



Bureau for Africa Program, Activity, and Reference Information

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SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

Bureau for Africa

ADEA	-	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
ADR	-	Alternative dispute resolution
AELGA	-	Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance
AfDB	-	African Development Bank
AFDF	-	Africa Development Fund
AGOA	-	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
ARV	-	Anti-retroviral treatment
ATRIP	-	Africa Trade and Investment Policy program/USAID
BASIC	-	Basic Support for Institutionalized Child Support
CA	-	Cooperating Agency
CARPE	-	Central African Regional Program for the Environment/USAID
CBFP	-	Congo Basin Forest Partnership/USAID
CBNRM	-	Community-based natural resource management
CBO	-	Community based organization
CDC	-	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	-	Center for Development Information and Evaluation/USAID
CEPPS	-	Consortium for Elections and Political Party Strengthening
CERTI	-	Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative
CEWARN	-	Conflict Early Warning Network
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel
CLUSA	-	Cooperative League of the United States of America
COMESA	-	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Program/USAID
CS/MH	-	Child Survival/Maternal Health
CSD	-	Child Survival and Disease Fund/USAID
CSH	-	Child Survival and Health/USAID
CSM	-	Contraceptive Social Marketing
CSO	-	Civil society organizations
CSP	-	Country Strategy Plan
CVA	-	Conflict vulnerability assessment
DA	-	Development Assistance/USAID
DCA	-	Development Credit Authority/USAID
DCHA	-	Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance/USAID
DCOF	-	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund/USAID
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DfID	-	Department for International Development/UK
DG	-	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	-	Democracy and Human Rights Fund/USAID
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
DOTS	-	Direct observed short-course treatment
DPT	-	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DRP	-	Demobilization and Rehabilitation Program/World Bank

EAC	-	East African Community
EAGER	-	Equity and Growth through Economic Research
EAP	-	Environmental Action Plan
EBRD	-	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	-	European Community
	-	European Commission
ECHO	-	European Commission Humanitarian Organization
ECOMOG	-	Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EDDI	-	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative/USAID
EEDC	-	Economic Entrepreneurial Development Center
EG	-	Economic Growth
EGAT	-	Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade/USAID
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resources
EPA	-	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-	Expanded Program of Immunization
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	-	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
FEWS NET	-	Famine Early Warning System Network/USAID
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FFW	-	Food for Work
FP	-	Family Planning
FR/RH	-	Family planning and reproductive health
G-7	-	Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States)
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA	-	Global Coalition for Africa
GCC	-	Global Climate Change
GDA	-	Global Development Alliance/USAID
GDC	-	German Development Cooperation (Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit)
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GH	-	Global Health/USAID
GHA	-	Greater Horn of Africa
GHA I	-	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative/USAID
GLI	-	Great Lakes Initiative
GLJI	-	Great Lakes Justice Initiative
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GSA	-	General Services Administration (U.S. Government)
GSP	-	General System of Preference
GTZ	-	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Development Cooperation)
HBCU	-	Historically Black Universities and Colleges
HIPC	-	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative/World Bank
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIV/AIDS	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IARC	-	International Agricultural Research Center
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank
ICT	-	Information and communication technology
IDA	-	International Development Association

IDP	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IDSR	-	Integrated disease surveillance and response
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communications
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examinations
IEHA	-	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa/USAID
IFI	-	International Financial Institute
IFRC	-	International Federation of the Red Cross
IGAD	-	intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IMCI	-	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
ISA	-	Initiative for Southern Africa/USAID
ISP	-	Integrated Strategy Plan
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MDB	-	Multilateral Development Bank
MFI	-	Micro-finance institution
MHO	-	Mutual health organizations
MIS	-	Management Information System
MOA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOF	-	Minister of Finance
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOJ	-	Ministry of Justice
MSE	-	Micro and Small Enterprises
MT	-	Metric Ton
MTCT	-	Maternal-to-child transmission
MTT	-	Mobile Task Team
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	-	Non-governmental Organization
NIDS	-	National Immunization Days
NPA	-	Non-Project Assistance
NPC	-	Non presence countries
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
NTE	-	Non-traditional Export
OAU	-	Organization of African Unity
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
	-	Overseas Development Administration (British)
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	-	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OFDA	-	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance/USAID
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
OPV	-	Oral polio vaccine
ORS/T	-	Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy
OTI	-	Office of Transition Initiatives/USAID
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PHN	-	Population, Health and Nutrition
P.L.	-	Public Law
PMTCT	-	Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission
PPA	-	Public Private Alliance
PRIME	-	Program for Innovation in Microenterprise
PRM	-	Bureau of Population, Migration, and Refugees/U.S. Department of State
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper/World Bank

PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
RCSA	-	Regional Center for Southern Africa/USAID
REDSO	-	Regional Economic Development Support Office/USAID
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office/USAID
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAEDF	-	Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund
SAGA	-	Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access
SAGE	-	Strategies for Advancing Girls Education
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMME	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SOAG	-	Strategic Objective Agreement
SPA	-	Special Program of Assistance for Africa
SpO	-	Special Objective
SPRP	-	Sector Policy Reform Program
SRP	-	Sahel Regional Program
SSH	-	Special Self Help Program
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TBD	-	To Be Determined
TRADE	-	Trade for African Development and Enterprise/USAID
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
UNAIDS	-	United Nations AIDS Program
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	-	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	-	United States Government
USGS	-	United States Geological Survey
USIA	-	United States Information Agency
USTR	-	Office of the United States Trade Representative
VC	-	Vulnerable Children
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VOA	-	Voice of America
WAEN	-	West Africa Enterprise Network
WARP	-	West African Regional Program/USAID
WB	-	World Bank
WFP	-	United Nations World Food Program
WHO	-	United Nations World Health Organization
WID	-	Women in Development
WSSD	-	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	-	World Trade Organization

Africa PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Country / Fund Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Africa Regional				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	38,571	44,223	33,915	33,420
Development Assistance	81,619	83,961	167,146	188,976
Economic Support Fund	22,216	31,325	77,000	22,000
Supplemental - ESF*	0	12,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	31,285	81,218	23,981	24,337
Total Africa Regional	173,691	252,730	302,041	268,232
Angola				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,287	6,406	5,400	11,200
Development Assistance	2,676	5,118	2,750	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,491	3,000	0	3,500
PL 480 Title II	33,481	31,616	8,004	7,538
Total Angola	45,935	46,140	16,154	24,738
Benin				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	10,158	7,743	6,343	7,529
Development Assistance	3,723	8,982	7,923	6,892
Economic Support Fund	0	350	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,994	4,687	4,023	4,699
Total Benin	17,875	21,762	18,289	19,120
Burundi				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	400	500	2,500
Development Assistance	0	4,200	3,500	1,800
Economic Support Fund	4,500	2,000	0	3,500
PL 480 Title II	9,164	2,496	0	9,500
Total Burundi	13,664	9,096	4,000	17,300
Central Africa Regional				
Development Assistance	0	0	0	15,000
Total Central Africa Regional	0	0	0	15,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,337	21,178	13,476	18,086
Development Assistance	4,788	4,773	10,024	6,082
Economic Support Fund	4,978	2,050	0	4,250
PL 480 Title II	14,244	11,555	0	0
Total Democratic Republic of the Congo	39,347	39,556	23,500	28,418
Eritrea				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	4,516	5,350	5,400	5,400
Development Assistance	5,603	5,558	4,619	840
PL 480 Title II	2,830	5,564	1,908	2,256
Total Eritrea	12,949	16,472	11,927	8,496
Ethiopia				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	26,086	23,057	31,950	37,168
Development Assistance	14,561	20,200	18,104	15,438
Economic Support Fund	0	0	0	5,000
Supplemental - ESF**	0	4,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	102,628	58,423	27,281	20,803
Total Ethiopia	143,275	105,680	77,335	78,409

Africa PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Country / Fund Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Ghana				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,419	18,655	20,055	22,220
Development Assistance	19,858	15,963	18,688	14,575
Economic Support Fund	4,500	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	18,027	12,407	14,951	21,767
Total Ghana	57,804	47,025	53,694	58,562
Guinea				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	9,354	6,700	7,160	6,659
Development Assistance	9,168	15,442	15,765	11,095
Economic Support Fund	0	650	0	0
PL 480 Title II	10,712	6,818	3,441	4,474
Total Guinea	29,234	29,610	26,366	22,228
Kenya				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	13,272	27,563	33,413	38,513
Development Assistance	19,927	13,547	13,280	3,776
Economic Support Fund	2,400	2,000	0	8,000
Supplemental - ESF***	0	4,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	47,771	17,682	12,134	14,262
Total Kenya	83,370	64,792	58,827	64,551
Liberia				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	1,850	1,600	2,100	2,045
Development Assistance	5,720	3,725	3,100	1,100
Economic Support Fund	0	1,150	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,062	5,643	1,027	0
Total Liberia	10,632	12,118	6,227	3,145
Madagascar				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	4,185	8,725	8,493	8,915
Development Assistance	15,183	10,540	9,785	10,945
Economic Support Fund	0	2,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	5,171	8,503	10,732	12,590
Total Madagascar	24,539	29,768	29,010	32,450
Malawi				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	14,862	15,540	17,480	21,919
Development Assistance	13,150	13,829	13,397	10,555
Economic Support Fund	0	500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	1,726	13,699	6,290	4,918
Total Malawi	29,738	43,568	37,167	37,392
Mali				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	12,433	14,488	13,288	12,659
Development Assistance	22,054	21,688	21,340	17,027
Development Credit Authority	99	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	750	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	2,372	1,355	0	0
Total Mali	37,708	37,531	34,628	29,686
Mozambique				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	12,953	17,677	21,800	24,200
Development Assistance	31,469	22,438	23,692	16,061
Economic Support Fund	600	400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	22,996	18,448	16,871	16,659
Total Mozambique	68,018	58,963	62,363	56,920

