

USAID/Senegal
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background : With few natural resources and a per capita income of \$500 per year, Senegal is one of the poorest countries in the world. Unless it can create the conditions to unlock the productivity of its people, and in so doing, create jobs for thousands of unemployed youth, improve access to education and health care, and give people hope for the future, the country risks falling prey to the despair and demagoguery that have destabilized many of its neighbors.

Senegal's economic outlook is mixed. Good fiscal discipline was instrumental in its receiving a B+ sovereign credit rating from Standard and Poor's in 2000 and 2001. On the other hand, real GDP growth, which averaged 5.6% from 1995-2001, is projected at 2.4% in 2002, due to poor agricultural results and a change in the GDP calculation method required by the West Africa Economic and Monetary Union. Without that change, Senegal's Ministry of Finance estimates that GDP growth would have been 4.9%. Structural reforms including privatization of inefficient state enterprises, increasing the flexibility of the labor market, and improving the transparency of public financial management are needed to achieve higher sustained GDP growth.

Overall, the country's competitiveness improved in 2002, confirming the trend noted in the Africa Competitiveness Report 2000/2001 that ranked Senegal among the most competitive African countries. Senegal's exports are expected to grow by 8% in 2002, and new investments are being made by Mauritian, Malaysian, and U.S. textile investors to take advantage of AGOA preferences. Administrative barriers to starting a new business have been reduced, but the time required to access land and develop business sites is well above the average for a sample of 20 African countries. The business community lacks confidence in the impartiality and competence of the judiciary, which is widely perceived to be subject to external influence.

Low productivity, as a result of the population's poor education and health status, is at the heart of Senegal's development challenge. Social indicators, although improving, paint a troubling picture. Gross primary enrollment increased from 53% in the early 1990s to 69% in 2001, yet more than 50% of all adults, especially women, are still unable to read or write. As for health indicators, the HIV/AIDS prevalence, (1%) is the among the lowest in West Africa. However, total fertility (5.6%) and modern contraceptive prevalence (8%) are causes for concern. In addition, life expectancy (52 years) and the under five child mortality rate (142.5) can be improved period. A poorly educated population combined with a Sahelian environment of poor soils, very limited rainfall, and rapidly disappearing forests create the conditions in which 53.9% of households live below the poverty line. This has spurred an exodus to the cities, especially the capital, Dakar, where urban squalor is widespread.

Two disasters and late rains disrupted development progress in 2002. The delayed onset of the rainy season reduced harvests across the country while unseasonal rain and cold caused heavy losses of livestock, crops and homes in the north. In September, more than 1,800 people died in the tragic sinking of the "Joola" ferry, a key economic and psychological link between the conflict-affected Casamance region and the rest of the country. Without the ferry, lack of reliable transportation between the Casamance and the capital limits commerce from one of the most productive regions.

In 2001, Senegal adopted a Poverty Reduction Strategy Program (PRSP) as a comprehensive framework to mobilize resources, coordinate donor support and fight poverty in a sustainable manner. A new Poverty Reduction Growth Facility is being negotiated with the IMF in a view to reaching completion by the end of 2003. An exercise has been initiated to streamline conditions and harmonize budget support as an effective way to deliver development assistance within the framework of the poverty reduction strategy. For Senegal to improve its reputation as a good development partner, the government has to continue to demonstrate its political commitment to making progress in the areas of social dialogue and good governance for consensual and sustained sector reform programs.

US Interests and Goals: Senegal is a politically stable, democratic and moderate Muslim country committed to fighting terrorism. A stable country in an unstable region and a model of religious and ethnic tolerance, it plays a key role in conflict resolution in West Africa and beyond. Through the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the country is an advocate for private sector and trade as engines of Africa's economic growth. Thus, U.S. interests are to reinforce Senegal's stability and help it reduce poverty by: (1) promoting growth-oriented private sector development; (2) improving the quality of social services and infrastructure, particularly health and education; and (3) strengthening democratic policies and practices through decentralization, good governance and conflict resolution.

