

R4 2003

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

USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

MARCH 2001

A. Cover Memo

During the reporting period, USAID/South Africa made significant progress toward the achievement of its overall strategic objectives. USAID/W approved a revised strategy for the Mission in March 2000 and strongly endorsed the Mission's strategic approach, while noting the relative scarcity of the economic growth funds on which it relies heavily. The Mission focused intensively this past year on the implementation of its approved strategy, and succeeded in significantly reducing its funding pipelines to amounts within the Agency guidelines. Moreover, the Mission is experiencing substantial funding shortages in key areas of strategic import (DG& EG). This memo highlights important current issues for USAID/W's action and informs the Agency of refinements made to the Mission's Strategic Objective Framework.

HIV/AIDS Funding: USAID/SA requests an additional \$3-4 million in HIV funding to help the government mount an expanded attack on the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to ravage the people of South Africa. The number of HIV-infected people in South Africa has more than doubled from approximately 2 million in 1996 to an estimated 4.7 million in early 2001. In 1999, approximately 20% of the adult population was HIV-positive with an estimated 1,700 new infections occurring daily. It is predicted that by 2005, 5.6 million South Africans will be HIV-positive and over 2 million people will have died of AIDS. While the Mission greatly appreciates the additional HIV/AIDS funding received from the Bureau in FY 2001, it was significantly less than anticipated. Moreover, the Mission has been unable to fund excellent proposals for multi-sectoral approaches, as well as meritorious NGO proposals which were prepared in anticipation of increased HIV/AIDS resources. The Mission therefore requests an additional \$3 - \$4 million to fund HIV/AIDS activities.

To respond to the rapidly spreading HIV/AIDS pandemic, USAID plans to expand HIV/AIDS activities significantly and increase the funding of the Health Strategic Objective to a new total of \$170 million. The proposed increase would exceed the approved CSP funding level by \$72 million and exceed the current strategy termination date by 5 years, to 2010. USAID/SA is preparing the documentation to amend the health strategy, to include the proposed expanded HIV/AIDS activities. Please advise whether USAID/W concurrence is necessary for the proposed action, if so, we hereby request such concurrence.

Increased OYB levels: USAID/SA requests an increase in OYB levels to help the RSA take advantage of the unique window of opportunity to confront the problems which exists in South Africa today.

Both the Ambassador and the Secretary of State have noted that Nigeria and South Africa are priority countries in Africa for the current Administration. The U.S. Ambassador has also lamented the fact that the assistance being provided to South Africa is not commensurate with its priority status, nor with the enormous challenges it faces: HIV/AIDS epidemic, massive unemployment, rising crime and the entrenched legacies of apartheid in the social sector. The Ambassador intends to raise the issue of inadequate resource levels for South Africa in discussions with senior USAID and State Department Officials, and selected Congressmen during his upcoming visit to Washington. The USAID Mission fully concurs with the

Ambassador's view and requests that the Agency make every effort to increase funding for South Africa, particularly to assure the additional HIV/AIDS, EG, and DG, and ENV funding needed during this critical transition period. USAID/SA understands well both the temporary nature of the USAID program in South Africa (exit date 2010), and the enormity of the current constraints to a stable, consolidated democracy and a sustainable development process in South Africa. There is a window of opportunity in this key strategic country and now is the time to make the investment in order that USAID can successfully exit in 2010.

Lease of New Office Building: USAID/SA requests \$780,000 in OE during the first quarter of FY 2002 to fund relocation costs to the new office building.

In the aftermath of the 1998 bombings of U.S Embassy facilities in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam, the USAID Office of Security undertook a security assessment of the USAID/South Africa premises. The study highlighted the dangerous lack of security at the current USAID office location and stated that consideration must be given to the possibility of a bomb threat in the parking garage and/or mall area. The assessment further noted that there are no cost-effective security measures that could mitigate this threat at the current facility. Because of the lack of security, the USAID Security Office recommended that USAID/SA identify a suitable building or compound and relocate its facilities, and the Embassy Regional Security Office Agrees.

USAID/South Africa intends to sign a "build to lease" agreement for new office facilities in FY 2001. The estimated costs for the restoration requirements and relocation to the new facility is \$1.5 million. Of this amount, the Office of Security has committed to fund \$725,000 for security hardware, equipment and ancillary enhancement items. The request level for FY 2002 incorporates the additional \$780,000 in OE, above the normal operating requirements, needed to cover non-security requirements for make-ready and restoration expenses. These funds will be needed during the second quarter of FY 2002. The estimated cost of the new lease will not exceed those of the current lease, over the anticipated period (2010).

Changes to the Strategic Framework: Following USAID/W's approval of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) Amendment in March 2000, the SO teams updated their performance monitoring plans (PMP) to reflect the changes in the revised strategy. The PMP changes are minor, per the R4 guidance, and hence do not require USAID/W approval. There have been no changes to the management contract. As requested by the R4 guidance, the Mission's entire result framework is shown in the Results Framework Annex. In addition, two new indicators for the Education SO (to be reported in next year's R4) are also shown in the same Annex. Below are highlights of the changes to the Results Framework.

- SO 1: The Democracy SO revised its indicators at the SO and IR levels and has begun to report on the revised indicators in this year's R4. This resulted from the scaling down and further concentration of the program into three strategic areas of activity from six.
- SO 2: The Education team refined its targets, baselines and indicators and has incorporated the changes in this R4. This reflects a concentration of the program into three areas.
- SO4: The Economic Policy Capacity Building SO has revised the wording on two of its indicators and revised some of the targets.

- SO8: The Health SO has revised its IRs and indicators. The changes will be reported in the R4 2004. This largely reflects the major expansion of the program's focus on HIV/AIDS, in addition to the strengthening of public health delivery in rural and poor areas.

Please Note:

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

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

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Glossary

ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development Inc./Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Agriculture
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
ATLAS	African Training for Leadership and Advanced Skills
BFHI	Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative
BNC	Binational Commission
BSE HG	Basic Shelter and Environment Housing Guaranty
CBO	Community -Based Organization
CCI	Climate Change Initiative
CHE	Council on Higher Education
CHW	Community Health Workers
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CJSP	Criminal Justice Strengthening Program
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
DDSP	District Development Support Program
DEAT	Department of Environmental and Tourism
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DG	Democracy and Governance
DOE	Department of Education
DOH	Department of Housing or Department of Health
DOL	Department of Labor
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Site
DPSA	Department of Public Administration
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EASY	Equity Access Systems
EC	Eastern Cape
ECDOH	Eastern Cape Department of Health
EDDI	Education and Democracy Development Initiative
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EQUITY	EQUITY in Integrated Primary Health Care Project
EU	European Union;
FET	Further Education and Training
FHI	Family Health International
FP	Family Planning
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
GCC	Global Climate Change
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution Macro-Economic Strategy
GEAR-PP	Growth, Equity and Redistribution Privatization Project
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GTN	Global Technology Network
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Institution

HDP	Historically Disadvantaged People
HEQC	Higher Education Quality Assurance Committee
HET	Higher Education Training
HG	Housing Guaranty Loans
HIV/AIDS	Human Immune Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HPNO	Health and Population Officers
HSDU	Health Sector Desk Unit
IDASA	Institute for Democracy in South Africa
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IMALI	Increasing Micro-enterprise Access to Liquidity
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IR	Intermediate Result
JET	Joint Education Trust
KNPPT	KwaZulu-Natal Project Preparation Trust
KZN	Kwa-Zulu Natal Province
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistance
MESP	Mandela Economics Scholars Program
MIIU	Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit
MPP	Mission Performance Program Plan
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NDPP	National Director of Public Prosecution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIPILAR	National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSI	Population Services International
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RH	Reproductive Health
RHAP	Regional HIV/AIDS Program
RHRU	Reproductive Health Research Unit
RP	Result Package
RSA	Republic of South Africa
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
SADB	Southern African Democracy Barometer
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SADHS	South African Demographic and Health Survey
SAIBL	South Africa International Business Linkages
SAIMR	South African Institute for Medical Research
SAIRR	South African Institute of Race Relations
SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
SAQA	South African Qualifications Authority

SEGA	Support for Economic Growth and Analysis
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMME	Small Medium and Micro-Enterprises
SO	Strategic Objective
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STG	Standard Treatment Guidelines
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TFG	The Futures Group
TRC	Truth and Reconciliation Commission
UK	United Kingdom
UNCF	United Negro College Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention for Climate Change
UWC	University of Western Cape
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance
WTO	World Trade Organization

R4: Overview and Factors Affecting Performance

Performance Overview:

USAID/South Africa made significant progress in FY 2000 toward the achievement of its overall strategic objectives. Numerous lower-level results were achieved and implementation of the program was more consistent and effective than in prior periods. The Strategic Objective teams achieved most of their performance targets and in many cases exceeded them. USAID/W approval of the revised strategy in March 2000 provided strong support for the realignment of the Mission's activities with the RSA's top development priorities and endorsed the Missions proposed strategic approach. All of USAID's programs are dedicated to improving institutional capacity and assuring greater service delivery to the millions of the very poor in South Africa. Below are some of the major highlights during the reporting period.

Capacity Building for Service Delivery: USAID's programs in 2000 helped to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministries of Health, Education, Justice, Housing Finance and Public Enterprises to deliver better quality services. Among other things, USAID programs significantly increased the supply of housing, water, sanitation and other environmental services for approximately 600,000 low income households; leveraged over \$240 million in additional investment in water, energy and solid waste management projects; contributed to improved health service delivery in the Eastern Cape where over eighty percent of health facilities now provide all basic primary health care (PHC) services 5 days per week; and supported the successful development and radio broadcast of pre-school readiness programs (Takalani Sesame Street) that reached an estimated 1,200,000 children in two provinces.

Employment Creation: USAID's new small, and medium enterprises (SMME) and agribusiness programs directly contributed to the creation of 4000 new employment opportunities; facilitated \$500,000 in business transactions between small farmers and larger farmers; contributed to the generation of an additional \$58 million in business transactions between SMMEs and larger businesses; continued support to 23 village banks in rural areas and provide business development support to increase the viability of approximately 6000 micro enterprises over the last two years.

Policy Reforms: USAID's support contributed to: the final demarcation of boundaries for South Africa's consolidated municipal system and voter education in six of the country's nine provinces to ensure that citizens cast informed and valid votes in the December 2000 elections; the finalization of the Municipal Systems Bill and property Rating bill, which are key pieces of legislation required for effective and democratic local governance; an increase in tax compliance, which enabled the RSA to increase social sector spending by \$1.2 billion in FY2000 from the increased revenues; the easing of labor regulation for small businesses, more government outsourcing to the private sector, and lower import duties on all goods from southern Africa which helped to foster a more open trading environment in the region.

Regional Activities: This is the first year that USAID/SA is reporting on the new South Africa regional HIV/AIDS (RHAP) activity. Selected NGOs have already begun implementation at six sites, within four countries. A regional strategy for HIV/AIDS has been prepared and vetted, and

program activities have already resulted in increased access to HIV/AIDS services in high transmission border communities. The special objective (SPO) results report is in Annex 3.

Country Factors Affecting Performance:

South Africa's development context continues to be challenging. While much progress has been made in consolidating democracy, economic growth has been well below anticipated levels and human capacity constraints continue to limit growth and the delivery of services to the population. Unemployment is still unacceptably high (officially 25%), and contributes to what has become public issue number one: rising crime. The HIV/AIDS pandemic is growing rapidly and requires increasing levels of resources. USAID now enjoys a very strong working relationship with government counterparts and its partners. This increasingly close collaboration has facilitated reaching agreement on development priorities and implementation. As a result, USAID has made considerable progress in moving forward its development agenda, significantly reducing its program pipelines

Economic Performance: In 2000, the government continued its relatively tight monetary and disciplined fiscal policies, with continued reductions in the government's deficit, to 2.5%, a lowering of inflation to the 6-7% range, and a decrease in the balance of payments deficit to under 1% of GDP with a surplus on the trade account. The result has been an increase in economic growth to over 3% and projections of 3.5% growth for the next three years. More importantly, in 2000 overall net job creation finally turned positive (although the traditional formal sector continued to shed jobs). Unemployment may finally begin to fall, but is still much too high and the projected growth levels are insufficient to lower unemployment significantly.

Skill Shortage: South Africa continues to face a serious skill shortage, with substantial emigration of skilled professionals, and an influx of unskilled. A slowly improving public education system is not yet producing large numbers of young people with the skills required by the economy and the civil service. This skills shortage is a major constraint to the implementation of some of USAID's programs, particularly at the provincial level where there is frequently insufficient depth of talent to plan and implement programs in a timely manner.

HIV/AIDS Pandemic: With an estimated 4-plus million HIV-infected South Africans, and alarming projections for even higher rates of infections over the next five years, the HIV/AIDS pandemic threatens South Africa's reconstruction and development, as well as the health and well-being of its people. The direct costs alone of caring for millions of people living with HIV/AIDS are overburdening an already inadequate health care system. The RSA has developed a comprehensive HIV/AIDS strategy, which includes education, prevention, counseling, testimonial support, human rights and research. The government is increasingly requesting USAID funding for a broader range of services. However, the increasing cost of public health care services will require significantly more resources than USAID is able to provide.

Prospects for Progress through 2003: While South Africa's macro-economic policy framework and attention to economic fundamentals draws favorable comment, this by itself is insufficient to raise the growth rate. Even if the projected 3.5% growth rate for the next few years is achieved, this will not be good enough for South Africa to reduce poverty significantly or generate the needed jobs. Neither will South Africa be able to act as the engine of growth for the SADC

countries, and even less so, other countries in Africa. Even if South Africa can continue at a steady 3.5% growth, the problems of rising crime, joblessness, HIV/AIDS, and the legacy of apartheid will become the “Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse” capable of denying the dream of peaceful transition in South Africa, to a non-racial democracy and an open market economy. USAID’s strong results performance this reporting period demonstrates South Africa’s commitment to achieving its development priorities. The Government recognizes the need to move beyond its current policy to a two-pronged approach with more emphasis on the delivery of services and on being more proactive in promoting private sector job creation. South Africa’s development prospects and hence the achievements of USAID’s strategic objectives will continue to be heavily influenced by the continued successful consolidation of the democratic transformation process; the growth rate of the economy and its ability to create employment; and the success of the RSA in managing the HIV/AIDS pandemic, reducing crime, and attracting foreign direct investment.

USAID will continue to work closely with its government counterparts, NGOs, partners and other donors to help the RSA meet the challenges outlined above. The planned launch of USAID’s new \$10 million small agribusiness activity in FY 2001 will build on the Mission’s successful activities in small business development and create additional employment opportunities for the rural and urban poor. The recently launched criminal justice activity will help the RSA to create a more effective and accessible criminal justice system, strengthening the capacity of the government to combat crime and increase citizen confidence. The basic education and job skills programs will continue to provide training to meet critical job skills demands and increase worker productivity. The health, education, and housing and municipal infrastructure programs will reinforce the RSA’s institutional capacity to deliver human services, in overcoming the most entrenched legacies of apartheid.

Foreign Policy Relevance: Within the bilateral relationship, the Ambassador has defined the top three priorities of the USG Mission to South Africa as Economic Development, Education and HIV/AIDS. These priorities require the direct actions of USAID strategic objective teams and resources. The Ambassador relies heavily on the advice of USAID’s leadership and meets with members of the Mission frequently. In addition, USAID’s six strategic objectives are fully integrated with the U.S. Embassy’s Mission Performance Plan (MPP) and the USAID program achievements constitute a major contribution to the implementation of U.S. foreign policy objectives in South Africa and strengthening the bilateral relationship.

SO Text for SO: 674-001 Democratic Consolidation Advanced

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Objective ID: 674-001

Objective Name: Democratic Consolidation Advanced

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

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

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
40% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
40% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Democracy and Human Rights

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Regional Stability

Summary of the SO:

The Mission supports South African efforts to develop a strong social contract where government protects the rights of, and delivers services, to citizens who meet their obligations to government. The ultimate beneficiaries are South Africans, particularly members of the historically disadvantaged majority population. During the reporting period, USAID's Democracy and Governance (DG) team initiated its flagship criminal justice strengthening program, supported major RSA achievements in the transition to the new constitutional system of democratic local government, and supported major strides in creating a favorable legal framework for improved sustainability of civil society organizations. Despite the RSA's

significant advances in making the transition to constitutional democracy and establishing a strong corresponding set of democratic institutions, a recent Mission-funded study points to relatively low levels of citizen commitment to democracy. The study suggests that there is still much work to be done before South Africa can claim the "critical mass of citizens [required to] support, sustain, and defend the institutions of popular self-government".

Key Results:

Human rights awareness activities exceeded expectations: (i) approximately 56,032 (29,569 planned) people (trainers) were trained on the Constitution and Bill of Rights generally, and on women and children's rights and rights of the disabled specifically; (ii) approximately 9,923 (4,055 planned) cases of human rights violations were reported by members of the public at advice centers; (iii) approximately 192 (200 planned) human rights public awareness activities were held; and (iv) approximately 6.5 million (5.5 million planned) people were reached through human rights public awareness activities. These were mainly conducted through the radio, television and newspapers. These activities, together with efforts of other NGOs and human rights institutions, will in future help to increase the level of human rights awareness. Although at a conceptual level rights awareness is high, a revised survey instrument suggests that South Africans are not equally knowledgeable about how to protect those rights.

In the criminal justice sector, the Mission's most significant accomplishment was the formal initiation of the new Criminal Justice Strengthening Program (CJSP). This six-year program, co-designed with the RSA Ministry of Justice, is a focused, strategic approach designed to help achieve the goal of "a more effective and accessible criminal justice system." During the reporting period, the SO assisted the office of the National Director of Public Prosecutions (NDPP) through several key CJSP interventions which helped reduce caseloads by 52%, from 5,750 to 2,750 outstanding cases. The Mission also lent key support to the NDPP's newly established asset forfeiture unit which has won 37 of its first 43 cases tried under the new law.

With Mission and other donor support, the RSA is on track with its ambitious efforts to transform to a constitutional system of democratic and developmental local government. As noted in the performance data table on the local governance policy index, the RSA has enacted four of the five key pieces of legislation enabling local government transformation. Since 1997 and through FY 2000, the Mission provided the RSA with technical assistance on aspects of all five pieces of legislation. Despite the success in establishing the new system, surveys show low levels of citizen trust and confidence in local government. It is expected that over time, with RSA and donor support (including USAID), the capacity of local governments to carry out their mandates will grow. Beginning in FY 2000, the Mission has begun to track data on citizens' trust and confidence in local government as one indicator of a stronger democratic social contract between citizens and the state.

The implementation of the new Civil Society Program commenced during the reporting period, focusing on strategic CSO/Government Partnership for policy development and service delivery. Mission support enabled the civil society sector to make informed representation to the Executive and Parliament in seeking (1) tax exemptions for not-for-profit organizations and (2) tax incentives for increased charitable giving to not-for-profits. The result was promulgation of the groundbreaking Taxation Law Amendments Act, which: extends tax exemption to a much broader range of CSOs than previously allowed; increases the ceiling for tax-deductible

charitable giving; does away with previously utilized arbitrary procedures for conferring tax benefits to CSOs and charitable donors and replaces these with objective criteria for exemptions and deductions; and, per early and rough estimates, may free up as much as 300-400 million rand (\$40-53 million) from the national fiscus for CSOs, which should increase CSO sustainability and capacity to partner with government.

Performance and Prospects:

The "Southern African Democracy Barometer" (SADB), a recent Mission-supported survey of citizen attitudes toward democracy, suggests that the past ten years of negotiating the democratic transition, developing a state of the art constitution, holding two free and fair general elections, and putting in place an innovative set of democratic institutions have left the ordinary South African citizen behind. Survey results show moderate and stagnating levels of support for democracy; pessimistic assessments of democratic leadership and institutions; and relatively low levels of efficacy for participation in democratic government. With regard to the main areas of USAID's strategic focus, the survey shows low levels of trust and confidence in the justice system and local government. Much of the overall low commitment to democracy is likely driven by slow economic growth and by the weak performance of government institutions. It is for this reason that the Mission's DG program helps strengthen the capacity of the state to govern, while strengthening citizen's ability to engage with the state. Within this broad approach, the Mission focuses the three areas discussed below.

Criminal Justice Strengthening: The CJSP will build on the solid foundation laid by the extensive design and partnership-building process already in place. For example, a USAID-funded Organizational Development Study, which will assess the NDPP's administrative, financial and management systems and make recommendations for change, will continue to critically assist the formative work of that lead crime-fighting agency as it strives to define its managerial and organizational future. A roving tutors program for prosecutors and magistrates, aimed at the rural areas of the former homelands, will assess the training needs of each selected court and execute individually tailored interventions to address these needs. USAID will support the new Sexual Offense Courts through special prosecuting skills training, a community outreach program, and support of research programs on violent crimes against women and children, will contribute to more effective prosecution of sexual offenders. And a USDOJ/OPDAT Resident Legal Advisor, funded by USAID through a PASA with the U.S. Department of Justice will provide a range of advisory and training services to the NDPP and the Ministry of Justice, and will serve as an additional liaison on criminal justice issues between our two governments.

Effective and Democratic Local Governance: The year 2000 saw the fruits of nearly ten years of painstaking effort to transform local government to the democratic and developmental sphere of government mandated by the RSA Constitution. With USAID and other donor support, the RSA demarcated new municipal boundaries, legally established 284 municipalities covering the entire national territory, promulgated major legislation to modernize municipal management and to define municipal powers and functions, and set the date for the municipal elections that will usher in a new set of councils, who will for first time govern under the new constitutional and legal framework for local government. Local government is considered to be the sphere of government that will work most closely with citizens in addressing massive service backlogs to the historically disadvantaged.

As the new local government system was being created, USAID initiated 20 of 22 direct municipal assistance projects to support new councils with implementation of the new policy framework on the ground, in ways that strengthen citizen-council engagement around planning, revenue management, and operational effectiveness. These projects are beginning to show results in increasing rate payment, citizen participation in planning, and performance improvement. Projects have come on line just as the beneficiary municipalities begin to address challenges created by the implementation the new municipal policy framework. A customer survey of municipalities receiving support under the program reflected a high level of satisfaction with the timeliness and relevance USAID's support. The Mission expects to begin the systematic gathering and dissemination of best local governance practices developed in twenty two municipalities during the next reporting period.

Through the next reporting period and with the anticipated promulgation of the USAID-supported Property Rates bill, the Mission expects that the RSA will have enacted all five of the principal pieces of legislation required for local government transformation. Ongoing Mission-funded technical assistance for local government fiscal reforms will help the RSA set a policy framework for more financially sound local authorities.

