

USAID/West African Regional Program (WARP)

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: West Africa possesses tremendous potential to provide its citizens with peace and prosperity, if the right political and socio-economic conditions prevail. Over the last five years, the region has taken a number of positive, if somewhat halting, steps towards economic development and a notable number of countries have made the transition from dictatorship to democracy, or have had a round of free and fair elections (i.e., Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Niger, Mali). On the other hand, the recent outbreak of conflict in Côte d'Ivoire demonstrates the underlying instability of a region where poverty is both pervasive and entrenched and where the unmet aspirations of a disproportionately youthful population presents a politically volatile situation.

Abysmally low socio-economic indicators are the most telling sign of the poor quality of life in the region. High rates of population growth (averaging 2.8%), infant mortality (100 deaths per 1,000 births), and low life expectancy (approximately 50 years) are all serious causes for concern. More alarmingly, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates have climbed relentlessly over the last decade with Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, and Nigeria reporting rates of 9.7%, 6.5%, 11.8%, and 5.8% respectively. Economic indicators are equally discouraging. Levels of debt remain elevated, absorbing desperately needed investment dollars, while economic growth rates are sluggish at below 5%. Worse, the two-year-old global economic slowdown has not been kind to the region. Foreign direct investment and external trade, which have never been extensive, have declined. During the first nine months of 2002, U.S. exports to the region's non-oil producing countries were 17% less than for the same period in 2001. Simultaneously, the expected windfall from the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) has simply not appeared in this part of the sub-continent. Finally, pervasive corruption encumbers many actions (large and small, economic and political) within the region.

The will to address region-wide problems is currently being demonstrated by both the public and private sectors. Public sector commitment coalesces around the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD), Africa's year-old multi-sectoral program for economic integration and development. At a May 2002 meeting of West African heads of state, ECOWAS was designated the implementing agent for NEPAD in West Africa, and a decision was taken to increase the organization's staffing levels and funding to permit it to fulfill these responsibilities. Key ECOWAS projects have subsequently been identified as NEPAD projects, including three partially funded by USAID's West Africa Regional Program (WARP) in energy, trade facilitation and conflict prevention. More recently, ECOWAS has confirmed its growing leadership role by spearheading the efforts to broker a peaceful settlement between the warring factions in Côte d'Ivoire. Private sector desire for change in the region is attested to by the activities of civil society groups from all economic sectors, (agriculture, industry, trade, health, governance etc.). These groups are chaffing under the multiple legal and physical obstacles to achieving socio-economic improvements in the region. They are now building region-wide networks and forging innovative alliances as a means of voicing their needs and putting teeth into their demands for change.

Intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) in the region, above all ECOWAS, suffer from limited technical and financial capacity. The biggest problem is a chronic shortage of skilled manpower, which presents a severe handicap vis-à-vis implementing the decisions of their member states. The situation is exacerbated by the increasing demands made upon these organizations by both member states and donors. A second problem is inadequate collaboration among regional IGOs whose overlapping mandates, often a reflection of their colonial legacies, result in competition for a limited pool of resources. As a regional organization, WARP works primarily with IGOs and regional NGO networks. WARP is therefore supporting ECOWAS's efforts to streamline and redefine IGO mandates in multiple sectors. Another important concern of WARP is that of reinforcing the capacity of IGOs to maintain effective partnerships over time. In consequence, each and every WARP sectoral program includes a capacity building component. This is further buttressed by WARP's long-term commitment to increasing donor coordination at the regional level.

U.S. Interests and Goals: U.S. interests in West Africa are wide-ranging, from economic and humanitarian to strategic. West African countries have the potential to remain or become strategic allies in combating infectious diseases, promoting regional political and economic stability, and fighting terrorism. However, there are numerous deep-seated problems, which the region and its partners must first address. These include pervasive poverty, entrenched corruption, intractable conflict, weak or failed states, porous borders, trafficking in arms and persons, and historically antagonistic ethnic groups. A lingering resentment of western countries, engendered by the colonial past, and a widening Muslim versus Christian confrontation further polarize a volatile situation. Indeed, north/south, inter-ethnic and Muslim/Christian divisions were among the primary causes of the most recent conflicts in West Africa, (Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria). More importantly, conflict and instability have proven to be an ideal environment for inhibiting development, spreading diseases, creating humanitarian emergencies and recruiting terrorists. U.S. interests clearly lie in promoting prosperity and stability in the region through 1) encouraging the development of a market economy in the region through increased trade and investment; 2) helping to increase agricultural productivity and to strengthen food security systems; and 3) assisting the region to develop conflict prevention mechanisms. Lastly, but certainly not least, the U.S. must help the region to contain the spread of HIV/AIDS.

