. USAID/DRC assistance provided through IFES, Law Group, and OTI meetings, and networking of civil society continued, important issues, such as the nature of the transition government, the constitution, human rights were discussed, and draft documents were produced and distributed for the civil and larger society to discuss. When the Kabila Government tried to infiltrate a national forum to promote peace and good governance, civil society leaders were able to maintain the forum's independence. The fragile, but independent media, with support from our implementing partners, continued to publish articles and analysis supporting democracy, dialogue, and transparency in government.

In the highly volatile area of the Kivus, USAID/DRC funded the Law Group/IFES, to increase activities in support of justice, democracy and human rights. In close collaboration with other interested organizations such as OCHA and UNDP, Law Group has opened a Democracy, and Human Rights Resource Center in the area. It has also conducted many seminars and workshops on transitional justice issues, human rights, democratic transition, conducted training in human rights monitoring and advocacy, supported women victims of rape, and peace building activities.

With the collaboration of OTI, in its last activity in January 2000 (called "Network for Peace"), governance groups and civil society are being given Internet and web access in Goma, Bukavu, Kisangani and Kindu. As the Connecting Civil Society activity comes on stream, connectivity will be expanded nationwide.

**Performance and Prospects through FY 2003:** The prospects for a viable democratic transition in the DRC are as positive as they have ever been. All parties are finally respecting the Lusaka Agreement and the long-awaited ICD is about to begin. USAID/DRC is working closely with all its partners as well as other humanitarian, governance and human rights groups interested in the DRC to coordinate efforts to assist the ICD process, and, within resource limitations, fill the most important assistance gaps. USAID/DRC has the advantage of having two strong and well-respected American NGOs on the ground. IFES and Law Group have, in fact, laid much of the groundwork for a civil society presence in the ICD. In order to assure the continued role of civil society in the ICD, USAID/DRC must be flexible and opportunistic in using existing resources for the process of the ICD and its immediate aftermath. If the ICD is successful, a much greater commitment of resources to provide economic hope as well as a new political system for the people of the DRC will be critical. Key will be the demobilization of tens of thousands of soldiers – including up to 10,000 child soldiers.

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In addition, major reforms will have to be undertaken in the justice system, combating corruption and the promotion of conflict resolution. If the ICD goes as planned and President Kabila keeps to his word, USAID/DRC would be expected to take the lead in assisting the GDRC in preparation for elections in 2003.

**Possible Adjustment to Plan:** USAID/DRC requests that a separate Democracy and Governance strategic objective (SO) be implemented. The SO will be based on the enormous successes of the DG program to date, the expected new focus of the nation on the ICD, development of governance structures and the strengthening of the judicial system in terms of human rights in the nation. Although USAID/DRC intends to continue support to successful ongoing activities, the new program will expand beyond current focus on civil society strengthening. The expected results of USAID/DRC democracy and governance program would remain the same. The proposed S.O. will be achieved through three Intermediate Results.

**IR1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened through equitable access to justice and enhancement of the skills and knowledge necessary to apply it.**

**IR2: Credible and competitive political process encouraged through a more informed citizenry and information-sharing systems, and other information technologies established.**

**IR3: Politically active civil society promoted. Areas of focus will include: a) strengthening institutional and financial viability of civil organizations, particularly independent labor unions, human rights groups and policy advocacy organizations, b) promoting the free flow of information, including enhancing responsive, effective, independent media, information and communication systems, c) strengthening democratic political culture through support to democratic institutions, d) combating corruption and e) promoting conflict resolution and supporting demobilization.**

**IR4: National and Provincial elections held.**

**Other Donors Programs:** USAID/DRC is currently providing the largest assistance to support democracy, rule of law and human rights in the DRC. The Swiss, the Belgians, and UNICEF are assisting the Ministry of Human Rights. The Italians, French and EU support development of documentation centers, and small-scale activities with the Justice Ministry. Belgium has expressed interest in providing a sizable amount of aid for the governance sector. However, the details are not yet known. With progress continuing of the implementation of the Lusaka Accords and the ICD, other major donors can be expected to increase their commitments to strengthening democratic processes in the DRC.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:** US Embassy Public Diplomacy, a consortium, including the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) and the

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International Human Rights Law Group (Law Group), and Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI)

### **Selected Performance Measures**

Number of NGOs providing legal access to individuals and groups.  
Number of civil society with access to Internet ;  
Number of NGO activity in non-urban areas;  
Frequency of coverage on human rights issues in local media;  
Number of accused successful defended through non-government defense channels.  
Civil society supported to participate in the Inter-Congolese dialogue  
Former President Masire supported as Facilitator to the Inter-Congolese Dialogue  
National and Provincial elections held.

### **INTERMEDIATE RESULT 3: Constituencies for sustainable natural resources management strengthened.**

**Summary:** Aside from mining and logging, the development of natural resource-based industries has been severely hampered by decades of mismanagement and conflict. Policies concerning access to and control over natural resources are antiquated and ambiguous. Encroachment into national parks and protected areas, and destruction of their infrastructure, have become international scandals. The ongoing war has encouraged deforestation, pillage and depletion of DRC's vast equatorial forests and natural resources. Outside powers continue pillaging resources for profit and to finance their armies. All five of DRC's World Heritage Sites (WHS) are on the UNESCO endangered WHS list. Yet there are dedicated groups and individuals in the DRC who are trying to stem the destruction.

The objective of USAID's environment program is to tap into and strengthen existing constituencies for conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, which include environmental NGOs, university researchers, the media, private sector, US PVOs, and government institutes such as the Congolese Institute for Conservation. The strategy continues to focus on building the capacity of existing local environmental NGOs and institutions in the areas of networking through thematic commissions, promoting information sharing through Internet connectivity, and raising community awareness of important environmental issues through media exposure and access to educational materials. Strengthening constituencies has helped overhaul the policies and laws governing natural resources management (NRM) and biodiversity, and supported local natural resource-based industries, which will improve medium-term prospects for sustainable management of DRC's natural resources.

Under a proposed expansion into a Strategic Objective (see section III: Resource Request), USAID/DRC plans to adjust its initial program to also address food security and poverty reduction issues. The strategy is to meet critical food needs, increase agricultural production, expand private sector markets, and provide skills training. Critical food needs will be met through emergency aid where necessary and by providing

seeds and tools elsewhere. Continued access to credit by rural credit institutions and alleviation of bottlenecks in the distribution networks for agricultural production, can help jump-start rural communities. Rational, community-based strategies for the management of natural resources will continue to be supported and expanded. The role of the private sector will be encouraged and initiatives to facilitate the creation of a favorable enabling environment for private sector growth will be pursued.

**Key Results:** Despite the continuing war and a modest start-up budget, the environment program initiated several important activities in 7 of the DRC's 11 Provinces. USAID/DRC funded the Central African Regional Program on the Environment (CARPE)"focal point" in Kinshasa. In 2000, the CARPE office hosted 20 capacity-building and informational workshops for 517 members of Congolese environmental organizations. Out of over 150 proposals received, the office also provided five grants to NGOs and local institutions for projects such as cataloguing national environmental laws, examining links between deforestation and food security, and understanding traditional management systems in the Equateur province. Results of these grants were well documented and disseminated publicly. The catalogue of environmental laws was reproduced, and 1,000 copies were distributed among environmental organizations. These activities have brought many environmental organizations together and in turn helped solidify and strengthen collective views on resolving specific environmental problems related to food security, poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation. Technical assistance and recommendations were provided to ministry-level working groups organized to reform DRC's forest policies. This technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment for reform of DRC's forest policies was said to be appropriate and useful by Ministry officials and an outside consultant. A resulting revised draft of the forest legislation has been submitted to the Congolese presidency for final approval.

USAID/DRC made small but significant investments in strengthening conservation activities in three of DRC's World Heritage Sites. At the Okapi Faunal Reserve, two agreements between local communities and Okapi park staff, defining sustainable land use designed to maintain the integrity of the reserve, have been prepared and are ready to be signed. At the National Park of Virunga, construction of a military road that was to run through the park was blocked. Fifteen local communities in collaboration with park staff, worked to define park boundaries and received training in large mammal conservation techniques. In and around La Salonga National Park, the Zoological Society of Milwaukee (ZSM) teamed up with the Congo River Baptist Church and provided educational materials, in the form of 36,700 conservation booklets concerning the threatened bonobo (*Pan paniscus*), to 59 schools and local associations in 17 communities. This achievement is notable because it was thought impossible to travel to this region, due to the park's proximity to the present war and due to the serious state of degradation of the roads in the area. Satellite maps created by NASA-University of Maryland (NASA-UMD) and partly funded by USAID/DRC, were used in both the Okapi Faunal Reserve and in La Salonga Parks for zoning and monitoring activities. In Katanga Province, USAID/DRC is supporting the rehabilitation of Lake Tshangelele, which will benefit not only thousands of fishermen, but also those who depend on the lake for water supply. Preliminary results show elevated levels of lead in the water.

Fishermen in seven communities surrounding the lake have begun working with the Lake Tshangalele project by planting crops in an effort to generate alternative sources of income to fishing, and in turn reducing fishing pressure on the lake's dwindling fish stocks.

As of December 2000, the USAID/DRC funded Information, Education and Communication (IEC) component trained 39 NGO activists in Internet and Media and created and disseminated a total of 62 media productions. Local institutions have received computer equipment, an Internet connection and training in Internet use. During the first three months of operation, these same institutions have, in turn, trained members of more than 27 other civil society organizations in the use of the Internet for environmental awareness raising. Internet connectivity has already begun enhancing information sharing and networking between environmental groups in Kinshasa where communication and travel remain very problematic. NASA-UMD provided training on interpretation of satellite imagery through the preparation of a CD-ROM and at a workshop in Libreville, Gabon.

USAID/DRC has provided financial and material assistance to a number of small-scale natural resources-based industries. A micro-finance component has provided technical assistance and made credit available to 37 savings and loan associations in both Bandundu and Bas-Congo provinces. An infrastructure rehabilitation component has provided loans to three local palm oil processing firms (two in Bandundu and the other in Bas-Congo) which in turn assist local producers through the improvement of village-level palm oil production facilities.

**Performance and Prospects:** In FY2001, the environment program has maintained the same objective of promoting constituencies for sustainable management of Congo's natural resources. A number of activities are still planned to bring environmental groups together to further analyze natural resource policy implementation and tackle issues particular to biodiversity conservation in zones marked by conflict. While the German GTZ and the European Union provide support to the national Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation, USAID/DRC is the main donor focusing on civil society organization capacity building in the environmental sector. A forest policy seminar is in the planning to bring civil society and ministry actors together in an exercise to define implementation of the policy. These actions will continue to provide momentum to the growing number of environmental networks.

Under the new Strategic Objective, "improve food security and reduce poverty" protection of the environment, bio-diversity conservation and promotion of sound natural resource management practices will be embodied in a rural-based, pro-poor effort to increase food security and reduce poverty in the DRC. In FY 2002, USAID/DRC will continue to be an important partner in helping to conserve the Congo's unique bio-diversity and promoting sustainable use of the environment as it promotes improved agriculture production and aims to increase rural incomes.