Civil Society Strengthening: While Mission support to the sector was critical for enactment of the Tax Law Amendments Act during the last reporting period, continued support is required to undertake a major effort to disseminate information about the Act and the steps CSOs must take to access financial benefits enabled by the Act. The Mission is currently in the process of competing a grant for such an activity and anticipates that during FY 2001, CSOs will begin to register with national government and take advantage of the tax breaks offered by the Act. The Mission will begin to monitor and measure the impact of the legislation on the sustainability of the civil society sector. In addition to these efforts, the Mission will commence a major and pioneering activity in support of civil society's efforts to diagnose its effectiveness as a sector contributing to the achievement of the RSA's socio-economic development objectives. These activities will strengthen the sector's capacity to partner with government

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None

Other Donor Programs:

Major donors' programs supporting Mission results include the EU and its member nations, the World Bank, AUSAID, and major U.S. private foundations. USAID is a major donor among many. Results achievement is primarily attributable to RSA efforts, as supported by donors.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Creative Associates makes sub-grants and contracts to a range of South African organizations implementing activities across all DG program areas; the U.S. Department of Justice is a key partner in the CJSP; RTI, the Joint Center, NDI and IRI are local governance partners.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Democratic consolidation advanced

Objective ID: 674-001

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: SO Level: Democratic Consolidation Advanced

Indicator: Average percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans who reject non-democratic regime forms

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
2000(B)	NA	64.8
2001	NA	
2002	67	
2003	NA	
2004	69	
2005	NA	

Source:

Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), Southern African Democracy Barometer (SADB). The value for this indicator is drawn from questions asked by the SADB, but it is not included in the SADB. The value can be found on page 2 of the document entitled "Public Opinion Democracy Indicators From the 2000 South Africa Component of the Southern Africa Democracy Barometer. Prepared for US AID/SA By Robert Mattes Idasa's Public Opinion Service"

Indicator/Description:

The indicator is a statistically valid and reliable summary of democratic legitimacy. The dominant theory of democratic consolidation specifies that democracy is consolidated once it is "legitimated" or seen by the public as the only acceptable form of government. The indicator shows the average percent of citizens who say they would oppose: one party rule; national rule by traditional leaders; military rule; presidential dictatorship; government moves to shut down critical news media; government moves to dismiss critical judges; government moves to ban political parties; and government moves to suspend parliament and elections.

Comments:

Per the SADB, the baseline value is one of the lowest in the Southern Africa region, suggesting relatively weak levels of support for democracy. Targets are set vis-a-vis actual values from other countries in the region with stronger support for democracy. The degree to which achievement of targets is attributable to USAID is very low. Targets are achieved through the efforts of the RSA government and democratic elements of society. USAID supports these efforts in relatively small, albeit focussed, ways. At least implicitly, other donor programs also support achievement of targets.

The indicator is tracked every two years.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Democratic consolidation advanced
 Objective ID: 674-001
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: IR 1.1 A more effective and accessible criminal justice system
 Indicator: Percent of total population aware of rights
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	20-30
1997	20-30	45.5
1998	48	51
1999	56	55
2000	70	34

Source:

National Institute for Public Interest Law and Research (NIPILAR) Human Rights Survey of 1997; 1998 and 2000; and "Assessing Knowledge of Human Rights Among the General Population and Selected Target Groups", Community Agency for Social Enquiry, for the European Union

Indicator/Description:

A percentage of a representative South African population who are aware of the existence of Human Rights institutions and what these institutions do.

Comments:

Actual values for FY 2000 are lower than planned values because of a new methodology used to measure this indicator. In FY 2000, a stricter measure was used in which respondents were asked to list human rights institutions and their roles, rather than asked whether or not they had heard of a particular human rights institution. This new methodology gives a better measure of knowledge of awareness than the previous one. The low percentage of awareness is further confirmed by the response to a related question on awareness, which sought to establish whether the respondents were aware of the exact location of Human rights institutions, to which 59% responded negatively.

This is the last year the Mission is reporting on this indicator because our funding agreement with NIPILAR, the organisation that conducts the Human Rights Survey, ended in December 2000, and it is unclear whether this survey will continue.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Democratic consolidation advanced

Objective ID: 674-001

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: I.R 1.1 A more effective and accessible criminal justice system

Indicator: Decrease in the difference between numbers of cases outstanding and finalized in selected courts

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of cases

Year	Planned	Actual
2000 (B)	NIL	133,556
2001	120,200	
2002	108,180	
2003	97,362	

Source:

National Director of Public Prosecution records

Indicator/Description:

The ratio between national average number of cases outstanding and finalized in all district and regional courts. This does not include the supreme court, court of appeal and other specialized courts.

Comments:

The 133,556 value represents outstanding cases and is the baseline value in year 2000. The targets for FY2001 and subsequent years are based on a 10% reduction each year. A decrease in the planned targets shows an expected positive trend.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Democratic consolidation advanced
 Objective ID: 674-001
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: I.R.1.2 Effective and democratic local governance
 Indicator: Local Government Transformation Policy Index
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	N/A	0
1998	20	20
1999	60	60
2000	80	80
2001	80	
2002	100	
2003	100	

Source:
 South African National Government Gazettes; web site - www.polity.org.za/govdocs/legislation
 Municipal Systems Act - Gazette No. 21776, Vol.425, November 14, 2000
 Municipal Structures Act - Gazette No. 19614, Vol. 402, December 18, 1998
 Municipal Demarcation Act - Gazette No.19020, Vol. 397, July 3 1998
 Local Government White Paper - March 9, 1998

Indicator/Description:
 The percent of national local government legislation constitution a prerequisite to the final phase of transition from apartheid to constitutional local government, that is promulgated. Each law accounts for 20% of the index. The compendium of laws include: (1) Local Government White Paper - 20% (2) Municipal Demarcation Act - 20% (3) Municipal Structures Act - 20% (4) Municipal Systems Act - 20% (5) Property Rating Bill - 20%

Comments:
 The legislative framework required for the transition to a constitutional, development and democratic local government system was completed with the promulgation of the Municipal Systems Act. The new municipal boundaries have been demarcated and peaceful elections held early in FY 2001. The Mission has provided technical support in the drafting processes for all five pieces of legislation comprising this index.

The property Rating Bill, while not strictly required to enable the transition to the new local government system, is critical for the financial sustainability of new elected councils. It is anticipated that the bill will be enacted in FY 2002.

In FY 2003 (R4 2005) the Mission intends measuring the strength of the social contract between local authorities and citizens.

SO Text for SO: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training

Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa

Objective ID: 674-002

Objective Name: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

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

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
25% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
40% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
30% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

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

Summary of the SO:

USAID's investments are intended to expand access to high quality education and training needed to increase productivity and lead to market-driven increases in wage levels, economic growth, exports, and living standards. The main hindering factors towards achieving this goal are outlined in an annual implementation plan unveiled by the Minister of Education in January 2000. The priorities are: a) to improve the dysfunctional state of many institutions, b) to reduce the continuing inequalities in basic facilities and learning resources, c) to address the unacceptably high levels of illiteracy among youth and adults, and; d) to intensify the fight against sexual harassment and violence, including crime and drugs and the scourge of HIV/AIDS. Additionally, is the implementation of the new curricula at all school levels and the restructuring of the higher education system. USAID/SA's education program strategy is aligned

with the Ministry's education priorities. The impact of our programs is measured at the systems, institutional and learners levels. This is reflected by achievements made in revising curricula, and increased skill achievement levels in areas in which blacks were previously under-represented.

Key Results:

The need for an increasingly skilled African workforce in fields such as information technology, finance, science and engineering, to boost the South African economy continues to pose a challenge to the country. Through USAID's programs to increase access to market oriented training for learners from historically disadvantaged communities, 97 students completed their studies in undergraduate and postgraduate Masters or Doctorates degree programs sponsored by USAID. The degrees were in engineering, science, medicine, teaching, economics, accounting and law. Some of the graduates are currently senior lecturers and are teaching at historically disadvantaged universities. Other graduates occupy leadership and senior management positions in private and public sector organizations.

USAID's commitment to support skills-based education at the school level resulted in revisions to the Grade 10 - 12 curricula in mathematics, sciences, information technology and English. The first national models of outcomes based programs in the above targeted learning areas have been developed. Curricula revision at the secondary school level is aimed at improving the quality of further education and training programs to prepare learners for the world of work. Two thousand forty eight adult learners were enrolled in adult learning centers in Agriculture and Small Medium and Micro Enterprise programs. The program continues to attract female learners and most of the trainees qualify as small scale crop farmers.

Support to higher education is intended to improve the quality of education and training through the revision of curricula in the departments of science, mathematics and engineering within historically disadvantaged institutions (HDIs). In FY 2000, the higher education IR met its target of 34 departments at HDIs having revised their curricula in accordance with the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA). Nineteen of the departments are science, mathematics and engineering. The revised curricula allow for the recognition of prior learning and increase the mobility and progression of students. It also reduces or eliminates separate and parallel qualification structures for universities, technikons and colleges that hindered articulation and transfer between institutions and programs, both horizontally and vertically.

As part of the three-year rolling plan process, which includes revision of curricula, technical assistance has been provided to ensure that HDIs meet statutory requirements for gender equity targets. As a result, 350 individual faculty and administrative staff participated in these workshops. Sixty percent of these individuals are women.

In basic education, the results of planning efforts of prior years were highly visible in FY2000 as implementation broadened and strengthened. The Grade 3 performance assessment instrument was administered and analyzed, providing a baseline from which targets have been set for future years and which can be used to track the impact of the District Development Support Program (DDSP). Additionally, through the DDSP 8239 educators, principals, school governing body members and education officials were trained on a wide range of topics aimed at improving the

quality of primary education. These include life skills, school change facilitation, assessment portfolios, school management team leadership, and development planning.

Performance and Prospects:

The outlook for progress in the achievement of SO level and intermediate results is excellent. The SO continues to provide technical assistance to the national Department of Education to strengthen the system's capacity to improve planning to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic, to develop strategies relevant for addressing the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system, to refine education funding policies for the different sub-sectors, and the implementation of curriculum reform at all levels. Management capabilities will continue to be strengthened through technical assistance provided in the education management information systems area for the basic and higher education levels. Improvements in this area, are that the DOE is now able to generate or access data for student enrolments, graduation rates, completion rates, participation rates, and staff profiles.

In the basic education program, preparations for the highly anticipated networking intervention to assist provincial level educators to communicate more effectively and efficiently with one another have begun. Box libraries, equipment for teacher resource centers, and science kits are being provided to some of the DDSF schools. The basic education program is designed to, over the long term, serve as a model of district development for the five provinces not participating in the DDSF. To this end, extensive milestone data are being collected in the four DDSF served provinces to facilitate the implementation of the DDSF and to track the impact of the interventions. This will assist the DOE as they assess the feasibility of sustaining and/or expanding activities.

A needs analysis and feasibility study conducted in June 2000, in 19 targeted high schools and four technical colleges in the Northern Cape and Free State provinces provided a foundation for developing a joint Further Education and Training (FET) implementation strategy for the DOE and USAID. The FET program is aimed at addressing school improvement issues at 23 targeted institutions. Rapid implementation started in 2001 with short-term training programs targeted at school management teams and school governing bodies. Additional areas of future intervention include learner support services, leadership and management programs for administrators and principals of the targeted institutions. Initial indications of improvements in the matric pass rate was evident at the end of 2000, with a nine percent point increase. However, learners completing high school are still under prepared for the world of work, hence the need for revised curricula with a skills-based focus.

The adult education area was further strengthened by the Agricultural skills program implemented in the adult literacy/education area will be registered, accredited and offered as a national learnership under the Primary Agriculture Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA). The course is aimed at the small scale crop farmer. This initiative has gone beyond the initial intended objective of only being a pilot project in two targeted provinces, to playing a significant national role of implementing a component of the newly established National Skills Development Strategy.

Key features of the program with the Department of Labor include labor market research, capacity building for Sector Education and Training Authorities, support for provincial

implementation of the skills development strategy, in-service Masters Degree program for approximately 80 students, and on-the-job internships for about 1,000 interns. These new programs under IR 2 will result in increased targets for our indicators in the number of learners enrolled and completing USAID sponsored programs reported for 2002 and 2003 respectively.

With financial support from USAID, the Council for Higher Education published a report with recommendations to the Minister of Education on the restructuring of higher education in South Africa. The recently completed TELP evaluation concluded that the current TELP strategies to develop the capacity of HDIs and to foster institutional linkages are still relevant. TELP activities implemented at 40% of the HDIs are integrated with institutional plans, and activities at these HDIs are sustainable, cost-effective and making progress toward the achievement of results. The challenges facing the higher education sector in SA require further drastic interventions by the Ministry.

If Human Capacity Development funding levels continue to decline as at current rates, the SO will not be able to meet strategic targets set with the S.A. Departments of Labor and Education. The support and assistance intended in the skills development area and to the HDIs will be in jeopardy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

SO 2 is not presently anticipating major adjustments to current plans. However, changes in the higher education sector publicized in the recent Minister's Master Plan for tertiary education, may well require that our TELP program be reviewed and realigned to support the implementation of the recommended Higher Education plan. The plan calls for institutional restructuring in general and focuses on increasing participation rates, student throughputs, and gender equity for both student and staff. The HDIs are the most affected by the new national plan.

Other Donor Programs:

In addition to the United States, major donors in the sector include the United Kingdom, Denmark, the European Union (E.U.) and Canada in basic education; the Ford Foundation, E.U., Norway and Australia in tertiary education; the Netherlands, Ireland (Irish Aid) and Australia (AusAid) in youth activities and skills development area; and the E.U., Sweden, and Germany in adult basic education. USAID continues to participate in the education donor group forum which is also attended by representatives of the national Department of Education where broader issues on donor coordination and sectoral approaches are discussed.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Principal U.S. implementers are Abt Associates; Research Triangle Institute; United Negro College Fund (UNCF); Institute of International Education (IIE); African Training for Leadership and Advanced Skills (ATLAS); the Sesame Workshop; the KRA Corporation; and an Indefinite Quantity Contract with Aurora, Academy for Educational Development (AED) and Development Associates. The SO has recently awarded a \$3.8 million grant to READ, a local NGO, to provide quality reading materials to DDSP schools.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to quality education and training

Objective ID: 674-002

Approved: 1997-05-22

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: SO Level: Increased access to quality education and training

Indicator: Learner performance on Grade 3 Assessments

Disaggregated By: School and learner records are available at the activity level and the information is disaggregated by gender, district, etc.

Unit of Measure: Combined percent of items correct on a numeracy and literacy test.

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	N/A	37% (baseline)
2001	39%	
2002	45%	
2003	55%	

Source:

Name: Mahlahle Project Test - Yr. 2000 Page ?

Numeracy section developed by Joint Education Trust(JET)/Literacy section adapted from Internat'l Assoc. for Ed. Achieve. Survey.

Indicator/Description:

The numeracy test is a standard paper-and-pencil test with open-ended questions in four strands of numeracy namely counting and ordering, addition, subtraction and multiplication. The literacy test is a standard paper-and-pencil test but all items are multi-choice. The literacy test is essentially an assessment of reading ability in word recognition, sentence completion and passage comprehension.

Comments:

Literacy and numeracy tests were administered to 14 700 Grade 3 learners in 453 DDSP schools. This represents 51.4% of all Grade 3 learners (28,492) in the DDSP schools. The purpose of the tests is to provide instructional guidance to schools in the DDSP project, rather than to assess whether learners are achieving a "passing" mark in any of these tests. The implementation of the numeracy and literacy tests done in FY 2000 mark the beginning of a practical milestone in the provision of quality education at the primary school level. The test was administered by field workers trained by JET.

This indicator was refined in consultation with the Africa Bureau. Test results are a widely accepted standard against which learner performance can be measured. Current limitations of the instrument are the lack of a comparison group and pre and post testing. Test data can be disaggregated by gender.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to quality education and training

Objective ID: 674-002

Approved: 2003-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: SO Level Increased access to quality education and training

Indicator: Number of learners/ trainees completing education and training programmes sponsored by USAID

Disaggregated By: Short-term training; long term-training; fields of study; male; female; province

Unit of Measure: Number of learners and trainees finishing education and training programs

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	850	1159
2001	3684	
2002	3500	
2003	3000	

Source:

USAID Grantees (EOC, SAIRR, MESAB, IIE, DTET, AAI, SA OIC, Project Literacy, Abt Associates) Semi annual reports - September 2000

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is expressed as the number of learner/trainees from previously disadvantaged communities that finish professional, occupational and skills training programs and receive credits, certificates, diplomas and degrees in USAID supported programs.

Comments:

Of the 1159 trainees who completed education and training programs sponsored by USAID 97 completed long-term degrees at the undergraduate and postgraduate (masters and doctorate) levels. The planned targets and actual values represent numbers for short-term training, internships and bursary programs (long-term training). The current targets include only participants in programs that are being implemented. Targets will be revised in FY 2001 and 2002 to include new programs that are being designed with the Departments of Education and Labor respectively.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to quality education and training

Objective ID: 674-002

Approved: 2003-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: I.R. 2.2 Increase access to market-oriented training

Indicator: Number of learner's enrolled in USAID-sponsored skills development programs

Disaggregated By: Short-term training; long term training; fields of study; male; female; province

Unit of Measure: Number of USAID-supported blacks enrolled in internships, short-term training or higher education

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	6553	5753
2001	5069	
2002	4000	
2003	3000	

Source:

USAID Grantees (EOC, SAIRR, MESAB, IIE, DTET, AAI, SA, OIC, Project Literacy, Abt Associates) - Semi annual reports - September 2000

Indicator/Description:

This indicator is expressed as the number of learners/trainees from previously disadvantaged communities enrolled in higher education institutions, in internship programs, in bursary programs and in selected skills development short-term training programs, that are USAID funded.

Comments:

The planned targets and actual values represent a combined value of learners/trainees in short-term training, higher education institutions, internship and bursary programs (long-term training). These programs are characterized by youth skills training programs, ABET programs, University workstudy programs, internship programs and long-term training (university or technikons).

Targets and actuals may be different from previous years due to a revision and a broadened definition of the different elements that comprise USAID sponsored skills development programs. This broader definition is reported for the first time in this R4.

The current targets include only participants in programs that are being implemented. Targets for the outward years will be revised on a yearly basis in accordance with new activities being added on under this IR.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to quality education and training

Objective ID: 674-002

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: IR 2.3 Improved quality of higher education and training

Indicator: Departments with revised Curricular within HDIs. (cumulative up to 2000 and starting from 2001 to 2002)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Expressed as the number of departments within the faculty of Science, Mathematics, and Engineering and other faculties having revised curricular within HDIs. Planned figures are annual.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	NA
1999	16	16
2000	34	34
2001 *	N/A	N/A

Source:

United Negro College Fund (UNCF), Curriculum Development, Result #1 Year One (September 1999) and Result #1 Year Two (June 2000).

Indicator/Description:

This refers to department's programs revised in terms of NQF requirements. These requirements are enforced by SAQA, a statutory body for quality assurance of programs registered with NQF. All Higher Education Training (HET) institutions need to have their programs registered and accredited by June 2003. This is the last time that this indicator is being reported as focus and emphasis will shift to implementation of the revised curricula from FY 2001*. Accordingly, there are no targets set for the current indicator from 2001.

Comments:

The revised curricula from HDIs were submitted to SAQA for registration and accreditations. Out of 34, 19 of the revised curricula are within Science, Mathematics and Engineering Departments.

A shortcoming in the accreditation system is that the revised curricula were not subjected to quality assurance because the Higher Education Quality Assurance Committee (HEQC) of the Council on Higher Education (CHE) was only established in September 2000, three months after the HDIs were required to submit their revised curricula. In 2001, the IR will provide technical assistance to the established Committee to ensure that revised curricula from HDIs meet all requirements as set by the SAQA and the HEQC.

SO Text for SO: 674-004 Improved Capacity of Governmental and Non-Governmental entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policy

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Objective ID: 674-004

Objective Name: Improved capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policy

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

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

50% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
5% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
20% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
10% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
10% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Open Markets

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

The principal change USAID is trying to achieve with this SO is increased involvement in economic policy formulation, evaluation and implementation of South Africans who were excluded from the economic policy making process under apartheid. This is being accomplished by providing technical assistance and training to government departments, improving economic analysis by NGOs and universities, training historically disadvantaged South Africans as economists, and helping universities improve the quality of their economics training. The SO assumes that the active involvement of historically disadvantaged South Africans in policymaking and implementation will sharpen the focus on job creation, redressing socioeconomic disparities and restructuring the economy to meet the aspirations of all South

Africans. The ultimate beneficiaries are all South Africans who benefit from improved economic policy development and implementation. The “exceeding expectation” self-assessment is based on the ability of the SO to far exceed nearly every IR target and also to be able to demonstrate how the SO's work has directly improved economic policy.

Key Results

Overall the Economics SO exceeded its FY2000 targets by 54%. The greatest success was work with economic think tanks. This was because of an increased focus on using think tanks to promote the development of black economists and having them work on analyzing issues such as the economic impact of AIDS and the economic impact of environmental degradation. The GCC/Environmental work has resulted in the NGO community putting pressure on government to seriously confront the issue. To improve the effectiveness of all think tank studies the SO now establishes a direct link to decision-makers who need, want and can use the information. This has improved USAID's ability to influence policy.

USAID has built on its successes by having the NGOs and universities initiate a highly successful training program for Parliamentarians on the budget process and macro-economic policy. The next step will be focused courses for Parliamentarians (possibly leading to diplomas) and complementing it through similar courses for provincial government officials.

In the area of direct policy help to government, important successes have been in tax policy (closing loopholes to spread the tax net wider and lower personal and company tax rates, reduce the tax incidence on the poorest; implement a capital gains tax and shift to residence-based taxation), changes in labor laws (exempting smaller enterprises), developing an effective anti-trust unit, commencement of privatization of the four largest state enterprises, simplification of licensing and registration procedures for small and medium enterprises, and analysis of the implications of inflation targeting. Recently USAID began work with the National Department of Agriculture on analyzing alternative approaches to land reform. This work is being done in conjunction with USAID's Employment SO.

The Mandela Economic Scholars Program has exceeded all its long term targets and former President Mandela has expressed his strong support for the program. Its high costs and non-sustainability convinced USAID and the RSA to switch to an in-country program strengthening targeted graduate programs. This change will quintuple the number of black South Africans receiving graduate training in economics with USAID funding.

USAID's program to develop a Center of Economics Excellence at the Historically Disadvantaged University of the Western Cape had the greatest turn-around this year. While still not dynamic, it exceeded its targets including the sustainability indicator: the number of full time equivalent students. The Economics Department is one of the few departments at UWC and indeed at any Historically Disadvantaged University that has increased enrollment. If enrollment remains steady, then the USAID program can be taken over by the Department through regular funding channels. The Department undertook a series of very successful training programs for provincial officials in the three Cape provinces (plus the Free State), and recently had a course for Parliament on macro-economic policy. The Speaker of the National Assembly praised the course and requested it to be repeated for other Parliamentarians.

The three indicators that directly relate to assistance to historically disadvantaged people exceeded their targets by 116%, with the number of black economists in long-term training and the employment of black economists by NGOs and university think-tanks funded by USAID exceeding already increased targets. Targets on gender were exceeded by 20%. This includes exceeding the target of women economists working on USAID-assisted research programs by 78%, and meeting targets on women in training (40% of the total). As a result of the Economics SO's ability to continue to exceed targets, USAID has once again increased the targets for the coming fiscal year.

Performance and Prospects:

The ultimate measure of increasing economic policy capacity is progress towards a policy environment that fosters sustainable macroeconomic growth. In 2000 there were upgrades in the credit rating of SA's government debt by the major rating agencies, improvements in the policy scores for SA by the Heritage Foundation, World Competitiveness Report, IRG's competitiveness ranking and on PWC's Opacity Index as well as most other tracking services. The specific improvements in 2000, where USAID was directly involved in work that led to the change were: easing of labor regulations on small and medium enterprises, inflation targeting (and lower inflation with concomitant lower interest rates), lower import duties especially for goods from southern Africa, privatization and outsourcing (SA was rated as doing the best job in the world on outsourcing, and USAID is the only donor assisting), plus fostering a competitive environment.

The government has been able to increase spending significantly on social services by \$1.2 billion in 2000 mainly due to improved tax compliance. This result was attributed by the SA Government to assistance provided by USAID through an Inter Agency Agreement with the US Treasury on improved audit capabilities and changes in the management of the audit section. The 2001 budget includes another \$1.5 billion in social and economic infrastructure spending; attributed to improved collections and improved economic performance.