These three goals are reflected in USAID's strategic and special objectives. USAID is addressing the first goal by focusing on micro-enterprise and agribusiness development, especially removing key impediments to market-based growth in the areas of policy, finance and business practices. The second goal is addressed by improving access to, and use of, quality health services at the local level and increasing access to and quality of basic education, especially for girls. The democratic local governance SO addresses the third goal and reinforces the health and education objectives by increasing the ability of the population to prioritize their development needs to mobilize resources to meet those needs. Improving conditions for peace in the Casamance supports all of these goals.

Donor Relations: USAID health and education investments are coordinated with the efforts of other major donors including the World Bank, the European Union, France, Canada and Japan through sector-based plans: the Integrated Health Development Program, and the ten-year education plan. In other areas such as decentralization and private sector, donor working groups and informal meetings provide coordination. USAID is highly regarded for its leadership role in reproductive health, notably family planning and HIV/AIDS, and in private sector development where the US Ambassador chairs the donor group. The Government of Senegal (GOS) greatly appreciated USAID's unique promotion of women candidates for the May 2002 local elections.

Challenges: A key challenge during the reporting period was avoiding loss of momentum during a local government interregnum. The National Assembly's decision to transfer management of local governments to appointed bodies for a five-month period before the local elections temporarily deprived the decentralization, health and education programs of one of their key target groups, the local elected officials. In response, USAID concentrated its efforts during this period on training for community-based and civil society organizations while conducting orientation sessions for newly appointed civil servants. This had the positive effect of increasing civil society understanding of and engagement in decentralization.

Although Senegal adopted a private sector action plan to address constraints impeding the market-based growth in 2001, the reform impetus stalled in 2002 and raised questions about the new government's commitment to private sector reform. Reasons for the delay include confusion of roles and frequent personnel changes at the Ministry of Economy and Finance, insufficient dialogue with private sector partners including unions and business associations, and insufficient support to reform programs designed by the previous regime. USAID is hopeful that coordinated donor pressure and high-level dialogue will reinvigorate the action plan.

In the health sector, challenges included ensuring timeliness and broad participation in the planning and budgeting process, collection and provision of local taxes to finance community health plans, and maintaining Senegal's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate below a 3% threshold. In response, USAID has engaged in dialogue with partners including the GOS and other donors while providing technical assistance to local governments and implementing a proactive AIDS prevention strategy with the National AIDS Control Program.

Continuing insecurity in the Casamance affected the implementation and monitoring of activities under the special objective as well as the ability of other SOs to initiate activities there. Good relationships between USAID's local, US and international partners and the population have enabled progress in spite of the difficult conditions.

Key Achievements: During FY 2002, significant results were obtained in micro-enterprise development, social infrastructure rehabilitation and peace-building in the Casamance, local government management and financing of development activities, girls' enrollment in primary schools and containing the spread of HIV and other infectious diseases. This progress is due in large part to USAID's strong, mature relationships with counterpart ministries, local governments, and the population and to the outstanding efforts of USAID's implementing partners: US PVOs, including faith-based organizations, local NGOs, US and Senegalese private firms, and international organizations.

Private Sector Development: This SO helps micro- and small entrepreneurs become more profitable by strengthening microfinance institutions (MFIs) and improving the business climate and business development services (BDS). In FY 2002, the number of new clients in the 36 MFIs assisted by Chemonics International increased by over 100%. Savings deposits and the number of loans nearly tripled over the same period. Most of the new clients are women. Chemonics' extensive use of local firms as BDS providers builds capacity and promotes sustainability, with client fees now covering 50% of the cost of services. EnterpriseWorks' two-year fuel-efficient cooking stove project was a great success, selling more than 40,000 stoves and, more importantly, created a strong continuing demand for the stoves that makes the production and marketing system sustainable. The savings in time and money for charcoal and energy benefited women and their households while the reduction in charcoal demand helps conserve the country's forests.