Africa PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Country / Fund Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Namibia				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	4,383	1,850	1,900	2,500
Development Assistance	5,498	8,183	5,080	4,932
Economic Support Fund	0	700	0	0
Total Namibia	9,881	10,733	6,980	7,432
Nigeria				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	23,363	36,066	41,356	46,300
Development Assistance	30,941	21,968	23,879	12,639
Economic Support Fund	23,445	8,500	0	5,000
Total Nigeria	77,749	66,534	65,235	63,939
REDSO-ESA				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	5,514	9,475	9,125	14,887
Development Assistance	11,350	15,859	13,163	7,404
Economic Support Fund	250	1,000	0	0
Total REDSO-ESA	17,114	26,334	22,288	22,291
Regional Center for Southern Africa				
Development Assistance	1,251	20,117	24,731	12,771
Economic Support Fund	998	950	0	0
Total Regional Center for Southern Africa	2,249	21,067	24,731	12,771
Rwanda				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,167	12,100	12,150	14,506
Development Assistance	6,997	6,402	6,023	4,810
Economic Support Fund	2,100	2,500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	10,394	14,498	10,978	12,438
Total Rwanda	26,658	35,500	29,151	31,754
Senegal				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	10,366	15,005	14,762	15,825
Development Assistance	13,375	13,950	13,618	12,209
PL 480 Title II	834	1,790	0	5,387
Total Senegal	24,575	30,745	28,380	33,421
Sierra Leone				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	1,884	841	468	500
Development Assistance	3,116	6,413	3,400	3,727
Economic Support Fund	950	10,225	0	5,000
PL 480 Title II	32,974	24,355	0	0
Total Sierra Leone	38,924	41,834	3,868	9,227
Somalia				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	500	500	200	411
Development Assistance	2,500	2,267	2,700	965
Economic Support Fund	0	1,750	0	0
PL 480 Title II	9,702	19,729	0	0
Total Somalia	12,702	24,246	2,900	1,376
South Africa				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	17,362	20,404	25,150	31,628
Development Assistance	32,665	36,804	36,278	27,457
Development Credit Authority	289	500	0	0
Economic Support Fund	800	600	0	2,000
Total South Africa	51,116	58,308	61,428	61,085

Africa PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Country / Fund Account	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Sudan				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	1,000	500	300	16,426
Development Assistance	3,500	10,631	22,000	49,613
Economic Support Fund	10,000	20,000	0	15,000
PL 480 Title II	40,886	60,190	0	0
Total Sudan	55,386	91,321	22,300	81,039
Tanzania				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	10,725	16,700	22,490	25,164
Development Assistance	10,378	8,108	10,446	3,227
PL 480 Title II	29,256	4,827	0	0
Total Tanzania	50,359	29,635	32,936	28,391
Uganda				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	30,680	35,000	38,559	41,795
Development Assistance	19,198	24,724	24,385	20,273
Economic Support Fund	595	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	31,290	22,591	15,880	18,520
Total Uganda	81,763	82,315	78,824	80,588
West African Regional Program (WARP)				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	11,367	19,473	19,631	23,800
Development Assistance	17,246	10,773	8,018	5,878
Economic Support Fund	645	1,550	0	0
PL 480 Title II	0	1,173	3,190	1,779
Total West African Regional Program (WARP)	29,258	32,969	30,839	31,457
Zambia				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	26,838	30,700	37,404	40,095
Development Assistance	10,255	14,822	12,881	9,632
Economic Support Fund	300	800	0	0
PL 480 Title II	0	8,060	0	3,100
Total Zambia	37,393	54,382	50,285	52,827
Zimbabwe				
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	6,438	6,450	14,223	15,835
Development Assistance	6,384	2,512	1,885	746
Economic Support Fund	3,280	6,000	0	4,000
PL 480 Title II	0	25,522	0	0
Total Zimbabwe	16,102	40,484	16,108	20,581
Total Program Funds	1,319,008	1,461,218	1,237,781	1,303,326

AFRICA

U.S. National Interests

Today, promise, potential and opportunity exist in Africa. The hope for the future is based on current experiences in many countries on the African continent. This is good news for the United States. A more prosperous, healthy and stable Africa is in America's best interest, and contributes to U.S. efforts to foster world-wide economic growth and increased trade, and to combat transnational security threats.

Here are but a few examples of the good news. Africa has enormous potential to become a significantly larger player in global trade and commerce. The positive results of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) of 2000 demonstrate this potential. In the first six months of 2002, AGOA imports totaled almost \$4 billion, a 20% increase over the same period a year earlier. Textile and apparel imports increased seven-fold and transportation equipment more than doubled. Foreign direct investment in Africa has also increased from just under \$1 billion in 1995 to \$6.3 billion in 2000.

With regard to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, encouraging results from Uganda and, more recently, from Zambia, demonstrate that the right responses, combined with political will and strong leadership from the top, can be effective in reducing prevalence rates. There are other positive health indicators on the continent. Infant mortality under five has decreased in a number of countries between 1960 and 1999. In Botswana, for example, infant mortality has declined from 173 to 59 per 1,000 live births and in Mali from 517 to 235 per 1,000 live births.

Another good sign for the continent is that support for democracy continues to grow: civil society has become increasingly vibrant, increased freedom of the press and new communications media such as the internet have expanded public access to information, and citizens are now more aware of their basic human rights. According to Freedom House, over the last decade, the number of free democracies in Africa has more than doubled from four to 10 and more than half the countries on the continent are in the transition process. The successful 2002 elections in Kenya and the anti-corruption drive in Zambia further underscore this trend.

Experience has shown that for countries to realize their full potential, and to take advantage of opportunities to address the principal constraints to poverty reduction, they must start from within, in partnership with the international community. This certainly applies to Africa. That is why the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), launched in 2001, provides a welcome new framework for Africans who plan to take charge of their own destiny. Given what we know about ownership of the ways in which the challenges of the continent can be met, the U.S. and the international community have embraced NEPAD and have encouraged African leaders to move deliberately and purposely forward with its agenda.

Sustained economic growth and increased agricultural production in Africa reduce the need for the United States to provide costly and often recurring humanitarian assistance. Preserving the richness and diversity of Africa's natural resource endowment and sound management of the continent's resource base are key to global efforts to promote environmentally sound economic growth. Also, transparent and accountable governance structures make it more difficult for potential terrorist networks to form and operate effectively.

Despite these very positive developments, sub-Saharan Africa still faces some formidable challenges in its efforts to improve the standards of living for all of its peoples.

Development Challenges

Reducing Poverty through Broad-Based Economic Growth. Sub-Saharan Africa has not been spared in the global economic slowdown of the past three years, yet its effects have not been relatively as severe as elsewhere. GDP in the region grew by 2.5% in 2002, continuing a downward trend from 3.0% in 2001

and 3.3% in 2000, following the significantly higher growth rates of the mid-1990s. However, the World Bank forecasts that growth will accelerate to 3.2% in 2003 and 3.8% in 2004 -- about 1.1% per capita -- as the world economy recovers and important structural reforms and economic liberalization measures taken by many countries begin to bear positive results. Nonetheless, sub-Saharan Africa remains the world's poorest region, and average living standards lag far behind those in the rest of the world. Almost half of Africa's 690 million people live on less than 65 cents a day. At the current population growth rate of 2.6% a year, reaching the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of reducing poverty levels in sub-Saharan Africa by 50% by 2015 will require a 7% annual growth rate. Economic growth has also been highly uneven across the continent, with gains by leaders such as Mozambique, Mauritius and Botswana offset by poor performances in Zimbabwe and Kenya. Income disparities within many countries also remain severe. To reach the MDG for reducing poverty, concerted action is required along multiple fronts: increasing agricultural productivity and improving the competitiveness of African products; diversifying the economic base; building human capacity through improved educational opportunities, especially for girls; expanding information and telecommunications networks; strengthening African capacity to manage economic and natural resources; improving the enabling environment for trade and investment and curbing the spread of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis.

Agriculture is the mainstay of most sub-Saharan economies, supporting over 70% of the population and contributing an average of 30% of GDP. An increasing number of countries have taken initial steps to reform their economies by re-emphasizing rural agriculture-led growth. Nonetheless, agricultural productivity has stagnated over the past five years, and per capita food production has declined to 1980 levels. The most significant constraints to increasing agricultural productivity include low usage of improved technologies and information, under-capitalization of farmers, poor land use and insecurity of tenure, poor infrastructure, and inappropriate policy and regulatory frameworks that create distortions in markets and disincentives for efficient production. Food production has also been negatively affected by the rise of HIV/AIDS, as productivity is compromised by the need to care for infected family members. This past year has also seen drought conditions return to parts of the continent, particularly the Horn of Africa and southern Africa regions, where food assistance programs have been scaled up to avert famine.

In today's era of globalization, economic growth depends increasingly on an educated workforce that is poised to take advantage of opportunities. Education is also important to sustaining democracy, improving health, increasing income and managing environmental resources soundly. Africa continues to lag far behind the rest of the world in investment in its people. The region suffers from an average illiteracy rate of 41%. With 61% of boys and 57% of girls enrolled in primary school, Africa is the only region of the world where access to education has actually decreased over the past 20 years. Of those who enroll in primary school, one third drop out before completion. Of those who do complete primary school, just half continue on to secondary school (20% of all children). Education is, moreover, often of poor quality, leaving children ill-equipped for entry into the workforce of the 21st century. HIV/AIDS is affecting the demand for education, as family members, particularly girls, drop out of school to care for victims. HIV/AIDS is also decimating the ranks of teachers in many countries. In several countries, two teachers must be trained for every position to compensate for anticipated deaths from HIV/AIDS. Systemic education reform is essential to prepare Africa's children for the world of today. USAID devotes most of its efforts to improving primary and basic education, because basic education, particularly for girls, has a relatively greater impact on economic and social development.

Countries that have embraced open trade have enjoyed higher rates of economic growth. Africa has enormous potential to become a significantly larger player in global trade and commerce, but there have been disappointments. The global economic downturn reduced total U.S. trade (exports plus imports) with the region by nearly 22% in the first nine months of 2002 compared to the same period in 2001, and after substantial growth in the early-mid 1990s, foreign direct investment fell by 17% from 1997 to 2000. Foreign direct investment in Africa is less than 1% of the global total and just 3.5% of flows to developing nations. Foreign direct investment is also concentrated in just five countries and in a few extractive industries. Slow growth in the industrialized world was a significant factor in decreased investment flows, but sub-Saharan Africa must also continue to address systemic constraints, which weaken its competitive environment and keep transaction costs comparatively high.