WARP's program addresses those problems that are most amenable to a regional approach, and that will help to strengthen intra-regional linkages. In food security, WARP continues USAID's historical support of the Permanent Interstate Committee to Control Drought in the Sahel (CILSS), in order to mitigate the impact of drought, retard environmental degradation, and ultimately avert famine. WARP is also implementing projects with ECOWAS in three areas considered pivotal for regional economic integration: creation of a common tariff, customs modernization, and the pooling and trading of energy. In health, WARP works on the distinctively cross-border aspects of the HIV/AIDS epidemic (the disease of the "migratory male") and on the dissemination throughout the region of health practices and models that have a proven record of success. Finally, WARP is partnering with NGOs and ECOWAS in order to develop effective conflict prevention mechanisms, because conflict, above all else, derails regional developmental aspirations.

Donor Relations: Donor relations have made quantum leaps forward in FY 2002. Over the year some of the major donors have agreed to fund and to implement ECOWAS programs in a collaborative manner. This collaboration is the outgrowth of a forthright appeal by the ECOWAS Executive Secretary to assembled donors in April 2002 for assistance with strengthening ECOWAS's managerial capacity, thereby ensuring the implementation of the NEPAD process. The donors, led by USAID, European Union, Canada, France and the World Bank have responded by working assiduously with ECOWAS to clearly define the scope of its needs. To date, all have pledged to address the problem using a unified approach. In like manner, donors have created or re-instituted mechanisms for ensuring a coordinated approach to working with other IGOs, most notably by reconstituting the donor coordination groups for CILSS. This is best exemplified by the fact that for the first time in that organization's thirty years of existence, numerous donors to CILSS have agreed to jointly audit their contributions in the coming year.

Challenges: WARP's primary challenge during FY 2002, stemmed from its status as a new program and involved effectively managing an extremely fluid staffing situation, while maintaining continuity in the implementation of its programs. During the year, WARP has played musical chairs with its personnel to cover the gaps entailed by the departure and arrival of key staff in every management team. This situation has subjected our partners (donors, IGOs and NGOs) to a series of changes that have not always been easy to navigate. On the other hand, it has resulted in the WARP staff acquiring a great deal of familiarity with the details of each others programs, and we expect this to yield positive dividends, in the form of greater synergies, when new programs are designed in FY 2003. Genuine progress has been made in obtaining staff in FY 2002; however WARP anticipates that the problem of building an adequate workforce will continue to be its major issue over the next two fiscal years. WARP is also scheduled to move from Bamako, Mali to Accra, Ghana in late FY 2003. This move will permit WARP to locate its management team in one place along with the chiefs of parties of its principal contractors and grantees. This event will permit a simpler more coherent management structure. On the negative side, the move will retard WARP's efforts to bring staff on board as soon as possible, since new employees will need to be assigned directly to Accra.

Key Achievements: FY 2002 was a remarkably good year when one considers the severe limitations under which the program worked. Despite its shortfalls in staffing, WARP succeeded in initiating a number of key activities in trade (work to support the creation of a West Africa-wide customs union), health (the evaluation of existing health project, design of a new health project and the launch of an Ambassadors' HIV/AIDS fund), food security (development of regional food security strategy and environmental monitoring systems), and conflict prevention (supporting the new ECOWAS Conflict Early Warning System, as well as the design of joint programs with bilateral missions). Finally, WARP's key achievement this fiscal year was probably that of reaching agreement with its donor partners on the need to coordinate donor interaction with ECOWAS, as well as on possible mechanisms for implementing this decision.