Decentralized Quality Health: The focus of this SO is to improve access to, and use of, decentralized quality reproductive health services, and increase local financing of community health plans. The main beneficiaries are women of reproductive age, children, youth and individuals at high risk for STI/AIDS. Major achievements of the SO in FY 2002 include increasing use of modern contraceptives as reflected in a 14% increase in couple-years-of-protection, sustained reduction of the number of health districts experiencing contraceptive stock-outs and improved anti-malarial care for an increased number of patients in Integrated Management of Child Illness (IMCI) districts. In this respect, a significant result of IMCI training is the reduction of cases of inappropriate prescription of antibiotics for what was not pneumonia (34% of cases) in the ten targeted districts compared to non-IMCI districts where the figure is 77%. In FY 2002, sales of socially marketed condoms registered a 10.6% increase over the previous year and the social marketing NGO ADEMAs added an oral contraceptive to its product line whose sales steadily increased during the year. Family Health International's efforts concentrating on prevention, particularly among high-risk groups, and diagnosis and treatment of STIs contributed to holding Senegal's HIV/AIDS prevalence at about 1%. The importance of containing Senegal's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate below 3% will increasingly shape the AIDS prevention strategy for the future.

Democratic Local Governance: The goal of this SO is to help create well-managed local governments that effectively exercise the responsibilities granted to them by the 1996 decentralization law. The SO targets elected local officials, community leaders, particularly women and youth, NGOs and community-based organizations and the citizenry in general. USAID's program, implemented by Associates in Rural Development and international NGO ENDA/GRAF, has served as a catalyst for attitudinal and behavioral change among local officials and leaders in 56 local governments in 10 out of Senegal's 11 regions. These changes include a better understanding of their role, increased responsiveness to their clients and an improved capacity to mobilize resources and handle local conflicts. Also, efficiency and transparency in procurement, budgeting and tax collection have been greatly improved. A Customer Satisfaction Survey conducted in partner local governments found that 52% of the citizens were satisfied with the management of public services and resources and 22% were satisfied with the quality of services provided. This is a substantial improvement over the 35% and 7% reported respectively in the 1999 baseline survey. The National Democratic Institute (NDI) raised the profile of women candidates in the context of the 2002 local elections. Out of 3,500 women candidates, 1,507 were elected, 85% of whom had been trained by NDI.

Conflict Resolution in the Casamance: This SPO addresses the causes of the conflict and improves conditions for peace at community level with income generation, local capacity building and conflict mitigation activities. Women, youth, children and internally displaced persons are the main beneficiaries. Partnering with local, US and international organizations, USAID supports diverse activities such as

village banking, management and proposal-writing for NGOs, and rehabilitation of social infrastructure including classrooms, latrines, houses and health posts. Handicap International (HI) and UNICEF conducted landmine awareness campaigns and HI equipped landmine victims with prostheses and wheelchairs. In FY 2002, Catholic Relief Services helped 79 village banks extend credit totaling \$370,000 to 4,141 women. The village banks offer women opportunities to start their own micro-enterprises and help ex-rebels and youth to engage in income-generating activities. Overall, USAID activities created 4,472 part- and full-time jobs. Skills training reached 13,800 people and built management capacity and sustainability of 24 local NGOs. An estimated 9,431 internally displaced people were able to return to their villages following the reconstruction of 566 houses and 31 wells. The local population views rehabilitation as a concrete expression of US solidarity and commitment to peace. To address the conflict and its effects, local NGO APRAN and World Education facilitated policy dialogue between the rebels and the GOS and encouraged peace talks within and between rebel factions and political figures.

Girls' Education: The focus of this EDDI-supported program is to increase girls' access to and retention in primary and vocational education. Creative Associates' program of infrastructure rehabilitation (classroom walls and roofs, latrines), provision of school supplies and equipment and community mobilization have increased girls' enrollment by 25% in target primary schools in the two academic years since the inception of the program, while new enrollments in girls' vocational schools over the same period increased by 58%. While the program focused on narrowing the gender gap, boys also benefited from improved learning conditions.

Environmental Compliance: New or amended IEE or EA actions for fiscal year 2003.

1. A Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Ag/NRM Program. This new program incorporates SO 1 and SO 2 income-generating activities involving the cutting of trees and the harvest of wood products (fuelwood, charcoal production, etc.). Estimated timeframe - 3rd quarter FY 2003;
2. An environmental review for the new Education SO if buildings to be constructed exceed the parameters allowed under the Agency environmental guideline. Estimated timeframe - 4th quarter FY 2003; and
3. A Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP) for the Insecticide-Treated Net (ITN) program of SO 3. Estimated timeframe - 4th quarter FY 2003.

