

USAID/Kazakhstan
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

BACKGROUND: Kazakhstan has made significant economic progress since independence, well surpassing many other former Soviet countries in macro-economic reform. With a per capita GDP of close to \$1,400, 12% GDP growth in 2001, solid fiscal management, privatization of state-owned enterprises, an innovative Oil Fund, growing pension funds and bond and mortgage markets, Kazakhstan is the wealthiest of the Central Asian republics. In September 2002, Moody's credit rating agency upgraded Kazakhstan, making it the first CIS country to achieve investment grade status. Strong fiscal and monetary policy management, a stable banking sector, and steady growth of capital markets, including private pension funds, were among the factors that contributed to the upgrade. However, the economy remains dominated by oligarchic interests. Income and social disparities are large and continuing to grow, with nearly 30% of the population living below the poverty line. While the official unemployment rate is near 10%, the real figure may be as high as 30%. The informal economy is estimated to account for 20 to 28% of GDP. The opening of the Caspian Consortium pipeline in 2001 has permitted Kazakhstan to increase oil sales to international markets. Avoiding adverse macro-economic consequences from concentration on the oil sector is a major economic policy concern, but there are signs that the GOK has embarked on an industrial policy designed to diversify the economy away from overdependence on oil by developing Kazakhstan's light industry, with an interest in small business development. In the 1990s, the Government of Kazakhstan (GOK) succeeded in attracting foreign capital and skill to develop its energy riches, and Kazakhstan developed a reputation as the most welcoming country in the region for foreign energy investors. Kazakhstan drew about \$10 billion of foreign direct investment over the last decade, far more than its much bigger and richer neighbor, Russia. But recent GOK attempts to further squeeze these same investors to get a better deal led international consortium Chevron Texaco to call off a \$3 billion expansion of production at the Tengiz oil field and continue negotiations on one of the biggest and most important investment projects in any former Soviet republic.

Compared with the rapid pace of economic reform, Kazakhstan's political environment has exhibited far less progress. According to Freedom House, Kazakhstan remains "not free," and Transparency International reports that the country has grown even more corrupt in the past year. Continued government attempts to control and stifle independent media and political groups indicate a reluctance to embrace basic civil liberties. The environment for independent media and opposition parties worsened over the year, as the GOK introduced restrictive laws on political parties and broadcast media. The political movement that emerged in late 2001-which appeared to signal an increase in public debate on issues such as corruption, media, electoral reform and decentralization-has slowed significantly due to arrests and new restrictive laws on registering political parties. Since the fall of 2001, a pattern of politically-motivated incidents targeted to intimidate opposition politicians and journalists has emerged in Kazakhstan. This campaign has included corruption trials and convictions of political opposition leaders and the on-going harassment of independent journalists and mass media outlets. Frequent attacks on independent media outlets in Kazakhstan included the death of two journalists under suspicious circumstances, intimidation of journalists who had the courage to report on political opposition activities, and corruption and other charges made against senior Kazakhstani officials who joined the Democratic Choice movement and other opposition associations. Although supplemental funding for Kazakhstan was modest, USAID used the additional resources to support democratic activists in this repressive environment.

Kazakhstan's energy and water resources are often wasted through mismanagement and lack of maintenance, and the public is largely ignorant of the concept of or the need for efficiency and conservation. The World Bank estimates that 91% of the population has access to an improved water source, but poor sanitation and the lack of safe sources of potable water especially in areas surrounding the Aral Sea, exacerbate health problems. HIV/AIDS in particular is rising dramatically among high-risk groups, including drug users. Over 5% of the intravenous drug-using population is infected, making Kazakhstan the site of a concentrated HIV epidemic. The popularity of new community-level primary care centers demonstrates a public desire for better quality and improved efficiency in the health care system. The infant mortality rate in 2002 is estimated at 58.95 deaths per 1,000 live births. Tuberculosis mortality

rates dropped 12.4% in the last reporting period, and inoculations against Hepatitis B have brought its incidence to zero among young children. By comparison, the incidence of these diseases beyond childhood is still well above international norms.