Sub-Saharan Africa has an abundant natural resource base that can be a major contributor to sustained economic growth. Several countries in the region, notably Namibia and Madagascar, have implemented highly innovative community-based approaches to improve the management of their natural resource base and to extend the economic benefits to lower income households. Major challenges remain, however: the region contains 45% of global biodiversity yet has the highest rate of deforestation in the world. Rapid urbanization and industrialization also create new environmental challenges. By 2016, over half of all Africans will reside in cities. The top-down approach to natural resource management in many countries has resulted in inefficient exploitation and contributed to degradation, while inequitable access to natural resources is often a root cause of social instability.

Global Health. A healthier population is critical to Africa's efforts to reduce poverty and improve living standards. Several countries in the region have demonstrated that political commitment at the highest levels, focused programs, adequate financial resources, trained professional staff, and strong coordination of partnerships at the regional and country level can indeed make a difference in combating infectious diseases. Nonetheless, the health of Africans remains unacceptably poor by any standard. Continent-wide, the rate of decrease in child mortality has slowed over the past decade. For every thousand children born in Africa in 2003, 175 will die before their fifth birthday, compared to 100 in Asia and just six in the developed world. A woman's risk of dying from maternal causes is 1 in 15 in Africa, about 10 times higher than in Latin America and over 2,000 times higher than in North America. Unlike any other part of the world, malnutrition rates are actually increasing in Africa. HIV/AIDS has compounded these problems. Some 90% of the 600 million malaria cases per year occur in Africa and the incidence of TB is the highest in the world. Malaria is estimated to decrease the GDP of Africa by as much as \$12 billion per year. Immunization rates for children under one year of age continue to increase but they are still below 80%, leaving significant numbers exposed to vaccine preventable illness and death. One notable success has been the effort to eradicate polio, now close to accomplishment. Nonetheless, most sub-Saharan African countries are constrained by a continuing scarcity of resources and limited trained staff, and are challenged by the difficulties of decentralizing public services. To address the resources issue, several countries are experimenting with innovative ways to improve health care financing, such as community or cooperative-based programs, which have often resulted in better utilization of the service network.

Sub-Saharan Africa's HIV/AIDS pandemic is continuing to widen and deepen, and Africa remains by far the world's most affected region, further compromising its economic, social and democratic gains. HIV/AIDS prevalence rates remain above 8% in 18 of 41 African countries, and are nearly 33% in Zimbabwe and 38% in Botswana and Swaziland. Prevalence rates increased in 14 countries in 2001, including four in West Africa where the crisis has been less severe. Over 20 million Africans have died of complications resulting from HIV/AIDS, 80% of whom were in their productive years. Two-thirds of the 12 million young people living with AIDS in Africa are female. The number of orphans in Africa is expected to increase from 34 million in 2001 to 42 million in 2010, almost half from HIV/AIDS. Average life expectancy will continue to decline over the next decade, falling below 35 in several high prevalence countries, and a shrinking labor pool will slow the continent's growth rate by as much as 2% a year.

Continued high population growth rates in sub-Saharan Africa undermine the best efforts to improve the standards of living and reduce poverty. Fertility rates continue to decline in some countries, particularly those with relatively higher incomes. However, the annual population growth rate is still 2.5% per year, the highest in the world. Contraceptive prevalence rates remain under 15% in the region, although the majority of women say they desire fewer children. Even with the devastating effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, Africa's population will increase from about 690 million now to about one billion in 2020, further straining social infrastructure.

Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance. Political stability and inclusiveness, the rule of law, and accountability in government and the private sector enhance investment and trade and promote a more equitable distribution of economic assets and access to social services. Good governance, coupled with improved economic and social development, also reduces the vulnerability and receptivity to terrorist agendas. However, despite recent democratic successes in Kenya, Zambia, and post-war Sierra Leone, much more needs to be done to improve governance in the region. The entire world is watching

the virtual collapse of democracy in Zimbabwe and the outbreak of violence in the Cote d'Ivoire -- potent reminders that democratization processes are still fragile.

Several violent conflicts have moved toward resolution during the past year, most significantly the conflicts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, and Sudan. However, new conflicts have arisen, and instability will remain a serious risk for almost half the countries in Africa for the foreseeable future. The severe food crises that have afflicted large parts of east and southern Africa also heighten the potential for conflict. These humanitarian crises and complex emergencies jeopardize economic development and undermine gains in the social sectors. Terrorist organizations find more fertile ground for the exploitation of vulnerable people where conflict or disasters disrupt normal life.

Public-Private Alliances. In FY 2002, 36 public-private alliances between USAID and the corporate sector, foundations, universities, and non-governmental organizations were begun in 20 different countries in sub-Saharan Africa, funded with \$30 million in Agency resources and more than \$30 million from private partners. Alliances created were primarily in the agriculture, economic growth, education, and environment sectors. In addition, four larger alliances were created through the Global Development Alliance (GDA) program. There is considerable potential for additional alliances in the region in the future.

Debt Issues. Debt burdens remain high in many sub-Saharan African countries. Over 80% of the heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) are in the region, and the continent's total debt service ratio in 1999 (debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services) is 13.9%, uncomfortably close to the 15-20% mark that is considered unsustainable. Nonetheless, HIPC debt relief is now reducing debt service payments in 14 countries that have reached Paris Club agreements, freeing up public resources that can be redirected to increased social sector spending, primarily health and education.

Program and Management Challenges

Security Issues. Six of 22 USAID Missions and two of the three Regional Offices in sub-Saharan Africa exist in critical and high-threat security situations. Of these eight field offices, funding for new facilities that meet new security standards has been allocated for just three.

Staffing and Operating Expenses. USAID continues to rationalize its human resource base to optimize performance by shifting direct hire staff from field programs of lesser priority to those of the highest priority. Overseas direct-hire field staff levels will increase from 216 to 227, including nine additional HIV/AIDS professionals and training positions for junior officers entering the workforce. Washington-based Africa Bureau staff levels will remain constant at 91.

Other Donors. The United States has replaced the United Kingdom as the largest bilateral provider of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to sub-Saharan Africa, and remains ahead of Japan and France. By far the largest ODA levels are provided through multilateral organizations, particularly the World Bank group, which lends almost exclusively through its concessional International Development Association (IDA) window. The European Community (EC), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations (UN) agencies are also significant multilateral donors to Africa. Major areas of focus are education, governance, economic growth and diversification, health and agricultural development. USAID collaborates closely with other donors using the framework of country Poverty Reduction Strategies to assure synergies of its programs with those of other donors.

FY 2004 Program

In FY 2004 USAID will continue to support African-led efforts to address the most pressing challenges facing the continent today. To assure sustainability, USAID will design and implement its programs through effective partnerships with African governments, and with local, regional, national and international public, private, and non-governmental organizations. USAID strongly endorses the bold new approaches advocated by the NEPAD, particularly its focus on the need for African ownership of and full participation in development initiatives, and on the peer review process to encourage good economic and governance performance. The centerpieces of USAID's FY 2004 program will be four Administration

Initiatives, of which the first two are Presidential: the Africa Education Initiative; the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative; the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa; and the Congo Basin Forest Partnership. Other key elements will be an Anti-Corruption Initiative; an increased emphasis on conflict mitigation and management; a significant scaling up of HIV/AIDS related programs, including participation in the Presidential Mother-to-Child Transmission Initiative; and continued implementation of the Leland Initiative to promote better access to and use of emerging information and communications technologies.

Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade. Increasing agricultural productivity is central to accelerating economic growth and to improving the health and well being of the people of Africa. The cornerstone of USAID's economic growth and agriculture programs is the Administration's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, launched in 2002, which will fulfill the U.S. pledge towards a global effort to cut hunger in the region in half by 2015. Through this initiative, USAID will channel significant additional resources to those high-performing countries that have committed themselves to promoting broad-based and equitable growth in the agricultural sector. The initiative will promote the use of modern technologies, expand credit to farmers, strengthen producer associations, provide better market information to farmers and traders, and enhance the economic incentives for farmers and small-scale entrepreneurs. The initiative will target crops, livestock, and environmental goods and services where African farmers have a competitive advantage. Related efforts will be made to promote private sector-led diversification of the economy, such as agro-processing, and to increase agricultural exports.

The TRADE Initiative focuses on six broad areas: (1) promoting U.S.-Africa business links; (2) enhancing competitiveness of African products; (3) expanding the role of trade in African poverty reduction strategies; (4) improving the delivery of public services supporting trade (e.g. customs procedures); (5) building African capacity for trade policy analysis; and (6) strengthening the enabling environment for African businesses. In partnership with other U.S. government agencies, including the U.S. Department of Commerce, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, USAID is providing technical assistance, economic analysis, and training to countries throughout the continent by supporting experts in three regional "Hubs for Global Competitiveness." These hubs -- one each in west, east, and southern Africa -- all opened for business during the past year. In FY 2004, USAID resource levels for the economic growth and agricultural sectors will total \$223 million.

USAID's focus in the environmental sector will be on policy changes and capacity building in support of community-based approaches to natural resources management. USAID programs also contribute to international efforts to reduce long-term threats to the environment, particularly global climate change and the loss of bio-diversity. Finally, the U.S. pledged at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002, to support a major new environmental initiative in central Africa, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP). CBFP builds upon USAID's successful Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), a 20-year effort launched in 1995. This partnership will promote economic development, poverty alleviation, improved governance, and natural resource conservation in six countries through support to a network of national parks and protected areas, well-managed forestry concessions, and assistance to communities that depend on natural resources for their livelihood. USAID funding for environmental programs in Africa will total \$82.2 million in FY 2004.

The centerpiece of USAID's efforts to improve basic education in sub-Saharan Africa is the five-year Africa Education Initiative, launched by President Bush in FY 2002. This initiative will increase access to and quality of basic education through improved teacher training and curriculum development, the development and distribution of textbooks and other learning tools, greater use of information technology, and the increased involvement of parents and communities in their children's education. At the same time, USAID will continue its long-term programs that address country-level education system reform throughout the continent. USAID's planned FY 2004 funding for basic education in Africa is \$121.5 million.

Global Health and Population. USAID programs to improve the health of sub-Saharan Africans focus on increasing the availability, effectiveness and access to quality health care. USAID programs address the

leading causes of child mortality and morbidity such as malaria, TB, malnutrition, respiratory diseases, diarrhea and vaccine-preventable illnesses. USAID will increase immunization coverage, strengthen surveillance, and build human capacity to provide better quality care, improve community and household practices for prevention and management of childhood illnesses and promote innovative health financing strategies. USAID funding for these activities will total \$136.9 million in FY 2004. USAID will continue to support a range of family planning programs, including public education, advocacy and outreach through traditional and community structures, community-based distribution and social marketing of contraceptives and encouragement of child spacing practices. Funding for reproductive health programs will total \$80 million in FY 2004.