USAID/DRC's environment program component of the new SO plans to put emphasis on funding local initiatives. A pilot activity along the Congo River will serve as a rallying point for the mission's food security strategy. Innovative Resources Management (IRM), a CARPE partner and small US-based PVO, held workshops and carried out research to help design a capacity and coalition-building strategy. Their reports indicate that the best way to structure the capacity-building is to base it around a theme that combines environmental protection, livelihood security and empowerment. The theme suggested by IRM and endorsed by local NGOs is the Congo River. Another activity that will expand is work with the ICCN and ZSM on management of La Salonga World Heritage Site. This phase will leverage investments by the UN Foundation/UNESCO that will go mainly for administrative support. La Salonga is the only WHS in the western part of the country and is by far the most neglected, despite being the world's largest tropical forest park. Support to the natural resource-based industry sector has already demonstrated increases in the commercialization of agro-forestry products in targeted areas. Credit to rural cooperatives has shown preliminary success with a rise in membership numbers. Monetization of food aid will be used to stimulate further local agricultural production and improve agricultural marketing.

**Possible Adjustments to Plans:** The overall program goal of strengthening civil society coalitions will significantly increase in importance as peace materializes and steps are being taken towards a national dialogue. Such an opening in the political agenda would provide opportunities to work with the government in instituting needed changes. These positive developments will lead to new activities in many areas of the country, which are presently difficult to work in due to the war. The development of a new Strategic Objective which would be first in priority order of all three new SOs and which addresses both food security and access to economic opportunities while expanding sustainable natural resource strategies, is imperative in demonstrating US support.

**Other Donor Programs:** The German Technical Cooperation Agency supports the Congolese Conservation Institute (ICCN). The UN Foundation approved a \$4.6 million project to support DRC's World Heritage Sites, which has been slow to start up. The Wildlife Conservation Society funds research and support to protected areas in the DRC through the Congo Gorilla Forest exhibit at the Bronx Zoo. African Wildlife Foundation and Gillman International Conservation have also been active throughout the conflict. Several smaller groups are involved in wildlife conservation.

**Major Contractors and Grantees:** Central African Regional Program for the Environment, World Resources Institute, Wildlife Conservation Society, African Wildlife Fund, Innovative Resources Management, Raga Television, ACACIA, Zoological Society of Milwaukee, Associates in Rural Development, Development Alternatives, Inc., Food and Agriculture Organization, South-East Consortium for International Development, Winrock International.

**Selected Performance Measures:**

Number of DRC NGOs implementing natural resource management and bio-diversity conservation activities;

Quantity of agricultural products reaching the market from targeted areas;

Number of rural associations with access to viable credit mechanisms;

Malnutrition reduced in targeted areas;

Income increased in targeted rural areas.

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

**Objective Name: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors.**

Objective ID: 660-001

Approved: 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Democratic Republic of the Congo

Result Name: IR 1.1 Enhanced Child and Maternal Health status in targeted health zones

**Indicator: Polio campaign coverage**

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	100	92.4
2000	100	95.9
2001	100	NA
2002	100	NA
2003	100	NA

Source:

Expanded Program of Immunization National Immunization Day (NID) Records

Indicator/Description:

Percent of children under five vaccinated against polio country-wide.

Comments:

Data will not be routinely available in conflict zones. In accessible zones, extensive training and supervision of survey staff will be required to ensure the integrity of the data collection process.

In spite of the war, NIDs geographic coverage has significantly improved compared to previous NIDs. The number of unreached health zones decreased from 11 health zones in 1999 to only 2 health zones in 2000. Reported immunization coverage increased from 92.4% in 1999 to 95.9% in 2000, the door-to-door strategy was piloted in all the urban health zones and in a few rural health zones. Through this strategy we have been able to discover that almost 10% of children were "0" dose (never vaccinated). Consequently this strategy will now be applied countrywide in 2001. The objective is to reach all the 11,910,369 targeted children.

**Performance Data Table**  
**Fiscal Year: FY2003**

**Objective Name: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors**

Objective ID: 660-001

Approved: 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Democratic Republic of the Congo

Result Name: IR 1.1 Key health problems addressed with emphasis on redevelopment of governance structures for public health and citizen participation

**Indicator: Measles vaccination coverage rate among < age 1**

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	NA	25
2000	45	36
2001	55	NA
2002	65	NA
2003	65	NA

Source:

PEV coverage survey

Indicator/Description:

Percent of children of age 12-23 months vaccinated against measles in USAID focus areas.

Comments:

During the NIDs, 79.3% of children were vaccinated for measles. Previous surveys indicate the following trend in routine measles vaccination coverage: See full R4 for chart information.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

**Objective Name: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors**

Objective ID: 660-001

Approved: 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Democratic Republic of the Congo

Result Name: IR 1.1 Key health problems addressed with emphasis on redevelopment of governance structures for public health and citizen participation

**Indicator: Sales of socially marketed condoms**

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Units sold

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	3,000,000	1,037,056
1999	5,000,000	8,422,488
2000	8,000,000	12,000,000
2001	12,000,000	NA
2002	13,000,000	NA
2003	15,000,000	NA

Source:

PSI/ASF activity reports/sales records

Indicator/Description:

Sales of individual units of condoms.

Comments:

This indicator is based on the assumption that increased sales of condoms indicate increased use of condoms. In fact, the demand exceeded the planned sales and at the end of year 2, PSI was rationing condoms.

**Performance Data Table  
Fiscal Year: FY2003**

**Objective Name: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors**

Objective ID: 660-001

Approved: 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Democratic Republic of the Congo

Result Name: 2 Good governance and rule of law promoted with emphasis on multi-stakeholder problems-solving

**Indicator: Access to democracy and legal information**

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Visits to the Resource Center

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	20-30	90-110
2000	100-120	130-150
2001	130	NA
2002	140	NA
2003	160	NA

Source:

IFES

Indicator/Description:

Number of people visiting the Resource Center daily and using reference materials on democracy, law, peace and political processes, and internet access.

Comments:

In 1999, IFES operated Resource Center recorded on average 90 to 110 visitors per day, comprised mostly of civil society activists and academics. The reference materials available at the Center cover a wide range of topics: democratic transition in Africa, women in politics, civil society development, human rights, constitutional models, election codes, peace, etc. The Center also provides free training and access to internet on its internet stations.

## Performance Monitoring Plan Fiscal Year: 2003

**Objective Name: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors**

Objective ID: 660-001

Approved : Country/Organization: USAID Democratic Republic of the Congo

Result Name: Constituencies for sustainable management of natural resources strengthened

**Indicator: Number of rural credit unions accessing viable credit providers in target areas**

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of credit unions receiving credit line

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	30	37
2001	60	NA

Source: Associates in Rural Development monthly reports

Indicator/Description:

**Precise Definition:** The indicator tracks the number of rural credit unions accessing new lines of credit, made available by USAID. This credit increases the capital available to members for investment in income generating activities primarily in the agriculture sector.

Comments:

The data for this indicator will be accompanied by reports on loan reimbursement rates in order to further evaluate credit providers.

**Performance Monitoring Plan  
Fiscal Year: 2003**

**Objective Name: The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors**

Objective ID: 660-001

Approved:

Country/Organization: USAID Democratic

Republic of the Congo

Result Name: Constituencies for sustainable management of natural resources strengthened

**Indicator: USAID funded NGOs implementing natural resource management activities**

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of DRC NGOs

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	10	10
2001	20	NA

Source: Partner organizations delivering capacity building programs

Indicator/Description:

USAID will work with key civil society and public institutions to improve their administrative and technical capacity and in turn strengthening their environmental advocacy potential. Partners include Ministry of Environment, Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature, Innovative Resources Management (US NGO), and local environmental umbrella groups such as ROSE, FOLECO, CBFC, AREC.

Comments:

Data is gathered from project reports compiled by groups implementing local initiatives.

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

### **CONTEXT FOR THE FY 2003 SUBMISSION**

USAID/DRC's FY 2003 request is made within a context of guarded optimism on the DRC.

USAID/DRC anticipates that stability will increase with the cessation of the war and if the schedule to withdraw foreign forces by 15 May 2001 is respected. The gradual implementation of the Lusaka Agreement and the deployment of the UN observers to key corners of the DRC and the arrival of UN security guards augur well for the program. The 18-month transitional country strategic plan (CSP), which focuses mainly on humanitarian assistance, came to a close at the end of March 2001. USAID/DRC requests the authorization to implement a more focused program that builds on the successes to date; that takes into account the real development and humanitarian needs in the country and that looks beyond the war. Other donors are doing likewise.

The economic challenge facing the DRC is formidable, considering its past performance. With per capita of less than \$100, DRC ranks as the third poorest country in the world. It is highly indebted (with over \$22 billion in external and domestic debts, World Bank Dec. 2000), its transport infrastructure is non-existent, services in education and health have collapsed and the judicial system has ceased to function. Policies need to be reformed or developed. Human capacity needs to be strengthened, institutions should be rebuilt and jobs created. The Congolese require help to fight back from the depths of desperation where they have been for the past 40 years.

The DRC has great potential. It is politically and geographically strategic because of its location, bordering nine African countries. It has potential for economically diverse trading regions in the north, east and south of Africa. It is a member of two key regional development/trading blocks: 1) Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC) and 2) Common Market of East and Southern Africa (COMESA).

It is very rich in mineral deposits and is fertile. Mineral prospects include the largest diamond-producing potential in Africa. It produces 50 per cent of the world's cobalt and 10 per cent of its copper. It has coltan. It has strong gold mining potential. Petroleum production is over 40,000 barrels per day, and offshore fields are promising. It has agricultural potential that could benefit its citizens. Sustainable forestry and fisheries offer opportunities. There are opportunities in commerce, business services and personal services. Manufacturing based on local agriculture; livestock, forestry and fisheries resources is promising.

However, to realize this potential, the people of DRC and the GDRC need support to solve the multi-faceted challenges of negotiating an end to the war and the withdrawal of occupying forces. GDRC needs to create a democratically elected government with the participation of all factions; provide political stability and personal security. It needs to establish the rule of law, a judicial system that can enforce contracts. It needs to support

decentralization and promote regional and local development, expand infrastructure critical to economic growth and strengthen business support associations. It needs to foster conditions for growth of small businesses and small farmers and develop appropriate sector policies (agriculture, energy, transport and mining).