U.S. INTERESTS AND GOALS: Due to its tremendous oil and gas resources, size, and strategic location, Kazakhstan continues to be a key U.S. partner. The United States' National Energy Plan specifically identifies Kazakhstan's Kashagan field as, potentially, one of the most important petroleum reservoirs to begin development in the last thirty years. Kazakhstan's leading economic and political position in the region gives it an important role in the ongoing war on terrorism.

SUPPLEMENTAL and PERFORMANCE FUNDS: Regional supplemental funds provided an opportunity to widen USAID's conflict prevention program to Kazakhstan and to strengthen USAID's democracy programs. The conflict program currently operates in 15 communities in South Kazakhstan, Almaty and Zhambul Oblasts. In response to a perceived need to focus on unemployed young men in urban areas as a potential group that could be recruited by extremists, USAID will expand activities beyond these communities, better equalize efforts between rural and urban settings, and will also include, human rights, and cultural awareness in its conflict mitigation program. Supplemental funding for democracy was timely given the strong government crackdown on independent media and weak protection on human rights. These funds allowed USAID to expand its political party training program and provided more resources to bolster USAID's civic advocacy and education efforts, as well as a judicial and legal reform program. USAID used FY 2002 performance funds to expand the small and medium enterprise (SME) program through the newly formed U.S.-Kazakhstan Business Development Partnership (also known as the Houston Initiative).

DONOR RELATIONS: Using FY 2002 performance funds, USAID recently began training lending officials at local European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) partner banks to facilitate the disbursement of an estimated \$70 million in business loans over the next year, with an average loan size of \$5,000. Other major donors include the European Union-Technical Assistance for the Commonwealth of Independent States (EU-TACIS), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), and the World Bank (WB). They provide resources to promote small/medium enterprises (SME); build public infrastructures; and modernize tax and treasury systems. The Soros Foundation/Open Society Institute (Soros/OSI), German Government, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Israeli Government complement the multi-lateral programs in SME development. UNDP, Soros/OSI, EU-TACIS, and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe support initiatives in democracy. UN agencies have important health programs, and the ADB is becoming more involved in the health sector. The WB, Swiss Government, ADB, and the Canadian International Development Agency support natural resources management activities. While the Government of Kazakhstan welcomes donor assistance, the oil revenues and general positive economic environment have resulted in the government being less interested in conditional debt financing from international financial institutes.

CHALLENGES: The GOK is supportive of USAID's program to improve the environment for small and medium enterprises, make quality health care more widely accessible, and improve the management of natural resources. However, the openness of Kazakhstan to democratic participatory processes has worsened in the past year. A new political party law that requires all parties to re-register with minimum membership of 50,000, combined with ongoing harassment of opposition parties by authorities, will make it difficult for parties not aligned with the president's party to register. Independent media also suffered major setbacks as the government cracked down on opposition voices and used media law amendments to silence independent media outlets. Over the next year, USAID will support political party development in the lead-up to the 2004 elections and will redouble its efforts to strengthen alternative media, journalists, and civic and human rights activists.

Experts agree that the Kazakhstan economy needs to further diversify, barriers to trade and small/medium enterprise growth need to be removed, and the benefits from the market economy need to be felt more broadly. Presidents Nazarbayev and Bush have committed to strengthen economic cooperation, leading to the establishment of a new US-Kazakhstan Business Development Partnership,

known as the Houston Initiative. The main aim of the partnership is to support economic diversification, small/medium enterprise growth, and the expansion of a prosperous middle class.

Most Kazakhstani citizens remain uninformed and inactive with respect to natural resources issues. In the energy and water sector, public outreach activities accelerated significantly during the past year involving both an outreach educational campaign, and the building of sustainable social marketing capacity among NGOs, public institutions and other community stakeholders. USAID programs are directed at assisting Kazakhstan in this vital sector, as well as in improving policies related energy and water resources. The improved management and sound development of Kazakhstan's energy resources are important to U.S. strategic and commercial interests.