HIV/AIDS is the major health priority for USAID in Africa. USAID will maintain its focus on primary prevention and expand its coverage of services, including those for orphans and vulnerable children. Pilot care and treatment programs will be introduced in several of the most-affected countries. USAID will also assist countries to access the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria. Reflecting the continuing spread and deepening impact of HIV/AIDS on economic and social development in the region, USAID plans a major increase in funding in FY 2004 for HIV/AIDS-related programs, to \$325 million, 77% higher than the FY 2002 level. HIV/AIDS programs represent 31% of all USAID development assistance funding in Africa. Programs will build on successful activities in Uganda, Senegal, and Zambia, which include voluntary counseling and testing, social marketing of condoms, programs designed to encourage people to adopt lifestyle changes that will better protect them from HIV/AIDS infection, and care and support for orphans and other vulnerable children. Programs to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV and care and support activities for persons affected by AIDS will be expanded. HIV/AIDS prevention activities are an integral part of USAID programs in economic growth and education programs throughout the region. In its efforts to slow the spread of HIV/AIDS, USAID will continue to enlist the support of community-based partners, including faith-based organizations.

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Response. President Bush has stated: "The world's help must encourage developing countries to make the right choices for their own people. Good governance is an essential condition of development." Indeed, Africa's better-managed countries have also made the greatest gains in political rights and civil liberties. USAID supports the application of democratic principles and good governance by promoting representative political processes and institutions, the rule of law, the growth of a vibrant civil society and respect for human rights. In many countries in the region, USAID has closely integrated the principles of participation, transparency, and sound governance throughout their development portfolios in addition to supporting discrete democracy, governance, and conflict prevention and mitigation programs. Funding for these programs will total \$67.8 million in FY 2004.

In FY 2003, USAID will begin implementing a new initiative to address one of the region's most insidious development challenges, corruption. The Africa region will also be a full participant in the Agency-wide conflict prevention program. Regional and bilateral programs will emphasize conflict mitigation and management; community reintegration; promotion of African networks and capacities to identify and respond to potential crises; information sharing; and research and pilot efforts to address cross-border, resource-based, and other types of conflict.

Angola PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	7,287	6,406	5,400	11,200
Development Assistance	2,676	5,118	2,750	2,500
Economic Support Fund	2,491	3,000	0	3,500
PL 480 Title II	33,481	31,616	8,004	7,538
Total Program Funds	45,935	46,140	16,154	24,738

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
654-005 Improved Food Security				
DA	1,443	2,703	1,750	2,000
ESF	0	0	0	1,250
654-006 Civil Society Strengthening				
DA	889	2,415	1,000	500
ESF	2,491	3,000	0	2,250
654-007 Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS				
CSH	7,287	6,406	5,400	11,200
DA	344	0	0	0

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$2,100,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Angola

The Development Challenge: Angola is at a critical juncture in its history as it begins the transition from war to peace. In August 2002, the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) and the National Union for the Independence of Angola (UNITA) declared an end to the 27-year civil war. This demonstrated the commitment of both parties to the peace process begun in April 2002 with the signing of the agreement that reinstated the 1994 Lusaka Protocol. Angolans are increasingly hopeful about the future of their country. National elections projected for 2005 are an important step forward.

Angola has been devastated by the civil war. An entire generation has grown up with the reality of constant, violent armed conflict; a conflict that has left a million dead, four million dislocated and severely affected, and created some of the worst social and economic conditions in the world. As the country moves toward a new era of peace and stability, it will continue to face a major humanitarian crisis. Angola now fights a war of a different sort: a war against poverty, severe malnutrition, poor education, lack of basic human rights, and the scourge of HIV/AIDS. Despite the growing demand for greater political participation, a legacy of centralized, authoritarian governance has left the vast majority of Angolan citizens disenfranchised, disaffected, and without voice or representation in political affairs.

The end of the country's civil war has opened new opportunities for Angolans and the international donor community to come together to affect real and lasting political, economic and social development. Although the end of the war has removed many obstacles to long-term development, others have been created. Addressing immediate humanitarian and emergency needs is critical to national reconciliation, resettlement and reintegration if Angola is to move toward a stable democracy with good governance and economic prosperity. The countryside is heavily mined, and this legacy of the war regularly claims innocent victims. Roads and other elements of transportation infrastructure are in deplorable condition. Basic health services, agricultural extension and local governance are extremely poor to non-existent and, outside of the oil sector, the country's economy is barely functioning. Two million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 100,000 demobilized soldiers and their 350,000 dependents require humanitarian assistance. Angola, once a net exporter of food, is now unable to feed itself and relies on external assistance to meet basic requirements.

Serious corruption problems persist in Angola. Government accountability and transparency is poor. The International Monetary Fund estimates that 15 percent of annual revenues are unaccounted for. Donors and international financial institutions are pressuring the GRA to implement necessary reforms. Civil society organizations are working to develop their capacity to serve as checks on government activity.

Health statistics for women and children are especially grim. They include a shockingly high incidence of maternal morbidity and mortality - 1,500 deaths per 100,000 live births; infant mortality is 150 deaths per 1,000 live births; and the mortality rate for children under five is 250 deaths per 1,000 live births. Malaria and diarrheal diseases are endemic, as are many vaccine-preventable diseases such as measles. UNAIDS (2001) estimates national HIV/AIDS prevalence at 5.5%; however, surveillance data is extremely limited. Higher prevalence rates are reported in particular high-risk groups. The epidemic is spreading in the capital city of Luanda and other urban areas. The possibility of the disease spreading in the rural areas is very real as demobilization takes place, access to previously inaccessible areas increases, and transportation corridors with neighboring countries are opened up.

The U.S. national goals in Angola are economic, humanitarian, and political. The United States seeks to assist Angola in its economic rehabilitation, effective national reconciliation, resettlement/reintegration of war-affected populations, reconstruction of crucial infrastructure and the establishment of democratic and free market economic processes. Angola is the United States' eighth largest supplier of oil, one of its largest trading partners in Africa in general, and has the potential to play an important role in Southern Africa's regional stability.

The USAID Program: To address the development challenge in Angola, USAID is requesting FY 2003 and FY 2004 funding to support a program consisting of three objectives: 1) improving food security with

a focus on smallholder agriculture, 2) strengthening civil society, and 3) improving maternal and child health and decreasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS. The food security objective includes distributing improved seed varieties and fostering the growth of local seed production, providing agricultural extension services to train farmers in new agricultural technologies, and developing innovative agricultural marketing strategies. Under the civil society objective, FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds will be used to support and strengthen civil society coalitions, promote independent media, encourage transparent and accountable governance, secure land tenure rights, and ensure free and fair electoral processes. Funding for the health objective will help improve the capacity of institutions and communities to provide services for maternal and child health and expand HIV/AIDS prevention programs. USAID will work with international and local non-governmental organizations to involve private sector participation. More detail on activities to be funded by FY 2003 and FY 2004 appropriations is provided in the following Data Sheets.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the resources requested in the Data Sheets, USAID's Washington-based Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) will support several activities in Angola. In FY 2003 and FY 2004, this central bureau will manage a development relief program with P.L. 480 Title II food commodities to promote food-for-work activities for smallholder agriculture and to promote IDP resettlement and reintegration. Health and democracy and governance principles will be integrated into these activities. Another central USAID program will reduce infant, child, and maternal mortality through home visits; through low-tech/high-impact interventions that focus on malaria, diarrheal disease and nutrition; and through immunizations. USAID will support emergency health activities including child immunizations, safe and hygienic deliveries for women and provision of potable water. Displaced Children and Orphans Funds (DCOF) will support a program run by the Christian Children's Fund to help war-affected children and their communities. With funding provided through the War Victims fund, Vietnam Veterans of America will support a center in Moxico province that provides prosthetic limbs to maimed people, many of whom are victims of landmine accidents. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) will initiate activities in FY 2003 and FY 2004 to expand work with civil society organizations and independent political parties.

Other Donors: The United States is the leading bilateral donor to Angola, followed by Norway (democracy and governance, energy, and water sectors), the United Kingdom (poverty reduction, micro finance and humanitarian assistance sectors), Spain (health, education, agriculture, civil society, and humanitarian assistance sectors), Sweden (humanitarian assistance), the Netherlands and smaller donors. The European Union is the leading multilateral donor, and the World Bank is planning a transition package to support the reintegration of demobilized soldiers. In addition to the leadership and humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations' Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance and the United Nations Development Program, other U.N. organizations are also present, including the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS, the World Food Program, the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF, the United Nations Fund for Population Activity, and the World Health Organization.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Improved Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	654-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,750,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$100,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA; \$1,250,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program provides training and technical assistance to: assist in the resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and help them to produce their own food; promote local seed production to reduce the country's expensive importation of seed; and support rural group enterprises and agricultural marketing strategies.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Resettle war-affected rural populations and stimulate agricultural production (\$1,650,000 DA). To assist in the resettlement of IDPs, USAID will provide farmers with seeds and tools, reconstruct small-scale irrigation canals, feeder roads and other infrastructure, provide agricultural extension services and train rural populations in modern agricultural practices such as seed multiplication and natural resource management. ChevronTexaco plans to provide \$4 million to the program through a public-private partnership with USAID. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, and Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

Support rural group enterprises and develop agricultural marketing strategies (\$100,000 DA). Using FY 2003 funds and prior year resources, USAID will enhance small-scale farmers' access to markets, stimulate off-season vegetable production, facilitate access to credit and provide training in contract negotiation, quality control and post-harvest loss management. The program will promote increased productivity in agriculture, revitalize rural economies and improve the food security of farmers. ChevronTexaco in partnership with USAID will help support agribusiness and enterprise development activities. Specific activities will establish private sector agribusiness enterprises; disseminate market information to farmers and traders; establish and strengthen farmer associations; and improve crop production and identify market opportunities. The primary grantees are: Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) and Agricultural Cooperative Development International and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA).

Support microfinance program. With prior year DA resources, USAID will help war-affected rural communities jumpstart local agro-economic activities through microfinance to rebuild productive enterprises and trading. The primary grantee is Development Workshop.