In his recent speech on the national budget for 2001, the Minister of the Treasury noted the work his Ministry had done on the economic impact of AIDS and how the pandemic was harming economic performance, the attraction of investment and sustainable job creation. This led him to encourage a large increase in funds available for dealing with the pandemic in the coming budgets. That study was financed by USAID.

Government emphasizes that the key to accelerating sustainable growth over the next few years revolve around privatization, outsourcing government to improve service delivery, improved revenue collection (to keep the deficit down), and simplifying licensing and registration (the costs of doing business). These are the areas where USAID, too, is focusing.

The Economics SO team works synergistically with other SO teams. Examples include analyzing the policy obstacles to improving smallholder and subsistence farmer agriculture, developing the framework for land reform (both for the Employment SOT), the economic impact of HIV/AIDS (in collaboration with the Democracy and Governance, Health, Employment, and Housing SOTs) and Global Climate Change (GCC – in collaboration with the Housing and Urban Services SOT), and the development of guidelines for outsourcing of government functions

through public-private partnerships (also with the Housing and Urban Services SOT, but the actual outsourcing supports the Education and Health SOs, and obviously the small business portion of the Employment SOT). The devolution of implementation responsibility to provincial governments and local authorities strengthens other USAID SOs (the D/G and Housing SOTs).

Possible Adjustments to Plan:

The strategy and approach of the economic policy SO team remains unchanged as they were strongly supported by senior SA officials at the annual USAID/SA consultations. As the program matured it has focused on a reduced set of activities that continue the original objective. As a result of the agreed change in the Mission's Country Strategy Statement, the Economics SO team will amend program documentation to focus on fewer activities (those where USAID already has an excellent track record). An increase in the duration and cost of the SO are currently under review by the Mission.

Other Donors:

The Economics SO team coordinates in a uniquely close way with other donors to assure complementarity and cost effectiveness. The major donor in economic policy is the United Kingdom (UK) where USAID collaborates on work with the SA Revenue Service (France and Sweden have complementary programs), privatization (because we work in the same areas we are exploring joint implementation and contracting), government outsourcing (the UK and Germany provide limited short term assistance, USAID provides training and long term technical assistance). USAID coordinates with the EU on training for Parliamentarians and with the EU, UK, Norwegians, Danes and Germans on assistance to SMEs. USAID emphasizes the policy environment, while others emphasize the delivery of services to these enterprises. USAID collaborates with the Norwegians on assistance to the Competition Commission. On HIV/AIDS economic research USAID collaborated with the Australians on developing a call for papers, evaluating and selecting ones for implementation. The Canadians, UK, and Swedes participated actively in the process and are seeking resources to fund studies in round two. USAID and the UK co-funded the "Presidential Economic Policy Review Commission" that reviewed for President Mbeki, with the World Bank and IMF, all economic policies. This review resulted in the policy adjustments announced in early 2001.

Major Contractors and Grantees

The major contractor is Nathan Associates, a U.S. firm, with Aurora Associates and the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies as sub-contractors. Other U.S. contractors are Deloitte Consulting (privatization work through its Emerging Markets Group) and Chemonics (government outsourcing). There are Inter-agency Agreements with the US Treasury, Labor, Agriculture, Justice/FTC.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policy
 Objective ID: 674-004
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: SO Level: Improved capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policy
 Indicator: Weighted Average of the IR Capacity Development Indicators
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Weighted Average

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	1.00	1.00
1998	1.00	1.25
1999	1.00	1.58
2000	1.00	1.54
2001	1.00	
2002	1.00	
2003	1.00	
2004	1.00	

Source:
 USAID Operating unit. The SO team aggregates all the I.R. scores and works out the average at the SO level.

Indicator/Description:
 Weighted Average of all IR indicators.

Comments:
 Because the Economics SO is capacity development, the SO level is a weighted average of the SO's ability to improve the capacity of individuals, of government departments, of NGO and university think tanks, and of university departments of economics. The 1.00 indicates that on average all indicators were achieved. Greater than 1.00 means overachievement for that year.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policy

Objective ID: 674-004

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: IR 4.1 Strengthened human resources in economics and policy

Indicator: Number of historically disadvantaged people completing long term advanced degrees and placed in jobs as economists

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Absolute numbers, cumulative

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	0	0
1997	0	0
1998	4	4
1999	8	7
2000	15	28
2001	42	
2002	82	
2003	122	

Source:

Nathan Associates

Indicator/Description:

The number of people completing advanced training and placed in jobs as economists.

Comments:

This index has been modified from previous years to reflect that the program has expanded from only sending students to the US for advanced degrees to sending them to SA universities. The old targets for the numbers trained and returned were exceeded. The new targets are considerably higher reflecting the much greater cost-effectiveness of the new program.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policy

Objective ID: 674-004

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: IR 4.2 Strengthened government departments that deal with economic policy matters

Indicator: Number of quality policy studies completed

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Absolute number, non-cumulative

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	10	12
1999	10	8
2000	38	47
2001	75	
2002	85	
2003	80	

Source:

Nathan Associates

Indicator/Description:

The number of quality economic papers/studies written or commissioned. All studies are reviewed by an outside contractor to assess quality.

Comments:

The indicator reported for this IR has changed because the previous indicated measured the number of govt offices assisted. As the SO focuses, that indicator gave confusing results (less is more, but the targets were more). The new target, a secondary target before, focuses on quality. The R4 narrative focuses on the impact of the policy studies. the targets have been increased from previous years as we were far exceeding expectations. Increased out-year funding allows our successes to continue.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policy
Objective ID: 674-004

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: IR 4.3 Strengthened think tanks to formulate and deal with economic policy options

Indicator: Number of quality studies produced by NGOs and Think Tanks (non-cumulative)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Absolute Numbers

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	10	10
1999	13	36
2000	15	25
2001	30	
2002	18	
2003	15	

Source:
Think Tanks

Indicator/Description:
The number of quality economic papers/studies produced by economic think tanks.

Comments:
The "old" indicator reported last year was "Number of excellent studies". This indicator was discarded in a process of validating indicators as it was agreed that excellency is multi-dimensional and difficult to measure. The quality of the studies is determined by a group of non-USAID, non-Project selected economists. The indicator is weighted at 25% of overall IR performance. This new indicator will be reported on next year.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Improved capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policy

Objective ID: 674-004

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: IR 4.4 Strengthened centers of economic excellence in teaching and research at historically disadvantaged universities

Indicator: Full-time equivalent students, non-cumulative

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Absolute number of full-time students

Year	Planned	Actual
1998 (B)	400	404
1999	440	476
2000	500	624
2001	650	
2002	650	
2003	650	

Source:

University of Western Cape

Indicator/Description:

Number of full-time students enrolled in economics

Comments:

Part-time students are counted as full time students according to a pre-determined formula. The planned targets have been significantly expanded reflecting increased funding levels. The indicator is weighted 40% of overall IR performance. This indicator will be reported on next year.

SO Text for SO: 674-006 Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Objective ID: 674-006

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the historically disadvantaged population

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

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

10% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
25% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
50% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

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

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Environment

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Economic Development

Summary of the SO:

The SO is directly supportive of the Agency's goals of bringing long term sustainability to the world's environment. With nearly 60% of the RSA's population residing in cities, and nearly 85% of GDP derived from urban centers, RSA's cities will continue to be the engine of growth. SO6 seeks to: a) improve RSA policy relating to the delivery of housing and environmental services; b) increase access to credit for low-income households and municipal environmental service providers; and c) improve the capacity of local governments to apply sustainable environmental principles to urban management and the delivery of essential services to the

historically disadvantaged population (HDP). The SO team uses an integrated approach to work with all the SOs. Expectations were exceeded as all targets were met or surpassed.

Key Results:

Significant and sustainable progress towards achieving the objective was attained in FY 2000 and directly resulted in tens of thousands of new homes, water and electricity connections and improved services for HDPs across South Africa. The number of households benefiting from SO6's credit and public-private partnerships (PPP) efforts nearly doubled over the last year to 1.2 million households. In addition, SO6's monitoring of the overall housing delivery system, with inputs from the government, private sector and NGO community, confirmed that these programs continued to deliver significant quantities of shelter, water, and sanitation for HDPs. With 5 Bilateral Agreements with RSA ministries, and significant support to the private sector and NGOs, the SO6 program directly supports all of these efforts.

A key indication of the impact of the program was the number of people and service providers that obtained credit in support of housing and municipal infrastructure. The Rand value of credit (Indicator 6.2.1) exceeded the target by 67% and resulted in some \$250 million being provided to low income households for shelter and environmental infrastructure over the last year. In addition, the estimated number of households benefiting from these services (Indicator 6.2.2) rose dramatically and resulted in more than 600,000 households receiving improved services from SO6 programs over the last year. Furthermore, a survey of beneficiaries under a credit program for housing found that over a third were female-headed households.

In FY 2000 a biannual review of the overall impact of the RSA's policies to deliver shelter and environmental services found that the programs in support of housing and municipal infrastructure were delivering substantial amounts of new housing, water and electricity connections. Perhaps most impressive is that the number of government housing subsidies for the poor increased by over 40% to over 1.3 million households. Furthermore, the amount of finance made available through the National Housing Finance Corporation for long term housing finance rose by nearly 30% this year, or nearly \$90 million.

Performance and Prospects:

SO6 exceeded all targets in FY 2000 and the prospects for accelerated delivery of housing and urban environmental services remain excellent. Furthermore, SO6 fully integrated its program with the other Mission SOs. The focus on service delivery complements efforts by the Mission's Democracy and Governance Team. The urban environment programs are delivering large water programs to poor communities and are closely linked to efforts of the Health Team. It will also address aspects of the recent cholera outbreak. SO6's support of Public-Private-Partnerships (PPPs) at the municipal level is being replicated nationally in the Ministry of Finance by the Economic Growth Team. The SO6 team is also working closely with the Private Sector Team to expand the use of credit programs (e.g DCA) for SMME programs.

Overall, the SO6 program in support of the delivery of housing (IR 6.1) continued to gain momentum. At the policy level, a major success was achieved when the Home Mortgage Disclosure Bill passed Parliament. This important legislation is based on the US Community

Reinvestment Act and was developed with significant input from USAID. It will result in RSA banks being required to disclose where they receive deposits and lend money. Technical assistance was provided to link savings to lending. To date, nearly all lending for shelter is tied to payroll deductions in SA. The new program is targeting "informal" sector households with income but no access to payroll deductions. It is anticipated that the majority of potential beneficiaries will be women. Two pilot efforts in support of housing and HIV/AIDS were also undertaken. The City of Durban is developing a database to examine how HIV/AIDS is effecting service delivery and housing. A grant to an NGO coalition is building pilot projects and internal capacity to design and build houses for HDPs affected by the pandemic.

The fully integrated municipal environmental infrastructure program (IR 6.2) continues to deliver impressive results. The Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit (MIIU) completed 5 PPP projects this year that benefit some 207,000 households and leveraged over \$240 million in investment for water, energy, and solid waste projects. The RSA has now also committed a total of \$3.3 million over the next 4 years to support the MIIU. A new 5-year HG program facilitating the private financing of environmental infrastructure will leverage USAID guaranteed resources at a ratio of 1:7 for a total private investment of \$130 million. Actual delivery was complemented by continued policy support. The national PPP implementing guidelines were finalized with SO6 support to revive the RSA's \$1.5 billion municipal debt market. This culminated in draft legislation to strengthen and enhance the local municipal bond market. Finally, the SO6-backed PPP policy and training program received a major boost from the RSA through their financial contribution for training and capacity building for local government officials interested in pursuing PPP programs.

SO6's program in support for non-credit assistance (IR 6.3) is channeled through 14 NGO partners delivering shelter and environmental services. NGO partners are a critical part of the SO6 program as they deliver support to households who typically cannot secure private financing. In FY 2000, 2 grants were completed and 5 new grants were awarded. The Kwazulu Natal Project Preparation Trust began construction on an additional 1,500 units and People's Dialogue secured the land for another 800 units. Other major grantees provided training to disadvantaged building contractors and the Housing Consumer Protection Trust assisted some 35,000 households to resolve land and housing disputes.

Implementation of activities in support of local government service delivery (IR6.4) continued to operate successfully over the year. SO6 support led to the City of Johannesburg creating a new solid waste utility, establishing a new economic development agency, forming a new electricity utility and the closing of a \$25 million loan, with a partial USAID guarantee, for infrastructure. Assistance was also provided to the RSA to establish a performance monitoring system for a nationwide program to facilitate local economic development. Long term policy support led to the RSA to establish municipal budgeting standards to facilitate transparency and to increase debt financing for environmental infrastructure

The urban environment program for water services (IR 6.5) gained momentum as a pilot program was completed and a long-term contractor was selected. SO6 support is focused on improving water delivery to an economically depressed area of over 1 million people. The pilot program provided technical assistance to 5 local councils to improve their capacity to manage

and implement water provisions. Collecting baseline data on water and sanitation services and implementing community outreach programs were also completed under the pilot program. Follow-on activities are now being implemented by an SO6-supported long term contractor.

Finally, SO6 has been successful in addressing climate change through its housing and urban services activity (IR6.6). For instance, the Sustainable Homes Initiative has helped improve the design of 32,000 homes representing a CO2 emission savings of 11,000/kg a year as well as building the capacity of over 100 government and commercial entities and NGOs to deliver energy efficient housing. The Municipal Energy Efficiency project has worked with Johannesburg to identify the costs and benefits of reducing energy use and/or emissions and significant savings in electricity are expected from a metering project in Johannesburg. The MIU has also helped reduce emissions through PPPs in solid waste and sanitation.

Despite renewed efforts by the Mission and Embassy, concrete results have not been achieved under the Bilateral Agreement for climate change. A work plan and a tentative implementation plan were adopted during the year. However, additional progress under the Bilateral has been constrained due to fundamental policy differences between the USG and RSA. The RSA focus during the past year centered on the Kyoto Protocol negotiations and the US and RSA positions differ on several significant points. Climate change difficulties extend beyond the USAID program and are further illustrated by the cancellation of a proposed visit by a senior US official to discuss the negotiations due to the unavailability of RSA officials. This context has led the RSA to hesitate to support activities that have a goal of reducing or avoiding emissions.

To verify and validate these findings, SO6 undertook two assessments of its larger programs. The review of the Basic Shelter and Environment Housing Guaranty (BSE HG) program confirmed that large quantities of private sector resources have been leveraged for shelter and infrastructure for the poor. In addition, the mid-term assessment of the MIU found that the RSA was one of the most competitive markets in the world for PPPs and that the MIU made a critical intervention to facilitate the process by closing transactions, leveraging private funds, and delivering water and sanitation to tens of thousands of HDPs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

While most aspects of the program are being implemented successfully, the Mission would hope to reduce attribution requirements to global climate change in the future. This is because the Mission's GCC program has encountered major resistance within the RSA and depends upon political will for its implementation. While the SO6 team and other Mission personnel will continue to seek windows of opportunity to press forward the GCC agenda, USAID/SA seeks to avoid unrealistic attribution requirements.

Other Donor Programs:

SO6 collaborated with all the major bilateral and multilateral donors in FY 2000 including the World Bank, DFID, UNDP, and CIDA.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

U.S. contractors supporting policy reform and technical assistance include the Research Triangle Institute, Chemonics and the Urban Institute. Significant SO6 US grantees include the Cooperative Housing Foundation and Habitat for Humanity.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name:

Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population.

Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: IR 6.2(1) Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit

Indicator: Rand value of credit obtained by HDP households, developers, builders and service providers for HDP shelter and urban services provision.

Disaggregated By: No targets were set for disaggregation prior to 2000.

Unit of Measure: Total value of rands obtained through USAID/SA partners

Year	Planned	Actual
1992	0	0
1996	300	995
1997	700	1,482
1998	1,700	1,741
1999	2,200	2,596
2000 *	2,900	4,873
2001	5,000	
2002	5,200	
2003	5,300	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Total rands in millions provided, including funds leveraged to HDP households, developers/builders and municipal service providers

Comments:

This is an SO level indicator.

Planned target for FY2001 and beyond have been revised.

Target exceeded mainly due to the performance of USAID supported PPP projects and the USAID/RSA credit program.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO6 partners.

A disaggregation of this indicator by the municipal services happens at the SO level. It is disaggregated by water, sewage, solid waste, gas and connections and housing as reflected in the following 5 tables.

The exchange rate is 7.5

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population.
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: Rand value of municipal services - water

Disaggregated By: Service type - water

Unit of Measure: Rand value (millions) of services: water

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	174
1999	NA	392
2000	420	1327
2001	1365	
2002	14200	
2003	1445	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners.

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks the rand value (millions) of five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

The results demonstrate the accumulated effect of increasing access to basic municipal services on the various USAID-supported programs.

The target exceeded expectations due to one large USAID supported Public Private Partnership (PPP) project being completed.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual data reports submitted to USAID/SA by SO6 partners.

No targets were set prior to FY 2000.

(NA = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for theHistorically disadvantaged population
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: Rand value of municipal services - sewage

Disaggregated By: Service type - sewage

Unit of Measure: Rand value (millions) of services: sewage

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	10
1999	NA	25
2000	35	726
2001	745	
2002	775	
2003	790	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks the rand value (millions) of five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

These results demonstrate the accumulated effect of increasing access to basic municipal services on the various USAID-supported programs.

The target was exceeded due to one large Public Private Partnership project being completed.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted to USAID/SA by SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY2000.

(NA = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: Rand value of municipal services - solid waste

Disaggregated By: Service type - solid waste

Unit of Measure: Rand value (millions) of services: solid waste

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	1
1999	NA	2
2000	2	92
2001	95	
2002	97	
2003	100	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks the rand value (millions) of five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

These results demonstrate the accumulated effect of increasing access to basic municipal services on the various USAID-supported programs. The target exceeded mostly due to the USAID/RSA credit program.

These results are cumulative and are compiled from annual reports submitted by SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY2000.

(NA = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population.
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: Rand value of municipal services - electrical and gas connections

Disaggregated By: Service type - electrical and gas connections

Unit of Measure: Rand value (millions) of services: electrical and gas connections

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	NA
1999	NA	100
2000	105	479
2001	485	
2002	495	
2003	520	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks the rand value (millions) of five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

These results demonstrate the accumulated effect of increasing access to basic municipal services on the various USAID-supported programs.

Target exceeded due to a large USAID assisted PPP project being completed.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY2000.

(NA = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically Disadvantaged population.
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: Rand value of municipal services - housing

Disaggregated By: Service type - housing

Unit of Measure: Rand value (millions) of services: housing

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	1,454
1999	NA	2,076
2000	2,180	2250
2001	2,290	
2002	2,400	
2003	2,450	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks the rand value (millions) of five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

The results demonstrate the accumulated effect of increasing access to basic municipal services on the various USAID-supported programs.

Target exceeded mainly due to the performance of the USAID/RSA credit program.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY 2000.

(na = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population.
 Objective ID: 674-006
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: IR 6.2(2) Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit
 Indicator: Number of households assisted to obtain shelter/urban services through the provision of credit to emerging developers, builders and service providers to low-income communities.
 Disaggregated By: No targets were set for disaggregation prior to 2000.

Unit of Measure: Number of HDP households

Year	Planned	Actual
1993	0	0
1996	80,000	149,086
1997	180,000	271,861
1998	350,000	357,347
1999	450,000	653,250
2000	750,000	1,372,462
2001	1,500,000	
2002	1,600,000	
2003	1,700,000	

Source:
 Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:
 Number of households owned by HDP assisted with obtaining shelter and urban services through the provision of credit to households, emerging developers, builders and service providers by USAID/SA partners

Comments:
 This is an SO level indicator.
 Planned targets for 2001-2003 revised.
 Targets exceeded mainly due to the performance of PPP projects and the USAID/RSA credit program.
 These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO6 partners.

A disaggregation of this indicator by municipal services happens at the SO level. It is disaggregated by gas connections, solid waste, water, sewage and housing as reflected in the following disaggregated 5 tables.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population.

Indicator: No. of households receiving municipal services - electrical and gas connections

Disaggregated By: Service type - electrical and gas connections

Unit of Measure: No. of households receiving services: electrical and gas connections

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	35,090
1999	NA	36,090
2000	37,800	87,270
2001	110,800	
2002	124,740	
2003	147,850	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks number of households receiving five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

This indicator will continue to be reported as it captures the environment management work that is being done by SO6 and partners.

Targets exceeded due to a large USAID supported PPP project being completed.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports from SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY 2000.

(NA= not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population.
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to environmentally sustainable housing/services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: No. of households receiving municipal services - solid waste

Disaggregated By: Service type - solid waste

Unit of Measure: No. of households receiving services: solid waste

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	0
1999	NA	100,000
2000	110,000	111,000
2001	141,000	NA
2002	158,625	NA
2003	188,000	NA

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks number of households receiving five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

This indicator will continue to be reported as it captures the environment management work that is being done by SO6 and it's partners.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY 2000.

(NA = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically Disadvantaged population.
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: No. of households receiving municipal services - water

Disaggregated By: Service type - water

Unit of Measure: No. of households receiving services: water

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	119,597
1999	NA	135,900
2000	163,000	367,695
2001	466,800	
2002	525,150	
2003	622,400	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks number of households receiving five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

This indicator will continue to be reported as it captures the environment management work that is being done by SO6 and it's partners.

Targets exceeded mainly due to the performance of USAID supported PPP projects and the USAID/RSA credit program.

The results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports from SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY 2000.

(NA = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically Disadvantaged population.
Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: No. of households receiving municipal services - housing

Disaggregated By: Service type - housing

Unit of Measure: No. of households receiving services: housing

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	197,430
1999	NA	371,277
2000	390,000	427,707
2001	543,600	
2002	611,550	
2003	724,800	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks number of households receiving five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

This indicator will continue to be reported as it captures the environment management work that is being done by SO6 and it's partners.

Target exceeded mainly due to the performance of the USAID/RSA credit program.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY 2000.

(NA = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically Disadvantaged population.

Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically Disadvantaged population.

Indicator: No. of households receiving municipal services - sewage

Disaggregated By: Service type - sewage

Unit of Measure: No. of households receiving services: sewage

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	5,230
1999	NA	9,983
2000	10,480	378,790
2001	481,200	
2002	541,000	
2003	641,600	

Source:

Periodic reports from USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:

Indicator tracks number of households receiving five municipal services disaggregated by type, provided by USAID - supported programs

Comments:

This indicator will continue to be reported as it captures the environment management work that is being done by SO6 and it's partners.

Target exceeded mainly due to the performance of the USAID supported PPP projects and the USAID/RSA credit program.

These results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO6 partners.

No targets were offered prior to FY 2000.

(NA = not applicable)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population.

Objective ID: 674-006

Approved: 1997-05-22

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: Increased access to shelter and environmentally sound municipal services for the Historically disadvantaged population

Indicator: Impact of policy framework on implementation constraints upon housing/municipal services development.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: The Constraints Mitigation Index (CMI) is a number which assesses the policy changes within the housing and municipal services sectors

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	(h)=1.4; (m)=1.4
1998	NA	(h)=2.5; (m)=2.3
2000	(h)=3.2; (m)=3.1	(h)=3.21;(m)=3.13
2002	(h)=3.23;(m)=3.27	
2003	NA	

Source:

Independent experts prepare a report on the policy environment. The report contains a policy matrix which illustrates policy changes. The experts consults stakeholders in both sectors prior to preparing the report.