Human capacity needs to be built in order to invest in the people, especially the rural poor. USAID/DRC should be poised to support sectors within our mandate, where we have a manageable interest and where we have a comparative advantage. Consistent with Congressional priorities and restrictions, and USAID from pillars of agriculture and economic growth, health, humanitarian relief, conflict avoidance and resolution. USAID/DRC new priority order of focus is:

- (1) Food Security, Agricultural production and marketing, rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, job creation;**
- (2) Basic Rural Health, Maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS control;**
- (3) Democratic governance and the development of democratic constitution;**
- (4) Improved basic education and human capacity development.**

The operating year budget (OYB) determined by AID/W for the FY2001 program is \$16.145 million. AID/W determined level for FY 2002 is \$18.571 million (table FY 2002-A). Mission's minimum alternate FY 2002 need is \$47.305 million (table FY 2002-B). The FY 2003 OYB requested is set at \$54.400 million and it is a 15% increase over the FY 2002 alternate R4 budget requested level. Mission proposes PL 480 food Aid Title II program valued at approximately \$20.0 million per year for each of the three FYs 2001, 2002 and 2003. The monetization component of the Title II programs will improve food security, reduce poverty in targeted communities, and support rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in health, basic education and biodiversity. Commodities expected are bulk wheat, soya bean, vegetable oil, and powder milk. The generated local currency will support income-generating activities to jump-start the DRC's stagnant economy, expand health services nationwide, support democratic transitional activities, environmental health protection programs, human capacity development and train demobilized soldiers, including child soldiers. We will also undertake a complete revision of our CSP to respond to the new realities in the DRC. Support to basic education, especially targeted to girls, will underpin gains in food security and quality of life. A new three-year transition CSP will be developed in FY 2002 to respond to the new realities in the DRC.

#### **PROGRAM PIPELINE REVIEW:**

Currently, mission has no pipeline. Projected pipeline at the end of FY 2001 will be approx. \$15.0 mil (DA, CSD, and ESF) that will be used in the first and second quarters of FY 2002 and before obligations for FY 2002 funds. There are no pipeline issues.

## **CHANGES IN CSP AND MANAGEMENT CONTRACT**

As reported in the FY 2002 Budget Justification, USAID/DRC requests AID/W authority to begin the development of a new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to replace the 18-month transitional strategy which ended in March 2001. The outgoing strategy did not reflect the progress made to date on the war and peace efforts; neither did it take into consideration existing realities and what the Mission believes should be the future direction of the program. The development environment has changed for the better in the DRC and the program should be in tune with that positive change.

A new leadership emerged in the DRC in January 2001, following the assassination of President Laurent Kabila. So far, the new leader, Major General Joseph Kabila has demonstrated his commitment to political openness and dialogue. His strategy has focused on putting the DRC back on the path of democracy through dialogue and negotiations. His visits to the U.S, Europe and other African countries and consultations with key western and international organization leaders, such as the UN, are beginning to bear fruit. The international community appears to be more sympathetic to the plight of the DRC. He has begun a dialogue process with his warring neighbors and supporters, and has assured the UN of his support in the deployment of UN observers and forces in the DRC. He has honored the cease-fire. He has met with former President Masire, the Facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue, who has begun a process to ensure that the Dialogue takes place at the earliest possible time. His pronouncements and actions provide new prospects for peace, democracy and socio-economic improvements in DRC. Domestically, a new political orientation has recently been undertaken in the areas of human rights and rule of law as political prisoners are freed, secret detention centers are closed and political dialogue has begun. In March 2001 the World Bank and the IMF concluded a successful visit in the DRC, with the promise to re-establish the World Bank presence in the DRC and a proposed one-year IMF standby agreement is being negotiated. These recent events augur well for a turn around in the economic situation.

The FY 2002 program will build upon the successes of the single strategic objective. The three key intermediate results will be revised and expanded to three strategic objectives (SO). The new SOs in priority order are:

- 1. Improve food security, and reduce poverty;**
- 2. Address key health problems in targeted health zones;**
- 3. Strengthen civil society and promote Justice in the DRC.**

**SO1: A new strategic objective will be developed. It incorporates the existing natural resources management and biodiversity conservation activities into an aggressive program to improve food security and reduce poverty in the DRC.** In implementing the SO, USAID/DRC plans to meet critical food needs, increase agricultural production, expand private sector markets, and support human capacity development. Critical food needs will be met through emergency aid where necessary, and seeds and tools will be provided when needed. Access to credit and removing

bottlenecks in the marketing and distribution networks for agricultural production will help jump-start the rural economy and reduce overall poverty. Support for training and basic education, especially for girls, will have the direct impact of increasing income, productivity and health for Congolese families. The role of religious institutions, non-governmental organizations, private foundations, universities and the private market economy in providing services and accomplishing public objectives will be encouraged and initiatives to facilitate the creation of a favorable enabling environment for private sector growth will be pursued.

**SO 2: Address key health problems in targeted health zones: USAID/DRC's successful child survival, infectious disease, HIV/AIDS control, and primary health care activities will be expanded to all eleven provinces.** The capacity of national and non-governmental health delivery institutions will be strengthened. USAID/DRC will support the eradication of polio, the prevention of vaccine preventable diseases and diarrhea, and improve child nutrition. USAID/DRC funded activities will seek to better control malaria, tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases and will assist the country to position itself to better respond to epidemics and outbreaks of rare and infectious diseases. It will continue to support an expanded HIV/AIDS prevention and control program, targeting high-risk groups and people living with HIV/AIDS, while providing assistance to develop reliable baseline data as the basis for better surveillance. The primary health care system will be revitalized and supported comprehensively throughout the DRC in 60 rural health zones.

**SO3: Strengthen civil society and promote Justice in the DRC: USAID/DRC will continue to support civil society and strengthen its role as a partner to the GDRC in building a politically stable country.** USAID/DRC will support the Inter-Congolese Dialogue and subsequent democratic initiatives, which would be generated by the dialogue. Under provisions of new legislation, USAID will also assist the Government of the DRC in anti-corruption activities. USAID/DRC will support increasing the capacity of human rights NGOs for coalition-building, advocacy, information development and dissemination, litigation and representation. Through IFES and the Law Group, USAID/DRC will continue to work on refining the draft constitution and other draft laws. USAID/DRC will also strengthen the capacity of key NGOs to provide access to legal services to individuals and groups and will actively support a transition to a democratically elected government. USAID/DRC will expand the assistance to NGOs for the provision of information and Internet connectivity beyond Kinshasa to 22 secondary cities in 11 provinces. Assistance and training will be provided to private and independent news organizations and reporters for more balanced news reporting. USAID/DRC will continue to support education of girls. Taking advantage of the opportunities created by the Demobilization Decree, the program will support demobilization of child soldiers, training and reintegration of child soldiers into their communities, and support protection of vulnerable and street children, orphans and victims of torture.

## **PL 480**

USAID/DRC will also take advantage of 416 (b) and PL 480 Title II Food Aid monetization programs in FY 2001 and in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to increase the humanitarian component of our program, and to generate local currency. Generated local currency will be used as leverage to support critically needed interventions to move war-torn DRC towards revitalization of basic systems and functions. In conjunction with the new strategy exercise, Mission will review the field support and bilateral composition of its budget to determine the most appropriate balance in implementing its portfolio.

### **WORK FORCE:**

In order to reduce Mission's vulnerability and improve program implementation, USAID/DRC will recruit a USPSC Controller, under a short-term contract, with the expectation that the requested USDH position will be approved before the end of FY 2001. Additional FSN support staff will be added.

Staffing of USAID/DRC is a major concern. A controller is urgently needed in FY 2002 to oversee both our growing OE and program budgets, and to reduce our vulnerability. Also planned for FY 2002 is the entry of our USDH Food for Peace Officer, a Health Population Officer, and a Project Development Officer, as well as an Agriculture Officer, who will replace the incumbent General Development Officer. Planned for FY 2003 is an Executive Officer, Democracy and Governance Officer and a Private Enterprise Officer. The entry of these seven additional staff will complete the USDH staff planned for 10. This is the minimum required to operate the USAID/DRC Mission program. This USDH staff will be complemented by an appropriate number of FSN employees.

The full-time OFDA Humanitarian Officer assigned to USAID/DRC in Kinshasa will better cover the humanitarian assistance needs, particularly now when there are over 2.0 million internally displaced and over 400,000 orphaned children. OFDA's input will be critical to the development of a new CSP.

REDSO/ESA will continue to provide legal, contracting support and financial management support until the Controllers' shop is fully staffed. Private sector development assistance and environmental health support will be sought from the Regional program in Botswana (RCSA), Regional Urban Development Office (RUDO) located at USAID/South Africa, the Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA), AFR/SD, and the Global Bureau.

### **SO1: JUSTIFICATION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND REDUCED POVERTY STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

**Planning for an expanded program addressing DRC's food security and poverty should begin now.**

Nowhere in the world is the gap between humanitarian needs and the response of the international community greater than in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Current estimates of the number of internally displaced (IDPs) in the eastern part of the country alone amount to more than a million people. A study published at this time last year by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) found that 1.7 million people, mainly women and children, had died in the past two years in the eastern Congo of war-related causes, mostly due to malnutrition, poverty and disease. As troops have begun to partially disengage, the true extent of the human tragedy is beginning to be revealed. Recent assessments have borne out IRC's grim statistics, and in fact they are far worse, given the cumulative effects of the conflicts that have embroiled the Congo since the mid-1990s.

As progress is being made on the political side since the death of President Laurent Kabila, and as troops continue to disengage, progress must also be made in planning and launching programs to establish food security, reduce poverty and provide economic opportunities for the long-suffering people of the Congo.

### **Experienced implementing partners are available and management capacity exists**

Local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and church networks in the DRC have the proven capability to reach communities affected by the conflict. These civil society networks allow assistance to reach the most vulnerable populations in both urban and rural settings. USAID has developed effective working relationships with many of these organizations through its existing programs in Health, the Environment, Democracy & Governance, OFDA and OTI. In selected areas, and where authorized under current legislation, the Mission has also developed links with key strategic GDRC ministries. The USAID Mission, with assistance from AID/W and regional support missions in Nairobi and Gaborone, can and must gear up on short notice to provide planning, program management and project oversight.

### **DRC requires a long-term food security initiative**

USAID and USDA food aid can be instrumental in launching a long-term food security initiative for the DRC. USAID food resources (namely PL480 Title II) can be allocated for emergency feeding and food-for-work programs. USDA food resources, particularly Section 416(b) wheat, can complement limited USAID PL480 Title II resources, and the use of monetized proceeds from either program can finance longer-term sustainable agricultural development programs. Typical activities are seed multiplication and distribution, providing tools and equipment to farmers and IDPs, offering grants and loans to small-scale producers and agro-industry, alleviating marketing bottlenecks such as feeder roads, bridges and storage facilities and improving sanitary infrastructure. By joining emergency food relief with sustainable agricultural production initiatives and investment in the rural poor, the income and health of the people of the DRC can be restored, greater self-sufficiency can be achieved and the cycle of violence and despair can be broken.

## **Poverty reduction and economic opportunities**

Health, humanitarian and political transition programs alone cannot address the human tragedy we are witnessing in the DRC. The root causes of the crisis must be addressed as well: Poverty in its multi-faceted forms, and food insecurity, defined as the inability of a population to have physical, social and economic access to safe and nutritious food. All aspects of poverty relate to income. Treating the other aspects of poverty – health, education and empowerment – without raising income, simply postpones and even exacerbates the problem for the poor.

The overwhelming majority of the population of the DRC already lives much below the poverty level, and as the GDP decreases from year to year (nearly 25% in the last two years alone), cognizance needs to be taken of the extent to which lack of rural development and consequent unemployment of large numbers of youth provides the tinder ready for the conflagration. The impact of USAID's and other donors' programs risks becoming irrelevant in the face of the underlying economic deprivation and lack of basic human requirements. In short, the astounding level of poverty in the DRC largely contributes to the instability that has plagued the region for the last 10 years. For this reason, the USAID mission needs to develop a multi-faceted approach to reducing poverty, which will address most dimensions of food insecurity. All attempts will be made to build bridges between poverty reduction and food security.