Although HIV prevalence in Kazakhstan remains relatively low by global standards and the epidemic is concentrated among injecting drug users, there is potential for a HIV/AIDS epidemic. By September 2002, Kazakhstan had reported 3,093 cases of HIV infection. However, the true figure is estimated as about 10 times higher. The official HIV reporting system lacks proper diagnostic systems and the absence of an efficient surveillance system. USAID and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are helping establish four surveillance sites in Karaganda, Pavlodar, Shymkent, and Uralsk, and have trained experts to gather and analyze the data. USAID is also collecting behavioral information in high HIV-transmission locations, to better focus AIDS prevention programs in the bars, clubs, and other sites where the need is greatest.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS:

1. **IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES:** The USAID strategy for economic growth is to improve the investment climate and policies and to promote small business development. The "Houston Initiative" is a focal point of our efforts to improve the SME environment. Special efforts of the initiative included the establishment of the Small Enterprise Assistance Fund to begin making an estimated \$4 million in investments to SMEs over the next year and a Quality Management Center, an independent NGO within Kazakhstan, where more than 30 companies are currently receiving training in International Quality Management Standards (ISO-9001:2000). In September, Moody's credit rating agency upgraded Kazakhstan's investment grade status. Strong fiscal and monetary policy management, a stable banking sector, and steady growth of capital markets, including private pension funds, contributed to the upgrade. USAID programs supported these efforts and achievements. In the microfinance sector, the USAID-supported Kazakhstan Community Loan Fund (KCLF) received an alpha-rating (high safety, good systems, highly recommended) from a leading international rater of micro lending institutions. KCLF disbursed over \$4.9 million in loans and maintained a 99.9% repayment rate in the past year. Its client base grew to 4,156 micro entrepreneurs from 3,147 the year before. In FY 2002, USAID's accounting reform and Regional Trade Promotion supported trade capacity-building. With the adoption of International Accounting Standards, enterprises' financial reports are more transparent and reliable. The Regional Trade Promotion developed an efficient and accessible internet-based database of Central Asian enterprises to match needs with capabilities. The trade network, which builds region-wide supplies of goods and services with purchasers, has already facilitated nine deals for Kazakh businesses with a total value of more than \$225,000.

2. **IMPROVED MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES:** Kazakhstan's commitment to the improvement of both the water and energy sectors has been strong. During the past year, the government took major steps to fund the cleanup of abandoned oil and gas sites near the Caspian Sea. This decision was based on the success of USAID-sponsored demonstrations in that area.

3. **STRENGTHENED DEMOCRATIC CULTURE AND INSTITUTIONS:** In the field of civil society, one of the more notable achievements was a USAID-sponsored civic advocacy program that assisted NGOs to lobby parliament on particular issues of importance to citizens. One of the NGOs supported by USAID was the Youth Information Service of Kazakhstan (YISK). YISK successfully lobbied for the adoption of a new student contract governing relations between university and their students -- a relationship oftentimes fraught with corruption in the past. YISK is now working to ensure that Kazakhstani universities adopt and adhere to the contract.

4. **INCREASED ACCESS TO QUALITY HEALTH CARE:** Despite setbacks in two oblasts and reticence to embrace reforms at the national level, USAID's health programs continue to enjoy enthusiastic support in Kazakhstan's provinces and among the clients who are our ultimate beneficiaries. Even at the national level, previous antagonism towards the Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach to treat tuberculosis is much reduced. Since 1998, USAID has assisted the GOK in a countrywide implementation of the WHO-recommended DOTS strategy. Sufficient quantity of anti-TB drugs purchased by the GOK for free treatment of TB patients, as well as the DOTS training and monitoring program supported by USAID nationwide, resulted in a 36% decrease in deaths from TB. The CDC calculated that DOTS implementation saved approximately 13,000 Kazakhstani lives from 1998-2001.