1. Economic Integration: WARP encourages regional economic integration by undertaking activities that support 1) the harmonization of trade policies within the region; 2) the reduction of barriers to trade; 3) the improvement of regional energy systems and their interconnectedness; and 4) the promotion of linkages between West African entrepreneurs and the United States. WARP's program is expected to augment opportunities for trade across most sectors in the regional economy. First, lower electricity rates and increased trade in energy, as well as the implementation of a free trade zone, should provide an environment to stimulate regional economic growth. Trade between West Africa and the U.S. should benefit from directly linking U.S. and West African businesses and by assisting West Africans to satisfy requirements under the World Trade Organization (WTO) and under the AGOA preference scheme. These efforts will be bolstered in FY 2003 with the establishment of the West African Hub for Global Competitiveness.

As a result of WARP's FY 2002 activities, member countries of ECOWAS produced a final draft of a protocol for the West African Power Pool (WAPP), which will promote investment in the energy sector and will facilitate access to lower cost energy throughout the region. Additional WARP-sponsored technical assistance and research is helping regional decision makers optimize energy investment plans which are projected to save billions of dollars in unnecessary investments in coming years as well as to identify barriers to commercial investment. WARP also helped the region get a jump-start on building their regulatory capacity through technical assistance on energy regulation. In the area of trade, WARP's projects assisted entrepreneurs to develop partnerships with U.S. businesses, generating increases in both export guarantees and in the number of products traded and also resulting in the creation of a core group of business people with the capacity to expand trade. In addition, WARP's investments in the public sector yielded the launching of a capacity building program for ECOWAS to implement a free trade area and the improvement of regional market information systems. Many of the activities under this SO will complement those taking place under the Food Security SO, particularly under the upcoming Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa.

2. Health: WARP's health Strategic Objective seeks to improve regional health indicators by reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS/STI and infectious diseases, promoting child survival, improving reproductive health and family planning services, and strengthening regional institutions and human resources in the region. The SO initially targeted its resources in four focus countries (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo) but has expanded its programs over the last two years following its absorption into the WARP. During FY 2002, the SO carried out an extensive evaluation of its health program and began the design of a new health project scheduled to start in October 2003. The new program will shift focus from activities located primarily in its focus countries to those that are truly regional in nature. It will also work towards the adoption of successful approaches and policies at the regional level, as opposed to aiming for grass-roots people-level impacts. In FY 2002, the WARP health project recorded a 34.5% increase in couple years of protection (CYP) from socially marketed hormonal contraceptives in two countries, Cameroon and Burkina Faso, and the number of condoms sold increased by 10% in focus countries to 68.3 million units. Project sponsored and leveraged activities provided community-level assistance to approximately 2000 persons living with AIDS including Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). In child survival activities, the sale of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) rose by 32% to 3.4 million sachets. Finally, in FY 2002 the program expanded its level of region-wide interventions and increased support for non-presence countries (NPCs) through the start-up of an Ambassadors' HIV/AIDS Fund.

3. **Food Security:** WARP's food security and natural resource management program aims to promote food security through monitoring food production and environmental changes and by increasing incomes and access to food through production and trade. In 2002, WARP's assistance resulted in the milestone creation by the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) of its new long-term regional strategy for reducing poverty and hunger in the Sahel. This critical achievement required intensive collaboration of the public and private sector in nine countries during the strategy development process, as well as the preparation of national-level county plans. WARP supported two new vulnerability assessments in Mauritania and Cape Verde, bringing the total now completed to seven. These assessments identify potentially food insecure populations and permit the proper targeting of food assistance, when needed. Through a WARP funded project with the U.S. Geological Survey, CILSS completed an environmental baseline of nine countries in the region, allowing decision-makers to map long-term regional environmental trends. WARP also kicked off its program to increase agricultural productivity with a technology transfer program in Senegal, Niger and Burkina Faso which resulted in 25% yield increases on average. As in previous years, WARP continued to be a key supporter of CILSS's core mission: agricultural monitoring and early warning system. In FY 2002, this important mechanism provided the information needed to develop response strategies to severe crop failures in Mauritania, Senegal, Cape Verde and Gambia, thereby preventing a serious food crisis.