The essential of the approach of the new Food Security and Reduced Poverty Strategic Objective include:

- Broad-based, pro-poor growth designed to improve economic opportunities quickly, favoring sectors, regions and endowments of the poor;
- Safety nets to protect those who cannot be included in the initial phases of growth and provide for basic nutritional and other human needs;
- Empowerment, including pro-poor governance and human capacity development;
- Promoting sustainable use of the environment and improved resource management.

The legendary potential wealth of the DRC, with its vast natural endowments, can be tapped if measures improving food security include measures consistent with broad-based equitable economic growth. Increasing rural incomes through increased production and improved marketing is a first step to increasing economic opportunities and strengthening private markets. The mission can also build upon the recent openings with the international finance and donor communities to facilitate much-needed reform of policies and laws regulating the markets of the DRC. Increasing access to and dissemination of information will contribute to increased participation in decision-making processes, leading to expanded markets and greater access to economic opportunities. Human capacity development through skills training and re-integration of vulnerable populations and demobilized soldiers will also be key to the peace, stabilization and reconstruction process. Advocacy for sound environmental practices will better prepare the Congolese to manage its unleashed resource-based potential. Poverty reduction and increased

economic opportunities go hand in hand if USAID is to build an effective transitional humanitarian program.

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

<b>COUNTRY: DR Congo</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
SO1: 660-001, The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sector						
SO 1: 660-001	800		285			515
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	800	0	285	0	0	515

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

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

<b>COUNTRY:DR Congo</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
S.O 1: 660-XXX, Improve food security and reduce poverty						
SO 1: 660-XXX	550		50			500
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	550	0	50	0	0	500

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

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

<b>COUNTRY:DR Congo</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
<b>S.O1: 660-XXX, Improve food security and reduce poverty</b>						
SO 1: 660-XXX	3,000		1,200			1,800
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	3,000	0	1,200	0	0	1,800

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

**ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request**

<b>COUNTRY:DR Congo</b>						
<b>S.O. # , Title</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Global climate change</b>	<b>Biodiversity</b>	<b>Environmentally sound energy</b>	<b>Urban and pollution prevention</b>	<b>Natural resource management</b>
S.O1: 660-XXX, Improve food security and reduce poverty						
SO 1: 660-XXX	3,500		1,400			2,100
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	3,500	0	1,400	0	0	2,100

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:DR Congo									
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: 660-001, Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors									
CSD	14,657	5,550	2,900	0	1,005	3,464	740	998	0
Other	0								
	14,657	5,550	2,900	0	1,005	3,464	740	998	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	14,657	5,550	2,900	0	1,005	3,464	740	998	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>14,657</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>0</b>

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

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:DR Congo									
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: 660-XXX, Address key health problems in targeted health zones.									
CSD	15,809	6,500	3,300	0	1,005	3,464	616	924	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15,809	6,500	3,300	0	1,005	3,464	616	924	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	15,809	6,500	3,300	0	1,005	3,464	616	924	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>15,809</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>3,300</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>0</b>

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

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:DR Congo									
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: 660-XXX, Address key health problems in targeted health zones.									
CSD	25,305	11,300	3,000	0	1,005	7,000	1,000	2,000	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	25,305	11,300	3,000	0	1,005	7,000	1,000	2,000	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total CSD	25,305	11,300	3,000	0	1,005	7,000	1,000	2,000	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>25,305</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>

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

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: DR Congo									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0								
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: 660-XXX, Address key health problems in targeted health zones.									
CSD	28,500	12,300	3,700	0	1,000	8,000	1,500	2,000	0
Other	0								
	28,500	12,300	3,700	0	1,000	8,000	1,500	2,000	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	28,500	12,300	3,700	0	1,000	8,000	1,500	2,000	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>12,300</b>	<b>3,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>

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

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: DR Congo  
 Approp: DA/CSD  
 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
S.O.1: 660-001, The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors.															
Bilateral	4,463	8,407	0	288	0	0	92	5,205	378	439	1,005	800	200	8,098	4,772
Field Spt	5,651	7,738	0	0	0	0	108	3,245	1,360	3,025	0	0	0	6,362	7,027
	10,114	16,145	0	288	0	0	200	8,450	1,738	3,464	1,005	800	200	14,460	11,799
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		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
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		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
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		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
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	4,463	8,407	0	288	0	0	92	5,205	378	439	1,005	800	200	8,098	4,772
<b>Total Field Support</b>	5,651	7,738	0	0	0	0	108	3,245	1,360	3,025	0	0	0	6,362	7,027
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	10,114	16,145	0	288	0	0	200	8,450	1,738	3,464	1,005	800	200	14,460	11,799

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	288
Democracy	200
HCD	0
PHN	14,857
Environment	800
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	1,488
CSD Program Total	14,657
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,145</b>

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

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country: DR Congo  
 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
SO1: 660-XXX      Improve food security and reduce poverty															
Bilateral	1,097	2,050	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	1,056	2,091
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,097	2,050	500	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	550	0	1,056	2,091
SO2: 660-XXX      Address key health problems in targeted health zones															
Bilateral	4,932	7,412			0		115	6,285	585	427	0	0	0	5,626	6,718
Field Spt	5,630	7,642			0		135	3,515	955	3,037	0	0	0	10,922	2,350
	10,562	15,054	0	0	0	0	250	9,800	1,540	3,464	0	0	0	16,548	9,068
SO 3: 660-XXX      Strengthen civil society and promote justice in the DR Congo															
Bilateral	140	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	0	462	1,200	407
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	140	1,467	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	0	462	1,200	407
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
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>10,929</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>6,285</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>7,882</b>	<b>9,216</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>7,642</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>3,515</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,922</b>	<b>2,350</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>11,799</b>	<b>18,571</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>9,800</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>18,804</b>	<b>11,566</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,500
Democracy	462
HCD	0
PHN	16,059
Environment	550
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	2,762
CSD Program Total	15,809
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,571</b>

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

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

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: DR Congo  
 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
<b>SO1: 660-XXX Improve food security and reduce poverty</b>															
Bilateral	1,097	18,500	10,000	3,500	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	9,286	10,311
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,097	18,500	10,000	3,500	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	9,286	10,311
<b>SO 2: 660-XXX Address key health problems in targeted health zones</b>															
Bilateral	4,932	12,382			0		500	9,152	1,140	1,590	0	0	0	6,303	11,011
Field Spt	5,630	12,918			0		500	5,148	1,860	5,410	0	0	0	13,071	5,477
	10,562	25,300	0	0	0	0	1,000	14,300	3,000	7,000	0	0	0	19,374	16,488
<b>SO 3: 660-XXX Strengthen civil society and promote justice in DR Congo</b>															
Bilateral	140	3,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	0	2,500	1,895	1,750
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	140	3,505	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,005	0	2,500	1,895	1,750
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>34,387</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>17,484</b>	<b>23,072</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>12,918</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>5,148</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,071</b>	<b>5,477</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>11,799</b>	<b>47,305</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>14,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>30,555</b>	<b>28,549</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	13,500
Democracy	2,500
HCD	2,000
PHN	26,305
Environment	3,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	20,000
CSD Program Total	27,305
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,305</b>

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

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country: DR Congo  
 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
<b>SO 1: 660-XXX    Improve food security and reduce poverty</b>															
Bilateral	10,311	21,200	12,000	3,000	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	13,822	17,689
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10,311	21,200	12,000	3,000	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	13,822	17,689
<b>SO 2: 660-XXX    Address key health problems in targeted health zones</b>															
Bilateral	11,011	14,680	0	0	0	0	1,000	10,400	1,330	1,950	0	0	0	12,829	12,862
Field Spt	5,477	14,520	0	0	0	0	700	5,600	2,170	6,050	0	0	0	12,000	7,997
	16,488	29,200	0	0	0	0	1,700	16,000	3,500	8,000	0	0	0	24,829	20,859
<b>SO 3: 660-XXX    Strengthen civil society and promote justice in DR Congo</b>															
Bilateral	1,750	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	3,000	3,365	2,385
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,750	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	3,000	3,365	2,385
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>23,072</b>	<b>39,880</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>30,016</b>	<b>32,936</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>5,477</b>	<b>14,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>5,600</b>	<b>2,170</b>	<b>6,050</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>7,997</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>28,549</b>	<b>54,400</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>42,016</b>	<b>40,933</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	15,000
Democracy	3,000
HCD	2,700
PHN	30,200
Environment	3,500
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	23,200
CSD Program Total	31,200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,400</b>

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

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country: DR Congo  
 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: 660-001, The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors															
SO 1:															
Bilateral	3,520	5,000						0					5,000	3,552	4,968
Field Spt	1,000	0											0	400	600
	4,520	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,952	5,568
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	3,520	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	3,552	4,968
Total Field Support	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	600
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>5,568</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	5,000
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	5,000
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,000</b>

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

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

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

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0				0	0		0
Field Spt		0						0				0	0		0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral	0	0											0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0											0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3: 660-XXX      Strengthen civil society and promote justice in DR Congo</b>															
Bilateral	4,968	6,500											6,500	6,740	4,728
Field Spt	600	0											0	400	200
	5,568	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	7,140	4,928
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	4,968	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	6,740	4,728
<b>Total Field Support</b>	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	200
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	5,568	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	7,140	4,928

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	6,500
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	6,500
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,500</b>

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

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

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: DR Congo  
 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
<b>SO1:</b>															
Bilateral		0						0					0		0
Field Spt		0						0					0		0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral	0	0											0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0											0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 3: 660-XXX Strengthen civil society and promote justice in DR Congo</b>															
Bilateral	4,968	6,500											6,500	6,740	4,728
Field Spt	600	0											0	400	200
	5,568	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	7,140	4,928
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>4,968</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>6,740</b>	<b>4,728</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>5,568</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>7,140</b>	<b>4,928</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	6,500
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	6,500
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,500</b>

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

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

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

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO1:</b>															
Bilateral	0	0						0					0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0						0					0	0	0
<b>SO 2:</b>															
Bilateral	0	0						0					0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0						0					0	0	0
<b>SO 3: 660-XXX      Strengthen civil society and promote justice in DR Congo</b>															
Bilateral	4,720	6,500											6,500	8,360	2,860
Field Spt	200	0											0	200	0
	4,920	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	8,560	2,860
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0												0	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	4,720	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	8,360	2,860
<b>Total Field Support</b>	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	4,920	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	8,560	2,860

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	6,500
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	6,500
CSD Program Total	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,500</b>

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

### FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001      Program/Country:  
 Approp: PL 480  
 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: 660-001 The Congolese people are assisted to solve national, provincial and community problems through participatory processes that involve the public, private and civil sectors															
Bilateral	0	20,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	2,000	0	1,000	17,000	3,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	20,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	2,000	0	1,000	17,000	3,000
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	20,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	2,000	0	1,000	17,000	3,000
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,000
Democracy	1,000
HCD	2,000
PHN	7,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	11,500
CSD Program Total	8,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000</b>