Indicator/Description:

The indicator is a number developed in the policy matrix. The number is referred to as the CMI.

(h) = housing; (m) = municipal services

Comments:

This indicator is measured every two years. Every two years, several key policy issues are examined by a team of consultants and the CMI is assessed for the current year and planned targets set for the reporting periods ahead.

No planned targets were offered prior to FY2000.

(NA= not applicable)

SO Text for SO: 674-008 Increased Use of Essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Services and Practices

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Objective ID: 674-008

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

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

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
10% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
30% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
15% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
30% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
15% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

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

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Humanitarian Assistance

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Health

Summary of the SO:

Summary of the SO: The SO assists the Government of South Africa at national and provincial levels and select NGOs, in the development and strengthening of a more equitable and cost effective primary health care delivery system. The SO also assists in combating the HIV/AIDS epidemic by focussing on key interventions consistent with the South African Government's 2000-2005 HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan. The SO's gender framework is heavily women-focused, as they are disproportionately at high health risk. Hence the ultimate customers of our assistance are in the first instance, women of reproductive age and young girls, especially in disadvantaged communities that lack basic health care services. The SO is on track towards achieving its goals, though not all indicators showed uniform progress. The latest national seroprevalence data

suggest that while there has been an increase in the prevalence of HIV, this increase is not statistically significant. More encouraging is the decline in syphilis rates – the second year in a row. National policies and programs to address the inequities in health care as well as the HIV/AIDS epidemic continue to be refined and focused on key interventions.

Key results:

During FY2000 the health SO made significant progress on all intermediate results, indicating continued improvements in implementation, counterpart commitment, and perhaps most importantly, an ever-stronger relationship between USAID and its South African partners. Access to services and practices has continued to improve with the Equity/PHC program expanding its activities beyond the Eastern Cape to 3 new provinces, Mpumalanga, Kwa-Zulu Natal and North West (IR8.1: Access). The Eastern Cape province is now leading the country with the number of districts (19 of 21) that are initiating the Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) methodology for Tuberculosis (TB) case management. Over 130 clinics in the Eastern Cape are now carrying out the DOTS program (see success story). An important part of this success has been to focus on a gender based approach, utilizing women as community volunteers. Over 80 % of health facilities in the Eastern Cape now provide all nine basic PHC services five days a week. This figure is up from 42% in 1997. An especially successful and timely improvement has been the availability of oral rehydration solution (ORS) in health clinics increasing from 89% in 1999 to 96% in 2000. This improvement comes at a time when Eastern Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal are struggling with the recent Cholera outbreak. USAID support will have had a direct impact on ensuring that mortality associated with Cholera in the Eastern Cape is kept to a minimum.

Demand for services also increased during this FY (IR8.2: Demand). The AIDS Helpline has been part of our support for the DOH media response to the epidemic. This toll free helpline was decentralized and disorganized when USAID started its support. A new helpline is already taking over 80,000 calls per month, a fourfold increase in the last year. Gender based strategic communications and delivery initiatives have led to a significant increase in women attending the mobile clinics for reproductive health services, especially to diagnose and treat sexually transmitted infections. These mobile clinics, located at key mining communities have already made a marked impact on the health of the communities and miners (see success story). In another development increasing the demand for services, USAID has partnered with the Society for Family Health (SFH) to provide socially marketed condoms. In only a little over one year, over 80 outlets were operational in the Eastern Cape selling over 80,000 condoms.

The quality of services improved somewhat (IR8.3: Quality). Clinic supervision improved to 77% of clinics visited in the last 30 days, up from 52% in the previous year. Yet communication and availability of emergency transport within one hour continues to be a challenge. Such service was available in only 55% of clinics in FY2000, down from 57% in the previous year. An initiative to improve quality is the continued utilization of effective public private partnerships. One such successful partnership this year is the Bambisanane home based care program on the border between the Eastern Cape and Kwa-Zulu Natal (see success story). This program addresses not only the needs of the community, but especially those who are retrenched miners from Goldfields. During 2000, Bambisanani was active in 3 communities with 15 home care supporters trained at the Hospice. The program has linked up with the USAID funded STI

program in Carltonville thereby providing migrant workers a workplace – to- home continuum of care; perhaps the first ever in South Africa. Finally the recently started support for condom logistics is already having a significant impact on quality of delivery. The technical support has resulted in a major overhaul of the condom procurement process, the testing for quality, the warehousing, distribution, monitoring and evaluation. As a result, the DOH will save millions of Rand in procurement and related costs.

Performance and Prospects:

This past year saw a remarkable fluctuation in the policy environment, highlighted by the International HIV/AIDS Conference in Durban and controversial comments by President Mbeki with respect to the causality between HIV and AIDS and with respect to the origins of the epidemic. In spite of the highly politicized environment relations between USAID and its counterparts continued to improve. For example, USAID supported programs are routinely called upon by the Presidential South African National AIDS Council (SANAC). USAID is also providing support to various cabinet level departments, including the Department of Public Administration (DPSA), the Department of Education, the Department of Finance, and others, in analyzing the impact of HIV/AIDS on their organizations. Already these analyses have borne fruit. For example, the DPSA analysis was presented to Minister Frazier-Moleketi, who in turn presented the analysis to select members of the cabinet. President Mbeki has endorsed the study and will present it to the entire cabinet later in CY2001. The DPSA has already requested that USAID continue and expand its support in the implementation of a comprehensive program to address HIV/AIDS in the public sector – the largest employer in South Africa, potentially reaching over 1.1 million employees and their families.

While the overall performance of the SO is on track, specific indicators show the wide variation in progress in many areas. For example, there has been a marked improvement in the availability of antenatal care. In 2000, 93% of the facilities in the Eastern Cape had antenatal care available five days a week. Yet only 74% of the women had at least three ANC visits prior to giving birth. While this percentage is a significant increase over 1999 (58%), it is still below the planned level of 80%. The ECDOH and Equity have reviewed this and plan to increase health education programs in this coming year. Another example that shows the mixed results during this year is related to HIV/AIDS response. In 2000, 89% of the Eastern Cape Province clinics provide HIV counseling services five days a week. However, access to testing for HIV is only at 43% of clinics. This is short of our planned target of 60%, and is indicative of the continued weakness in the public sector for procurement and distribution of test kits. It will be an even greater challenge as the Government moves to expand their mother to child transmission program.

There are several indicators that show the SO to be either on track or ahead of the planned levels. Importantly, immunization rates have increased to 89% from 73% in 1999. Moreover, the actual rate is significantly greater than the planned rate of 78%. This is highly encouraging and suggests a strong partnership and commitment to reaching the national goal of 100% immunization rates without relying on EPI campaigns. Equally important is the increase in clinics that have condoms routinely available. This percentage increased from 76% in 1999 to 85% in 2000. This latter figure is much greater than the planned 70%. It is indicative of the ECDOH's commitment to establishing a strong program to address the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

As new TB infections continue to spread across the EC province, the EQUITY Project partners have recognized the need to involve to increase local efforts to ensure higher TB cure rates. By training local community member to serve as community health workers (CHWs), Equity has not only encouraged a community-orientated perspective to the clinics day to day activities, but has also improved TB cure rates in some communities (see success story). During 2000 more that 130 clinics were implementing DOTS and monitoring 1000 TB patients. In addition to the efforts in the Eastern Cape, USAID will continue to work closely with the National Tuberculosis Directorate as it develops its medium term Strategic Plan as recommended by WHO and strengthen those key activities identified in the process.

Linkages with Other Mission Strategic Objectives:

A number of SOs in the Mission are now programming HIV/AIDS activities. While the implementation of many additional activities are awaiting an increase in HIV/AIDS funding, work to date has included conducting a study on the impact of HIV/AIDS on Education in conjunction with SO2, developing HIV/AIDS databases within housing programs with SO6, and incorporating microenterprise expertise from SO9 within a large grant to address Orphans and Vulnerable Children's issues. Agriculture and HIV/AIDS will also be a feature of SO9, in particular the linkage between HIV/AIDS and the Foot and Mouth Infectious Disease Outbreak. Most recently, HIV/AIDS Impact Studies ranging from households to small/medium enterprises to low-cost housing have been funded with our Economic Strategic Objective (SO4). SO4 has also provided technical assistance in health economics.

Grant Agreements:

USAID/SA has recently entered into three new agreements managed by SO8. First, the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund is undertaking a care and support program for vulnerable children and households. Secondly, under the Wits Health Consortium, two units, the Reproductive Health Research Unit (RHRU) and the Perinatal HIV/AIDS Research Unit, are expanding AIDS and reproductive health activities. The Perinatal HIV/AIDS Research Unit is expanding its reach from the Chris Hani Baragwanath Hospital into communities, providing voluntary counseling and testing, management of HIV positive women, pregnant women, infants and children, and training, counseling and research to reduce mother to child transmission of HIV.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Given that funding levels for FY2001 were significantly less than anticipated, several activities will be held back. Support for faith based organizations will be delayed, multi-sectoral responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic will be significantly curtailed. The Equity/PHC program will continue to change its focus away from the Eastern Cape Province and towards the national expansion.

Other Donor Programs:

The United States is the third largest donor, after the European Union and the United Kingdom. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control provides funding in coordination with USAID for support in responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. AusAID has collaborated with the Mission by supporting HIV/AIDS impact studies for different sectors of the South African government.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies:

Management Sciences for Health, a U.S. nonprofit institution, is the principal institutional contractor for the Equity/PHC component. Several U.S. based contractors implement the Equity/HIV/AIDS programs in South Africa. These include Clapp & Mayne, Family Health International, John Snow Inc., and Futures Group. USAID also has grant agreements with Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, Wits Health Consortium, Medical Care Development International and World Vision and the Amy Biehl Foundation.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Objective ID: 674-008
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: SO Level: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Indicator: Immunization Coverage Rate
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of children

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	-	57%
1998	65%	65%
1999	75%	72.6
2000	78%	89%
2001	82%	
2002	88%	
2003	90%	

Source:
 1997 EQUITY Clinic Baseline Study, 2000 Annual Clinic Survey.

Indicator/Description:
 Proportion of children between the ages of 12-23 months who have been vaccinated against measles in the Eastern Cape (EC).

Comments:
 This is PHN Common Indicator. The Eastern Cape province lags behind the rest of the country. Thus the indicator is used as a leading edge indicator for the country. If the Eastern Cape is able to meet its targets the rest of the country will to. Measles is also used as the indicator vaccine for fully immunized children.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Objective ID: 674-008
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: IR 8.1 Integrated Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS, STD and TB prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Indicator: Access to HIV testing
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of clinics in the Eastern Cape that routinely have available HIV testing

Year	Planned	Actual
NA	NA	NA
1998 (B)	50	44
1999	55	43
2000	60	43
2001	50	
2002	60	
2003	75	

Source:
 1997 Clinic Baseline Survey, 2000 Annual Facility Survey, Eastern Cape Province

Indicator/Description:
 Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national level goal of 100% access. This requires appropriately trained personnel in the clinics who are available for counseling when necessary, and have available testing kits and procedures.
 The indicator was reported in the previous R4 and is reported again for continuity purposes. It is also regarded as a very important indicator in monitoring access to integrated services in the Eastern Cape. The indicator on the next page on "HIV. Counselling" is treated as part of this indicator and the two are always used jointly, to reinforce "counselling" as an intricate part of "testing". As such the next indicator should be treated as one with this one and not as a violation of the limitation on Data Performance Tables.

Comments:
 HIV/AIDS testing at the clinic level has proved to be more difficult to implement than previously anticipated. We expect that our planned targets may have been set too high. If 2001 data continues this trend then we will consider reviewing our targets.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Objective ID: 674-008
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: IR 8.1 Integrated Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS, STD and TB prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Indicator: Access to HIV counseling
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of clinics and Provincial hospitals in the Eastern Cape that routinely have available HIV counseling

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	70
1998	75	70
1999	80	87
2000	85	89
2001	90	
2002	95	
2003	100	

Source:
 Clinic Baseline Survey, Year 2000 Annual Facility Survey, Eastern Cape Province

Indicator/Description:
 Percent of clinics and Provincial hospitals in the Eastern Cape where voluntary HIV counseling is available and accessible. Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national level goal of 100% access. This requires appropriately trained personnel in the clinics who are available for counseling when necessary, and have available testing kits and procedures.

Comments:
 This indicator is always used in conjunction with the HIV testing indicator. Its also co-exists with other indicators and forms multiple indicators for IR 8.1. The decision to report on HIV counseling and testing in this R4 reflects the multiplicity of indicators that are used to fully cover and measure an "integrated package of PHC services". This indicator is being reported again, for continuity purposes and is regarded as a good and relevant indicator for monitoring integrated services in the Eastern Cape.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Objective ID: 674-008
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: IR 8.1 Integrated Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS, STD and TB prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Indicator: Access to Antenatal Care
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of women giving birth in health facilities that have had at least three antenatal care visits.
 Percent of pregnant women that have had at least three antenatal care visits is the numerator and the total number of births in the same health facilities is the denominator.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	65
1998	70	67
1999	75	58
2000	80	74
2001	85	
2002	90	
2003	95	

Source:
 1997 Clinic Baseline Survey, 2000 Annual Facility Survey; Eastern Cape Province, 1998 South African Demographic & Health Survey

Indicator/Description:
 Percentage of pregnant women who attend antenatal clinic at least three times during pregnancy.
 While medical assistance during delivery is common (over 84% of births - SADHS), antenatal care is lacking. Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national level goals of reaching 100%.

Comments:
 Although the actual number was less than the target other related indicators show that we are making good progress in terms of increasing access to regular antenatal care from a trained provider throughout pregnancy. The most recent clinic survey shows that ANC is now available 5 days a week at 93% of the facilities in the Eastern Cape.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Objective ID: 674-008
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: IR 8.2 Increased demand for HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB prevention and mitigation services and practices
 Indicator: Condom availability
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of clinics that have condoms easily available.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	0	27
1998	50	74
1999	60	76
2000	70	85
2001	80	
2002	90	
2003	100	

Source:
 Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey, (Eastern Cape Province), Supervisory Checklist

Indicator/Description:
 The increase in demand for condoms is reflected by the extent to which clinics can meet the demand.

Comments:
 The indicator has been identified as the primary indicator for this IR which is currently IR 8.2 in the refined Health Results Framework. (see updated results framework ANNEX 7)

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of essential Primary Health Care (PHC) and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices
Objective ID: 674-008

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: IR 8.3 Improved quality of integrated PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI and TB services and practices

Indicator: Drug Availability

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent of clinics

Year	Planned	Actual
1997 (B)	NA	63
1998	70	43
1999	75	91
2000	80	92
2001	85	
2002	90	
2003	95	

Source:

Clinic Baseline Survey 1997, Annual 2000 Facility Survey, (Eastern Cape Province), Supervisory Checklist

Indicator/Description:

Percent of clinics that routinely have available at least seven of ten essential drugs (which are measles vaccine, Benzathin PCN, Ciproflaxin, Injectable contraceptives, Cotrimoxale Suspension, all 4 TB drugs, ORS, Iron tablests, methayldopa & latex gloves).

Comments:

The current primary indicator for this IR is: "Percent of male STDs treated by syndromic protocol". The actuals for STD Treatment are: 1997* (B): 54; 1998: 56%; 1999: 70%; 2000: 82%.

SO Text for SO: 674-009 Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Objective ID: 674-009

Objective Name: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

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

30% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
20% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
40% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
10% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Open Markets

Summary of the SO:

Unemployment is the major cause of widespread poverty in South Africa and a key factor in the high crime rate. While political participation has greatly improved with the establishment of a democratic government, South Africa's economic transformation has lagged behind.

Unemployment stands at 25% and for most of those with jobs, productivity and wages are low. As a result nearly 50% of South Africans live below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty is highest in the previously disadvantaged population, in rural areas and among female-headed households. The challenge is to reduce poverty through rapid economic growth that generates productive employment and fosters a more equitable distribution of income. For this reason, USAID revised its private sector strategic objective FY 2000 from a focus on increasing access

to capital markets to an emphasis on increasing market-driven employment opportunities for the previously disadvantaged.

The new program has a two-pronged approach: promoting growth of non-agricultural small, medium and micro-enterprises (SMMEs) in urban and peri-urban areas and promoting the growth of small-scale agribusinesses in rural areas. The program builds on USAID's successful business linkage and facilitation activities. The new program incorporates the following elements: 1) identification of markets for SMMEs, primarily through domestic and international linkages; 2) development of SMME capacity to capitalize on market opportunities through improved business and entrepreneurial skills, introduction of value-added technologies, and more efficient use of publicly-owned resources; and 3) identification of potential loan and equity capital sources and facilitation of loans and equity investments.

The owners and employees of the SMMEs and agribusinesses participating in the program will be the direct beneficiaries. The program targets previously disadvantaged and women-owned SMMEs and agribusinesses. The majority of the agribusinesses will be in the rural areas. Initial progress is encouraging.

Key Results:

USAID effectively launched the new strategy to increase market-driven employment opportunities in FY 2000. Excellent progress has been made in articulating the new strategy and initiating new activities or modifying existing activities to better support the aims of the new objective. USAID's efforts to link historically disadvantaged small and medium businesses with larger corporations far exceeded expectations in terms of enhanced markets, increased value of business transactions and employment opportunities created. In 2000, historically disadvantaged small and medium firms tendered 20.4 million dollars in business transactions (cash sales and equity deals) with larger corporations. USAID continued to be instrumental in improving the disadvantaged population's ability to access financing for small and medium business growth. In 2000, 14.8 million dollars were leveraged in domestic equity financing to foster growth in 30 small and medium businesses. Also, USAID support for privatization activities leveraged an additional 22.6 million dollars in joint venture transactions in 2000 that directly facilitated the purchase of 8 public enterprises by historically disadvantaged firms. The total \$57.8 million in business transactions completed in 2000 more than doubled the anticipated target and has had a significant impact on employment creation through business growth. Approximately 4000 new jobs can be attributed to these 2000 results.

USAID continued assistance to microenterprise activities. USAID supported the establishment of 23 village banks in rural South Africa and initiated training activities to support the increased viability of over 6000 microenterprise /microfinance institutions and launched a new microfinance program focused on the South African townships. USAID has also been very proactive in supporting HIV/AIDS prevention activities in all microenterprise programs as well as utilizing such programs to help mitigate the innumerable economic problems fostered by the disease.

Performance and Prospects:

Small and Medium Enterprise Development: Three existing programs served as the foundation for USAID's new strategy. The South Africa International Business Linkages (SAIBL) Project is a third generation of highly successful USAID programs designed to foster business relations

between historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and corporate counterparts. Two years into the project, SAIBL has already exceeded project targets by 112% by facilitating business transactions totaling \$44,998,470. This includes facilitating sales contracts worth \$19.7 million and \$25.3 million in equity deals. \$20.4 million of these business transactions took place in 2000. The program also has been instrumental in promoting skills and technology transfers between firms. An estimated one thousand jobs have already been created as a result of SMME growth through this program.

USAID/South Africa has made significant progress in working to assist historically disadvantaged South Africans to advance their bids for ownership of state-owned assets and public enterprises and to assist members of the financial/investment banking communities to develop financing for such transactions. Through the Growth, Equity and Redistribution Privatization Project (GEAR-PP), 19 joint venture transactions totaling \$68.9 million were brokered over three years to assist historically disadvantaged firms purchase public enterprises. Approximately one third of these transactions took place in 2000. Total transactions have created over 5000 job opportunities since 1998.

A third activity, the Equity Access Systems Project (EASY) continues to make outstanding contributions to small and medium business growth in South Africa by bringing such businesses to a "bankable stage" through technical support and then accessing equity financing required for growth. Since project inception in 1998, over \$33 million dollars were leveraged through 42 equity deals of which \$14.8 million were leveraged through 11 deals in 2000. An estimated 1000 employment opportunities have been created during the project.

Agribusiness Development: USAID launched an agribusiness program in 2000. In order to jump-start the program with limited available resources, USAID added agricultural components to the existing SAIBL and GEAR projects and provided a grant to pilot an agribusiness linkage program in the Eastern Cape Region. As most activities were first begun toward the end of FY 2000, reporting on agribusiness development will begin in FY 2001. However, initial results are extremely encouraging. Within the first three months of an agricultural linkage project, over \$500,000 in business transactions were facilitated between rural farmers and larger agribusinesses. Additionally, the GEAR project began the process of assisting historically disadvantaged individuals purchase former state-owned agricultural assets. Work is well underway on 15 agribusiness privatizations. USAID intends to significantly expand the agribusiness linkage program through a longer-term contractual arrangement in 2001. USAID has also strengthened our relationship with the South African National Department of Agriculture through a bilateral agreement signed in September 2000 to support policy/capacity issues impacting agribusiness growth.

Microenterprise Development: Growth-oriented microenterprises also represent effective vehicles for job creation. In FY 2000, USAID supported efforts to enhance savings mobilization, build capacity of microenterprise support organizations and provide financial resources to growth-oriented microenterprises. USAID is collaborating with the National Department of Agriculture to create an enabling environment for village banking based on savings mobilization. After two years, 23 village banks have been established under the USAID-funded IMALI project. Over \$100,000 in savings was mobilized in rural areas and lending has just begun at

many of the banks. Other actors, such as the centrally-funded FINCA program, began microfinance lending in the year in the urban areas of Durban. Microenterprise activities under two new grants commenced in September of 2000.

Synergies: In order to enhance the potential impact of our employment program and the Agencies overall goals, we have strengthened our relationships and developed effective synergies with a variety of US and South African partners. In order to take advantage of the opportunities of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), the mission worked closely with the US Foreign Commercial Service and the American Chamber of Commerce to launch USAID's Global Technology Network (GTN), a program that matches business opportunities and technology needs of small companies in the developing world with those in the US. We have developed mutually-supportive activities with other strategic objective teams within the mission. USAID has incorporated HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation activities in all of our microenterprise programs, worked with our education office to support university bursaries and adult education programs in entrepreneurship, agriculture and business training, and partnered with our housing office to increase access to finance for SMMEs through the Development Credit Authority (DCA) initiative.

Prospects for increasing market-driven employment opportunities are very encouraging. Worldwide experience indicates that small and medium-sized enterprises are the most efficient sources of job creation. Based on lessons learned from USAID's private sector program over the last decade and the initial results of our new program, USAID is confident that its market focus approach is the correct one and a crucial element to small business growth and job creation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As USAID just embarked on its new strategy to support increased market-driven employment opportunities, no adjustments are required.

Other Donor Programs:

Principal donors in both urban and rural SMME development are Denmark, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Germany, the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the Department of Public Enterprise are three key government counterparts. All the USAID initiatives support the goals and objectives of these South African entities. U.S. contractors and grantees include Corporate Council on Africa, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Eccles Associates, ACDI/VOCA, World Learning, and Associates in Rural Development. South African firms and grantees include Ebony Consulting International and Enterprise and Innovation. Other firms, PVOs/NGOs, and U.S. government entities will be determined in the course of the new program.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities.

Objective ID: 674-009

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: I.R 9.1 Increased access to market -driven employment opportunities for SMMEs

Indicator: Value of loans and equity made available to small and medium enterprises through USAID support

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Dollars in millions

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	1.9
1996	NA	4.3
1997	7	7.35
1998	13.5	34.1
1999	40	42.17
2000	43	46.2

Source:

EASY, GEAR PP, SAIBL

Indicator/Description:

Value in dollars (millions) of loans & equity made available to SMMEs through USAID/SA SO9 support.