4. **Conflict:** In FY 2002, WARP's slow moving conflict prevention program finally built up steam and began to implement two major activities: 1) strengthening the financial management division of ECOWAS (with training and the provision of equipment), and 2) launching of a capacity building program for ECOWAS and regional conflict prevention NGOs. WARP's conflict prevention team also applied for and received funding for programs in two regional hotspots, the Mano River Union (specifically the borders between Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea) and Casamance (Guinea Bissau, Senegal and the Gambia). These two cross-border activities mark the long desired initiation of programs that are jointly designed and funded with USAID bilateral missions. Lastly, WARP requested and received funding to begin a sub-regional program on Trafficking in Persons and is working with ECOWAS to implement their regional plan of action and support select priority projects. Admittedly, there are no results to report to date for this Special Objective, but it is clear that the program has turned the corner decisively by laying the foundation for critical regional interventions.

Environmental Compliance: In September 2002, the Regional Environmental Officer completed a thorough review of all of the mission's strategic and special objectives and related activities, and updated all of the missions Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and/or Environmental Assessments (EAs). In consequence, all of WARP's current activities are in full compliance with approved IEEs and EAs, and all required mitigations and conditions are being followed.

In FY 2003, WARP anticipates that new or amended IEEs or EAs will be needed in conjunction with planned changes in the food security and natural resource management strategic objective (SO6). These changes are linked to WARP's upcoming participation in the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa and the need to achieve better balance between WARP's focus on agriculture, as opposed to food security. WARP also expects to do IEEs for new conflict prevention activities under SpO7 that will be implemented on the ground in conflict prone areas (e.g., activities involving the repair or construction of small structures to be used to receive and train victims of conflict).

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

624-001 Increase Use of Selected, Regional Reproductive Health, HIV/STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in the WCA Region

Discussion:

624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa

SO Level Indicator: Harmonized regional energy policies and regulations adopted in at least 5 of the ECOWAS countries

SO Level Indicator: Harmonized trade policies exist in at least 12 of the ECOWAS countries

SO Level Indicator: Regional protocols and agreements relating to harmonization of national monetary and fiscal policies implemented by 10 countries

IR 4.1 Intra-regional barriers to trade reduced

IR 4.2 Improved dialogue and coordination on trade policies among West African countries

IR 4.3 Improved harmonization of regional monetary and fiscal policies by West African countries

IR 4.4 Improved regional institutional capacity to provide sustainable and competitively priced supply of energy

Discussion:

624-005 Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa

IR 5.1 Improved Approaches to FY/RH, STI/HIV/AIDS and CS Services Disseminated Regionwide

IR 5.2 Increased Regional Stakeholder Advocacy for Policy Change

IR 5.3 Increased Capacity of Regional Institutions and Networks

IR 5.4 Health Sector Reform Models Developed and Disseminated Regionwide

Discussion: IR titles have changed to reflect the new health program scheduled to begin in early October 2003. The program will shift focus from activities primarily in four countries to activities that are truly regional in nature and will work towards the adoption of successful approaches and policies at the regional level. WARP also proposes to change the SO title to "Increased Adoption of Sustainable RH, STI/HIV/AIDS, and Child Survival Policies and Approaches in West Africa". Note that WARP will submit new title to AID/W approval.

624-006 Food Security and ENV/NRM Policies and Programs Strengthened and Implemented in West Africa

SO Level Indicator: Number of people in West Africa who are structurally food insecure is reduced by 25%

SO Level Indicator: WA regional organisations and associations collaborate to design development programs and investment strategies to implement priorities developed under 1 and 2 above

SO Level Indicator: WA regional organizations and associations collaboratively produce an assessment of priority food security policy issues at least once every three years

SO Level Indicator: WA regional organizations and associations collaboratively produce an assessment of priority ENV/NRM policy issues at least every three years

IR 6.1 Improved regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems

IR 6.2 Improved regional ENV/NRM monitoring and impact reporting systems

IR 6.3 Increased capacity of AG and ENV/NRM organizations and networks to communicate and advocate

Discussion:

624-007 Early Detection and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning

SO Level Indicator: A regional conflict prevention mechanism (CPM) is operational

SO Level Indicator: A regional network of civil society organizations (CSOs) is operational for capacity building, local interventions, and information dissemination on conflict prevention

SO Level Indicator: Major multi-lateral and bi-lateral donors in the region collaborating on regional conflict detection

SO Level Indicator: USAID missions, WARP and their partners share governance and conflict lessons learned and best practices regionally

IR 7.1 Operational capacity of ECOWAS conflict prevention mechanism (CPM) enhanced

IR 7.2 Enhanced capacity of regional civil society organizations (CSO's) to participate in conflict detection and response

IR 7.3 Increased donor coordination in building regional capacity to detect and respond to regional conflicts

IR 7.4 Lessons learned and best practices to avoid, mitigate, or transition from conflict to democratic governance shared regionally

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - West African Regional Program (WARP)

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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?