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

### FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002      Program/Country:  
 Approp: PL 480  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
<b>SO 1: 660-XXX    Improve food security and reduce poverty</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	12,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	12,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	1,000
<b>SO 2: 660-XXX    Address key health problems in targeted health zones</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	0	0	0	5,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	0	0	0	5,000	1,000
<b>SO 3: 660-XXX    Strengthen civil society and promote justice in the DR Congo</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,000	3,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,000	3,000	1,000
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,000
Democracy	1,000
HCD	2,000
PHN	7,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	11,500
CSD Program Total	8,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000</b>

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

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

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:  
 Approp: PL 480  
 Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
<b>SO 1: 660-XXX Improve food security and reduce poverty in target communities</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	12,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	12,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	1,000
<b>SO 2: 660-XXX Address key health problems in targeted health zones</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	0	0	0	5,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	0	0	0	5,000	1,000
<b>SO 3: 660-XXX Strengthen civil society and promote justice in the DR Congo</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,000	3,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,000	3,000	1,000
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,000
Democracy	1,000
HCD	2,000
PHN	7,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	11,500
CSD Program Total	8,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000</b>

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

### FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003      Program/Country:  
 Approp: PL 480  
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
<b>SO 1: 660-XXX    Improve food security and reduce poverty</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	12,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	12,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,000	1,000
<b>SO 2: 660-XXX    Address key health problems in targeted health zones</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	0	0	0	5,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	500	2,000	500	2,000	0	0	0	5,000	1,000
<b>SO 3: 660-XXX    Strengthen civil society and promote justice in the DR Congo</b>															
Bilateral	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,000	3,000	1,000
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	1,000	3,000	1,000
<b>SO 4:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 5:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 6:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 7:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SO 8:</b>															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Bilateral</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Total Field Support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL PROGRAM</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,000
Democracy	1,000
HCD	2,000
PHN	7,000
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	11,500
CSD Program Total	8,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,000</b>

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

# USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission:

USAID/DRC

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004

Senior Management				
<b>SMG - 01</b>	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
<b>Program Mgt - 02</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Project Dvpm Officer - 94</b>		1	1	1
Support Management				
<b>EXO - 03</b>			1	1
<b>Controller - 04</b>		1	1	1
<b>Legal - 85</b>				
<b>Commodity Mgt. - 92</b>				
<b>Contract Mgt. - 93</b>				
Sector Management				
<b>Agriculture - 10 &amp; 14</b>		1	1	1
<b>Economics - 11</b>				
<b>Democracy - 12</b>		1	1	1
<b>Food for Peace - 15</b>		1	1	1
<b>Private Enterprise - 21</b>			1	1
<b>Engineering - 25</b>				
<b>Environment - 40 &amp; 75</b>				
<b>Health/Pop. - 50</b>		1	1	1
<b>Education - 60</b>				

<b>Total</b>	2	8	10	10
--------------	---	---	----	----

**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.

## Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
Address key health problems in targeted health zones, 660-XXX							
	Polio Erad. & Imm Spt Afr Unicef, 936-3080.01	High			2,641		4,020
	CCP, 936-3057	High			585		975
	AIDSMARK, 936-3090.03	High			2,300		2,300
	Basics II, 936-3096.01	Medium			1,031		2,127
	OIRH/CDC PASA, 936-5970.02	High			365		365
	TB Coalition for Tech Assist., 936-3100.05	Medium			308		847
	CDC IAA, 936-3100.01	High			277		3,186
	Michigan Fellows, 936-3093.02	High			60		60
	Population Technical Assistance, 936-3024.01	High			75		640
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>					<b>7,642</b>		<b>14,520</b>

\* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

rsw/r401/flsup00.xls - 11/30/99

**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									
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: _____		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: _____		Dollars	TF	Total									
OC													
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			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.6	Medical Care			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	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			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance & 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			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
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			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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**

<b>Org. Title:</b> _____												
<b>Org. No:</b> _____												
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
<b>TOTAL MISSION FUNDED BUDGET</b>			<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Centrally funded costs

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

## **FY 2003 R4 - OE Budget Narrative: - USAID/DRC:**

USAID/DROC has had a difficult FY 2001. Due to the instability in the country, there was an evacuation of all US citizen employees. The evacuation lasted almost three months, and the Mission had to be managed from a distance. The situation required suspension of certain activities that had previously been anticipated, added the costs of personnel evacuation, and meant that the limited activity that was required to continue had to be done by the Mission FSN staff.

As the situation returns to normal and the staff is recalled from their safe haven points, suspended activities will be resumed. A most important first step will be to recruit at least one FSN financial employee who will be expected to help reduce current workload. An EXO FSN is currently providing limited controller work. The Budget officer at the US Embassy provides the necessary USDH oversight and urgent clearances. Funds control is exercised by the regional office in Nairobi (RFMC/N). For proper funding control, Mission will need to hire staff on a priority basis. Mission budget provides for hiring of an OE accountant and a Voucher Examiner later this year. A Project Accountant and a secretary/file clerk are budgeted for FY 2002. At the same time, a USDH Controller is urgently needed in fiscal year 2002. The risk, the vulnerability, and the funds control may be ascertained only by his/her physical presence at Post. The regional financial center in Nairobi will continue its role as the accounting center for data input and reporting.

The Mission in the DRC is currently approved for a post allowance of 100%. It is also a no minor dependents post. With the “difficult post” classification, this means most of the staff have the “away from post” education benefit.

USAID/DRC site visit travel has been infrequent, but it is expected that when the country opens up later in the fiscal year, much more travel will be undertaken. Activity managers will need to monitor activities on the ground. Some AID/W support will also be requested, and the budget takes this into consideration. For the operation to be at its optimum, help will be expected from the staff of the Africa and Global Bureaus.

Because of the limited staffing at the Mission, a lot of support has been received from the American Embassy. This has not come without a price. The ICASS bill is expected to be large, and the budget for FY 2001 is \$381,200, with \$566,500 and \$596,500 in FY 2002 and FY 2003 respectively. As the Mission picks up later, some of the activities may be taken back and the cost could be reduced.

The bottom line is that Mission is requesting for **\$1,923,100, \$3,073,800, and \$3,143,000** for **fiscal years 2001, 2002, and 2003 respectively**. This is but the minimum required in sustaining the exceptional level of support for the growing program in DRC.

Specific work sheets follow.

**Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact**

**MISSION IEE COMPLETION SCHEDULE**

<b>SO/IR</b>	<b>ACTIVITY TITLE</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>LATEST COMPLETION DATE</b>
<b>IR - 1</b>	Routine Immunization Bas-Congo	<b>On-going</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Training Research and Information Management	<b>On-going</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Assisting Street Children in Kinshasa	<b>On-going</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Basic Rural Health III	<b>NEW</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Assisting People living with AIDS	<b>NEW</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Blood Safety in Bas-Congo	<b>NEW</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Urban Public and Private Health	<b>NEW</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
<b>IR - 2</b>	Governance and Rule of Law	<b>On-going</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Connecting Civil Society	<b>NEW</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Rehabilitation and Local Capacity Building Initiative	<b>NEW</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
<b>IR - 3</b>	Environmental Institutional Strengthening	<b>On-going</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Bonobo preservation Initiative	<b>On-going</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Rehabilitation of Lake Tshangalele	<b>On-going</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Environment Information, Education and Communication	<b>On-going</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Environmental Coalition and Institutional Capacity Building Program	<b>NEW</b>	<b>September 2001</b>
	Support to Salonga World Heritage Site	<b>NEW</b>	<b>September 2001</b>

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

**Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change**

## FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

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

### Table 1.0 - Background Information

	<b>Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting: (Type in the exact spelling of the appropriate entry from table below)</b>	
	<b>Telephone number:</b>	
<b>Name of person(s) &amp; IR Teams completing tables:</b>	Name #1:	
	SO Team Name and number1	
	Name #2:	
	SO Team Name and number2	
	Name #3:	
<b>Contact</b>	Address (1):	
	Address (2):	
	Street:	
	City, Address Codes:	
	Telephone number:	
	Fax number:	
	Email address:	
	<b>Other relevant information:</b>	

### Country / Region / Office / Program Reference Table

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

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 signed Annex b of the FCCC.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies						
Emissions inventory						
Mitigation analysis						
Vulnerability and adaptation analysis						
National Climate Change Action Plan						
Procedures for receiving, evaluating, and approving Activities Implemented Jointly (AIJ) proposals						
Procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions						
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):	0	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			0			

<b>Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved</b>	
<b>Policy Measure</b>	"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).
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	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.
<b>Definitions: Types of Activities</b>	
<b>Adaptation</b>	Adjustments in practices, processes or structures of systems to projected or actual changes of climate (may be spontaneous or planned).
<b>Emissions inventory</b>	Detailed listing of GHG sources and sinks.
<b>Growth Baselines</b>	An approach that would link countries' emissions targets to improvements in energy efficiency.
<b>Joint Implementation (JI)</b>	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.
<b>Mitigation</b>	An action that prevents or slows the increase of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by reducing emissions from sources and sinks.
<b>National Climate Change Action Plan</b>	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					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Categories	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
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 Adaptaion Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
<b>Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			





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	<b>Agricultural systems:</b> 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	<b>Agroforestry systems:</b> 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	<b>Plantation Forests:</b> At least 80% of the area under planted trees	3	Biomass inventory
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest	K	Desert scrub	4	<b>Protected areas</b>	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				

<b>Definitions: Natural Ecosystems</b>	
<b>Natural Ecosystems</b>	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.
<b>Definitions: Managed Lands Categories</b>	
<b>Sustainable Forest Management for Timber using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)</b>	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"> <li>- tree inventorying, marking and mapping;</li> <li>- careful planning and marking of skidder trails;</li> <li>- vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate;</li> <li>- directional felling of trees;</li> <li>- appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil</li> <li>- proper road and log deck construction;</li> <li>- a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices;</li> <li>- fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks);</li> <li>- existence of a long-term management plan.</li> </ul> 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).
<b>Agroforestry</b>	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.
<b>Reforestation/ Afforestation</b>	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).
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>	Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- no-tillage or reduced tillage</li> <li>- erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides</li> <li>- perennial crops in the system</li> <li>- higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management</li> <li>- long-term rotations with legumes</li> <li>- the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil</li> <li>- better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based</li> </ul>
<b>Special Instructions: Creating a Copy of this Spreadsheet</b>	
<b>Step 1</b>	Finish filling any cells you are working on and hit " <b>Return</b> " or " <b>Enter</b> ".
<b>Step 2</b>	Click on " <b>Edit</b> " in the menu bar, above. Go down and click on " <b>Move or Copy Sheet!</b> ". 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.)
<b>Step 3</b>	Next, scroll down in the dialog box and click on " <b>T2.1 Land Use!</b> ".
<b>Step 4</b>	Next, click on the <b>box</b> at bottom to <b>Create a copy</b> .
<b>Step 5</b>	Hit " <b>OK</b> ". 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							
Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas							
Improves integrated coastal management							
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							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total(number of policy steps achieved)		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):				0			