Comments:

EASY: \$14.8 mil

GEAR PP: \$22.6 mil

SAIBL: \$8.8 mil

Performance information for this indicator provides historical basis for the aspects of the new strategy. No planned targets are presented beyond 2000 since a new strategy/program has been implemented. This is the last time this indicator is being reported and the indicator replacing it was developed as part of the employment-focused program and is currently reported in this R4. (R4_2003)

The results have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO9 partners.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities.
 Objective ID: 674-009
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: IR 9.3 Increased access to market- driven opportunities for SMMEs.
 Indicator: Value of contracts obtained through USAID assisted linkages
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: South African Rands

Year	Planned	Actual
1995	NA	2,000,000
1996	5,000,000	8,000,000
1997	5,000,000	36,600,000
1999	18,000,000	49,100,000
2000	24,000,000	87,000,000

Source:
 USAID/SA Partners

Indicator/Description:
 Value in Rands of contracts obtained through USAID/SO9 assisted business linkages.

Comments:
 Performance information for this indicator provides historical basis for the aspects of the new strategy. No planned targets are presented beyond 2000 since a new strategy/program has been implemented. This is the last time this indicator is being reported and the indicator replacing it was developed as part of the employment-focused program and is currently reported in this R4. (R4_2003)
 The results have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO9 partners.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities
 Objective ID: 674-009
 Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID South Africa
 Result Name: SO Level : Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities
 Indicator: Employment opportunities created by USAID supported programs
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of employment opportunities created by support from USAID.

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	750	4,000
2001	8,000	
2002	15,000	
2003	25,000	

Source:
USAID/SA partners

Indicator/Description:
Number of long term full & part-time opportunities created by SO9 support programs

Comments:
 This is an SO level indicator. The number of employment opportunities reported are those created from the program during FY 2000 only and represent the SMME sector only. Next year's report will be dis-aggregated both by SMME and Agribusiness employment opportunities. The results are cumulative and have been compiled from annual reports submitted by SO9 partners. Due to the fact that refocused activities performed exceedingly well and that USAID was able to organize new implementation arrangements quickly, the original targets for the new SO indicator were easily achieved. Accordingly, the original targets were revised and increased.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities

Objective ID: 674-009

Approved: 2000-03

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Result Name: I.R 9.1 More rapid growth of existing SMMEs

Indicator: Number, type and value of completed business transactions facilitated by USAID/SA.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: a) number .

b) US dollar value) Results are cumulative

c) type)

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	a) 50, b) 20m	a) 176, b) 57.8m
2001	a) 100, b) 250m	
2002	a) 150, b) 300m	
2003	a) 200, b)350m	

Source:

USAID/SA partners EASY, GEAR PP, SAIBL

(NOTE: Business transactions include business linkages, domestic business activities and privatization deals)

Indicator/Description:

a) The number of completed business transactions

b) the US dollar value in millions of the completed transactions

c) type (see comments box)

Comments:

Breakdown by type, number & value:

SAIBL Sales contracts: 151 = \$11.6m

SAIBL Equity deals: 6 = \$8.8m

EASY Equity deals: 11 = \$14.8m

GEAR PP Joint ventures: 8 = \$22.6m

This report shows data for SMMEs. The next R4 (R4_2004) will reflect results at both the SMME and Agribusiness IRs. The same indicator is used respectively for both the SMME and the Agribusiness IRs. The actuals and targets for Agribusiness appear in the Updated results framework Annex.

PART III: Resource Request:

USAID/South Africa requests \$56.8 million in program funds for FY 2002 and \$57 million in FY 2003. This request exceeds the CSP level by \$6.8 and \$7 million respectively, for those two fiscal years and is accounted for entirely by an increase in the funding request for HIV/AIDS. The overall funding level, the allocation among Strategic Objectives (SOs), and the types of funding requested are based on the USAID/South Africa revised strategy, approved in March 2000. The request also reflects the priorities of the Republic of South Africa and is consistent with the Mission's Performance Plan (MPP).

In FY 2002, USAID will continue to help South Africa strengthen and consolidate democracy, with special emphasis on strengthening the criminal justice system, democratic and effective local governance, and civil society-government partnerships. These efforts are critical to expanding citizens' participation in the democratic process and consolidating democracy in South Africa.

As the Mission has documented elsewhere in the R4, South Africa has one of the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemics in the world. As of early 2001, more than 4 million people were infected with the HIV/AIDS virus and new infections are spreading rapidly, at an estimated rate of 1700 new infections per day. This request reflects the priority and urgency of addressing the epidemic.

An adequate level of funds is needed to redress one of South Africa's greatest challenges: increasing productive employment. The Mission's new agribusiness activity will promote the growth of small-scale agribusiness in rural areas and contribute to increased employment opportunities. FY 2002 funds will also support micro lending to microenterprise in township and rural areas and promote small business growth in the urban and peri-urban areas.

FY 2002 funds will be used to provide decent housing, clean water and sanitation services to millions of historically disadvantaged South Africans and address new challenges stemming from rapid urbanization and environmental degradation (including activities related to Global Climate Change).

The economic capacity building program will continue to improve the capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate and evaluate economic policy. Enhanced economic policy-making capacity will provide a catalyst to increased economic growth.

USAID's education program will address unemployment through programs in workforce development and further secondary education. The program also will continue the large basic education program, emphasizing district and school-level implementation of reforms.

Workforce and OE: The proposed operating expense and USDH workforce levels are consistent with targets established by the Africa Bureau. With more than a 15% reduction in USDH staffing levels over the past two years, the Mission has developed and implemented systems that allow for the effective management of its development programs.

USAID/South Africa intends to sign a “build to lease” agreement for new office facilities in FY 2001. The estimated costs for the restoration requirements and relocation to the new facility is \$1.5 million. Of this amount, the Office of Security has committed to fund \$725,000 for security hardware, equipment and ancillary enhancement items. The request level for FY 2002 incorporates the additional \$780,000 in OE, above the normal operating requirements, needed to cover non-security requirements for make-ready and restoration expenses. These funds will be needed during the second quarter of FY 2002. The estimated cost of the new lease will not exceed those of the current lease, over the anticipated period (2010).

PIPELINE ANALYSIS FY 1999 - FY 2001 AND PROJECTIONS THROUGH 2003

	Actual Pipeline FY 1999	Actual Pipeline 2000	Projected Pipeline 2001	Projected Pipeline 2002	Projected Pipeline 2003	Projected Exp in 2001	Monthly Exp Rate	MTHS @ Exp rate 2001
674-001	25,989	16,663	10,275	6,425	3,425	15,854	1,321	7.8
674-002	102,616	78,512	56,589	34,578	26,629	29,852	2,488	22.7
674-004	7,549	6,970	6,392	5,055	4,940	6,392	533	12.0
674-006	28,541	22,046	15,963	14,313	12,013	13,323	1,110	14.4
674-008	36,077	32,555	31,385	24,756	15,612	15,542	1,295	24.2
674-009	16,548	15,767	11,466	8,266	6,466	11,500	958	12.0
TOTAL	217,320	172,513	132,070	93,393	69,085	92,463	7,705	17.1

Pipeline numbers exclude Field Support. The SO6 FY 2000 pipeline excludes \$2.4 million for DCA since these funds will only be expended if the programs fail.

Pipeline Analysis: USAID/SA has made substantial progress in reducing its pipeline over the last five years. The Mission has gone from having relatively high pipelines in the years preceding FY 2000 to having brought its pipeline under control through effective program management. As program activities move into full implementation and expenditures continue to accelerate, the outlook for the continued downward trend of the pipeline is strong. By the end of FY 2001, the overall program pipeline will be about 17 months of expenditures and is projected to fall to approximately 12 months at the end of FY 2002.

The pipeline dropped by 36% (\$98 million) from \$270 million in 1996 to \$172 million in FY 2000. Half of this reduction (\$49 million) took place in FY 2000 alone, as the Mission reduced its pipeline by 22% in FY2000. A further decrease of 23% is projected for FY 2001. The Mission has no significant pipeline and funding will be precipitously short for four of the six strategic objectives: Democracy/Governance (SO1), Economic Capacity Building (SO4), Shelter and Environment (SO6), and Employment (SO9). The two SOs (Education and Health) with formerly slow moving pipelines, have succeeded in expanding their activities and increasing their rate of expenditures significantly. At the end of FY 2001, the pipeline for the Education and Health SOs are projected to be about 22 and 24 months of expenditure, respectively, with further declines projected for FY 2002. As the table above shows, the Mission’s pipeline is well under control. Consequently, the Mission expects to expend its FY 2002 and any additional resources, particularly for HIV/AIDS in a timely manner.

ANNEX 1: Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact (IEEs)USAID/South Africa Environmental Review Status, Plans and Schedule

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 00 and previous	FY 01	Comments
SO1:Democratic Consolidation Advanced [six IRs consolidated into three, environmental documentation amended and updated accordingly]			
Criminal Justice System (IR 1.1)	FY 00 30South Africa3 CJSP IR 1.1.iew Cat Ex	No Reg 216 action planned	
Local Governance (IR 1.2)	28saf4 Cat Ex and 27saf1-5	No Reg 216 action planned	Existing env. Documentation covers adjusted IR
Civil Society Organizations (IR 1.3)	30 South Africa2 CSO IR 1.3.iew Cat Ex	No Reg 216 action planned	
SO2: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training [five IRs consolidated into three]			
Workforce Development Program	30SAF1 Workforce Dev.iew Cat Ex w/ cond.	Monitor for compliance with conditions	Training curricula will add environmental topics
School construction and boreholes	30South Africa5 SO2 RP1 Primary Educ. ND w/ cond.	Contract engineer to monitor construction	REO to visit construction sites during CY 01
Youth and Further Education	30South Africa6 SO2 RP2 Youth Educ. Cat. Ex	No Reg 216 action planned	
SO3: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention/Mitigation Practices [9 IRs consolidated into 5]			
EQUITY & CAPACITY (HIV/AIDS/STD)	29saf1-1.doc FY 99 Neg Det with conditions	Monitor adherence to RSA medical waste procedures	
SO4: Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies			
SEGA & MESP	FY 96 Cat Ex (25soaf3)	No Reg 216 action planned	
SO5: Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities			
SO level IEE for 2 RPs	30South Africa4 SO5 SMME.iew Cat.Ex. w/ conditions	Monitor for compliance with conditions	Amend Cat Ex if any DCA agreements
SO6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally-sound Municipal Services			
Private Sector HG, BSE HG & Munic. Env Infrastructure—Urban Env Credit Program	94 PSGHG and 95 BSE HG (21soaf1) IEEs; MEI-UEC IEE (27saf3)	Monitor for compliance with conditions	NB: Entire SO needs new IEE coverage, incl. \$5M from G/ENV for GCC. Env. Coverage for most existing SO 6 activities was to have ended FY 99
Kutlwanong Civic Assn. Housing & Guguletu Community Development Corp.	KCA (27saf2) and GCDC (28saf1) Neg Det with conditions. FY 98	Monitor for compliance with conditions	Linked to Climate Change Initiative
Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Development RP	SO level IEE FY 98 (29saf2-iew) Neg Det with conditions; IEE cross-references prior IEEs.	Review IEE re need to amend for new activities; initiate monitoring for compliance with conditions.	Building of capacity for urban environmental management being funded.
Development Credit Authority	29saf2.iew	Amend Cat Ex if new DCA agreements	Needs amended coverage

Note: All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs, but monitoring and reporting on environmental compliance some activities need to be systemized.

ANNEX 2: GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE: Narrative

Overview

Progress on implementation of the South African climate change program has continued to be slow. USAID/SA received unexpected GCC attribution requirements in the middle of fiscal year; activities have been programmed and funds obligated by end of year, though results will not be seen until FY01 or beyond. Some progress was made under the Bilateral Grant Agreement with the RSA Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in identifying activities; however, continued lack of attention, staff capacity, and to an extent political issues arising from the international climate change negotiations continued to slow efforts.

Under the new GCC attribution requirements, the mission developed a mission-wide climate change strategy, engaging five of the six strategic objective teams in some climate change activity. The Housing and Urban Environment office (SO6) continues to carry to the majority of climate change work, with Economic Capacity (SO4) making a significant contribution.

South Africa itself made limited progress in its commitments under the UNFCCC. The three country studies--inventory of GHG emission, mitigation, and vulnerability and adaptation--are almost complete, and a draft of the national communication is complete. South Africa was very active in international negotiations, being the coordinator for the African region on mechanisms and on compliance. A delegation comprised of three government departments, private industry, and the NGO community attended the COP 5 and 6 meetings. The Deputy Minister of DEAT indicated RSA's intention to sign the Kyoto Protocol; an internal cabinet memo to that affect is in circulation.

Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Policy advances

The work plan for the DEAT/USAID bilateral includes support for the national communication and for development of a national action strategy. The national communication is now in draft, USAID assistance will help finalize and publish it.

Due to USAID assisted projects--the Sustainable Homes Initiative and the Energy Efficient Housing Study--the Department of Housing has stated its intent to adopt energy efficient design guidelines in its policy for government housing subsidies.

Increased capacity

Two major activities are planned for the coming year. Under the Bilateral Grant Agreement, a capacity building/public awareness project has been identified and accepted in principle. This would provide assistance to government departments and officials in understanding climate change and their relationship to it, provide for study tours and training, and support demonstration projects that promote public understanding of climate change and its relation to

other RSA development priorities. Secondly, USAID is providing support to the Forum for Environment and Economics.

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Through this funding, the forum is hosting discussion sessions and funding research projects dedicated to climate change policy and research development. A third activity is approved in concept to help RSA develop an air quality monitoring capacity, to include GHG.

Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Land Use

Land Use/Forest Management

Trees for Africa, a USAID grantee, planted 4000 trees in 7 communities, helping that number of households increase the comfort and energy efficiency of their housing through this greening project.

Funding was provided that will in the coming year provide support to a research effort demonstrating the economic benefits of preserving carbon sinks in three geographic areas within South Africa. Funding was also provided through a transfer to the Department of Interior to support the conservation of Namaqualand, a natural area under threat of degradation.

Reduced Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector

Energy Sector, Industrial, Urban Activities

The Sustainable Homes Initiative provided design assistance to 11,400 new houses, representing an emission avoidance of 99,378 tons of CO₂ over the 25 year life of the homes. In coming year, it is anticipated that an additional 25,000 homes will be affected, with an additional savings of 324,000 tons of CO₂. The Cooperative Housing Foundation, with assistance from the SHI program, initiated its energy efficient homes project, holding a workshop with 100 participants to explain the benefits of energy efficient design. It is anticipated that this will lead to 131 homes in Eastern Cape being built to energy efficient standards.

The Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit, a program supported with USAID funds, is working to improve municipal service delivery through private investment. The Johannesburg Metro Gas Works has received a private investor which will improve both the efficiency of service and expansion of gas service to Johannesburg residents. Technical assistance is being delivered to solid waste management projects which will also lead to reduced vehicle emissions. An electric metering project in Johannesburg will also lead to savings on household energy use.

A local government capacity building program is being designed that will assist local authorities in reducing their energy use in municipal service delivery and vehicle emissions through improved location of housing and services. A grant to the International Council on Local Environmental Initiatives under the DEAT/USAID Bilateral will Support is also being provided through local government capacity building programs to local authorities to integrate energy and emission reduction factors into their integrated development plans. The program will provide

some grant funds to participating municipalities to implement specific activities reducing emissions.

Institutional Capacity Strengthened

The capacity of the city of Johannesburg to assess its energy use and identify potential ways to reduce usage was enhanced through an assessment process undertaken with assistance from IIEC. The city's power utilities also increased their understanding of energy efficiency through the investment work of the MIIU and other technical assistance projects.

In the coming year, a number of local authorities will benefit from capacity building activities to increase their engagement with energy use reduction and improved land planning to reduce vehicle miles. A labor force training program will also receive assistance to identify growth areas in the renewable energy sector and provide training curricula.

A number of NGOs will increase their understanding of energy efficiency in housing and urban service delivery through grant funding and training. The Department of Provincial and Local Government and Department of Finance are targeted for training in how municipal service delivery and housing can be improved through energy efficient design.

ANNEX 3: Information Annex Topic: Non-presence Countries:

SO Text for SO: Special Objective (SPO) - Regional HIV/AIDS

Country/Organization: USAID South Africa

Objective ID:

Objective Name: Increased use of key HIV/AIDS interventions in target populations in the region

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

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

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

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

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Humanitarian Assistance

Summary of the SO:

The focus of the program is to target high transmission areas at cross border sites and to implement appropriate interventions. Currently, southern Africa is described as the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The Joint United Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates that of the 33.6 million people infected with the HIV virus, approximately 70% live in sub-Saharan Africa. In nine southern African countries (Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, approximately 18% or more of the entire adult

population ages 15-49 is infected with the HIV virus. The Regional HIV/AIDS Program (RHAP) for Southern Africa hired a regional coordinator in February of 2000 to help develop a strategy and begin implementation of interventions. The strategy has been developed with input from Health and Population Officers (HPNOs) in the region. Four focal areas were identified for emphasis. RHAP received funding in the summer of FY 2000 and implementation of identified interventions began in six cross border sites in Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and Lesotho.

The SPO focuses on four areas: interventions at cross border sites; HIV/AIDS policy at a regional level, access to better practices regarding multi-sectoral issues, and improving the quality, collection and sharing of data in the region. The SPO implements interventions at high transmission cross border sites targeting populations with identified high-risk behaviors. The interventions are comprised of prevention and care activities, including social marketing of condoms; information, education and communication strategies for behavior change; and the management of STDs. Regional HPNO meetings focuses on lessons learned and better practices among sub-region countries. The RHPA collaborates with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) to develop awareness of HIV/AIDS policies within the region and identify gaps and needs. This collaboration seeks to develop formal and informal leadership to promote AIDS programs and appropriate policies. Finally, through collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and host countries, the SPO seeks to facilitate linkages to access resources for the development and strengthening of data collection, analysis and dissemination within the region.

Key Results:

The RHAP is only one year old. However, during this year the program has developed a strategy, identified appropriate interventions and begun to implement many of them. Progress over this past year has been excellent. Target sites for cross border interventions were identified and local NGOs selected. These NGOs are implementing activities in six sites within four countries resulting in increased access to HIV/AIDS services in high transmission border communities (IR1).

Regarding policy, The RHAP is collaborating with SADC to identify and develop a database of HIV/AIDS policies within the region. The goal is to identify gaps and needs which will facilitate the accomplishment of IR2, improved regional HIV/AIDS policy environment. Further toward meeting this IR, a meeting was held with representatives of the business community within Southern Africa to look at the impact of HIV/AIDS on business. This has resulted in building awareness of policy needs on a regional and macro level. On a micro level, there was already awareness and engagement among these business leaders to develop and implement workplace policies amongst companies within their individual countries.

IR3 seeks to enhance information sharing in the region. Two meetings were held among host country key stakeholders to share better practices and lessons learned. Additionally, quarterly meetings were held with USAID HPNOs and Embassy personnel, which has resulted in networking and sharing of information from country experiences. Participating HPNOs have reported that there is now a better understanding of the issues and problems HPNOs are facing in their countries of assignment and an opportunity to share lessons learned and implement best practices across countries.

Regarding IR4, Improved consistency and comparability of data, the regional program has facilitated access to behavioral surveillance studies in two non-presence countries in the region through collaboration with CDC. This IR is in a dotted box, which recognizes the programs

commitment to facilitate the collection and use of data for improved program performance and measurement. However, it is widely recognized among the HPNOs that CDC- has the expertise and resources to gather and analyze the data that the RHAP will require

Performance and Prospects:

The performance of the SPO has been exciting. Over the past year, much has been accomplished. The activities have been identified and are moving forward at a moderate pace. Additionally, baseline data is being collected at cross border sites to provide a more reliable reporting of results next year. Further, this year a monitoring and evaluation plan for the entire regional program will be developed and implemented to enable program managers to better monitor and manage programmatic implementation and progress. In FY 2001 funding has increased, enabling an expansion of activities at existing cross border sites, as well as expansion to additional sites. The collaboration between the regional program and bilateral missions continues to strengthen, which definitely facilitates success for the regional activities.

Cross border activities: Interventions have been implemented in six sites within four countries. The fundamental activities include: Information, education and communication activities for behavior change, condom social marketing and the management of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). Each site is different, in that activities are identified and defined through community input. Target populations range from truckers and commercial sex workers, to formal and informal traders, to uniformed services. The types of activities identified are dependent upon community needs. For example, in Lesotho, which has a mature epidemic and thus a significant number of very ill people, community peer educators are being taught home based care techniques. In Messina, SA, there is already a program targeting sex workers for education and treatment of STDs, thus the regional program is focusing on men: customs and immigration officials and youth. As additional funding has become available, plans to expand activities in existing sites are underway. Additionally, the number of sites will be expanded. For example, in Zimbabwe, which has multiple borders with several countries will be expanded from two to five sites. Namibia, will undergo an assessment this year to determine which border sites might be most appropriate for the program. Sites are deemed appropriate if they have active mobile populations and high incidences of HIV/AIDS and STDs. Further to promote the regional context of the RHAP, there is a biannual meeting with local partners to facilitate networking, sharing of experiences including successes and failures, access to information, resources and capacity building on topical issues and promotion of peer support.

Policy: To date the program has been working with the SADC Health Sector Desk Unit (HSDU) to identify existing HIV/AIDS policies within the region, as well as the gaps and needs required to address policy issues with respect to HIV/AIDS within the SADC region. The RHAP has facilitated the printing and dissemination of the labor code throughout the region. Next steps will involve identifying three key policy gaps and then developing template policies to address them. Another focus of the program is developing both formal and informal leadership within the region to promote programming and policy. Plans are ongoing to facilitate a regional meeting among persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/As) increase their own ability to identify their needs and advocate for them.

Networking and Information Sharing: The regional program has facilitated meetings within the region on two levels. Better practice, lessons learned meetings have taken place among key

stakeholders from countries within the region. This has created a dialogue between and among countries. It has also strengthened partnerships among stakeholders affected by the issues and which are committed to addressing these issues. The meetings which have included such topics as the “Impact of HIV/AIDS on Agriculture”, PLWH/As, “Parliamentarians and HIV/AIDS” have been well attended and received. Under discussion for 2001 is a West Africa Regional Program/Southern Africa Regional HIV/AIDS Program meeting which would facilitate networking and sharing among HPNOs on lessons learned, failures as well as successes and the reasons for them.

The regional program also facilitates quarterly meetings for HPNOs and Embassy representatives from non-presence countries to discuss and monitor the program, identify potential activities and to network and share experiences within their country programs. A number of HPNOs have noted that they have a better understanding of what’s happening among their colleagues and within the countries in the region, as a result of these quarterly meetings.

Improved Consistency and Comparability of Data: Essentially the regional program facilitates linkages and access to resources for data surveillance. To date, RHAP has collaborated with the CDC to access behavioral surveillance studies for Lesotho and Swaziland.

Non-Presence Countries: Three non-presence countries are included in the Regional Program: Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. The regional program provided each country with \$100,000 to develop and implement HIV/AIDS interventions. In Lesotho and Swaziland three capacity building workshops were held for local NGOs. Upon completion of the workshops the NGOs wrote proposals for small grant funding. In Botswana three activities are being planned: a capacity building workshop for NGOs, an awards program for journalists, and a workshop and awards program for university student groups. This year the intention is to continue with the small grants capacity building programs, as they were very successful.

Additionally, in Lesotho and Swaziland the regional program collaborated with the British Department for International Development (DFID) to provided funding for a regional condom social marketing program. . This intervention was very important, as it dramatically increased the availability of condoms in both countries.