P.L. 480 Title II development assistance will be used to feed vulnerable, food-insecure groups of people throughout the country during the process of re-settling war-affected populations, help introduce new crops, and increase the quantity of farmers' seed stocks for future use. These activities will provide immediate nutritional relief and increase the country's future food production capacity. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, and CRS.

FY 2004 Program:

Continue the resettlement of war-affected populations (\$500,000 DA, \$375,000 ESF). Using DA funds, USAID will continue its program to resettle IDPs on good land where they can restart their lives and

produce their own food. Significant P.L. 480 Title II assistance will be used for these activities. ESF resources will be used to enhance resettlement/reintegration activities. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, CRS, and other organizations to be determined.

Promote adaptive crop varieties and develop seed markets (\$500,000 DA, \$375,000 ESF). With DA resources, USAID will continue to promote production and marketing of adaptive, high-value crops. The program will distribute improved seeds and technologies to farmers to increase yields and reduce dependence on food aid and strengthen farmer associations, developing them into small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Using ESF, USAID will support SME activities in the areas of business development and finance services. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, CRS, and other organizations to be determined.

Develop and promote agricultural marketing strategies (\$1,000,000 DA, \$500,000 ESF). Using DA funding, USAID will continue to support private sector-led growth with an emphasis on marketing and processing high-value crops. ESF resources will support efforts to reform the land tenure system. The primary grantees are: CLUSA, ACDI/VOCA, and other organizations to be determined.

P.L. 480 Title II development assistance will assist the resettlement of affected populations and their return to normal lives and food self-sufficiency by providing immediate nutritional relief and increasing the country's food production capacity. The primary grantees are: CARE, World Vision, Save the Children, Africare, and CRS.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, USAID's agriculture program achieved key results in the areas of technology transfer, commodity storage, and staple food crop improvement resulting in increased food self-reliance among targeted households. The transfer of important technology was made to 72,098 farmers (of whom 39% were women) from 330 farmer associations in the form of agricultural extension and training in the areas of plant density, natural pesticide use, compost production, and post-harvest loss management. Farmers in Benguela province achieved production increases of 30% for corn, 24% for beans, and 18% for sorghum. These increases, and increases in vegetable production, enabled 1,855 farm families to pay school fees for their children, purchase household goods such as radios, and provide food for themselves instead of relying on food aid. Grain storage facilities were built for farmers in Kwanza Sul province, where an additional 15 storage bins provide not only room to store grain, but also to preserve onions and garlic, thus greatly lengthening the shelf life of those products. The establishment and use of the storage structures resulted in farmers holding on to their produce in order to sell it later at higher prices. The introduction of improved staple food crops, vegetables and small ruminants resulted in increased production, with 720 farmers in Benguela province selling their surpluses to purchase plows, construct two small irrigation dams, and pay for land preparation on communal plots. With the new supply of water provided by the two dams, farmers can now produce vegetables year round for their own consumption and to sell for higher income. In one area of Benguela, 95% of farmers reported growing vegetables, and of these, 1,221 (65%) stated that it was their first time producing them since Angola's independence in 1975. In the Malange province, 450 households (2,250 people) reached a level of food self-reliance that enabled them to provision themselves for six months. The introduction of small ruminants as a means to promote income-generating activities helped 240 female-headed households (1,200 people) become food self-reliant in IDP camps in the Kuito province.

Under the USAID program to improve food security and rural incomes of small-scale farmers, CLUSA began a market-driven intervention program. In the first year, 351 farmers from five farmer associations sold 35 metric tons of corn, which increased producer prices by 60%. These farmers see the results of working together and have begun discussing the feasibility of creating agricultural input stores.

By the end of the program, USAID interventions through its partners working with both the private (farmer associations, NGOs, businesses) and the public sectors will have benefited 450,000 families. The program will have made strides toward increasing Angola's agriculture production and improving its food security in rural areas.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Civil Society Strengthening
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	654-006
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$800,000 DA; \$400,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$500,000 DA; \$2,250,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID's Democracy and Governance (DG) program in Angola aims at strengthening civil society. This includes promoting civic education, building coalitions, supporting constitutional revision, and promoting adult female literacy through technical assistance and training to local civil society organizations (CSOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). USAID's assistance improves these organizations' capacity to advocate for democratic reforms and serve as a check on government actions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthen civil society (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen Angolan civil society through coalition building, advocacy training, and dissemination of information through press and radio. NGOs and CSOs will continue to receive technical assistance and training from USAID to advocate on human rights issues such as the rights of women and children, land rights, and the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. The primary grantee is World Learning.

Support constitutional revision. With already obligated prior year DA funding, USAID will continue to promote dialogue between citizens and political institutions, and to increase public knowledge of constitutional issues for a more participatory democratic process by sponsoring community meetings, radio programs, debates, and seminars. The primary grantee is National Democratic Institute (NDI).

Promote free and fair elections. Using already obligated prior year ESF, the program to support elections will focus on strengthening civil society, political party training and electoral administration to prepare for general and presidential elections to be held in late 2004 or early 2005. The principal grantees are: National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), and International Republican Institute (IRI).

Improve information dissemination. Using prior year ESF, Voice of America (VOA) will continue its dedicated Portuguese-language news service focused on Angola. The radio show will provide a forum for Angolans of diverse backgrounds to engage in debate with the aim of promoting transparent and accountable governance. The primary agency is VOA.

Improve rule of law. Using prior year ESF, the U.S. Department of Commerce will continue to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice, Supreme Court and Attorney General's Office under a commercial law development program focusing on judicial case management and commercial code reform. The primary agency is the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Implement transition activities. With prior year DA resources, USAID will help Angola with its resettlement and reintegration efforts. Activities will include working with local government officials and community members to develop strategies for addressing conflict, establishing a resource center to increase access of information on development and political topics, and helping war-affected youths through conflict resolution and education opportunities. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen civil society (\$500,000 DA, \$1,000,000 ESF). Using DA funds, USAID will continue to support CSOs and CBOs through coalition building and advocacy on issues such as land tenure, land rights, HIV/AIDS, and resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and ex-combatants and their families. ESF resources will support radio and print media to increase information flow on key democracy and governance issues, a small grants program to assist CSOs, and election contingency. The primary grantee is World Learning and other organizations to be determined. The primary agency is VOA.

Promote free and fair elections (\$1,250,000 ESF). In preparation for presidential and general elections to be held in late 2004 or early 2005, USAID will continue to support the training of political parties, strengthening civil society, and working with the Angolan government on the logistics for holding elections. The primary grantees are NDI, IFES, and IRI.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, USAID supported activities focusing on strengthening civil society, constitutional revision and civic education to enhance women's participation in political processes.

In FY 2001, USAID assisted the establishment of four coalitions to improve citizens' capacity to advocate effectively for their rights. During FY 2002, these coalitions lobbied government institutions and raised awareness among citizens, reaching out to more than 104,000 people through 225 advocacy campaigns, workshops and seminars. As a result of these advocacy campaigns, USAID influenced the Government of the Republic of Angola (GRA) to respond to citizens' needs and concerns in several ways: by providing land plots and building materials to 4,000 IDPs (of which there were 487 female-headed families) and adopting the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional HIV/AIDS Code for the elaboration of a national code that protects the rights of workers with HIV/AIDS. CSOs convinced the government to release funds to pay customs fees on 68 tons of primary textbooks that had been delayed at a port facility for over two years. Through advocacy activities on land tenure and land rights, USAID engaged the GRA in addressing land conflict issues, prompting the government to draft new land and zoning laws and present them for public consultation, thus promoting dialogue between policymakers and civil society.

During FY 2002, USAID supported 11 print and radio media outlets with sub-grants and training to local associations and media groups, including journalist cooperatives, and press and journalist unions. This helped increase media coverage of key democratic issues such as the right to information, access to education, and land rights. USAID enhanced citizens' awareness of constitutional and human rights issues with 1,350 programs and debates that were broadcast on radio in Portuguese and other national languages. This was a significant increase over the 287 such events during the previous fiscal year and is due to the increasing capacity of local associations to use media as a means to advocate and voice citizens' rights and concerns. Programs reached approximately 1.3 million, or 10% of the Angolan population.

By the end of this program, USAID interventions through its partners will have contributed to 20% of all Angolans becoming more knowledgeable of their rights and responsibilities; civil society becoming more effective in articulating constituents demand for increased and better public services and greater accountability from and transparency in public institutions and in the use of public resources; and broader political participation in the next national elections.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Angola
Program Title:	Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	654-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$5,400,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$81,000 CSH; \$216,000 DA; \$400,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$11,200,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY2005

Summary: USAID's maternal and child health (MCH) and HIV/AIDS program aims at reducing maternal and child mortality and decreasing the incidence of HIV/AIDS among target populations. The MCH component supports activities to monitor and eradicate polio, lessen the impact of malaria among pregnant women and children, and build the capacity of Angola's Ministry of Health (MOH) to provide MCH services. The HIV/AIDS component will promote activities such as behavior change communication, social marketing of condoms and counseling and voluntary testing for HIV.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase the use of HIV/AIDS services and products and promote safe sexual behavior (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID's HIV/AIDS program will focus on reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS infection through communication programs focusing on abstinence, fidelity, and social marketing of condoms. The program will expand geographically to four new provinces. With joint support from UNICEF, USAID will fund youth recreation centers in each province to serve as sites for the dissemination of information about HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) through group discussions, plays and newsletters. USAID will continue to fund voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) activities, a radio call-in program, an educational television series, and school sports leagues, all of which will serve as venues for educational messages about HIV/AIDS. The primary grantee is Population Services International (PSI).

Prior year ESF will provide additional support to USAID's HIV/AIDS program for social marketing, VCT, and information dissemination activities. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: To be determined.

Improve and increase the use of MCH services and products (\$3,900,000 CSH). USAID will address the goal of decreasing maternal and child mortality by increasing the demand for, access to, and quality of MCH services. Activities will include community mobilization, marketing of services, caregiver training, creation and dissemination of clinical guidelines for health care, and rehabilitation of health centers to provide more effective MCH services. USAID's program will improve the capacity of the MOH to diagnose and treat malaria in pregnant women and children under five years of age, and will assist in preventing the spread of malaria through the distribution of chemically impregnated mosquito nets. USAID will provide funding for National Immunization Days (NIDs) for polio eradication three times per year, and will support surveillance of acute flaccid paralysis (a polio-like ailment). The primary grantees are: Management Sciences for Health (MSH), World Health Organization (WHO), and a coalition consisting of Africare, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision.