<b>Definitions: Scope</b>	
<b>National Policies (N)</b>	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
<b>Sub-national Policies (S)</b>	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
<b>Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved</b>	
<b>Policy Measure</b>	"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
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	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 2.4**

**Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector**

**Indicator 4: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks and Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800		3.3	TN-556-27
Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		\$1,700,000	3.3	CN-23-222
<b>Total:</b>			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

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 Strengthened	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				
Private Institutions				
Research / Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
<b>Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:</b>	<b>0</b>			

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					
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas					
Advancing integrated coastal management					
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:	0	0			

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.1												
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas												
Indicator 1: Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (Measuring Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)												
PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 A - CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			3.1 B - CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			3.1 C - CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
	Activity	3.1A: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1A: BTU's produced in thermal combustion	3.1A: Fuel type replaced (use codes)	3.1B: MW-h saved	3.1B: BTU's saved in thermal combustion	3.1B: Fuel type saved (use codes)	3.1C: MW-h saved	3.1C: BTU's saved in thermal combustion			3.1C: Fuel type saved (use codes)
Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J								2.1	CN-120-97
Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J					2.1	CN-120-97
Power Sector Retrofits							912,733			T	2.1	CN-120-97
<b>Totals:</b>	0	0		0	0		0	0	0			

PLEASE SEE FUEL TYPE CODES BELOW	3.1 D - CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				3.1 E - Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	3.1 F - Tonnes of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity	
	Activity	3.1D: MW-h produced in electricity generation	3.1D BTUs produced in thermal combustion	3.1D Old fuel type (use codes)	3.1D New fuel type (use codes)	3.1E: Tonnes of methane			3.1F: Tonnes of nitrous oxide
Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2	CN-120-97	
Municipal Landfill Proj.						450	2	CN-120-97	
Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.							575	2	CN-120-97
<b>Totals:</b>	0	0			0	0			

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 prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers							
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							
Facilitates the use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)							
Facilitates the introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems							
Promotes the use of cogeneration							
Other (describe)							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Other							
Sub-total (number of policy steps achieved):		0	0	0			
Total (number of policy steps achieved):						0	

<b>Definitions: Scope</b>	
<b>National Policies (N)</b>	Policies that influence issues on a countrywide level.
<b>Sub-national Policies (S)</b>	Policies that affect a tribal nation, province, state or region that are neither national nor site specific in impact.
<b>Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved</b>	
<b>Policy Measures</b>	"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).
<b>Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)</b>	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.
<b>Policy Adoption (Step 2)</b>	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
<b>Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)</b>	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 3.5						
Result 3: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas						
Indicator 5: Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions						
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW						
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	Indirect Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
<b>Total:</b>			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
<b>Direct Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities;</li> <li>- funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated);</li> <li>- obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated);</li> <li>- joint implementation investments;</li> <li>- Development Credit Authority investments.</li> </ul>
<b>Indirect Leveraged Funding</b>	Funding dedicated by other donors or governments to replicate programs that USAID initiated, but which USAID does not or will not itself fund.

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 Strength-ened	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				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

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					
	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)				
Category	Training	Technical Assistance	List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
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	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					
Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes					
Use of renewable energy technologies					
Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)					
Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems					
Use of cogeneration					
Other (describe)					
Other					
<b>Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			

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	

Definitions: Key Areas	
<b>Coastal Zones</b>	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).
<b>Emergency Preparedness</b>	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.
<b>Agriculture and Food Security</b>	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).
<b>Biodiversity/Natural Resources</b>	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).
<b>Human Health and Nutrition</b>	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.

	Key Area Codes	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Zones	i	1. Urban/Infrastructure
		2. Natural Resource
Emergency Preparedness	ii	1. Early Warning System
		2. Humanitarian Response
		3. Capacity Building
Agriculture & Food Security	iii	1. Research and Development
		2. Policy Reform
		3. Extension/ Demonstration
Biodiversity/Natural Resources	iv	1. Preservation of Biodiversity
		2. Forest Conservation
Human Health and Nutrition	v	1. Improved Quality of Health Services
		2. Vector Control
		3. Improved Nutrition

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

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

### **INSTITUTIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Strengthening institutional and organizational capacity is critical to achieving the USAID/DRC results. The program focuses on increasing capacity to deliver effective health services, and better capacity for program development and implementation in the NGOs advocating for better conditions for its members. The effort is executed through the training of health administrators and deployment of health professionals into the rural health centers to manage health service delivery). In FY2000, 25 such health administrators were trained at the School of Public Health. In addition 53 trained surveillance officers have been deployed into all the rural areas of all 11 provinces to improve disease surveillance. Staff has also attained skills in grant preparations and financial planning; market research and planning; and regional strategic planning and management capacity for sustainability.

Other skills developed include, information technology and skills dissemination, analytical methods and training approaches for operations research, organizational diagnostic skills and protocols, web site and Internet forum development and maintenance, medical and para-medical pre-service training, quality of care standards and geographic information systems applications for public health. The central feature of these activities is strengthening health systems in order to provide better services to the population.

Strengthening the institutional and organizational capacity of our local partner environmental and civil society NGOs is also an important aspect of the DR Congo program. While promoting the environment and strengthening civil society are the primary goals of our program, activities within these objectives increase the organizational and institutional capacity of the NGOs and local organizations with whom we work. For example, IFES has provided over 25 strengthening grants to civil society organizations which have helped improve their various capacities including planning, implementation and budgeting. Both IFES and Law Group have provided training of trainers sessions for over 1,000 trainers from various NGOs in order to increasing their knowledge of human rights and democracy issues and their capacity to train adults using experiential methodologies. Through the rural development activity assistance in financial management has been provided to farm and farm associations in the production of palm-oil

## **Information Annex Topic: Success Stories**

### **Setting DRC Economic Development Policies Right.**

A major focal point of the USG's policy reform agenda in the DRC is the liberalization of Congo's heavily State-controlled economy. The USAID Mission to the Congo has been the paramount leader among the donor community in the reform dialogue, relentlessly pushing for greater openness and transparency in all sectors of DRC's economy. USAID/DRC lobbied for and obtained host government support for an open forum discussion on economic liberalization, privatization, and the creation of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to rejuvenate Congo's failing economy. In October of 2000, President Laurent Kabila's administration, after some highly effective behind-the-scenes encouragement from the Mission, agreed to sponsor the DRC's first real public dialogue on economic liberalization through the venue of a PPP Forum. Over 200 participants from government and non-government organizations attended the Forum. The Forum dialogue was frank and transparent, with the private sector participants and the DRC Government agreeing to a set of economic policy reform recommendations that would disengage the Government production of goods and services. The results of the Forum contributed in very large part to engaging the World Bank and the IMF in public sector reform as part of their country programs. It also served to focus attention to the energy sector, potentially the DRC's largest source of revenue, and mobilize massive international support for reforms of this critical sector. This remarkable policy objective success was achieved with only \$ 100,000 local currency investment.

### **A DRAFT CONSTITUTION FOR THE DRC**

One success story under the USAID democracy and governance program is the development of a draft constitution that will be a focal point for the Inter-Congolese Dialogue (ICD). Working through a network of civil society partners, led by the Justice and Peace Commission of the Catholic Church in the DRC, IFES and the Law Group (the two USAID financed American NGOs working with civil society in the DRC) were the catalyst and force behind this important step for reconciliation and peace in the DR Congo.

The IFES Rapid Response Team worked with civil society leaders to draft the constitution based on several previous DRC constitutions as well as other examples. The Law group, working through the Justice and Peace Commission, then held a workshop with wide civil society representation to reach consensus and finalize the draft constitution. The American NGOs in collaboration with other donors then financed the printing of the document for wide distribution. While there is no guarantee as to what the ICD decides will be the DR Congo's form of government, the draft constitution seems to have gained wide spread support. It proposes a semi-presidential republic with a President, parliament and Prime Minister. Even the new transitional president, Joseph Kabila, has expressed support for the draft constitution. If this consensus holds it will

play a major role in assuring the ICD gets off to a positive start as one potentially extremely contentious issue is resolved.

## **CONDOM DISTRIBUTION**

Over the three year life-of-project for the AIDSMARK condom social marketing project the goal established was the sale of 16 million condoms. It became clear mid-way through the project that demand would greatly outpace this planned distribution and after distributing 20 million condoms by the end of year two, condom rationing began to avoid a total depletion of stocks. The project realized a stunning success as condom demand far exceeded anticipated distribution targets.

In fact AIDSMARK/USAID managed to create demand for condoms in a cultural environment where condoms and sexual issues are still considered taboo. There were many factors that facilitated this success, particularly the involvement of the Ministry of Health and the religious community.

The government took measures that permitted the sale of condoms not only in pharmacies but also in non-pharmaceutical outlets including health centers, hotels, bars, and stores and through street vendors. The Minister of Health is currently very active in support of condom promotion and has facilitated promotion activities with all other ministries including the Defense Ministry. He also regularly attends and leads public ceremonies organized by the AIDSMARK/USAID project.

Religious and cultural barriers and social stigmas associated with condom purchase did not hinder wholesaler and retailer willingness to sell condoms nor consumer willingness to buy condoms. Religious leaders do not openly talk about condoms but neither do they discourage the use of condoms. This is one of the reasons that the AIDSMARK/USAID project has access to all groups of the population in need of condoms.

The runaway success of this effort has created a problem of supply and to maintain the integrity of the program condom sales have been effectively rationed. In addition to limiting distribution the basic focus of the AIDMARK project was changed to focus exclusively on high-risk groups.

This revised focus has been expanded geographically beyond Kinshasa as it was developed to include the southern industrial city of Lubumbashi and the eastern city of Bukavu. The successful implementation of high-risk group targeting is best reflected in Lubumbashi where exclusively members of the police force and commercial sex workers conduct condom sales. In Kinshasa commercial sex workers and their clients have been successfully targeted in the Matonge section of the city where popular nightlife businesses are located. Behavior change and condom social marketing activities are being conducted in the main military camp.

In each of the areas the new strategy calls for the mapping and targeting of commercial sex hotels, bars, truck stops and other high-risk interaction points. Condom rationing is being balanced to the extent possible by this focus on high transmitters with appropriately designed and implemented behavior change interventions.

## **Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information**

### **The Crosscutting Connecting Civil Society Project**

The Connecting Civil Society Project (CCSP), a crosscutting USAID/DRC intervention, is designed to deliver communication solutions that can be leveraged to enhance Mission's program results in the areas of Democracy and Governance, Natural resources management (NRM) and biodiversity, and Health surveillance and reporting. It will further the programs toward realizing the Mission Strategic Objective of assisting the Congolese people to resolve national, provincial, and community problems through participatory processes involving the public, private, and civil sectors. The intervention will, over a two-year period, use \$3m of GLJI funding to provide civil society and partner NGOs information and Internet connectivity in Kinshasa and 22 secondary cities across the eleven DRC provinces.

Connecting the DRC civil society will enhance and complement other components of the Mission's Strategic Objective Teams (SOTs) and the regional Great Lakes efforts towards building constituencies for peace, reconciliation, reconstruction and promotion of Rule of Law. By connecting present and future USAID/DRC civil society partners on the one hand, and providing the technical means to do so on the other, the Project offers a unique, timely and cost-effective way to do so.