Representatives from the non-presence countries have also participated in the regional meetings that have been held thus far.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

None

Other Donor Programs:

Regionally, USAID has been the primary donor. In January 2001, DFID, received approval from the SADC ministers to implement its regional program. The Dutch are in process of finalizing a regional strategy and the EU is still negotiating its program with the SADC ministers. As mentioned earlier, the RHAP was able to collaborate with DFID in order to launch condom social marketing activities to Lesotho and Swaziland. The USAID regional program funded the initiation of a CSM program for six months in those countries, while DFID continued to negotiate with SADC. DFID will continue to implement the CSM program valued at \$3.5 million USD. :

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The RHAP works with three contractors: Family Health International (FHI), Population Services International (PSI) and The Futures Group (TFG). FHI and PSI are the primary implementers for the cross border initiative. FHI funds local NGOs to implement the activities and provides ongoing technical assistance to assure quality programming. PSI works through its local branch offices, for example Society for Family Health in Zambia, in the region. TFG which implements the Policy Project takes the lead in developing and managing the regional better practice and information sharing activities. TFG also implements capacity building programs in the non-presence countries. Through these contractors funding is provided to enable NGOs in the region to implement a variety of HIV/AIDS activities. Some of the NGOs are: Care International, World Vision International, Society for Family Health, The Centre for Positive Care, Hope Humana, Salvation Army (Swaziland) Hospice Swaziland, and The AIDS Service Centre (Swaziland).

Objective Name: Increased use of key HIV/AIDS interventions in target populations in the region.			
Objective ID:			
Approved: 2000-03		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name (SO LEVEL): IR1. Increased access to HIV/AIDS services in high transmission border communities.			
Indicator: Increased number of condoms sold and distributed			
Unit of Measure: Number of condoms sold (A) and distributed (B)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Collected by programs annually when implementing rapid assessment monitoring tools.	1999	0	0
	2000	20,000	35,700
	2001	100,000	
	2002	250,000	
	2003	384,700	
Indicator/Description: In all programs the numbers of condoms sold via PSI social marketing efforts, and the numbers of free condoms distributed by the implementing NGO will be counted.			
Comments: This indicator co-exists with others to capture impact of awareness raising and education provided by local implementing NGO. The intention is to monitor behavior change in regards to accessing condoms as a result of the educational interventions being implemented.			

Objective Name: Increased use of key HIV/AIDS interventions in target populations in the region.			
Objective ID:			
Approved: 2000-03		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name (SO LEVEL): IR1. Increased access to HIV/AIDS services in high transmission border communities.			
Indicator: Increased number of condoms sold and distributed			
Unit of Measure: Number of condoms sold (A) and distributed (B)	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Collected by programs annually when implementing rapid assessment monitoring tools. Indicator/Description: In all programs the numbers of condoms sold via PSI social marketing efforts, and the numbers of free condoms distributed by the implementing NGO will be counted.	1999	0	0
	2000	5	8
	2001	25	
	2002	60	
	2003	89	
Comments: This indicator co-exists with others to capture impact of awareness raising and education provided by local implementing NGO. The intention is to monitor behavior change in regards to accessing condoms as a result of the educational interventions being implemented.			

Objective Name: Increased use of key HIV/AIDS interventions in target populations in the region.			
Objective ID:			
Approved: 2000-03		Country/Organization: USAID/South Africa	
Result Name (SO LEVEL): IR1. Improved regional HIV/AIDS policy environment.			
Indicator: Increased multi sectoral activities targeting HIV/AIDS.			
Unit of Measure: Number of activities sponsored by the regional program annually	Year	Planned	Actual
Source: Meetings/workshops coordinated by implementing partners within the region. Indicator/Description: A documentation of all regional meetings and workshops funded by the regional program and involving the participation of sub-region countries. Meetings and workshops will involve topics from across the various sectors.	1999	0	0
	2000	6	8
	2001	12	
	2002	14	
	2003		
Comments:			

ANNEX 4: Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

A) HEALTH: Success Stories

1. Community Health Workers Making a Difference in the Eastern Cape Province (Extracted from an article by Penelope Riseborough and Carmen Urdaneta)

Driving through East London to Bisho, where the USAID-funded EQUITY Project office and the Eastern Cape Department of Health are located, we passed by “informal settlements”—slum housing that has sprung up around townships and in peri-urban areas. One of these settlements, located near East London, is called Mzamomhle. An estimated 10,000-20,000 people live in Mzamomhle, sometimes eight people to a small shack. This is not where one might expect to find a clean, efficient clinic. Nevertheless, the Zanempilo Clinic is such a place. This clinic provides primary health care services, including STD/HIV/AIDS and TB counseling and care. Three years ago, with EQUITY Project support, Zanempilo started sending community health workers (CHWs) out through the settlement to increase the reach of the clinic. Dr. Dubs Msauli, the EQUITY Project Community Liaison Officer, works with clinics such as Zanempilo and others throughout the Eastern Cape to bring a more community-oriented perspective to the clinics’ work. Dr. Msauli helps local leaders develop Community Health Committees that bring together community leaders and clinic personnel to discuss strategies that will increase the impact of clinic services while meeting each community’s specific needs—particularly in relation to TB and STDs. TB has been an increasing problem in many such settlements. Having CHWs follow-up with patients through a surveillance method known as DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course) ensures that a complicated medication regime is taken consistently. EQUITY has developed and refined a monthly client tracking tool that is demonstrating that community health workers are having an impact reducing the number of patients defaulting in addition to actually locating more TB patients within the community. CHWs are volunteers from the community who agree to spend their days working in their communities. CHWs are not paid for their work—though they do hope for compensation one day. They receive training in counseling and basic health promotion and visit patients 5 days a week. One volunteer, Millicent Magidela, told us that she became a CHW after the factory where she worked closed and she couldn’t find work elsewhere. She began visiting the Zanempilo clinic when she had nothing else to do; she helped sew aprons and bedspreads as part of an income generation program the clinic also runs. From there, she agreed to serve as a CHW. Her position in the community has changed since she became a CHW. She believes she is seen as someone with authority that deserves respect in the community. With EQUITY’s help, CHWs are not only making a difference in their community, but it is hoped that they will also serve as models for other Project initiatives to improve care of AIDS patients. EQUITY’s ability to help build strong partnerships within communities has played a crucial role in improving health services in the Eastern Cape. The project involves everyone—from government and church leaders to teachers, health volunteers, and traditional healers. Whether providing health information to students or referring community members to the clinic, each partner plays an essential role in demonstrating impact and, most importantly, ensuring long-term sustainability and developing the capacity of each community—a key element of the EQUITY Project. Though making a difference in post-apartheid South Africa has its challenges, Dr. Msauli sums it up best: “Apartheid dehumanised people. My vision is to bring people above themselves—to rise up to the challenges—and build communities. The challenge is to move people away from the perception that they aren’t part of the system—so that they begin to own it.”

2. Bambisanani Home Based Care Program in Region E, Eastern Cape

Langa, a mineworker from Region E, decided to test for HIV after participating in the National Union of Mineworkers program. Langa was shocked to discover he was infected. He was encouraging his co-workers to use condoms when they visit local women for sex, and many of them were listening. Langa was hesitant to tell his wife Nothembile about his HIV status, but realized that he must. When he returned home on leave, he accompanied Nothembile to the clinic for an HIV test; it came back positive, and the couple was advised to test their six-month old baby as well. The baby, Vuyani, tested positive. Langa decided to stay at home when Nothembile and Vuyani became ill and appreciated the help of Nothembile's Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) supporter, a volunteer from the community who visits every day to give her TB medicine. With help from the EQUITY Project partners and the Bambisanani initiative, Langa was put in touch with a local official who gave Nothembile a **Home-Care Kit** containing linen savers, soap, rehydration solution, gauze, Vaseline, betadine, gentian violet, calamine lotion, gloves and pain tablets. The kit helps make Nothembile comfortable as her condition worsens. Langa knows he cannot return to work at the mine. He is comforted to know that he can be trained for new work, such as bread baking, by the Mineworker's Development Agency. Langa often lies awake at night, worrying. However, he is thankful for local initiatives, made possible through the Bambisanani partnership, that are helping him to deal with the burden of AIDS

3. Community Health Workers and Tuberculosis

The community health workers began by singing beautiful songs they use to inform the community about TB and HIV (*"DOTS, DIRECT OBSERVATION AND treatment, is what we need to do..."*). Amidst a neighborhood of abject poverty, the CHWs greeted their neighbors as they walked to visit patients recovering from TB to give them their medication and check on their general health. One woman was alone in her small, one-room tin house. The walls were covered with newspaper and there was one small bed. This woman lived alone in the small hut and told the CHWs that she had moved there from the countryside so that she could be near the local clinic and could receive her TB medication. She preferred to live there, alone in her sister's house, so that she could continue her regimen and be cured of TB. This is just one of many stories that illustrates the EQUITY Project's impact in destitute areas. It also illustrates the real need addressed by several hundred CHWs serving throughout the Eastern Cape Province. Each CHW received training in basic health promotion and visits patients 5 days a week. In the coming years, the EQUITY Project will continue to work with CHWs in delivering PHC services. As their knowledge of health problems expands, so does that of their clients.

4. Sexually transmitted infections

Evidence of Declining STD Prevalence in a South African Mining Community Following a Core Group Intervention

(Summarized from an article by R Steen, B Vuylsteke, T De Coito, S Ralepeli, et al)

By building partnerships and measuring results, the Lesedi HIV/AIDS Prevention Project has translated initial success into a formula for sustainability in South Africa's mining communities. The women of Virginia, a mining community in the Free State Province of South Africa, call the project "Lesedi," which means, "We have seen the light." Once suspicious of the free diagnosis

and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) the project offered, the women now embrace it as their own. In just three years, Lesedi has grown from a small pilot of an innovative intervention to a full-fledged project with strong financial and moral support from the public and private sectors. Partners in an ongoing effort to replicate the intervention first tested in Virginia in other South African mining communities include Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd., Goldfields Ltd., Joel Mine, the local branch of the National Union of Miners, and the local, state and national health Departments. These partners on the Lesedi Steering Committee are working, for example, to expand the Lesedi Project's STI and HIV prevention services to more communities surrounding the mines of Harmony Gold Mining. "This project has dramatically reduced sexually transmitted diseases and forms a key part of our overall HIV/AIDS strategy," noted Mr. Bernard Swanepoel, chief executive officer of Harmony Gold Mining Company Ltd. Union leaders are also enthusiastic about the project. Sethoke Mahemu, chairperson of the Harmony branch of the National Union of Mineworkers, recalls that there was some initial resistance among workers until they experienced tangible improvements in their health and productivity, such as fewer days of work lost due to illness and fewer visits to the mine's medical stations. "It has worked so perfectly that results can be seen by all," said Mahemu. "We as the Harmony branch support this project wholeheartedly."

Mining companies, like other businesses, generally do not provide healthcare services for people other than employees and their dependents. It was therefore essential to demonstrate to mine management that a community intervention was in the immediate interest of the company. Evaluation of the program showed that among women using the service, the prevalence of the most common curable STIs dropped by as much as 85 percent in nine months. Screening during routine annual examinations revealed a 43 percent lower rate of gonorrhea or chlamydial infection and 78 percent fewer genital ulcers among miners. In addition, the results of the monitoring at mine medical stations suggest that proximity to the intervention site reduced a miner's risk of acquiring an STI. Although data on HIV were not available, estimates of how these reductions in STIs affected HIV transmission were developed using a probability-based computer model. The model estimated that providing periodic presumptive STI treatment and peer education to 400 women had averted 40 HIV infections among the women and 195 HIV infections among the larger group of miners. The model was also used to develop simple cost-benefit calculations comparing the cost of the intervention to the potential savings in medical costs due to averted HIV infections. The result -- an estimated savings of \$US 539,630 to the mining company.

In three years of implementation, Lesedi's approach to community-based STI prevention and treatment for women at high risk of infection has developed from a small pilot project to a self-sustaining intervention that is being replicated in mining communities and other areas with similar transmission dynamics. Several elements have contributed to this success. First, a careful analysis of the situation guided the initial response. Its findings suggested that a similarly comprehensive approach was required to reduce STIs. This meant identifying and involving in the solution marginalized groups (sex workers and other women at risk in the community) who had previously been neglected. From the beginning, the project sought to include all interested parties in order to build a broad base of support. For example, the support of the unions was critical. Union leaders explained the objectives of the intervention to the miners and obtained their cooperation and support for the examinations that were an important component of the evaluation. Union support also helped the project maintain a positive image and prevent discrimination towards women using the services. The project maintained close communication

with the departments of health at several levels. Briefings with local health authorities helped keep them informed and made it easier to coordinate referrals. Provincial and national health department representatives were consulted early and played important roles in resolving regulatory issues, identifying sources of support and facilitating the exchange of information among mining projects. Participatory planning and sound financial controls became increasingly important as the project expanded and more stakeholders became involved. A planning committee now meets regularly, and meeting minutes are circulated to all committee members. Annual project and financial reports ensure transparency and accountability. Because the pilot intervention employed new approaches, care was taken to collect the data that would be needed to evaluate it and interest potential stakeholders. "Process indicators," such as numbers of peer educator referrals and clinic attendance figures, served as measures of the operational efficiency of different aspects of the intervention. Outcome measures, including reported condom use and STI rates among women receiving project services, were used to document the immediate benefits of the intervention to its direct beneficiaries. Perhaps most important, additional effort was made to demonstrate public health impact by collecting data on STI rates among miners. This last element, supplemented by modeled estimates of averted HIV infections and cost-benefit analysis, was probably most instrumental in ensuring continued support and expansion of the intervention.

B) AGRIBUSINESS LINKAGE PROJECT : Success Stories

1. Livestock Sales in the Eastern Cape Province

In FY 2000 USAID launched an agribusiness linkage project, AGRILINK, in the Eastern Cape region of South Africa. Designed to enhance markets and skills for rural farmers through linkages with larger agribusiness, AGRILINK has demonstrated encouraging initial results. 2.6 million head of cattle or 20% of South Africa 's cattle herd are being raised in the Eastern Cape. The communal areas of small black farmers account for over 1.7 million head of the total production in the Eastern Cape. As a result, ARGILINK immediately focused on cattle production as one of the primary agricultural activities in the province. Prior to the AGRILINK, an organized system of stock sales did not exist in rural areas. Farmers transported cattle long distances to infrequent auctions with fixed prices. Animals arrived in poor condition, transport was expensive and the auctioneers offered very low non-negotiable prices. This resulted in rural livestock producers deciding not to market animals, over-grazing of land and the non-participation of many thousands of small black farmers in the local economy. Poverty in these areas was enhanced and land degradation compounded.

The AGRILINK project began on October 2000 conducting a series of livestock sales in the rural farming communities of the Eastern Cape province. These AGRILINK facilitated stock sales institutionalized for the first time regular competitive bi-monthly cattle sales throughout most of the rural areas within the Eastern Cape. This has brought an increasing number of buyers directly in contact with small black stock farmers to purchase their animals. In January 2001, AGRILINK in collaboration with auctioneers and established livestock buyers such as the Stock Owners Association of South Africa, published a calendar of stock sale sites throughout the province for the next year. This further standardized this newly established rural livestock marketing channel to even the most remote areas of the province. . These institutionalized stock markets have led to the following achievements: a) higher prices paid to the emerging farmer for cattle and other livestock; b) larger numbers of animals from within the communal and rural areas sold; c) reduction of overgrazing and environmental degradation on communal lands; d) cost for transport of animals reduced; and e) payment made with uncrossed checks allowing for more efficient banking.

There have been other interesting spin-offs of the stock sales. Construction of stock pens at two new locations nearer the markets of the communal lands to facilitate future sales were completed with private sector funds. Black South Africans have been encouraged to and are participating as cattle buyers on a much larger scale. Stock sales are used to educate farmers on livestock disease control. At every auction, the AGRILINK team invites veterinary officers from pharmaceutical companies to advise on disease control and treatment. Due to the success of these sales, the Agricultural Research Council has donated 10 Nguni stud bulls to the AGRILINK project which will be distributed to livestock farmers associations with breeding programs and linkages to the AGRILINK facilitated stock sales.

As of February 2001, the AGRILINK team facilitated 37 stock sales at which 2,920 cattle were sold. 1,303 farmers of which 179 were women, benefited from this marketing channel. The total income earned by emerging black farmers from sale of their livestock through stock sales has been to date R3. 4 million (\$450,000).

2. Aloe Forex

Aloe Forex, occurs widely and has been exploited for a long time in the Eastern Cape Province. AGRILINK is working with a company in Seymour, the Seymour aloe Distributors. AGRILINK has helped negotiate an international market for the company with Meihuizen Freight (PTY) Ltd. They have secured a contract to supply 65 tons of Aloe per annum. AGRILINK has also negotiated a loan for the company with Uvimba bank. The loan is a revolving credit facility with a limit of R500 000.

Statistics to date: Up to 9th February 2001, AGRILINK had facilitated the sale of 3,310 KG of dried aloe. 117 people of which, 95 are women, have been employed as aloe sap tapers. The total income from aloe sales to date is R29, 257. The average price of dried aloe is R11, 40 per Kg.

C) HOUSING: Success Stories

1. The Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit's (MIIU) Role in South African Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

One of the most visible results of the apartheid regime in South Africa is the appalling lack of basic infrastructure. The current cholera crisis facing the country, with infection rates now surpassing 1,000 cases per day, can be linked to the apartheid government's policies which provided minimal or no basic services in the townships. This lack of basic water and sanitation services affects not only the health of the majority population, but all impacts on their ability to earn income, educate their children, and improve their overall well-being.

In the mid-1990's the new government recognised the critical need to remedy this enormous infrastructure backlog and that public resources alone would not be sufficient to close the gap. As a result, the concept of public-private partnerships (PPPs) was introduced and the Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit (MIIU) was created. The MIIU is a not-for-profit company established in 1998 to facilitate the preparation of PPPs for the cost-effective provision of urban services like water and sanitation. The company is helping to guide the process for preparing and negotiating concession contracts and other forms of public-private partnerships (PPPs) at the municipal level across the country.

USAID\South Africa's SO6 has provided support through the provision of long term technical assistance and, initially, for grant financing for project preparation. Funds for project preparation are financed by the government through a multi-year grant that now totals over \$4 million, as well as resources from the local authorities. Project Preparation resources are utilised by local governments to hire experts from the South African consulting and investment community to assist with feasibility studies, project packaging work, as well as contract negotiations. Without such investigations, local officials cannot structure bankable projects or negotiate effectively with potential private partners.

Since the creation of the Unit, projects worth \$408 million have been realised and some 1.6 million households have benefited from improved services. Successful projects include the first two long-term (30 year) water and sanitation concessions, the largest municipal privatisation in

the RSA's history, the largest public-private joint venture for an energy plant, and the first public-public concession for a water system.

While each of these transactions is significant, the long-term water concessions contracts represent enormous steps forward in the RSA's efforts to make full use of the private sector in improving the quality of essential urban services. A recently completed mid-term assessment of the MIIU found that South Africa is now one of the most competitive markets in the world for PPPs in the water and sanitation sectors and that the importance of these two projects "to the private investor community cannot be overestimated. Not only did these transactions achieve labour accommodation and make a path through the labyrinth of the legal and regulatory environment, they also are perceived to have exhibited a high level of commitment by the national government to the [PPP] process... The value added by the MIIU to these transactions is perceived as critical to their completion, but also sets a high standard of practice and procedure for the market participants"

2. Kwazulu-Natal Project Preparation Trust

Since 1993, over 60 NGOs and CBOs have been supported by SO6 to assist communities to develop housing and improve urban services. These highly successful efforts target the lowest income households that typically cannot access credit. The Kwazulu-Natal Project Preparation Trust (KNPPT) stands out as particularly noteworthy example of an SO6 supported NGO that has had considerable impact on the lives of historically disadvantaged population (HDP).

KNPPT was formally established in 1993 in the Kwazulu Natal province to assist with the preparation of community-based development proposals aimed at capturing end user finance for shelter. The Trust has been an unqualified success and has used \$1.5 million in SO6 grant funding to leverage approximately \$30 million in housing subsidies for over 56,000 households in the province. Women head over 50% of the households benefiting from the program. The leveraging of capital subsidies for housing and infrastructure has resulted in the removal of health threats posed by unsafe water and inadequate sanitation. The program has also resulted in families receiving title to land and their homes.

One person who has benefited immensely and whose life has changed because of USAID's support to KNPPT is Tofie Sothiya. Tofie is a mother of four children and has been a resident of the Wiggins-Umkhumbane area of Cato Manor in Durban since 1992. Prior to coming to Durban, she lived in the Transkei which was one of the "Homelands" under the old apartheid regime. Tofie moved to Durban in the hope of securing a permanent job and a better life for her children. Prior to gaining assistance through the KNPPT development loan, Tofie lived in a two-room shack that had no services whatsoever.

Today Tofie and her family live in a house made of sturdy concrete blocks and she has a clear title to her plot. Her house has electricity and water borne sanitation. Paved roads weave through her community and there is access to health clinics. Tofie believes that housing, and the security of tenure, are critical to her wellbeing and that of her community. She notes that it stimulates residents to make investments in their homes, gives the community greater pride, and has resulted in healthier children and a safer working environment.

KNPPT was the critical factor in assisting the community to develop plans to secure financing to ultimately make Wiggins-Umkhumbane a better place to live. The successes in this vibrant community have been replicated by KNPPT throughout the Province and Tofie's story is just one of the thousands who benefited from their support.

D) EDUCATION : Success stories

1. Kimberley Thusanang Project In The Northern Cape: Decorated Walls and Bottle Tops:

Evon Kaziwa teaches combined Grade 1 and 2 at a rural school in the Northern Cape. By any standards her school is rural. Even though Tadcaster Farm School is on the way to Haartswater, a small settlement about 120 km from Kimberley town, it is remote. An artery of tarred road passes near her school but makes little difference to twenty-eight year old Evon's life or the life of the farm children she teaches. Tadcaster Farm School has little to offer in terms of teaching and learning resources to learners. Having grades 1 and 2 in one class has been difficult enough. How does one differentiate what one age group needs and what is required by an older group? Amidst bare walls and clouds of dust children hunger for learning, sometimes even greater than the hunger that lines their bellies.

The Kimberley Thusanang Project implemented by Link Community Development arrived in this school eight months ago, with a promise to assist Evon and educators like her in farm schools in the Kimberley region. Looking back eight months, that Evon then and this Evon now are worlds apart. She believes that the DDSP run Thusanang Project has made a world of difference to her approach to teaching, to her approach to relating with children and to the contributions she now knows she can make in the lives of her learners. The project has shown her how much resource is actually available to her within reach, at home and in the environment around her. Evon's classroom is beautifully decorated with posters and phonic charts that she herself produces; she and her learners collect bottle tops to help her Math lessons and there is no dearth of empty cool drink bottles to help each child with lessons on measurement and counting.

This is the first time since she has been a teacher at Tadcaster that Evon feels she has been empowered enough to make choices about how best to instill learning amongst her pupils.

2. Skills training for an adult learner

Johnston Hanisi, a 52 year old Ikhwelo adult learner at Bethal College in the Eastern Cape town of Butterworth, has already begun implementing some of the skills he has learnt from the agriculture course that he has been attending since May 1999. In a small patch of land, Johnston has planted about 400 head of cabbage, 200 tomatoes, 120 spinach, 54 lettuce plants and about 120 seed of potatoes.

Johnston's example of a successful mixed vegetable garden. Given a small patch of land, he used gardening methods he learned to produce a variety of vegetables for the market. The school will buy the vegetables he is growing. This will supplement his regular income as an employee of Bethal College. The extra money coming into his pocket certainly has a positive effect on his economic situation.