624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa	Yes			WARP succeeded in expanding the range of GDA partners to include the World Bank and the African Development Banks, both of which have agreed to fund energy infrastructure (transmission lines) within the framework of the multi-donor West Africa Power Pool Project.	
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	1				World Bank, Agence Francaise de Cooperation, Agence Francaise de Developpement, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs
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?	2.15E+08				

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?

624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa	Yes			Energy Ministers agreed to put in place a new Energy Treaty that will encourage private investment in the energy sector and increase the volume of energy traded within the region.	Charter officially authorized at the meeting of the ECOWAS Energy Ministers in the 4th quarter FY2002.
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged

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

624-006 Food Security and ENV/NRM Policies and Programs Strengthened and Implemented in West Africa	Yes			WARP provided technical assistance to its principal partner the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) to help it to complete the Sahel 21 Regional Food Security and Poverty Reduction Strategy which is designed to reduce the risk of famine in the region's most vulnerable countries.	The document has been finalized and approved by the nine CILSS member states.
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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?

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?

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

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)				
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)				

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?

624-005 Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa	Yes			The program continued to meet targets in Family Planning and Child Survival in FY 2002 in its four focus countries. It also expanded its range of coverage to 12 USAID non-presence countries in the region.
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)	%			DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2002

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?

624-005 Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa	Yes			The sale of Oral Rehydration Salts rose by 32% to 3.4 million sachets. The FY 2002 target was 3.0 million.	Based on sales reported by the concerned Cooperating Agencies.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2002
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		DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2002
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2002
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					

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?

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%			DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2002
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?				
624-001 Increase Use of Selected, Regional Reproductive Health, HIV/STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in the WCA Region				
624-005 Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa	Yes			WARP recorded a 34.5% increase in couple-years protection (CYP) (58,000 versus a target of 51,000) from socially marketed hormonal contraceptives in two countries and the number of condoms sold increased by 10% in focus countries.
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	68300000			
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	68000000			
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%			WARP is not currently giving assistance to National Sentinel Surveillance System
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2002
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)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	DHS not conducted in FY or CY 2002
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	54.4%			Percentage of youth reporting condom use at last sexual intercourse in Cote d'Ivoire (source: FHI/BSS)
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics	9660			
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	63			
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support	231			
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				WARP is not currently giving assistance to facilities offering PMTCT services

Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				WARP is not currently giving assistance to facilities offering PMTCT services
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				WARP is not currently giving assistance to facilities offering PMTCT services
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				N/A
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months	1900			
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs	1			
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	6			
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				WARP is not currently giving assistance to antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				WARP is not currently giving assistance to antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	9,660 Male	0 Female	9,660 Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	4,500 Male	0 Female	4,500 Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A			WARP is not currently giving assistance to MTCT program.
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	N/A			WARP is not currently giving assistance to MTCT program.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	1,365 Male	1,260 Female	2,625 Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	4,030 Male	3,720 Female	7,750 Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	WARP is not currently giving assistance to antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs

b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total	N/A. WARP is not currently giving assistance to antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs
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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?

624-005 Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa	Yes			WARP's partners made significant progress (target of 15,000 versus actual sales of 33,000) in promoting the use of treated bednets, above all among pregnant women and children.	Data was collected and reported in FY 2002 by concerned Cooperating Agencies.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)	33000				
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)	18750				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%				WARP is not currently giving assistance to DOTS Tuberculosis strategy.
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%				WARP is not currently giving assistance to DOTS Tuberculosis strategy.

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?

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?

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?

624-007 Early Detection and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning			
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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?

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?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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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	
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