The CCSP will facilitate information sharing and provide a modern information technology tool to assist the Congolese people in the D&G sector. Over 40 networks working actively in human rights as well as the press will benefit directly from this intervention. A legal website will be funded which addresses Rule of Law issues. These actions are expected to assist in encouraging the free flow of information by providing effective information communication systems.

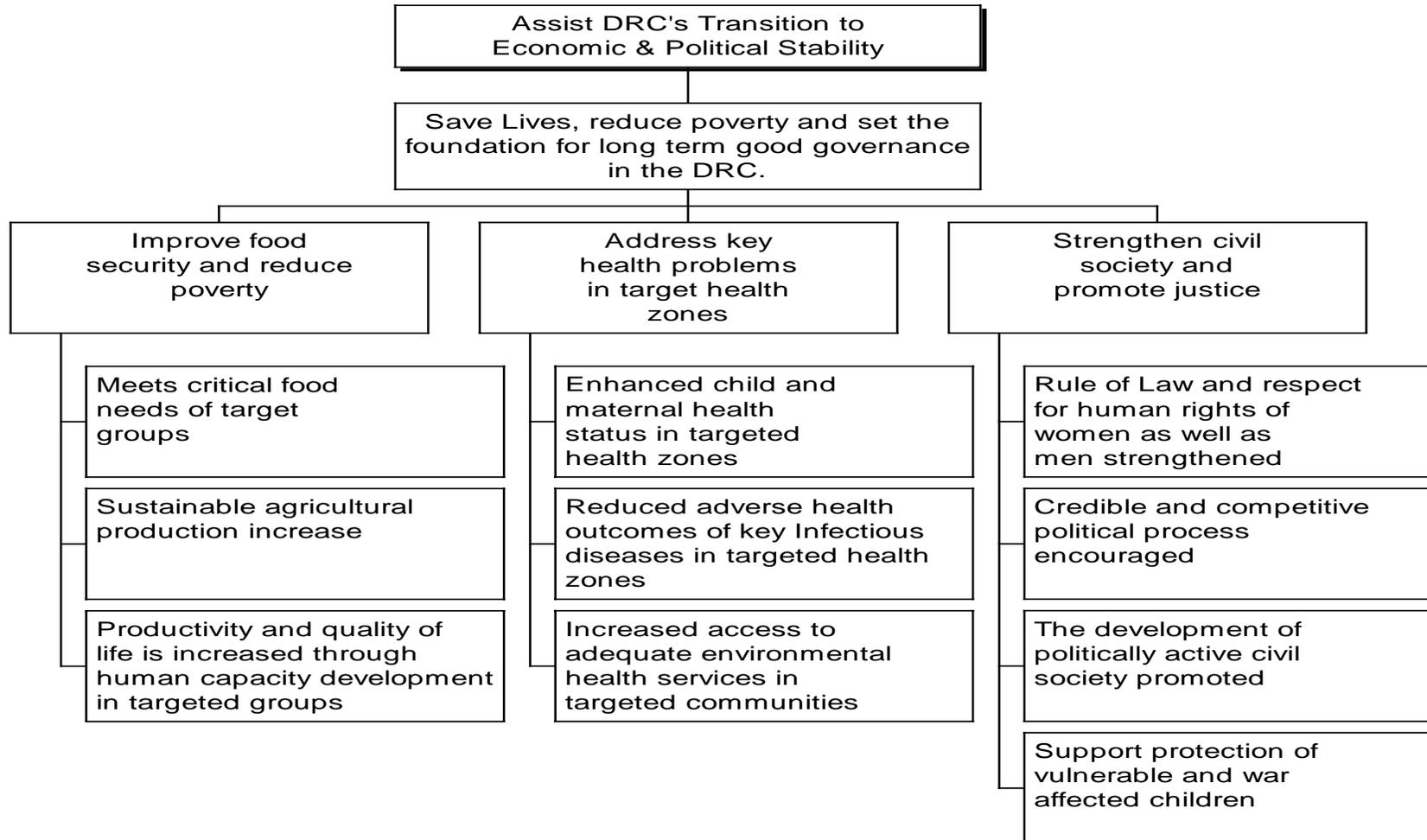
The CCSP is expected to aid in strengthening surveillance and integrated monitoring in health zones targeted by the Health sector. Timely communication can decrease reaction time and permit more rapid interventions that will contribute to enabling improved management of Infectious Diseases. More than 15 networks working in toward strengthening health service delivery will be connected. The SANRU health zones, in particular, will be targeted for connectivity.

The CCSP supports the NRM objective to promote information dissemination, education and communication. Training and technology for the private and public sectors in information technology will accompany the introduction of information technologies. Women, children, and disadvantaged groups will be particularly targeted by CCSP actions to encourage open access to information. From 10-15 Environment/Natural Resource Management networks will be connected.

The CCSP will provide connections to over 110 development NGO networks, and provide Internet access to an estimated 200,000 Internet users.

**Information Annex Topic: Update Strategic Framework.**

**USAID/DRC Strategic Framework FY 2001-2003**



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

**Part A. Results Framework.** Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

### **SO 1: Improve Food Security & Reduce Poverty**

#### **IR 3.1: Critical Food Needs of Targeted Groups are Met**

- IR 3.1.1: Emergency Food Aid is delivered to Targeted Areas
- IR 3.1.2: Household Food Security is Enhanced in Target Areas

#### **IR 3.2: Sustainable Agricultural Production is Increased**

- IR 3.2.1: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources Enhanced
- IR 3.2.2: Increased Agricultural Production in Targeted Areas
- IR 3.2.3: Improved Rural Infrastructure

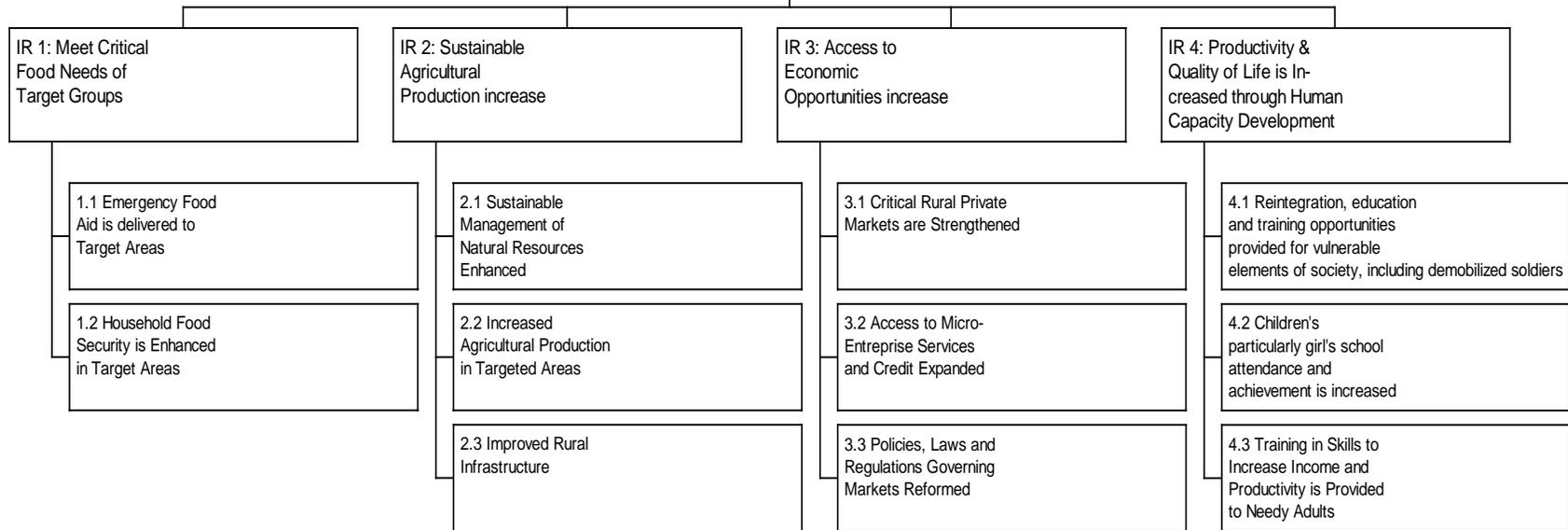
#### **IR 3.3: Increased Access to Economic Opportunities**

- IR 3.3.1: Critical Rural Private Markets are Strengthened
- IR 3.3.2: Access to Micro Enterprise Services and Credit Expanded
- IR 3.3.3: Policies, Laws and Regulations Governing Markets Reformed

#### **IR 3.4: Productivity and Quality of Life is Increased through Human Capacity Development**

- IR 3.4.1: Reintegration, education and training opportunities are provided for vulnerable elements of society, including demobilized soldiers
- IR3.4.2: Children, particularly Girls', School Attendance and Achievement is Increased
- IR3.4.3: Training in Skills to Increase Income and Productivity is Provided to Needy Adults

**IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AND REDUCE POVERTY**



## **SO 2: Address key health problems in target health zones**

### **IR 1.1: Enhanced Child and Maternal Health status in targeted health zones**

- IR 1.1.1: Increased availability of Polio services countrywide
- IR 1.1.2: Increased availability of Routine Immunization Services in targeted health zones
- IR 1.1.3: Increased use of Child and Maternal health services in targeted health zones
- IR 1.1.4: Increased capacity to provide quality Child and Maternal health services in targeted health zones