3. Ms Beatrice Motala, was a Senior Lecturer at Border Technikon, near East London in the Eastern Cape before participating in our Masters Degree Program in Economics. After

graduating from Eastern Michigan University in the U.S. she was promoted to an Associate Director and subsequently to the position of Dean of Faculty of Economics at Border Technikon. She moved to Technikon South Africa in January 2000. Today, Ms. Mtala is the first black woman at Technikon South Africa to be appointed to Executive Director of the institutions Business School.

E. DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE: Success Story

It was November 26, 2000. Abdullah Peterson stood on a forlorn and vacant lot, under a yawning blue sky, between Cape Town's shimmering Table Bay and majestic Table Mountain, contemplating his good fortune. Abdullah was born here, in this tormented place known as District Six, 83 years earlier, when the vacant lot was crisscrossed by a maze of now immortalized streets, with names like Hanover, Russel, and Virginia. His leathery skull danced with ancient images of that old District 6 of yore. A group of Cape Malay women gathered in a courtyard, laughing over the family laundry, arms churning over a washboard, as they lovingly tended to their children's faded clothes and shared life's burdens under the hot South African sun. A gang of Cape Coloured tuffies throwing dice on a street corner and listening to way-across-the-Atlantic Harlem Jazz on a cheap transistor radio. Robed Arabs, heads bowed, marching to the local mosque to pray to their God. The shiny and colorful "seven steps" of Hanover Street, and how they were so gaudily decorated every New Year for the big neighborhood celebrations, when the Coon Carnival and Malay Choirs were kings of District Six. What a place of rare wonder it was. A thriving melting pot of cultures, communities, and races in a country so historically averse to such things.

But with the advent of Apartheid, it would all change. In 1970, after enactment of the "Group Areas Act", the notorious law used to forcibly remove non-whites from their homes to make room for whites, Peterson's house was demolished and he was forced out. Over a twenty year period, everyone was eventually moved out of District 6 and the once thriving neighborhood was literally bulldozed to the ground, making for an ugly and unforgettable scar right in the heart of Cape Town.

With no place to turn, Peterson and thousands of families like his, wandered out to the barren Cape Flats, trying as best they could to re-create their communities and hold their families together in the face of untold hardships put upon them by an illegitimate and unjust government. But there lives there were marred by gang and drug violence, social disintegration, and more oppression.

District 6 increasingly became a rallying cry against the Apartheid regime, and in 1994, when South Africans claimed victory in the struggle for the right to choose their own government and replaced apartheid with democracy, a new hope for re-establishing the District 6 community was born. Seeing land restitution in District 6 as a national priority, President Nelson Mandela's government sought USAID support to fast track the restitution process.

The Mission responded quickly, underwriting a communications campaign to educate former residents on their land rights and the steps for filing a land claim. USAID-funded workshops were held in communities throughout the Cape Flats, where Abdullah Peterson and many like him were empowered to access their new rights under South Africa's landmark Constitution. As a result of these efforts, over 2,400 claims representing about 12,000 people, were filed with the State. Parallel to this effort, the Mission provided assistance to government to facilitate the management and processing of claims. After laborious negotiations between former residents, the Cape Town City Council and the Government's Land Restitution Commission, District 6 was returned to its rightful owners with the signing of a historic agreement on November 26, 2000.

Peterson and seven of his relatives have been granted two land claims and have decided to move back. Cape Town and the new owners of District 6 are now faced with the task of re-developing the area. As he stood in the hot Cape Sun contemplating 83 years of losses and victories, Peterson said he would have to see it with his own eyes before he believed he would live in a house in District 6 again. "I'll be happy to move back" he said. "Life was alright."

ANNEX 5: Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information on Education Indicator

The SO result is intended to increase access to the quality of education and training by increasing the percentage of higher education graduates at Historically Disadvantaged institutions (HDIs). 16% of graduates graduated from HDIs in the year 2000. The SO did not meet its targets of 21% of graduates from HDIs.

In 1998, the SO anticipated a decline in the throughput rate as student number increased dramatically between 1995 and 1997. The increase was caused by the influx of students as the result of institutions putting in place foundation programs to allow student who would not normally qualify to enter higher education institutions. The decline in the throughput rate is expected to continue until 2000. This increase in enrolments overcrowded classrooms forcing limited staff not to have adequate time for individualized student attention. In 2001. The throughput rate is expected to increase as student enrolments stabilize and the interventions provided by USAID in curriculum restructuring kicks in 1999 and 2000. The throughput rate reflects the problems HDIs are facing in dealing with educationally disadvantaged students, i.e. high lecture-student ratios, under qualified staff, insufficient capacity to cope with student educational needs.

OBJECTIVE: Increased access to Quality Education and Training			
OBJECTIVE ID: 674-002-01			
APPROVED: 5/22/1997		COUNTRY/ORGANIZATION: South Africa	
RESULT NAME: 2.3			
INDICATOR: Percentage of graduates from Historically Disadvantaged Institutions (HDIs)			
UNIT OF MEASURE: Expressed as the percentage of graduates from HDIs. This calculation represents a throughput rate of a cohort group over a 4-year period since the average degree completion period is 4 years in the HDIs.	YEAR	PLANNED	ACTUAL
SOURCE: National DOE, Annually	1997B	25%	25%
INDICATOR/DESCRIPTION: HDIs refers to those institutions that are populated by predominantly Black students; i.e. approximately 97% of the total student-population is Black. In South Africa the Black population group refers to Indian, African and Colored people.	1998	23%	23%
COMMENTS:	1999	21%	19%
	2000	21%	16%
	2001	23%	
	2002	25%	
	2003	27%	

ANNEX 6: SO6 - Shelter and Urban Services SO - Supplementary Financial Information

The Shelter and Urban Services SO has made significant progress in reducing its pipeline in FY 2000. The pipeline fell by 53% (\$15 million) in FY 2000. At the end of FY 2001, the pipeline will be 12 months of expenditure, well within the Agency's funding guidelines.

Over half of the pipeline is in three programs: Development Credit Authority; bilateral agreement with the Department of Housing; and a bilateral agreement with the Department of Environmental Affairs for climate change. DCA funds are in long term reserve, to be used only in case of default. Climate change is a program that was not requested by the South Africa Mission nor the RSA, and, despite the Mission's best efforts, has been difficult to implement primarily due to political differences between U.S. and South African positions on climate change. The funds under the bilateral with the Department of Housing are nearly all committed and sub-grants have been restructured to expedite disbursements.

The majority of the remaining pipeline are in grants to NGOs, which have all been awarded and are in varying stages of implementation. The following discussion provides more detail on SO6's pipeline.

* Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism: Five million dollars of unexpended funds are in the Department of Environmental Affairs Bilateral, all of which is restricted to climate change. Negotiations with RSA are proceeding on use of the funds. However, the growing distance between the US and RSA positions on climate change are not enhancing progress. As climate change is not a program driven by USAID/South Africa nor RSA, perhaps these funds should be shown as an AID/W pipeline. A total of \$1.2 million has recently been obligated into a sub-grant for municipal-related climate change activities and an additional \$300,000 is in the contracting process for a research sub-grant.

* Department of Housing: Of the \$4.5 million in unexpended fund, a total of \$3.5 million are obligated into two sub-grants. USAID and the Department recently came to agreement on a strategy for rapid disbursement of half the funds through a pilot "people-driven" housing development program, and have negotiated a restructuring of the smaller sub-grant with the Social Housing Foundation to more appropriately address rental housing needs. A half million dollars is about to be obligated into a savings to loan program, a program that is already in implementation utilizing matched funds. Another \$250,000 is in the final stages of contracting for development of rental housing policy, and the remainder is reserved for an HIV/AIDS and housing sector assessment.

* Development Credit Authority. A total of \$2.3 million is obligated into the risk pool for DCA programs. If these programs are successful, the funds will never be expended. AFR, M, and Global need to review how these DCA reserve funds are accounted, as it is inappropriate to show this as a pipeline number. Under DCA, we are managing a successful program if the funds are never disbursed.

* Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: Of the \$2.7 million obligated under this Bilateral Grant Agreement, approximately \$1 million has been expended. The balance has been

committed to a long-term contract aimed at improving the capacity of local institutions to manage bulk and retail water provision. With the recent signing of a long-term contract, the rate of expenditure under this bilateral will increase significantly.

* Department of Provincial and Local Government: The \$4.6 million in the Bilateral with Department of Provincial and Local Government is in 18 different on-going contracts and activities. \$1.2 million is in the highly successful (and rapidly disbursing) Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit contract. Another \$1.2 million is designed and contracted for metropolitan restructuring activities. There has been some slowdown due the recent local elections, but work is resuming. A further \$600,000 is in a fixed amount reimbursement, which will not be disbursed until the total project is completed; \$100,000 is sitting with USEPA and under pressure to close out; and the balance is composed of small amounts remaining in on-going activities.

* Department of Finance: One half million dollars was obligated into a new bilateral with the Department of Finance in September 2000 and all the funds are programmed and reserved. A total of \$100,000 is for a resident advisor who arrived last year and is drawing down monthly. Another \$110,000 is for three studies recently contracted, and the remainder of funds are being used for a second resident advisor.

* Funds outside of bilateral grant agreements: A total of \$450,000 is in a new Urban Institute delivery order for access to housing finance, awarded ended of September, and fully operational in January. Another \$400,000 is utilized in the contracts of two long-term advisors to the Ministry of Finance, with a substantial expenditure rate. Another \$276,000 is in personnel contracts for 6 SO6 staff and a final \$2.5 million is obligated into 18 NGO grants with 15 different organizations. The \$2.5 million is the remaining portion of some \$8 million obligated to both these organizations.

* The pipeline also includes resources remaining in activities which are expired but which have unexpended balances. This represents approximately \$900,000 of the total pipeline. At the end of the fiscal year the SO Team hired a Closeout Specialist to assure that these activities are closed-out and the remaining un-liquidated balances are de-obligated.

ANNEX 7: Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

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

SO 1: Democracy Consolidation Advanced

IR1.1: A More Effective and Accessible Criminal Justice System

IR 1.1.1: Improved Management of Justice Sector Institutions

IR 1.1.2: Improved Case Processing and Court Efficiency

IR 1.1.3: Crime and Violence Prevention Strategies Implemented

IR 1.1.4: Better Prosecutor-led Criminal Investigations

IR1.2: Effective and Democratic Local Government

IR 1.2.1: Selected Policies and Programs that Enable Effective and Democratic Local Governance are in Place

IR 1.2.2: Local Governments Perform their Functions with Increasing Effectiveness, Transparency and Accountability

IR 1.2.3: Citizens Exercise their Rights and Meet their Obligations to Local Government

IR1.3: Strategic CSO-Government Partnerships Strengthened for Improved Policy

IR 1.3.1: CSO-Government Capacity for Partnering Improved

IR 1.3.2: Access Increased to Better Information

IR 1.3.3: Enabling Environment for Partnerships Enhanced

SO 2: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training

IR 2.1: Improved Quality of Primary Education

IR 2.1.1: Improved Curriculum Practices

IR 2.1.2: Improved Education Management

IR 2.1.3: Enhanced School Governance

IR 2.1.4: Improved Physical and Education Resources

IR 2.2: Increased Access to Market - Oriented Training

IR 2.2.1: Increasing Training Opportunities in Further Education and Training

IR 2.2.2: Skills Development System Effectively Implemented

IR 2.2.3: Adult Basic and Training Improved

IR 2.3: Improved Quality of Higher Education

IR 2.3.1: Improved Quality of Teaching and Administrative Staff

IR 2.3.2: Improved Research Capacity of Teaching Staff

IR 2.3.3: Academic Development Programs Designed and Implemented

IR 2.3.4: Three-year Rolling Plans Effectively Developed by HDIs

SO 8: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention/Mitigation Practices

IR 8.1: Increased Access to Integrated PHC and HIV/AIDS, STI, RH and TB Prevention and Mitigation Services and Practices

IR 8.1.1: Improved Referral System

IR 8.1.2: Increased availability of PHC package of services at clinics

IR 8.1.3: Improved logistical management system

IR 8.1.4: Increased access to community- based HIV-AIDS, STI, RH & TB prevention and treatment programs

IR 8.2: Increased Demand for HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB Prevention and Treatment services
IR 8.2.1: Improved Knowledge, attitude and practices towards HIV/AIDS, STI, RH and TB prevention and transmission
IR 8.2.2: Improved Health seeking behaviour

IR 8.3: Improved Quality of Integrated PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI, and TB Services and Practices
IR 8.3.1: Improved Training program
IR 8.3.2: Improved supervision
IR 8.3.3: Improved health workers' attitude towards clients
IR 8.3.4: Improved health and management information systems

IR 8.4: Expanded use of better practices in PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI, RH &TB outside initial pilot area
IR 8.4.1: Increased use of evidence-based information in PHC, HIV/AIDS, STI, RH &TB
IR 8.4.2: Documentation and dissemination of lessons learned
IR 8.4.3: Enhanced enabling environment

IR 8.5 Expanded multi-sectoral response for prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS
IR 8.5.1: Increased HIV/AIDS programs through governance channels
IR 8.5.2: Increased HIV/AIDS programs through Education channels
IR 8.5.3: Increased number of economic impact studies
IR 8.5.4: Increased HIV/AIDS programs through the private sector
IR 8.5.5 Increased HIV/AIDS programs through \ the urban sector

SO 4: Improved Capacity of Government and Non Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies

IR 4.1: Strengthened Human resources in economics and policy analysis for key government entities.

IR 4.2: Strengthened government departments that deal with economic policy matters

IR 4.4 Strengthened Centers of economic training especially within historically disadvantaged institutions

SO 9: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities

IR 9.1: More rapid growth of existing SMMEs
IR 9.1.1: Market for SMME employment Growth Identified
IR 9.1.2: SMME Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Enhanced
IR 9.1.3: SMME Access to Capital Resources Increased
IR 9.1.4: Policy/Regulatory Constraints Reduced

IR 9.2: Increased commercial viability of existing small & medium agribusiness
IR 9.2.1: Market for Agribusiness Employment Growth Identified
IR 9.2.2: Agribusiness Capacity to Respond to Market Opportunities Enhanced
IR 9.2.3: Agribusiness Access to Capital Resources Increased

IR 9.2.4: Policy/Regulatory Constraints Reduced

SO 6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population

- IR 6.1: Improved policy environment for facilitating access to shelter and urban services
- IR 6.2: Previously ineligible households, developers/builders and municipal service providers obtain access to credit
- IR 6.3: Increased non- credit forms of assistance made available to the HDP
- IR 6.4 Improved capacity to apply sustainable participatory environmental management principle to local-level urban development

Part B. New Indicator Reporting

**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: 674-002 Increased Access to Quality Education and Training

Indicator Level: IR 2.1 - Improved Quality of Primary Education

Current Indicator Name: Percentage of educators with prepared lesson plans containing the identified outcomes.

Proposed Indicator Name: The Percentage of District Development Support Program (DDSP) Schools in which three (3) out of four (4) quality criteria are met (composite)
(The four quality areas are 1, practice of continuous assessment 2, systematic maintenance of records 3, have school governing body documentation 4 utilisation of box libraries)

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000		
Target 2001		3 out of 4 criteria implemented in 30% of DDSP schools
Target 2002		3 out of 4 criteria implemented in 50% of DDSP schools

SO Name: 674-002 Increased Access to Quality Education and Training

Indicator Level: 2.3 - Improved quality of Higher Education

Current Indicator Name : Departments with revised curricula within HDIs

Proposed Indicator Name : Departments implementing the revised curricula within HDIs

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	0	
Target 2001		16
Target 2002		34

SO Name: 674-009 Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities

Indicator Level: 9.2 - Increased commercial viability of existing small and medium agribusiness

Current Indicator Name: Number, type and value of completed business transactions facilitated by USAID/SA

Proposed Indicator Name: (The same indicator will be reported in the next R4 for both the SMME and the Agribusiness sector. It is currently reported for the SMME sector only. It is notified in this annex for the purposes of reflecting the targets for the AGRIBUSINESS sector which will have a table of its own.

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000		a)5 b)1.5m

Target 2001		a)10 b)3m
Target 2002		a)30 b)10m

FY00 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Table 1.0 - Background Information

Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting:	USAID South Africa
Name of person(s) & IR Teams completing tables:	
Name #1:	Rebecca Black
SO Team Name and number1	SO6, Housing & Urban Environment
Name #2:	
SO Team Name and number2	
Name #3:	
SO Team Name and number3	
Contact information	
Address (1):	9300 Pretoria Place
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Street:	
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Other relevant information:	

FY00 Reporting Units participating in the Climate Change Initiative

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

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.1

Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

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

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

Policy Measure	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1	1		Gov't-established interagency group has completed all necessary analysis and preparation to develop NEAP.	3.2	CN-23-222
Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies	1			Through the USAID-supported Sustainable Homes Initiative, the Department of Housing has indicated its	6.6	
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):	1	0	0			
	TOTAL (number of policy steps achieved):					
			1			

Definitions: Policy Steps Achieved

Policy Measure	"Policy measures" may include documentation demonstrating a legal, regulatory, or other governmental commitment to a defined course of action. Thus, for example, "policy measures" would include: a national, state, provincial, or local law; a regulation or decree; guidance issued by an agency, ministry, or sub-national body; a land use plan; a National Environmental Action Plan; a Climate Change Action Plan; or a National Communication to the IPCC. The term "policy measures" does not include technical documentation, such as technical reports or land use maps, nor site-specific activities reported under Indicators 1 and 2 (e.g., legal demarcation of individual site or granting of community access to single location).
Policy Preparation and Presentation (Step 1)	Draft bill, policy or regulation, vetted through relevant stakeholders in government, non-government, the private sector and civil society, and introduced for debate in appropriate legislative, regulatory, or governmental body.
Policy Adoption (Step 2)	Policy intervention is approved and adopted by the appropriate administrative agency or legislative body. Can take the form of the voting on a law; the issuance of a decree, etc.
Policy Implementation and Enforcement (Step 3)	Actions that put the policy interventions into effect, such as agency personnel trained in procedures, appropriate institutions created or strengthened, or legislation implemented through the appropriate government agency.

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

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 1.2					
Result 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC					
Indicator 2: Increased capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC					
Categories	Types of Support Provided (Enter the number of Training/TA activities for each category)		List the Activities that Contribute to Each Capacity Building Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
	Training	Technical Assistance			
Ex: Support for joint implementation activities	1	3	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficient projects for consideration in JI activities.	2.4	CN-23-222
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions					
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth					
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables					
Support for joint implementation activities					
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities					
Other (describe)					
Other					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	0			

7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														
15														
Total area (hectares):					0	Total area:		0	Total area:		0			

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

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

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

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.3							
Result 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector							
Indicator 3: National/sub-national policy advances in the land use/forestry sector that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and sinks, and to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions							
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW		Enter the number of separate steps for each measure					
Policy Measure	Scope (N or S)	STEP 1: Policy Preparation and Presentation	STEP 2: Policy Adoption	STEP 3: Implementation and Enforcement	List Activities Contributing to Each Policy Category	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: Facilitates establishment and conservation of protected areas	N	2	1		Two studies completed on national protected areas law for the Environment Min., including recommendations for legal reform; revised National Protected Areas Law adopted, Min. Decree No. 1999/304.	3.1	TN-556-27
Facilitates improved land use planning							
Facilitates sustainable forest management							
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			

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

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 2.4

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
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of current USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure (prorated); - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	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 Strength-ened	Names of Associations, NGOs, or other Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity	CN/TN Number for Activity
Ex: NGOs	3	Friends of Nature Foundation, SITA, Sustainable Forests Unlimited	3.2	CN-23-222
NGOs				
Private Institutions				
Research/Educational Institutions				
Public Institutions				
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	0			

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					
	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
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			

Totals:	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 price 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			

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

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3.5						
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, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	\$2,500,000	2	CN-577-92
Total:			\$0	\$0		

Definitions: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs (prorated); - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.
Indirect Leveraged Funding	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	1	Cooperative Housing Foundation/South Africa	6.6	
Private Institutions			6.6	
Research/Educational Institutions	2	Two training institutions trained by IIEC		
Public Institutions	27	All nine RSA provincial government housing departments were trained and 18 local authorities in the benefits of energy efficient housing. One metropolitan city (Johannesburg)	6.6	
Total Number of Institutions Strengthened:	30			

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 completed.	2.4	CN-577-92
Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning		1	Support to the Johannesburg Metro in assessing its energy use in service delivery and identifying priority services for energy use reduction. Support to Metro Gas and the Electricity Utility in cost assessment, including energy reduction.	6.6	
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		22	22 communities received technical assistance in design of energy efficient housing through the Sustainable Homes Green Professional program.	6.6	
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					
Total number of points for Training/Technical Assistance:	0	23			

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	

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

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	200	200				
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	700	700				
SO 5:	100	100				
SO 6:	2,000	2,000				
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,000	3,000	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

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

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

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

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

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

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	1,985					998	987		
Other	0								
	1,985	0	0			998	987	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	300			300					
Other	0								
	300	0	0	300			0	0	0
Total CSD	2,285	0	0	300	0	998	987	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,285	0	0	300	0	998	987	0	0

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

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	2,000					1,000	1,000		
Other	0								
	2,000	0	0			1,000	1,000	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	2,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,000	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0

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

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 ALT

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	2,750					1,500	1,250		
Other	0								
	2,750	0	0			1,500	1,250	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	2,750	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,250	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	2,750	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,250	0	0

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

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary causes	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	4,000					2,000	2,000		
Other	0								
	4,000	0	0			2,000	2,000	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	4,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	0
Total Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,000	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	0	0

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

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Country: USAID/South Africa
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Full Funding

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: Democratic Consolidation Advanced															
Bilateral	16,495	8,353		200									8,153	15,500	9,348
Field Spt	354	650												650	650
	16,849	9,003	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,803	15,854	9,998
SO 2: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training															
Bilateral	78,019	7,929			3,000	4,729		200						29,852	56,096
Field Spt		0												0	0
	78,019	7,929	0	0	3,000	4,729	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	29,852	56,096
SO 4: Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies															
Bilateral	6,970	5,814		3,100		1,714				500		500		6,392	6,392
Field Spt		0												0	0
	6,970	5,814	0	3,100	0	1,714	0	0	0	500	0	500	0	6,392	6,392
SO 6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services															
Bilateral	21,290	7,240										7,240		13,323	15,207
Field Spt		0												0	0
	21,290	7,240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,240	0	13,323	15,207
SO 8: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Practices															
Bilateral	32,555	8,830					56	2,075	889	4,812	998			10,000	31,385
Field Spt	5,542	4,467					1,069	200	98	3,100				5,542	4,467
	38,097	13,297	0	0	0	0	1,125	2,275	987	7,912	998	0	0	15,542	35,852
SO 9: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities															
Bilateral	15,766	7,199	3,299	3,900										11,500	11,465
Field Spt		0												0	0
	15,766	7,199	3,299	3,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,500	11,465
SO 10: (Empty)															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 11: (Empty)															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0												0	0
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	171,095	45,365	3,299	7,200	3,000	6,443	56	2,275	889	5,312	998	7,740	8,153	86,567	129,893
Total Field Support	5,896	5,117	0	0	0	0	1,069	200	98	3,100	0	0	650	5,896	5,117
TOTAL PROGRAM	176,991	50,482	3,299	7,200	3,000	6,443	1,125	2,475	987	8,412	998	7,740	8,803	92,463	135,010