All current activities are in compliance with approved IEEs. The SO1 and SO2 IEEs were amended to include the new Ag/NRM program funded by these two SOs. The SO2 IEE was amended a second time to include the new basic education program. In collaboration with the Regional and Bureau Environmental Officers, USAID/Senegal prepared the environmental documentation for the Scoping and SOW of the Ag/NRM Program's PEA to be conducted in the first quarter of 2003. Training sessions on environmentally sound design and implementation of small-scale activities, and disposal of medical waste were offered to local partners.

Country Closeout & Graduation: US interests are best served by a continuing program in Senegal.

D. Results Framework

685-001 Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors

SO Level Indicator: Number of Registered Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

SO Level Indicator: Share of all Decentralized Financial Systems' (DFS) loans at the national level provided by USAID-funded partners

- 1.1 Trade and Investment Policy Environment Strengthened
- 1.2 Improved Access to Financial Services
- 1.3 Increased Use of Best Technical and Managerial Practices
- 1.4 Increased Commercialization of Non-Traditional Agricultural and Natural Products

Discussion:

685-002 Improved Local Delivery of Services and Sustainable Use of Resources in Targeted Areas

SO Level Indicator: % of citizens in Local Government Units in SO#2 zones of intervention who report satisfaction with delivery of local services and management of local resources

SO Level Indicator: % of citizens in Local Governments Units in SO#2 zones of intervention who report satisfaction with the improvement in the quality of local service delivery

- 2.1 Increased Capacity of Local Institutions
- 2.2 Increased Access to financial resources
- 2.3 Improved Basic skills of the Populations
- 2.4 More effective Policies and Regulations Related to Decentralization

Discussion:

685-003 Increased Use of Decentralized Health Services in Targeted Areas

SO Level Indicator: % of children (12-23 months) fully vaccinated by age one (cards or mothers' statements)

SO Level Indicator: % of children 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS)

SO Level Indicator: % of children exclusively breastfed up to age of four months

SO Level Indicator: % of children under five that received one dose of Polio vaccines during the most recent National Immunization Days (NIDs) in USAID targeted areas

SO Level Indicator: % of children who received their third dose of DPT by age one (cards or mothers' statements)

SO Level Indicator: % of children who received vaccine against measles by age one (cards or mothers' statements)

SO Level Indicator: % of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey

SO Level Indicator: % of persons in high-risk groups reporting condom use with non regular partner during the most recent sexual act in the past 12 months for HIV prevention

SO Level Indicator: % of women who gave births in the last 5 years who received at least three prenatal visits prior to birthing

SO Level Indicator: Couple Years of Protection

SO Level Indicator: Number of persons using the services of VCT centers

- 3.1 Improved Access to Quality Reproductive Health Services
 - 3.1.1 Improved functionality of existing public Services Delivery Points (SDPs)
 - 3.1.2 Expanded network of private sector Services Delivery Points (SDPs)
 - 3.1.3 Improved coordination between public and private sectors
 - 3.1.4 Improved program management and technical monitoring of public and private sector SDPs
- 3.2 Increased Demand for Quality Reproductive Health Services
 - 3.2.1 Increased knowledge of the benefits of RH services
 - 3.2.2 Increased participation of opinion leaders in social mobilization
 - 3.2.3 Private sector IEC activities expanded
- 3.3 Increased Financing of Health Services from Internal Sources
 - 3.3.1 Total local and central government resources allocated to health increased in real terms
 - 3.3.2 Total non-government resources allocated to health increased
 - 3.3.3 A monitoring system of the legal and regulatory framework for health made functional

Discussion:

685-008 Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools

SO Level Indicator: # of girls enrolled in vocational training centers for the first time

SO Level Indicator: # of school age girls enrolled in Grade 1 for the first time

SO Level Indicator: ; and, (ii) those in Grade 2 in 2002/03 that continued through Grade 3 in 2003/04