CONFLICT VULNERABILITY: The risk of widespread violent conflict remains low in Kazakhstan, despite border disagreements with Uzbekistan and local governance issues in some communities. Additionally, underlying grievances, including unemployment, corruption, poor community infrastructure, and weak educational and health facilities, are prevalent. Combined with the growing youth population, underlying grievances have the potential of contributing to instability. In response, under the Community Action Development Project (CAIP), the cornerstone of USAID's conflict prevention program, USAID launched pilot projects in 15 conflict-prone communities, with an estimated beneficiary base of 25,000 citizens, working on small-scale, community-driven social and physical infrastructure projects to promote community collaboration to address common needs. The goal is to create and strengthen participatory mechanisms, with resultant improvements in vital services delivery, to alleviate sources of conflict in southern Kazakhstan near the Uzbekistan border, where risks of communal or religious conflicts are greatest.

GENDER: USAID's program addressed gender disparities in a variety of ways. In the health care sector, primary health care activities helped to improve health care services tailored to the specific and different needs of men and women. Gender sensitive USAID funding is also enabling women's shelters to provide counseling, job training, and accommodation to victims of domestic abuse and self-immolation. This coming year the Mission will conduct a region wide gender assessment to better inform staff how gender issues can be better incorporated into program activities.

TRADE BUILDING CAPACITY: Specific interventions include the work of trade and investment advisors with local administrations in five cities to streamline government procedures, and in the process, fostered greater participation of the private sector on issues that affect business. Trade and investment advisors also worked with the Ministry of Revenues to develop and execute an open and participatory process for the development of a new Customs Code. USAID advisors provided considerable technical support in the drafting of the Code and sensitized officials and members of Parliament on the need to ensure the code's compliance with WTO standards and principles. The Customs expert also gave pioneering training to customs officials on how to combat corruption within the agency. The Regional Trade Promotion activity developed an internet-based database of Central Asian enterprises in an effort to match needs with capabilities through an efficient and accessible system.

Environmental Compliance: During the past year, all of the activities across the Mission were brought into full compliance with the Agency's environmental regulations (22CFR 216). This includes all the Mission's activities in Kazakhstan. Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) were completed and cleared by the Mission Director and the Bureau Environmental Officer for the Crosscutting SO, 4.2. These include the following programs, Community Action Investment Program, the Education Program, Participant Training, Peaceful Communities Initiative. The IEE for SO 2.1, Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Targeted Institutions, was amended so that the Community Grants Program was brought into full compliance. Likewise, SO 1.6, Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy, now has an approved amended IEE so that all of the activities of the Transboundary Water and Energy and the projects funded by the Special Initiative funds are in compliance. Other IEEs approved earlier than the past year include: SO 3.2, Increased Access to Quality Primary Health Care for Selected Populations; and SO 1.3, Improved Environment for the Growth of Small-Medium Enterprises. These did not need amending. As a result of these actions, the Mission is now in full compliance.

Although the Mission is planning on several new procurements for the next year, there are not any new 216 actions anticipated. This is due to the fact that the IEEs were approved on the SO level and the new procurements are not significantly different from the already approved activities.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

115-0131 An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprise s

SO Level Indicator: Business Environment Index

- 1.3.1 Increased Opportunities to Acquire Business Information, Knowledge, and Skills
- 1.3.2 More Responsive Financial Institutions, Instruments, and Markets
- 1.3.3 Increased Implementation of Laws and Regulations

Discussion:

115-0161 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy

SO Level Indicator: Number of demonstration projects replicated within USAID target areas

- 1.6.1 Increased management capacity in the natural resources sectors
- 1.6.2 Improved policy and regulatory framework for natural resources management
- 1.6.3 Sustainable models developed for integrated natural resource management
- 1.6.4 Public commitment established for natural resources management policies

Discussion:

115-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions

SO Level Indicator: Percent of Target Population Exhibiting Civic Consciousness

- 2.1.1 Stronger and More Sustainable Civic Organizations
- 2.1.2 Increased Availability of information on civic rights and domestic public issues
- 2.1.3 Enhanced opportunities for citizen participation in governance

Discussion:

115-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations

SO Level Indicator: Percent of children less than one year of age completely vaccinated against hepatitis B (HBV)

SO Level Indicator: Percent of sputum smear positive tuberculosis (TB) patients cured through Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) approach in pilot sites

SO Level Indicator: Percent of total outpatient visits that occurred in PHC practices in pilot cities

- IR 3.2.1 Select populations are better informed about personal health care rights and responsibilities.
- IR 3.2.2 Improved quality of health care including infectious diseases and maternal and child health.
- IR 3.2.3 Improved use of health care resources for primary health care.
- IR 3.2.4 Improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework.