FY 2004 Program:

Increase the use of HIV/AIDS services and products, and promote safe sexual behavior (\$7,000,000 CSH). In FY 2004, USAID's HIV/AIDS program will be expanded both geographically and programmatically. HIV prevention activities, including social marketing of condoms and behavior change communication, will be expanded to additional provinces. Services at youth recreation centers will be expanded to include VCT and STI management. Funding for prevention activities will expand to include a

wider variety of partners, emphasizing an increase in capacity of local partners. VCT will be expanded to include more centers in Luanda and centers in other selected urban areas. The primary grantee is Population Services International (PSI).

Increase the use of MCH services and products (\$4,200,000 CSH). In FY 2004, USAID will target new causes of maternal and child mortality in order to further reduce mortality rates. USAID plans to integrate family planning activities into its ongoing MCH program, continue support to build on polio eradication for improving vaccination coverage through routine delivery of vaccines throughout Angola, and begin a pilot project for community-based direct observed short-course treatment (DOTS) for tuberculosis in selected target areas. The primary grantee is Management Sciences for Health (MSH).

Performance and Results: While the impact of the HIV prevention program on the behavior of youth in Luanda is still being assessed, the program has demonstrated significant impact on the behavior of prostitutes. Surveys of prostitutes conducted in 2001 and 2002 show that the proportion of sex workers using condoms increased from 83% to 93%. While the baseline survey found that only 54% of all prostitutes surveyed sought treatment for STIs, that number jumped during the life of the project to 73%. During FY 2001, PSI sold 6.1 million condoms through its distribution system in Luanda province; over twice the three million goal set for sales at project design. Child survival activities have been similarly successful. Evaluations conducted in FY 2002 found that knowledge, care seeking behavior and positive health practices have improved among target groups. The number of women bringing their children in for treatment of severe malaria rose from 45% to 60% of mothers surveyed. The use of oral rehydration therapy and breastfeeding practices doubled during the course of the program. The percentage of mothers knowing the correct age and the need for measles vaccination increased from 8% to 21%, and the proportion of mothers who know how malaria is transmitted has increased from 1% to 34% in the target population. In the last of the NIDs of 2002, 86% of all municipalities in Angola had at least 80% of children under five years of age vaccinated for polio. The August 2002 NIDs resulted in the vaccination of 4.9 million children under the age of five throughout Angola, up from 3.6 million in FY 2001.

Continued progress in this objective will mean that by FY 2005, USAID interventions through its partners will have increased access to improved health services to 60% of Angolan women of child bearing age; 90% of children below five years of age being immunized; and ensure that Angola's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate does not increase above 10%.

Benin PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	10,158	7,743	6,343	7,529
Development Assistance	3,723	8,982	7,923	6,892
Economic Support Fund	0	350	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,994	4,687	4,023	4,699
Total Program Funds	17,875	21,762	18,289	19,120

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
680-001 Reforming Primary Education In Benin				
CSH	5,720	0	0	0
DA	0	7,500	7,000	6,030
680-002 Benin Integrated Family Health				
CSH	4,438	7,743	6,343	7,529
DA	2,238	0	0	0
680-003 Governance Program				
DA	1,485	1,482	923	862
ESF	0	350	0	0

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$100,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Benin

The Development Challenge: Benin continues to make progress in building a stable democracy. Outside observers have praised Benin for having organized three legislative elections and three presidential elections that were generally judged to have been transparent, peaceful and fair. Benin is now poised to hold municipal elections for the first time ever. Success with these elections will place financial and political power in the hands of local communities. Benin also is considered to have good records for human rights and freedom of the press. The economic outlook for the country is encouraging. Real GDP growth is forecast at over 5% for 2003 and is expected to continue rising in 2004. Evidence of heightened economic activity abounds. Cotonou, the commercial capital, buzzes with new construction financed both with private funds and donor funds for public works projects. New roads under construction in the interior will link agricultural production areas to markets in larger towns as well as move goods from the port to points further north in Benin and neighboring countries.

Benin still faces formidable challenges to achieving sustainable development. According to the United Nations Development Report for 2002, Benin ranks 153 among 173 countries in terms of overall quality of life. Per capita GDP for 2000 was \$370. An estimated 33% of the population lives below the poverty line. Overall literacy for persons aged 15 to 49 is 37.4%. The literacy rate among men this age is 52.1%. The proportion for women is 23.6%. The mortality rate for children under five years of age is 158 per 1,000. Maternal mortality is 500 per 100,000. According to UNAIDS figures, prevalence of HIV/AIDS among adults is estimated at 4.1%. With an estimated population growth rate of 2.7%, Benin's population is expected to increase from 6.3 to 9.4 million by 2015. This rise in population will make goals for social and economic development even more difficult to achieve.

Economic figures show that debt servicing constitutes 3.5% of GDP for 2000, and accounts for 12.5% of exports of goods and services. Government spending on education and health as a proportion of GDP is 3.2% and 1.6% respectively. With debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, more public funds are expected to be spent on health and education. Benin will also continue efforts to promote private sector development and to improve the policy development process, especially in the agricultural sector, which accounts for 38% of GDP. Despite an encouraging outlook for continued economic growth, Benin must still grapple with problems of ineffective management of public funds in all sectors of the economy, along with corruption and cronyism among public officials. Citizens of Benin also need encouragement to develop the interest and skills needed to play a more active role working with government officials to formulate policies that affect their lives and livelihoods.

Benin continues to be of interest to the United States for the promotion of democracy, stability, and security in the region, as well as the promotion of U.S. exports and investment. Benin is also a strong ally of the United States in the fight against terrorism.

The USAID Program: The Data Sheets that follow below cover three objectives for which USAID is requesting FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. These programs include: 1) improving the quality of basic education with an emphasis on educating girls; 2) improving family health by preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, encouraging family planning, and promoting children's health; and 3) improving government management in social and productive sectors with special emphasis on health, education and rural economic growth.

Other Program Elements: USAID's centrally funded Program for Innovation in Microenterprise (PRIME) provides financing to complement bilateral resources to increase access to microfinancing for small entrepreneurs, many of whom are poor women. Resources from the West Africa Regional Program (WARP) also continue. WARP activities include trade promotion, both within the region and between Benin and the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), harmonization of commercial law, and support of a public-private sector project to construct a regional gas pipeline. Education for Democracy and Development Initiative (EDDI) resources are used to fund girls' primary and secondary school scholarships. Through centrally funded support to Georgetown University, a new method of natural family planning is being tested in selected public and private health clinics. The

HIV/AIDS bilateral program in Benin is complemented by the WARP health and HIV/AIDS regional activities. This includes activities to strengthen and expand cross-border interventions to reduce the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. The WARP cross-border programs are taking place on trade routes from Cote d'Ivoire east through Ghana, Togo and Benin to Nigeria, north to Mali, and from Guinea to Niger. Benin also benefits from P.L. 480 Title II food resources which help to improve nutrition and food security in food deficit areas, and mother and child health activities.

Other Donors: The Government of Benin's 2000 figures on donor contributions show that the United States is the leading bilateral donor, followed by Denmark (agriculture, road construction, water), France (secondary and higher education, institutional reform, rural development, industry, energy), Germany (park management, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, roads), Switzerland (health, adult literacy, rural development, institutional reform), Netherlands (rural development, health, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, natural resources), and Canada (institutional reform, rural development, community development, health).

The principal multilateral donors are the World Bank (HIV/AIDS prevention, girls' education, construction of primary schools, judicial reform, government decentralization), the West African Development Bank (communications, roads, rural and community development), the World Health Organization (technical advisor to the Ministry of Health), UNICEF (child survival, primary education), UNFPA (population, family planning), UNDP (environment, women in development, HIV/AIDS prevention, communications) and the European Union. The European Union chairs donor meetings that include effective policy dialogue with the Minister of Health on substantive health issues.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Benin
Program Title:	Reforming Primary Education In Benin
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	680-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$7,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$6,030,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1996
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID's Basic Education Program focuses on improving the quality of basic education and ensuring that more children, especially girls, have access to a primary education. The major emphasis areas are: improving teaching and learning, increasing girls' enrollment and encouraging them to complete primary school, encouraging communities to be more involved in the management of their schools, and working with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to improve its policy formulation, planning and management.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve Teaching and Learning in Primary School Classrooms (\$3,250,000 DA). USAID's assistance will enable the Ministry to continue introducing a new curriculum to primary school classrooms. In 2003, the new curriculum will be introduced to the fourth grade throughout the country. A total of 130,000 math textbooks and 130,000 French textbooks will be produced and distributed. Approximately 10,000 teachers and school directors will be trained to use the new teaching strategies. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: To be determined.

In-service Teacher Training (\$1,050,000 DA). School directors and inspectors will receive training to enable them to more effectively train and supervise teachers. This classroom based training complements basic training of teachers described above. Other training topics include methods to encourage girls' participation and performance, as well as HIV/AIDS prevention and ethics. About 7,400 teachers of all grades, teacher supervisors, and school inspectors in 36 school districts, covering about half the country, will participate in this training. Principal grantee: International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH).

Increase Girls' Enrollment and Retention at School (\$1,130,000 DA). USAID will continue to fund grants to local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in 13 school districts with the lowest enrollment and achievement rates for girls. The focus will be on raising community awareness of the importance of primary education for girls. Activities cover a broad range including: contests with prizes, peer tutoring, and encouraging full application of laws that protect girls in schools against various types of abuse. In addition, teachers will be trained to apply equity principles to encourage girls to remain in school. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: CARE, World Learning and a contractor (To be determined).

Involve Communities in the Management of Schools (\$870,000 DA). Members of district, regional and national federations representing all 4,500 school-level parents' associations in the country will receive training to help them become effective advocates for policy changes to improve basic education. A total of 1,200 associations already participate actively in the management of school operations, and the federations will play an essential role in working with newly established local governments to address local education issues. Newly elected representatives of local governments will also receive training in

topics such as project design, financial management and record keeping. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: World Education and Research Triangle Institute.

P.L. 480 Title II resources will be used to assist communities in northern Benin to establish and operate school canteens. Principal grantee: Catholic Relief Services.