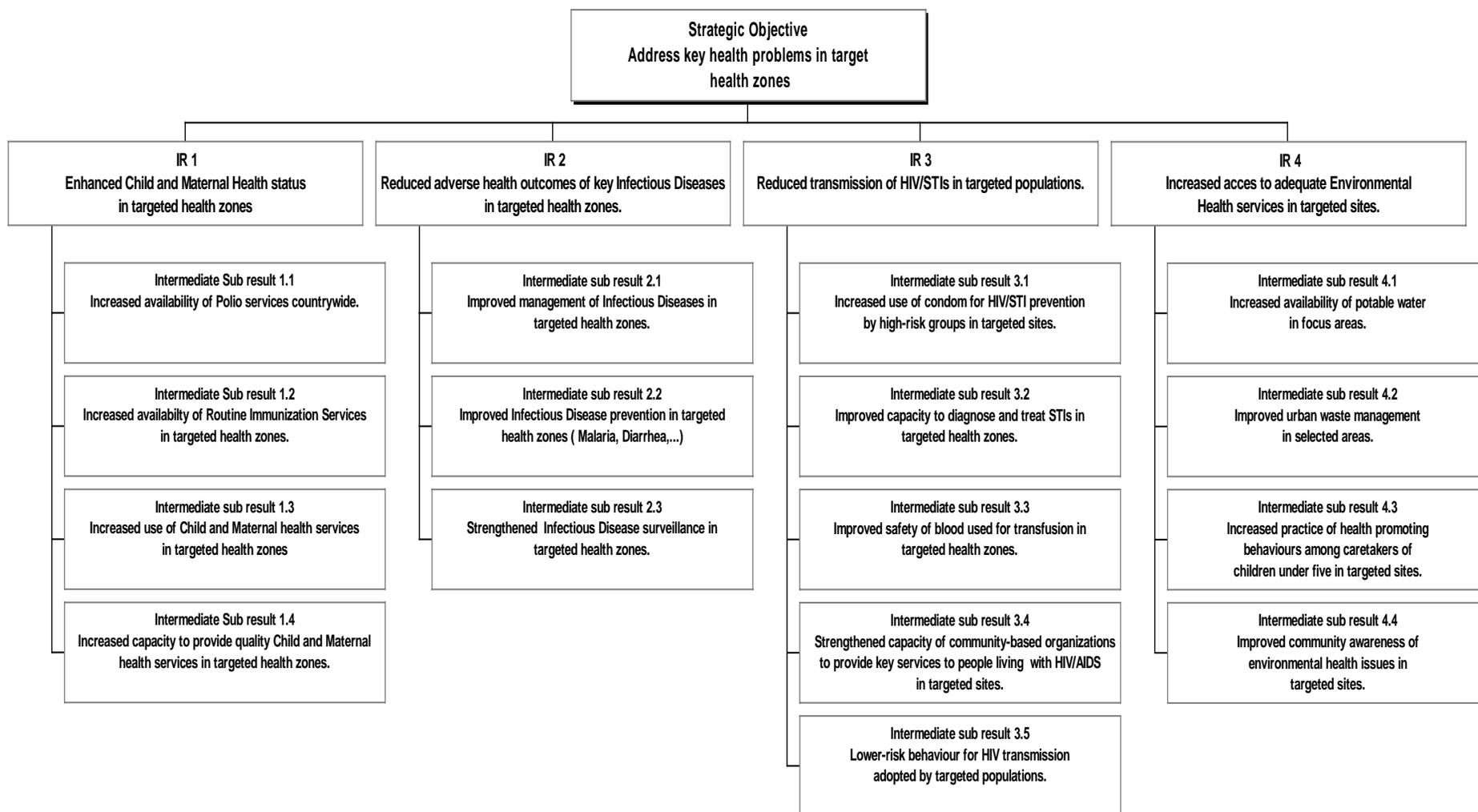
### **IR 1.2: Reduced health outcomes of key Infectious Diseases in targeted health zones**

- IR 1.2.1: Improved management of Infectious Diseases in targeted health zones
- IR 1.2.2: Improved Infectious Disease prevention in targeted health zones (Malaria, Diarrhea,....)
- IR 1.2.3: Strengthened Infectious Disease surveillance in targeted health zones.

### **IR 1.3: Reduced transmission of HIV/STIs in targeted populations**

- IR 1.3.1: Increased use of condom for HIV/STI prevention by high-risk groups in targeted sites.
- IR 1.3.2: Improved capacity to diagnose and treat STIS in targeted health zones.
- IR 1.3.3: Improved safety of blood used for transfusion in targeted health zones.
- IR 1.3.4: Strengthened capacity of community-based organizations to provide key services to people living with HIV/AIDS in targeted sites
- IR 1.3.5: Lower-risk behavior for HIV transmission adopted by targeted populations.

## USAID/DRC STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



### **SO 3: Strengthen civil society and promote justice**

#### **IR 2.1: Rule of Law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened**

IR2.1.1: Equitable access to justice and the skills and knowledge necessary to apply it increased.

IR 2.1.2: Corruption reduced as operations of Government becomes more transparent and consistent.

#### **IR 2.2: Credible and competitive political process encouraged**

IR 2.2.1: A more informed citizenry encouraged

IR 2.2.2: Information sharing systems and other information technologies established.

#### **IR 2.3: The development of politically active civil society promoted**

IR2.3.1: Institutional and financial viability of civil organizations increased, particularly independent labor unions, human rights groups and policy advocacy organizations.

IR 2.3.2: The free flow of information, including responsive, effective and independent media and effective information communication systems enhanced.

IR 2.3.3: Democratic political culture strengthened.

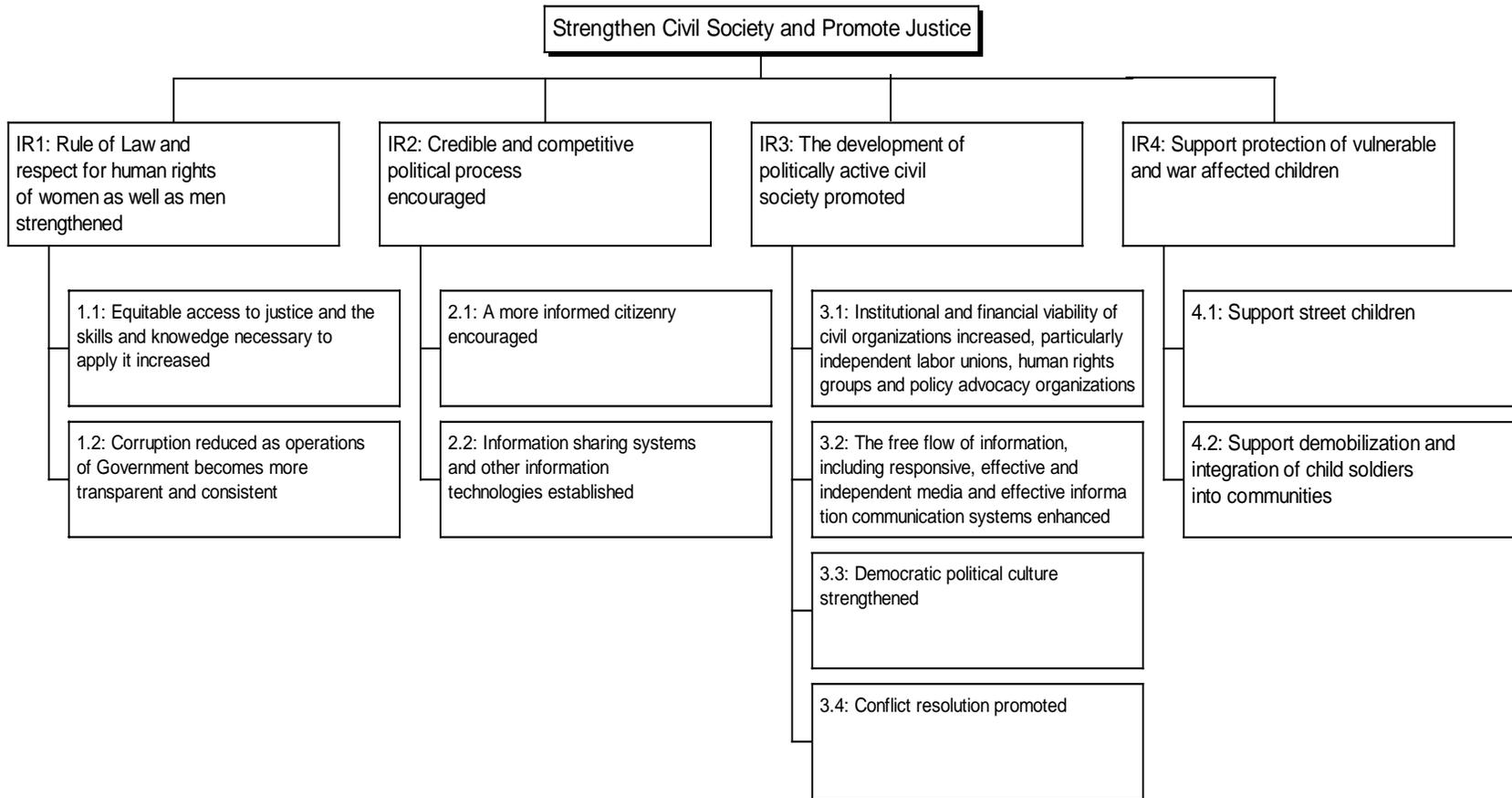
IR 2.3.4: Conflict resolution promoted.

#### **IR 2.4: Support protection of vulnerable and war affected children.**

IR 2.4.1: Support street children

IR 2.4.2: Support demobilization and integration of child soldiers into communities.

## D/G Strategic Framework (FY 2001 - 2004)



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

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

SO Name : (SO 1) Improved food security and reduced poverty

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective :

Current Indicator Name : None

Proposed Indicator Name : **Number of rural credit unions accessing viable credit providers in target areas.**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	36	
Target 2002		101
Target 2003		131

**Unit of measure:** Number of credit unions receiving credit lines. (Cumulative figures)

SO Name : **(SO 1) Improved food security and reduced poverty**

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

IR 4.3

Current Indicator Name :

Proposed Indicator Name : **Access to environmental information and education**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	360	
Target 2002		43,000 ; 720
Target 2003		43,000 ; 1020

**Unit of measure:** Number of mass media productions disseminated (print, TV/radio broadcasts)

SO Name : (SO 1) **Improved food security and reduced poverty**

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

IR 4.2

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name : **Girls school attendance and achievement in school**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	TBD	
Target 2002		TBD
Target 2003		TBD

**Baseline:** Percentage increase in girls school attendance and achievement.

SO Name : (SO 1) **Improved food security and reduced poverty**

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective :

Current Indicator Name : None

Proposed Indicator Name : **USAID funded NGOs advocating for natural resource management.**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	10	
Target 2002		40
Target 2003		60

**Unit of measure:** Number of USAID funded NGOs active in natural resource management issues. (Cumulative figures)

**SO Name : (SO 2) Key health problems addressed in targeted health zones.**

**Indicator Level:** Strategic Objective:

Current Indicator Name : None

Proposed Indicator Name : Mortality due to malaria among children under five in targeted health facilities.

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	30 %	
Target 2002		25 %
Target 2003		20 %

Unit of measure: **Percentage of deaths among children under five due to malaria.**

**SO Name (SO 2) : Key health problems addressed in targeted sites by strengthening health services delivery**

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective :

Current Indicator Name : None

Proposed Indicator Name : Tuberculosis case management in targeted health zones

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	60 %	
Target 2002		80 %
Target 2003		85 %

Unit of measure: **Percentage of successfully treated TB cases.**

**SO Name (SO 2) : Key health problems addressed in targeted sites by strengthening health services delivery**

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective :

Current Indicator Name : None

Proposed Indicator Name : Men and women in high risk groups who report condom use during last sexual encounter

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	50 %	
Target 2002		70 %
Target 2003		75 %

Unit of measure: **Percentage (proportion of individuals in high risk groups reporting condom use during last sexual encounter)**

**SO Name (SO 3) Strengthen civil society and promote justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo**

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

IR 3.1

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name : **Internet access for civil society organizations**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	4	
Target 2001		110
Target 2002		160

Unit of measure: **Number of civil society organizations with internet access.**

**SO Name : (SO 3) Strengthen civil society and promote justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo.**

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

IR 3.2

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name : **Training of human rights activists.**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	403	
Target 2001		600 - 700
Target 2002		800 - 1000

Unit of measure: **Number of trained civil society leaders. (Cumulative figures)**

SO Name : (SO 3) Strengthen civil society and promote justice in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective :

Current Indicator Name : None

Proposed Indicator Name : **Communities in which social infrastructure has been rehabilitated.**

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	TDB	
Target 2001		50
Target 2003		TBD

**Unit of measure:** Number of communities with rehabilitated social infrastructure

## 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

**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.