- 1 Increased awareness of parents and Local Governments to the importance of primary and vocational schools in targeted areas
- 2 Improved environment in targeted primary schools
- 3 Improved training environment in targeted vocational training centers

Discussion:

685-009 Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development

SO Level Indicator: Number of spontaneous returnees, refugees or displaced returning

SO Level Indicator: Number of USAID SOs and SPOs returning to Kolda and Ziguinchor regions

SO Level Indicator: Number of violent clashes or attacks

9.1 Improved Standards of Living for Affected Populations

9.1.1 Improved commercialization of local products

9.1.2 Increased sustainable use of natural resources for income generation

9.1.3 Increased access to micro-finance and services

9.1.4 Improved health services and facilities

9.2 Increased Self-Reliance for Local Development Actors

9.2.1 Managerial skills of local development actors improved

9.2.2 Vocational skills enhanced

9.2.3 Better use of decentralization mechanisms

9.3 Improved Conditions for Local level conflict Reduction

9.3.1 People to people reconciliation activities fostered

9.3.2 Increased awareness of conflict factors and conflict management strategies

9.3.3 Basic infrastructure rehabilitated

Discussion:

685-0XX Increased Access to and Improved Quality of Middle School Basic Education, Especially for Girls

SO Level Indicator: 1. Final exam success rate

SO Level Indicator: 2. Transition rate (from Grade 5 to Grade 6)

1. Increased capacity of middle schools

2. Improved teaching and learning environment in middle schools

3. Increased participation of Local Governments and Communities in education management and financing

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Senegal

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

685-001 Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors	N/A			
685-002 Improved Local Delivery of Services and Sustainable Use of Resources in Targeted Areas	N/A			
685-003 Increased Use of Decentralized Health Services in Targeted Areas	N/A			
685-008 Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools				
685-009 Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development				
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	0			
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	2			
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?				

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-001 Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors	Yes			<p>The significant contributions to this objective are : continued awareness of availability to access technical and market information; continued use of local firms to deliver quality services in the fields of microfinance and business development; keeping the momentum in the income generating activities created by the USAID-funded fuel efficient stove activity; and providing loans to young and women entrepreneurs in the Casamance Region to create or develop income generating activities.</p>	<p>Data quality assessment has been performed through spot checks by USAID</p>
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-001 Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors	No		
685-002 Improved Local Delivery of Services and Sustainable Use of Resources in Targeted Areas			

USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-001 Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors	Yes			<p>The significant contribution to this objective are (1) the increased expansion of microfinance and business development activities to rural areas; (2) the continued use of local Senegalese private sector consulting firms; and (3) the provision of training to micro entrepreneurs in off-season market gardening , fruit transformation and vetiver culture technologies-- and entrepreneurial development skills to better manage their business and increase their income.</p>	<p>Relevant monitoring of activities are conducted . Data quality assessment are also performed through spot checks.</p>
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USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-002 Improved Local Delivery of Services and Sustainable Use of Resources in Targeted Areas	No				
685-008 Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools	Yes			<p>The significant result was the facilitation of girls' access to primary schools through (1) improving the school environment and (2) increasing local communities involvement in school management. These activities resulted in a 17% increase in girls enrollment rate in academic year 2002/2003 (13% above target)</p>	<p>Data quality assessment done through data spot checks based on implementing partner quarterly report.</p>
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	21,214 Male	18,531 Female	39,745 Total		<p>Assessment of provisional data quality done through data spot checks.</p>
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	22,063 Male	19,272 Female	41,335 Total		<p>The program focused on</p>

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	1750000				This figure is the total amount of hectares under management plans designed and approved under the CBNRM project (completed in 2001) and the current SO2 nrm-based activities. Quality assessment of data done through spot checks, review of the GOS Water and Forest department report and assessment report of the Pata forest management. To continue track this result, USAID plans to include in SO2 revised PMP an indicator that fits the current ag/nrm activities under the SO.
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)					To be determined

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-003 Increased Use of Decentralized Health Services in Targeted Areas	No				
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	8.2%				This is a national estimate. The data relating to USAID catchment area was 9.6%. USAID was early and continuously involved through the phases of this 1999 Health Indicator Survey to assure that the actions to address data limitations are taken: selection, training and supervision of enumerators; and spot checking. Next DHS in 2003.