Improve Planning and Management Capacities within the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (\$700,000 DA). Ministry staff will be trained to improve skills in planning, data management, policy design, and financial management. The planning priorities include preparing two key strategic plans. The Education for All action plan addresses making education accessible to all Beninese children by 2015. The Government of Benin (GOB) is also being urged to develop a comprehensive sector plan that will address primary through tertiary education. If well developed, this plan would allow the GOB to be eligible for the next round of the World Bank Fast Track Initiative funding to implement the Education for All action plan. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Improved Teaching and Learning in Primary School Classrooms (\$2,830,000 DA). Assistance will enable the Ministry to continue introducing the new curriculum to primary school classrooms. The new curriculum will be introduced to the fifth grade throughout the country. A total of 100,000 math textbooks and 100,000 French textbooks will be produced and distributed. About 8,000 teachers and school directors will be trained to use the new teaching strategies. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: To be determined.

In-Service Teacher Training (\$1,150,000 DA). FY 2003 activities will continue in FY 2004. Principal grantee: IFESH.

Increase Girls' Enrollment and Retention at School (\$780,000 DA). FY 2003 activities will continue in FY 2004. However, the school districts covered may change based on a study to review the list of beneficiaries. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: CARE and a contractor (To be determined).

Involve Communities in the Management of School (\$870,000 DA). District, regional and national federations representing school-level parents' associations will continue advocating for policy changes and will support newly established local governments to address local education issues, such as the high drop out rate (especially among girls) and low enrollment rates. Officials of local governments will also receive training and institutional support. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: World Education and Research Triangle Institute.

Improve Planning and Management Capacities within the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (\$400,000 DA). Assistance will help improve the Ministry's capacity to take over USAID-funded reform activities as of 2005. USAID will also continue to assist in implementing plans to achieve Education for All and the preparation of a sector plan. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: To be determined.

Performance and Results: As in previous years, Benin continues to make progress in improving teaching and learning and access to basic education. Targets for enrollment have been met. The enrollment rate increased from 88% of school-aged children in 2001 to 93% in 2002. Girls' enrollment improved from 72% to 77% for the same period. Targets for the promotion rate have also been met. Despite a decrease from 73% in 2000, the 2001 rate of 71% is still above the target of 66%. Targets for printing and distribution of textbooks along with training of teachers and school directors have also been met. Twelve hundred parents' associations participate actively in the management of school operations. By program completion, the enrollment rate is expected to reach 99% (83% for girls), with nearly 1.5 million children in primary schools. The reform program will be extended to grades five and six over the next two years. It is expected that targets for reducing the numbers of primary school students who share textbooks will be met for all six primary school grades when the reform reaches grade six in 2005.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Benin
Program Title:	Benin Integrated Family Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	680-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,343,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$7,529,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID program funds are used for national and regional health activities in Benin. National interventions focus on improving the health policy environment. Regionally, activities focus on implementing nationally adopted programs and policies, such as family health standards of care, integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), and emergency obstetrical and neonatal care. Regional activities also focus on developing skills for policy implementation, strengthening community capacity to manage health centers, and delivering community-based services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Child Survival and Maternal Health (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to assist the Ministry of Health in implementing its decentralization policy. USAID will also support the dissemination of the FY 2001 Demographic Health Survey (DHS) results released in June 2002. These results inform decision-makers of the changes occurring in the health sector and provide them with relevant information for improved decision-making. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, USAID will continue to support health district teams and health facility teams to apply quality assurance in targeted zones.

In addition, support for the social marketing program will continue to ensure distribution and promotion of family health products: condoms, insecticide-treated mosquito nets and oral rehydration salts. Training will continue in IMCI and family health standards of care. Funds will also be used to reinforce the supervision of health care providers. Community-based health workers will continue receiving training, educational materials to be used as tools for teaching their clients, and a supply of family health products. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: University Research Corporation (URC), Population Services International (PSI), Africare, University of North Carolina (INTRAH/PRIME), JHPIEGO Corporation, Abt Associates, and CARE.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS (\$2,005,000 CSH). USAID will fund training to strengthen the capacity of the national HIV/AIDS control program and support the promotion of condom use through national social marketing. Funds will also be used to implement a national HIV/AIDS prevention activity that was launched in FY 2002. The activity will reinforce epidemiological and behavioral surveillance and strengthen prevention and case management of sexually transmitted infections. The activity will also develop educational materials and programs targeting vulnerable groups: adolescents, prostitutes, and truck drivers. The HIV/AIDS educational programs will draw from local cultures and traditional means of communication. USAID will also use a peer educators strategy coupled with the publication of a quarterly magazine, "Love and Life" to advise young people to avoid risky behaviors. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: URC, PSI, Africare, Abt Associates, CARE, and John Snow Inc.

Infectious Diseases Control (\$600,000 CSH). USAID will support the Ministry of Health's efforts to control malaria and replicate use of IMCI methods in the Oueme region, where the approach was initially piloted, to other regions. This includes: distribution of chloroquine by community health agents to households; training community health workers in appropriate referral to health facilities; promoting malaria prevention

in communities; training health workers and household members in IMCI methods; producing reference materials for IMCI methods; and developing health communication materials. USAID will also work with the Ministry of Health to promote the production of insecticide-impregnated mosquito nets at the community level. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: URC, PSI, and Africare.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health Services (\$2,238,000 CSH). Funds will be used to reinforce reproductive health teaching in professional schools for doctors, nurses and midwives. Funds will also support the Ministry of Health in implementing its action plan for improving case management of complications arising from unsafe abortions, updating standards of care for emergency obstetrical and neonatal care and training nurses, nurse midwives and nurse assistants in the use of family health standards of care. Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: URC, PSI, Africare, University of North Carolina (INTRAH/PRIME), JHPIEGO Corporation, Abt Associates, CARE, John Snow Inc.

FY 2004 Program:

Child Survival and Maternal Health (\$1,900,000 CSH). Activities will be a continuation of those undertaken in FY 2002/03. Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: URC, PSI, Africare, INTRAH/PRIME, JHPIEGO, BASICS, Abt Associates, CARE, John Snow Inc.

Prevention of HIV/AIDS (\$2,005,000 CSH). FY 2002-2003 activities will continue in FY 2004. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: URC, PSI, Africare, Abt Associates, CARE, and John Snow Inc.

Infectious Diseases Control (\$1,500,000 CSH). FY 2003 activities will continue in FY 2004. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: URC, PSI, and Africare.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health (\$2,124,000 CSH). FY 2003 activities will continue in FY 2004. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: URC, PSI, Africare, INTRAH/PRIME, JHPIEGO, Abt Associates, CARE, and John Snow Inc.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: Family health in Benin has significantly improved since the country's first Demographic Health Survey (DHS) in 1996. Results from the second DHS, conducted in FY 2001, show an increase in the use of contraception nationwide from 3.4% in 1996 to 7.2% in 2001. In the Borgou-Alibori region, USAID's target zone in northern Benin, contraception use rose from 2.5% to 8.3%. The average number of births per woman decreased nationwide from 6.3 to 5.6 and from 7.35 to 6 in the Borgou-Alibori region. The mortality rate for children under five is down from 166 deaths per 1,000 live births, to 160 per 1,000. Use of key family health services and preventive measures also increased since 1996, as evidenced by the increase in the percentage of the fully immunized children from 56% to 59% nationwide, and from 40.6% to 48.8% in Borgou-Alibori. The percentage of women who had at least one antenatal consultation during their last pregnancy rose from 80% to 87% nationally and from 61.2% to 75% in the Borgou-Alibori. Exclusive breastfeeding for infants up to 6 months increased nationwide from 14% to 38%.

In addition, sales of social marketing commodities, including condoms, oral and injectable contraceptives, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, reimpregnation kits for mosquito nets and oral rehydration salts packages were higher in FY 2002, indicating increased use of these products. In FY 2002, a total of 8.1 million condoms were sold in Benin, up from 6.5 million condoms in FY 2001. Sales are expected to be on-track to achieve targets for the end of the strategy in FY 2005.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Benin
Program Title:	Governance Program
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	680-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$923,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$50,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$862,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1996
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID promotes better governance by providing training and technical assistance to members of local government, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community groups. This assistance supports decentralization and devolution of authorities to local communities to strengthen the fight against corruption, improve the productivity of small farmers and producers in targeted areas of Benin, and reinforce the capacities of local microfinance institutions.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase Participation and Management Capacities of Local Governments and Civil Society (\$94,000 DA; \$50,000 ESF). USAID will train local NGOs in four regions of Benin to enhance their advocacy skills so that they will have more influence on the delivery of health and education services in communities. Locally elected officials and their staff will receive training on topics such as effective decision-making processes, budget planning and management. Local NGOs will receive small grants to organize civic education campaigns to prepare Beninese citizens to participate more actively in community development projects. USAID will also support activities to encourage Beninese women to participate in decision-making within their communities. Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: National Democratic Institute, International Foundation for Election Systems, Research Triangle Institute.

Enhance the Fight against Corruption (\$244,000 DA). USAID will provide public auditors from Government of Benin (GOB) audit institutions with computer equipment and training in six specialized areas, including a course on U.S. Government audit standards, to enable them to better audit public accounts. In addition, 22 public auditors will receive English language training to enable them to audit U.S.-funded projects. Three auditors will take a study tour to the United States. To keep up the anti-corruption momentum, local NGOs will receive grants to undertake civic education campaigns, public and school debates and dissemination of information on the negative effects of corruption on the nation's economy. Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: GOB Office of the Inspector General of Finance, the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court, and local NGOs to be determined.

Increase Productivity of Small-scale Farmers and Traders (\$585,000 DA). Technical assistance will be provided for the construction and use of farming and food processing equipment to improve production of many small-scale farmers. USAID will promote a partnership between a U.S. NGO and a Beninese edible oil manufacturing company to promote production of sunflower oil. This activity will benefit at least 1,500 small farmers. USAID will provide computers and training to the GOB microfinance unit and two local microfinance institutions that reach out to more than 100,000 small-scale traders. This support will enable the two institutions to offer better services and technical assistance to their clients and improve their oversight skills so they can advocate for a better micro-finance regulatory and policy environment. Principal Grantee: Enterprise Works Worldwide. Local microfinance institution - To be determined.