Discussion:

115-0420 Cross-Cutting Programs

Discussion: The cross-cutting objective includes activities which affect programs across sectors and in support of other strategic objectives. Indicators are not developed for the crossing-cutting objective, although individual activities are monitored for progress.

Beginning in FY 2003 day to day management of the conflict prevention activity and the education activity will be transferred to the Office of Democracy and Media, and the Office of Health and Population

respectively. For the FY 2003 conflict prevention and education will be funded and reported on under the cross-cutting objective as we develop a special objective for conflict prevention and education beginning FY 2004. The participant training activities, Eurasia Foundation and program support will continued to be managed by the Program Support Office under the cross-cutting strategic objective.

Selected Performance Measures - Kazakhstan

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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?

115-0320 Increased Utilization of Quality Primary Health Care for Select Populations				
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	5			Soros, PSI, Project Hope, AIHA, Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB & Malaria
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	5			Same as above
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	961530			

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?

115-0120 Increased Soundness of Tax and Budget Policies and Administration				
115-0130 Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises				
115-0131 An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises	Yes			317 accountant training participants met the requirements to receive international certification, as endorsed by the Int'l Accounting Standards Committee Foundation, as the former Soviet Union's first Certified Accounting Practitioners.
115-0161 Improved Management of Critical Natural Resources, Including Energy	N/A			The data is not available

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?

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?

115-0131 An Improved Environment for the Growth of Small and Medium Enterprises	N/A			The data is not available
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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?

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available

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?

115-0230 More Effective, Responsive, and Accountable Local Governance

a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)					The data is not available
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)					The data is not available

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?

115-014 A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector

No			fadsfjka;ljfd;ljaf;lkd	adjflkajdf;j;ljs;daj;flajdf lkajsd;lkj;	
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)	%				The data is not available

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?

Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		Total: 74.8% - MOH
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 data is not available
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		The data is not available
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				

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)	98.9%				MOH
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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?

a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	0				
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b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	1500000			
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%			The data is not available
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				4.0; 1.7; 2.7; 3.1; 2.4; 2.8; Median # of partners in past 12 mos. according to PLACE baseline study in Almaty (1st line) + Kraganda (2nd line) conducted by MEASURE/Evaluation project.
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	The data is not available
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			45.3; 57.4; 50.6; condom used with last partner in past 4 weeks is provided by the baseline PLACE Study in areas reported to be at high risk for HIV transmission in pilot sites: Almaty.
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				The data is not available
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance				The data is not available
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				The data is not available
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				The data is not available
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				The data is not available
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				The data is not available
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				The data is not available
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				The data is not available
Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				The data is not available
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					The data is not available
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers					The data is not available
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance					The data is not available
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment					The data is not available
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program					The data is not available
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	4,335 Female	4,335 Total		
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	0 Male	4,550 Female	4,550 Total		
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A				The data is not available
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	N/A				The data is not available
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
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)					The data is not available
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)					The data is not available
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	100%				
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	100%				
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?

115-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions	N/A				The data is not available
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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?

115-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions	No				We only began implementing assistance in this area (to political parties) at the end of the FY, so we are not able to report results in this area yet.
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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?

115-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions	Yes				The NGO Sustainability index went up from 47 to 58 points on a 100 point scale. Unfortunately, another indicator, the % of targeted population (youth) exhibiting civic consciousness and activism, actually went down this by about 3 points.
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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?

115-0211 Strengthened Democratic Culture Among Citizens and Target Institutions	Yes				Public confidence in local government increased from 57% to 71% this year
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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?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
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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					The data is not available
Crude mortality rates	%				The data is not available
Child malnutrition rates	%				The data is not available
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?					
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		The data is not available