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-003 Increased Use of Decentralized Health Services in Targeted Areas	Yes				2002 marks the fourth year in which Senegal reported no cases of polio. Senegal is entering into its polio eradication precertification phase.	The 2003 DHS will collect this objective related data.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total			The 1999 Health Indicator Survey did not provide gender-disaggregated data. The survey showed that 42.7% and 52.2% of targeted children received their third dose at the national-level and within USAID catchment area respectively.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total			The 1999 Health Indicator Survey did not provide gender-disaggregated data. The survey showed that 21.3% of targeted children received Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) at the national-level.
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total			The 2003 DHS will provide the data and USAID will assure that the actions to address data limitations are taken: enumerators appropriately selected, trained and supervised; cartography up to date; and spot checking conducted during the enumeration.

Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				Polio eradication Precertification step underway.
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USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-003 Increased Use of Decentralized Health Services in Targeted Areas	No				
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	48.6%				The 1999 Health Indicator Survey showed that 48.6% and 54.6% of birthings were attended by medically trained personnel at the national-level and within USAID catchment area respectively.

USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-003 Increased Use of Decentralized Health Services in Targeted Areas	Yes			Increased awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS: nationwide youth media campaign, and establishment of an AIDS hotline. Moreover, the involvement of parliamentarians and media enabled a more conducive environment. Additional voluntary counseling and testing centers were opened to respond to increasing demand for quality services.	The 2003 DHS will include a comprehensive STI/HIV-AIDS component to provide general population-based data. This will supplement the data collection targeting selected groups: e.g., behavioral and sentinel surveillance data collections.
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	3874440				The data on socially market commodities are monthly available. They can be aggregated upon variable timeframes.
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	4250000				this target is the estimate based on the best of knowledge.
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	1%				This data came from the results of National Sentinel Surveillance System in 2002.
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total		
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%				The 1999 Health Indicator Survey showed that at the national level, 47.9% and 16.7% of men and women respectively used condoms with their non-regular partner.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance					
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support					

Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers	2477			
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	3			
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	No			
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

This is a service statistics that is available monthly, quarterly, and annually.

USAID plans to open more centers throughout the country.

a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-002 Improved Local Delivery of Services and Sustainable Use of Resources in Targeted Areas			
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USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-002 Improved Local Delivery of Services and Sustainable Use of Resources in Targeted Areas	Yes		Following the May 2002 local elections, a training program for 1,507 elected women officials and women civil society leaders helped build and sustained linkages among citizens and local elected officials and leaders.	Source: National Democratic Institute (NDI)
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USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-002 Improved Local Delivery of Services and Sustainable Use of Resources in Targeted Areas	Yes		A customer satisfaction survey conducted in FY 02 in 56 local governments revealed that 52% of the citizens were satisfied with the management of public services and resources and 22% were satisfied with the quality of delivered services compared with 35% and 7% respectively in 1999.	Source: Customer Satisfaction Survey
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USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?
 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

685-009 Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development	Yes			The SPO has contributed directly to re-settlement of villages (9,431 displaced persons) abandoned due to the conflict, to the development of income-generating activities that give people a stake in avoiding future conflict and to grassroots initiatives (dialogues, ceremonies, demonstrations, etc.) with more than 3,800 participants that have supported peace talks.	Source: USAID partner reports. Spot-checking done where possible but security restrictions limit USAID's ability to verify all data.
Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The total number of displaced persons assisted in FY2002 is estimated to be 9,956. This figure includes 9,431 displaced persons who benefited from housing activities and 525 displaced persons assisted with supplies from Nyassia region. Because of insecurity, USAID relies on data verification done by implementing partners. General Field observation revealed more women than men among displaced persons but reported figure was not gender diseggregated. By applying to the reported toal 52%, which represents the percentage of women in Senegal population, diseggregated figures by gender gives roughly 5177 women and 4779 men among displaced persons.

USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	