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	10,499
Democracy	8,803
HCD	9,443
PHN	13,997
Environment	7,740
GCC (from all Goals)	3,000

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	34,610
CSD Program Total	15,872
TOTAL	50,482

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

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Country: USAID/South Africa
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Full Funding

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Democratic Consolidation Advanced															
Bilateral	9,348	6,729		200	200			0					6,329	13,500	2,577
Field Spt	650	350											350	650	350
	9,998	7,079	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	0		0	6,679	14,150	2,927
SO 2: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training															
Bilateral	56,096	8,856			3,200	5,656								32,011	32,941
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	56,096	8,856	0	0	3,200	5,656	0	0	0	0		0	0	32,011	32,941
SO 4: Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies															
Bilateral	6,392	5,000		4,000		1,000								6,337	5,055
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	6,392	5,000	0	4,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0		0	0	6,337	5,055
SO 6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services															
Bilateral	15,207	6,602					200			200		6,202		8,800	13,009
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	15,207	6,602	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	200		6,202	0	8,800	13,009
SO 8: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS and Prevention and Mitigation Practices															
Bilateral	31,385	9,158				1,100	1,600	1,000	4,458	1,000				15,000	25,543
Field Spt	4,467	6,571				0	200	0	6,371	0				4,467	6,571
	35,852	15,729	0	0	0	1,100	1,800	1,000	10,829	1,000		0	0	19,467	32,114
SO 9: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities															
Bilateral	11,465	9,438	5,291	4,147										12,000	8,903
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	11,465	9,438	5,291	4,147	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	12,000	8,903
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
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
Total Bilateral	129,893	45,783	5,291	8,347	3,400	6,656	1,100	1,800	1,000	4,658	1,000	6,202	6,329	87,648	88,028
Total Field Support	5,117	6,921	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	6,371	0	0	350	5,117	6,921
TOTAL PROGRAM	135,010	52,704	5,291	8,347	3,400	6,656	1,100	2,000	1,000	11,029	1,000	6,202	6,679	92,765	94,949

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	13,638
Democracy	6,679
HCD	10,056
PHN	16,129
Environment	6,202
GCC (from all Goals)	3,000

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	34,275
CSD Program Total	18,429
TOTAL	52,704

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

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country: USAID/South Africa
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: CSP level

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. #, Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Democratic Consolidation Advanced															
Bilateral	9,348	9,650		100	200			200					9,150	13,500	5,498
Field Spt	650	350											350	650	350
	9,998	10,000	0	100	200	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	9,500	14,150	5,848
SO 2: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training															
Bilateral	56,096	10,000			3,000	6,600		400						32,011	34,085
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	56,096	10,000	0	0	3,000	6,600	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	32,011	34,085
SO 4: Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies															
Bilateral	6,392	5,000		4,000						500		500		6,337	5,055
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	6,392	5,000	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	500		500	0	6,337	5,055
SO 6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services															
Bilateral	15,207	7,150								500		6,650		8,800	13,557
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	15,207	7,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500		6,650	0	8,800	13,557
SO 8: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Practices															
Bilateral	31,385	8,371					444	1,900	0	4,527	1,500			15,000	24,756
Field Spt	4,467	7,475					1,375	200	1,250	4,650				4,467	7,475
	35,852	15,846	0	0	0	0	1,819	2,100	1,250	9,177	1,500	0	0	19,467	32,231
SO 9: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities															
Bilateral	11,465	8,800	3,500	4,800						500				12,000	8,265
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	11,465	8,800	3,500	4,800	0	0	0	0	0	500		0	0	12,000	8,265
SO 10: Increased Access to Quality Health Services															
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
SO 11: Increased Access to Quality Health Services															
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
Total Bilateral	129,893	48,971	3,500	8,900	3,200	6,600	444	2,500	0	6,027	1,500	7,150	9,150	87,648	91,216
Total Field Support	5,117	7,825	0	0	0	0	1,375	200	1,250	4,650	0	0	350	5,117	7,825
TOTAL PROGRAM	135,010	56,796	3,500	8,900	3,200	6,600	1,819	2,700	1,250	10,677	1,500	7,150	9,500	92,765	99,041

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	12,400
Democracy	9,500
HCD	9,800
PHN	17,946
Environment	7,150
GCC (from all Goals)	3,000

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	37,469
CSD Program Total	19,327
TOTAL	56,796

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

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: USAID/South Africa
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario: CSP level

0

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Democratic Consolidation Advanced															
Bilateral	2,577	8,500		100	200			200					8,000	11,500	(423)
Field Spt	350	0												350	0
	2,927	8,500	0	100	200	0	0	200	0	0		0	8,000	11,850	(423)
SO 2: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training															
Bilateral	32,941	10,200			3,300	6,300		400		200				18,149	24,992
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	32,941	10,200	0	0	3,300	6,300	0	400	0	200		0	0	18,149	24,992
SO 4: Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies															
Bilateral	5,055	4,500		3,700						400		400		4,615	4,940
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	5,055	4,500	0	3,700	0	0	0	0	0	400		400	0	4,615	4,940
SO 6: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services															
Bilateral	13,009	7,600						200				7,400		9,900	10,709
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	13,009	7,600	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0		7,400	0	9,900	10,709
SO 8: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Practices															
Bilateral	25,543	8,856					1,056	1,900	0	3,900	2,000			18,000	16,399
Field Spt	6,571	6,450					450	0	2,000	4,000	0			7,475	5,546
	32,114	15,306	0	0	0	0	1,506	1,900	2,000	7,900	2,000	0	0	25,475	21,945
SO 9: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities															
Bilateral	8,903	10,200	4,200	5,600						400				12,000	7,103
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	8,903	10,200	4,200	5,600	0	0	0	0	0	400		0	0	12,000	7,103
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
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
Total Bilateral	88,028	49,856	4,200	9,400	3,500	6,300	1,056	2,700	0	4,900	2,000	7,800	8,000	74,164	63,720
Total Field Support	6,921	6,450	0	0	0	0	450	0	2,000	4,000	0	0	0	7,825	5,546
TOTAL PROGRAM	94,949	56,306	4,200	9,400	3,500	6,300	1,506	2,700	2,000	8,900	2,000	7,800	8,000	81,989	69,266

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	13,600
Democracy	8,000
HCD	9,800
PHN	17,106
Environment	7,800
GCC (from all Goals)	3,000

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	37,206
CSD Program Total	19,100
TOTAL	56,306

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: South Africa
 Approp: ESF NOT APPLICABLE
 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: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral	927	0						0						927	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	927	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	927	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral	493	0												493	0
Field Spt		0												0	0
	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	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	1,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,420	0
Total Field Support	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,420	0

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

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

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

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

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

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

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

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

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

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

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

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

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

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

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

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

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

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

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

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

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

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/South Africa								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
End of year On-Board	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
FY 2001 Estimate																
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1	1			5	2	2	1	1	1	3	10	15
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1	1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2					2	2
Other FSN/TCN		2						2	2	15	33	3		4	57	59
Subtotal	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	7	4	20	35	4	1	7	71	78
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		2	1	1	1	2		7				3		1	4	11
FSNs/TCNs		10	9	5	1	1		26				1		3	4	30
Subtotal		12	10	6	2	3	0	33	0	0	0	4	0	4	8	41
Total Direct Workforce	13	13	7	3	4	0	0	40	4	20	35	8	1	11	79	119
TAACS				1				1							0	1
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs				1				1						1	1	2
Subtotal	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
TOTAL WORKFORCE	13	13	9	3	4	0	0	42	4	20	35	8	1	12	80	122

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/South Africa End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1	1			5	2	2	1	1	1	3	10	15
Other U.S. Citizens								0		1	1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2					2	2
Other FSN/TCN		2						2	2	15	33	3		4	57	59
Subtotal	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	7	4	20	35	4	1	7	71	78
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1	1	1	1	1			5				3		1	4	9
FSNs/TCNs	10	9	5	1	3			28				1		3	4	32
Subtotal	11	10	6	2	4	0	0	33	0	0	0	4	0	4	8	41
Total Direct Workforce	12	13	7	3	5	0	0	40	4	20	35	8	1	11	79	119
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0					1	1	1	1
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	13	7	3	5	0	0	40	4	20	35	8	1	12	80	120

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org: USAID/South Africa End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1	1			5	2	2	1	1	1	3	10	15
Other U.S. Citizens		1						1		1	1				2	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2					2	2
Other FSN/TCN		2						2	2	15	33	3		4	57	59
Subtotal	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	8	4	20	35	4	1	7	71	79
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1		1					2				3		1	4	6
FSNs/TCNs	10	9	5	2	2			28				1		3	4	32
Subtotal	11	9	6	2	2	0	0	30	0	0	0	4	0	4	8	38
Total Direct Workforce	12	13	7	3	3	0	0	38	4	20	35	8	1	11	79	117
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	13	7	3	3	0	0	38	4	20	35	8	1	11	79	117

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org End of year On-Board FY 2003 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1	1	1			5	2	2	1	1	1	3	10	15
Other U.S. Citizens		1						1		1	1				2	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0		2					2	2
Other FSN/TCN		2						2	2	15	33	3		4	57	59
Subtotal	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	8	4	20	35	4	1	7	71	79
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens	1		1					2				3		1	4	6
FSNs/TCNs	10	9	5	2	2			28				1		3	4	32
Subtotal	11	9	6	2	2	0	0	30	0	0	0	4	0	4	8	38
Total Direct Workforce	12	13	7	3	3	0	0	38	4	20	35	8	1	11	79	117
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	12	13	7	3	3	0	0	38	4	20	35	8	1	11	79	117

1/ Excludes TAACS, Fellows, and NEPs

**Washington Offices/Bureaus
Operating Expenses**

Office/Bureau: NOT APLICABLE TO USAID SOUTH AFRICA

OC	Object Class Code Title	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
11.8	Special personal services payments U.S. PSCs IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries Subtotal OC 11.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12.1	Personnel Benefits U.S. PSCs - Benefits IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Benefits Subtotal OC 12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons Training Travel Operational Travel Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel Site Visits - Mission Personnel Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats Assessment Travel Impact Evaluation Travel Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters) Recruitment Travel Other Operational Travel Subtotal OC 21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Miscellaneous Charges Commercial Time Sharing Other Communications, Util, and Misc. Charges Subtotal OC 23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24.0	Printing & Reproduction Subscriptions & Publications Other Printing and Reproduction Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations Management & Professional Support Services Engineering & Technical Services Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services Non-Federal Audits Grievances/Investigations Manpower Contracts Staff training contracts Other Miscellaneous Services Subtotal OC 25.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts DCAA Audits HHS Audits All Other Federal Audits Reimbursements to Other USAID Accounts All Other Services from other Gov't. Agencies Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation & Maintenance of Equipment & Storage				
25.8	Subsistence and support of persons (contract or Gov't.)				
26.0	Supplies and Materials				
31.0	Equipment IT Software Purchases IT Hardware Purchases Other Equipment Purchases Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Additional Object Class Codes (If Required)					
Total Other Object Class Codes		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Budget		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 21674		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	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	90.0		90.0	99.0		99.0	109.0		109.0	109.0		109.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	90.0	0.0	90.0	99.0	0.0	99.0	109.0	0.0	109.0	109.0	0.0	109.0
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			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	120.0		120.0	132.0		132.0	145.0		145.0	145.0		145.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	1,320.0		1,320.0	1,430.0		1,430.0	1,573.0		1,573.0	1,573.0		1,573.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	1,440.0	0.0	1,440.0	1,562.0	0.0	1,562.0	1,718.0	0.0	1,718.0	1,718.0	0.0	1,718.0
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	317.0		317.0	348.0		348.0	384.0		384.0	384.0		384.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	50.0		50.0	54.0		54.0	58.0		58.0	58.0		58.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	379.0	0.0	379.0	414.0	0.0	414.0	454.0	0.0	454.0	454.0	0.0	454.0
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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 21674		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	50.0		50.0	55.0		55.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
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	8.0		8.0	9.0		9.0	38.0		38.0	38.0		38.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	21.0		21.0	54.0		54.0	54.0		54.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	46.0		46.0	15.0		15.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0
21.0	R & R Travel	16.0		16.0	47.0		47.0	31.0		31.0	31.0		31.0
21.0	Education Travel	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
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	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	130.0		130.0	135.0		135.0	137.0		137.0	137.0		137.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	50.0		50.0	55.0		55.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	400.0	0.0	400.0	437.0	0.0	437.0	491.0	0.0	491.0	491.0	0.0	491.0
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	20.0		20.0	88.0		88.0	207.0	0.0	207.0	207.0		207.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	30.0		30.0	11.0		11.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	60.0	0.0	60.0	109.0	0.0	109.0	223.0	0.0	223.0	223.0	0.0	223.0
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	241.0		241.0	265.0		265.0	291.0		291.0	291.0		291.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	37.0		37.0	41.0		41.0	45.0		45.0	45.0		45.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	245.0		245.0	270.0		270.0	296.0		296.0	296.0		296.0
	Subtotal OC 23.2	523.0	0.0	523.0	576.0	0.0	576.0	632.0	0.0	632.0	632.0	0.0	632.0
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	70.0		70.0	71.0		71.0	71.0		71.0	71.0		71.0
23.3	Residential Utilities	80.0		80.0	82.0		82.0	82.0		82.0	82.0		82.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA													
Org. No: 21674													
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
23.3	Telephone Costs	200.0		200.0	220.0		220.0	242.0		242.0	242.0		242.0
23.3	IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	10.0		10.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	Courier Services	10.0		10.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	370.0	0.0	370.0	393.0	0.0	393.0	415.0	0.0	415.0	415.0	0.0	415.0
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	62.0		62.0	66.0		66.0	73.0		73.0	73.0		73.0
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	10.0		10.0	11.0		11.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	66.0		66.0	68.0		68.0	70.0		70.0	70.0		70.0
25.2	Staff training contracts	130.0		130.0	132.0		132.0	135.0		135.0	135.0		135.0
25.2	IT related contracts	12.0		12.0	13.0		13.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	298.0	0.0	298.0	308.0	0.0	308.0	323.0	0.0	323.0	323.0	0.0	323.0
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	350.0		350.0	350.0		350.0	350.0		350.0	350.0		350.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	350.0	0.0	350.0	350.0	0.0	350.0	350.0	0.0	350.0	350.0	0.0	350.0
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		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: 21674 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.4	Office building Maintenance	80.0		80.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0		40.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	104.0		104.0	114.0		114.0	125.0		125.0	125.0		125.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	184.0	0.0	184.0	154.0	0.0	154.0	165.0	0.0	165.0	165.0	0.0	165.0
25.6	Medical Care	15.0		15.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	15.0	0.0	15.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10.0
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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	35.0		35.0	27.0		27.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	95.0		95.0	87.0		87.0	88.0		88.0	88.0		88.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	30.0		30.0	25.0		25.0	27.0		27.0	27.0		27.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	160.0	0.0	160.0	139.0	0.0	139.0	145.0	0.0	145.0	145.0	0.0	145.0
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		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	100.0		100.0	90.0		90.0	90.0		90.0	90.0		90.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	90.0	0.0	90.0	90.0	0.0	90.0	90.0	0.0	90.0
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.	135.0		135.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	120.0		120.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	150.0		150.0	50.0		50.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	66.0		66.0	70.0		70.0	85.0		85.0	85.0		85.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	501.0	0.0	501.0	310.0	0.0	310.0	375.0	0.0	375.0	375.0	0.0	375.0
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		
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		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	0.0	0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: 21674 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
TOTAL BUDGET	4,875.0	0.0	4,875.0	4,956.0	0.0	4,956.0	5,495.0	0.0	5,495.0	5,495.0	0.0	5,495.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>4,388.0</u>		<u>4,460.0</u>		<u>4,946.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u> </u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u> </u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u> </u>

FY 2002 REQUEST	
Relocation expenses:	
MakeReady/Moving	80.0
Communication/Equip	250.0
Furniture/Equipment	200.0
Restoration	250.0
Total:	5,736.0

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund. On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

BUDGET PLAN 1 AT 10%

Organization: NOT APPLICABLE TO USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

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

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

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

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

Exchange Rate _____ _____ _____

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA													
Org. No: CO-21674													
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
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	90.0		90.0	99.0		99.0	109.0		109.0	109.0		109.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	90.0	0.0	90.0	99.0	0.0	99.0	109.0	0.0	109.0	109.0	0.0	109.0
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	30.0		30.0	31.0		31.0	31.0		31.0	31.0		31.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	350.0		350.0	385.0		385.0	423.0		423.0	423.0		423.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	380.0	0.0	380.0	416.0	0.0	416.0	454.0	0.0	454.0	454.0	0.0	454.0
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	82.0		82.0	90.0		90.0	99.0		99.0	99.0		99.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	7.0		7.0	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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	13.0		13.0	14.0		14.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	50.0		50.0	55.0		55.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	145.0	0.0	145.0	166.0	0.0	166.0	174.0	0.0	174.0	174.0	0.0	174.0
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			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: CO-21674		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
OC													
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		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	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
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	5.0		5.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	5.0		5.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	7.0		7.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	7.0		7.0	0.0		0.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
21.0	Education Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	25.0		25.0	28.0		28.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	13.0		13.0	14.0		14.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	15.0		15.0	17.0		17.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	67.0	0.0	67.0	83.0	0.0	83.0	78.0	0.0	78.0	78.0	0.0	78.0
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	40.0		40.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	5.0		5.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	0.0	45.0	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	60.0		60.0	66.0		66.0	72.0		72.0	72.0		72.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	22.0		22.0	24.0		24.0	27.0		27.0	27.0		27.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: CO-21674 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
Subtotal OC 23.2	82.0	0.0	82.0	90.0	0.0	90.0	99.0	0.0	99.0	99.0	0.0	99.0
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	10.0		10.0	11.0		11.0	12.0		12.0	12.0		12.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	8.0		8.0	9.0		9.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
23.3 Telephone Costs	7.0		7.0	8.0		8.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
23.3 Courier Services			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 23.3	26.0	0.0	26.0	29.0	0.0	29.0	32.0	0.0	32.0	32.0	0.0	32.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	12.0		12.0	13.0		13.0	14.0		14.0	14.0		14.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	18.0	0.0	18.0	19.0	0.0	19.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA Org. No: CO-21674 OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			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		0.0	0.0		0.0	
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		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	
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	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	
	Subtotal OC 25.4	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	7.0
25.6	Medical Care	5.0		5.0									
	Subtotal OC 25.6	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	5.0		5.0	6.0		6.0	7.0		7.0	7.0		7.0
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	9.0	0.0	9.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	11.0	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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	7.0		7.0	8.0		8.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	9.0	0.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	9.0
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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	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		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/SOUTH AFRICA													
Org. No: CO-21674													
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		0.0	0.0		0.0	
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	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	0.0	
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		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	0.0	
TOTAL BUDGET		836.0	0.0	836.0	977.0	0.0	977.0	993.0	0.0	993.0	993.0	0.0	993.0

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>752.0</u>		<u>879.0</u>		<u>894.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u> </u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u> </u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u> </u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
 On that form, OE funded deposits must equal: 0.0 0.0 0.0

Mission: USAID/South Africa

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

Senior Management				
SMG - 01	2	2	2	2
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02	3	3	3	3
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03	1	1	1	1
Controller - 04	2	2	2	2
Legal - 85	1	1	1	1
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93	1	1	1	1
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14	1	1	1	1
Economics - 11	1	1	1	1
Democracy - 12	1	1	1	1
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21	1	1	1	1
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60				

Total	15	15	15	15
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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				
SO1	DOJ PASA AEP-9-00-96-00024-00	High	1 year		350		0
SO8	AVSC 936 3068	High	1 year		150		0
SO8	Census Bureau 936 3090.05	High	2 year		875		0
SO8	FHI POP 936 3079	High	3 year		400		300
SO8	JHU/PSC 936 3052.02	Medium	2 year		750		750
SO8	JSI 936 3038.02	High	4 year	1,100	0	1,000	0
SO8	MEASURE M&E 936 3083	Medium	1 year		200		0
SO8	POLICY 936 3078	High	4 year		1,500		1,400
SO8	POP COUNCIL - FRONTIERS 936 3086	High	3 year		250		200
SO8	POP COUNCIL - HORIZONS 936 3090.01	High	3 year		200		200
SO8	QAP - WITS 936 5992	High	2 year		200		200
SO8	QAP - EQUITY 936 5992	Medium	1 year		200		0
SO8	TAACS 936 5970.03	High	4 year		400		400
SO8	TB - CLAPP & MAYNE (TASC) 936 3096.02	High	4 year	1,250	0	2,000	0
GRAND TOTAL.....				2,350	5,475	3,000	3,450

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

SOUTHAFRICA03INST.XLS

Verification	Objective ID	IR No.	IR name	Indicators	Public sector	Private for profit	Private non-profit
X	674-001	IR 1.1	Strengthened rule of law and respect for human rights	NA			
Y	674-001	IR 1.2	Effective and democratic local governance	Local government transformation policy	Y	N	N
Y	674-004	IR 4.1	Strengthened human resources in economics and policy	Number of people returned and placed in Government as Economists	Y	N	N
Y	674-004	IR 4.2	Strengthened government departments that deal with economic policy matters	Number of Government Directorates Strengthened	Y	N	N
Y	674-004	IR 4.3	Strengthened think tanks to formulate and deal with economic policy options	Number of Quality Studies Produced	Y	N	Y
Y	674-004	IR 4.4	Strengthened centers of economic excellence in teaching and research at historically disadvantaged universities	Full-time equivalent students	Y	N	N
Y	674-006	IR 6.1	Improved policy environment for facilitating access to shelter and urban services	Credit to emerging entities and service providers via RSA government agencies	Y	N	N
Y	674-006	IR 6.4	Improved capacity to apply sustainable participatory environmental management principle to local-level urban development	Credit & non-credit to emerging entities,NGOs etc.	Y	N	Y
X	674-008	IR 8.9	Improved enabling environment for HIV/AIDS, STD and TB programs and services	NA			
Y	674-009	IR 9.1	More rapid growth of existing SMMEs	Type and value of business transaction	N	Y	N
Y	674-009	IR 9.2	Increased commercial viability of existing small & medium agribusiness	Type and value of business transaction	Y	Y	N
Y	674-009	IR 9.3	Improved capacity of historically disadvantaged small medium and larger enterprises to respond to financial market requirements	Value of loans and equity	Y	Y	N
			NEEDED				
	674-001	IR 1.2	Effective and democratic local governance	Local government transformation policy	Y	N	N
	674-001	IR 1.3	Strengthened CSO-Government Partnerships	tbd			
	674-001	IR 1.1	A more effective and accessible criminal justice system	Case backlog reduction	Y	N	N
	674-008	IR 8.3	Improved quality of integrated PHC,HIV/AIDS/STI,RH&TB services and practices	Percent of clinic nurses who received formal training in clinical skills related to PHC package within the past year	Y	N	N

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

Org. Title: NOT APPLICABLE TO USAID/SOUTH AFRICA
Org. No: 21674
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
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: NOT APPLICABLE TO USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

Org. No: 21674

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
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: NOT APPLICABLE TO USAID/SOUTH AFRICA

Org. No: 21674

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
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

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Org. No: 21674

OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts			Do not enter data on this line			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
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		
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
25.6	Medical Care			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
	Subtotal OC 25.6		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		
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
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)					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
26.0	Supplies and materials					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
31.0	Equipment			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
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		

USAID Costs as ICASS Service Provider

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Org. No: 21674

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			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0			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	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities		0.0			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	0.0
TOTAL MISSION FUNDED BUDGET			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Centrally funded costs

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