P.L. 480 Title II Assistance. Private funds and proceeds from sales of commodities will be used to provide small loans to 4,400 clients of village banks. Literacy lessons will be made available to 2,640 clients to enable them to better manage their loans. Principal grantee: Catholic Relief Services.

FY 2004 Program:

Increase Participation and Management Capacities of Local Governments and Civil Society (\$452,000 DA). USAID will train more local NGOs in four regions of Benin to enhance their advocacy skills so that they will have more influence on the delivery of community health and education services. Local NGOs will receive small grants to organize civic education campaigns to increase Beninese citizen participation in local development projects. Funding will continue for activities to encourage women to participate in decision-making within their localities. Local communities and development groups will receive computers and Internet connection to help them conduct research on community development initiatives elsewhere. Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: To be determined.

Enhance the Fight against Corruption (\$260,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide training to public auditors from GOB audit institutions. Local NGOs will receive grants to conduct civic education campaigns and other activities aimed at curbing corruption. Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Office of the Inspector General of Finance and the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court.

Increase Productivity of Small-scale Farmers and Traders (\$150,000 DA). Technical assistance to local farmers to improve production will continue. USAID will encourage public-private alliances with Beninese businesses to promote collaboration between large-scale transformation businesses and small-scale farmers. Agricultural groups will receive technical assistance for the promotion of market opportunities. Local farmers associations will receive computer equipment and training to enable them to conduct research on methods of food production. FY 2003 activities to support the GOB microfinance unit and four local microfinance institutions will be continued in 2004. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Enterprise Works Worldwide (U.S. PVO) and locally based NGOs (to be determined).

P.L. 480 Title II Assistance. Private funds and proceeds from sales of commodities will be used to provide small loans to 5,000 village bank clients. Three thousand of these clients will receive training that enables them to better manage their loans. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Catholic Relief Services.

Performance and Results: To promote greater transparency and accountability within the public service, USAID trained auditors of Supreme Audit Institutions. These government institutions have recruited 22 additional public auditors. It is estimated that by the end of December 2002 a total of 210 accounts had been audited. Public auditors verified the level of reliability of data collected through the National Health Information System and evaluated procurement and property management systems of USAID-funded projects. To support the promotion of local development, USAID funded civic education campaigns on the advantages of local governance. These activities resulted in local NGOs leading citizens to successfully press the government to conduct much-delayed municipal elections in December 2002. In addition, the local media lobbied for Benin's media regulatory body to relax stringent controls over broadcasting of political debates during elections. In the small business development sector, USAID grantees provided small loans to more than 8,000 poor women. Small-scale farmers had access to more modern technologies. More poor rural people received small loans under the USAID-funded food aid program. Village banking activities reached 4,952 clients of 35 village banks and 2,807 clients received training in financial management. The empowerment and security of increased family income, access to better technology, and banking and financial management skills provided more women and men with the confidence and means to engage and influence local leaders with their issues and positions on local development agendas.

Targets for microfinance, transparency, governance and small business development are expected to be met by the end of the strategy in FY 2005.

Burundi PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	400	500	2,500
Development Assistance	0	4,200	3,500	1,800
Economic Support Fund	4,500	2,000	0	3,500
PL 480 Title II	9,164	2,496	0	9,500
Total Program Funds	13,664	9,096	4,000	17,300

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
695-005 Supporting Implementation of the Peace Accord				
CSH	0	400	0	0
DA	0	4,200	0	0
ESF	4,500	2,000	0	0
695-006 Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	0	0	100
ESF	0	0	0	3,500
695-007 Food Security				
DA	0	0	3,500	1,700
695-008 Health				
CSH	0	0	500	2,500

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$100,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Burundi

The Development Challenge: Continued fighting between government and rebel forces, massive population movements as a result of the war, general insecurity and a poor socio-economic environment are all factors that complicate Burundi's development. Quality of life continues to deteriorate as the conflict destroys infrastructure, prevents access to basic services, and reduces agricultural output. School attendance has dropped to 48%, life expectancy has dropped from 49 years in 1995 to 42 years in 2000, infant mortality has risen to 136 per 1,000 births from 98 per 1,000 births in 1995, and maternal mortality averages 1,000 per 100,000 births. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is approximately 19% in urban areas and 7% in rural areas, and there are an estimated 230,000 AIDS orphans. There are 820,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania, 340,000 internally displaced Burundians, and 30,000 refugees in Burundi, mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In December 2002, a cease-fire agreement was signed between the Government of Burundi (GOB) and the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD), which is viewed as an important step towards ending the fighting in Burundi. However, there is skepticism, as several conditions of the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement have not yet been met, including reform of the military, demobilization of combatants, and reintegration of refugees, internally displaced people, and ex-combatants.

The U.S. national interest in Burundi is clear. Successful implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Accord (APRA) and the December cease-fire agreement will lessen conflict and enhance stability in the Great Lakes region. Efforts to improve the health status of the population as well as increase food security will diminish the risk of further economic disruption and help to decrease Burundi's dependence on international humanitarian assistance.

The USAID Program: In the past two years, USAID has made a concerted effort to target disadvantaged provinces in an effort to help redress the imbalance that favored Bujumbura and certain other areas. Where security permits, USAID has worked in rural areas allowing better access to the regions where the conditions are most severe. Program activities promote the principles of peace, reconciliation and good governance; encourage civil society participation, particularly among women and youth; enhance food security through increased economic and agricultural opportunities; and improve access to basic social services such as child and maternal health care, HIV/AIDS care and prevention, support for victims of torture, and safe water and sanitation.

USAID's strategy for Burundi is designed to be flexible in responding to the frequently changing security situation.

Other Program Elements: Humanitarian and emergency food assistance is provided to the most vulnerable communities and groups throughout Burundi. Economic Support Funds support a variety of different projects including: an independent radio station that contributes to public awareness of democracy and rule of law; a women's center that works with local human rights groups on women's issues; a project that promotes awareness among youth at risk of the consequences of conflict; and efforts by civil society organizations to increase activities in the justice sector. Transition assistance supports a small grant program that encourages popular support for the APRA and for the transitional government. Transition assistance also supports a non-formal, community education program that will also serve as a reintegration mechanism for ex-combatants. HIV/AIDS activities are being supported by regional programs based in Nairobi, Kenya. Central USAID funding also supports basic health activities.

Other Donors: Multilateral and bilateral donors provide funding to United Nations (U.N.) agencies and, in some cases, direct support for government activities. Only 18% of this money has been disbursed because many of the pledges were conditioned on a cease-fire. The United States is the largest bilateral donor to Burundi. USAID's partners include U.N. agencies in agriculture and health, and U.S. non-governmental organizations who are working to strengthen local groups. USAID's partners in the HIV/AIDS program include the United Kingdom and France, who supply condoms and laboratory support, respectively. Germany, the second largest donor, supports debt relief, conflict mitigation, democracy and

health. Belgium, the third largest bilateral donor, supports demobilization, reintegration of refugees and internally displaced people, and education. The European Union, the largest multilateral donor, and USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance both provide funding for the U.N. World Food Program aircraft for humanitarian workers.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	695-006
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$100,000 DA; \$3,500,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: This new objective builds on previous efforts to strengthen transitional institutions and the peace process as it plays out in the cease-fire and the implementation of the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement. Activities will promote effective governance through partnerships between strengthened transitional institutions and an active and expanding civil society.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

No FY 2003 funds are requested for this objective.

Transition Initiatives (funding notified through the Office of Transition Initiatives). Legislative strengthening will continue to enhance the Burundian legislature's role in promoting peace and reconciliation. Through this initiative USAID will work with legislators to increase their level of knowledge and understanding of their roles and responsibilities, encourage inter-party dialogue and cooperation, and increase public dialogue between representatives and citizens on critical issues. Efforts will also be made to educate the general population on the legal roles and responsibilities of their representatives. Activities include, but are not limited to, public outreach campaigns that encourage dialogues between legislators and their constituents and public information campaigns that provide the Burundian population with reliable information related to various social and political issues. Principal contractors and grantees: International Fund for Election Systems and Creative Associates International, Inc.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthening Conflict Reduction, Democracy, and Governance (FY 2004: \$3,500,000 ESF, \$100,000 DA). USAID activities will continue to support peace and reconciliation, justice reform, and efforts to strengthen civil society. Program activities include technical assistance and training to an independent radio that broadcasts programs aimed at promoting cross-ethnic solidarity and respect for human rights. Programs will also aim to reduce the vulnerability of youth to political manipulation by supporting activities that train and employ youth. Human rights training and support for grassroots-level truth and reconciliation activities will also serve as an important aspect of the program. Activities will assist displaced people and demobilized militia to earn a living wage and have access to basic social services. Civil society will be assisted through capacity building, and training to local non-governmental organizations in such areas as bookkeeping and membership recruitment and programs. These activities are essential for a successful peace process and will create a foundation for larger and more effective community-based initiatives and advocacy. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Transition Initiatives (funding notified through the Office of Transition Initiatives). Through the small grants program, USAID will continue initiatives to bring together legislators and their constituents, and to demonstrate tangible peace dividends through community improvement projects such as the construction of water points and school renovation. USAID will continue to support implementation of the Arusha peace agreement through the National public outreach Campaign and other public information campaigns.

Performance and Results: This is a new objective, therefore there are no results to report. Once implementation begins, results will support the peace process through quick impact “peace dividend” economic initiatives designed and implemented with civil society participation, increased number of independent radio debates on peace process issues that include civil society participants, increased instances of USAID-supported civic advocacy successfully influencing the implementation of the Arusha peace protocol, and an increased number of USAID-supported civic groups achieving a minimum level of technical and administrative competence.

Baseline data have not yet been collected, but by the completion of the objective in FY 2005, it is projected that 600 people in targeted areas will have received training, information or other assistance in promoting tolerance, reducing violence, and mitigating and/or resolving conflict. In addition, 300 grassroots-level civil society organizations will have participated in activities to raise their awareness of truth and reconciliation programs. The percentage of Burundian citizens expressing knowledge of the peace process will have increased by 20% in targeted areas.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	695-007
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$3,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,700,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID will integrate P.L. 480 Title II food assistance and development assistance to enhance food security. In addition, assistance will be provided through USAID's regional investments in east Africa. Humanitarian assistance funds will be used to provide grants to regional and international organizations to support an integrated response to humanitarian needs and to address nutrition, food security, and emergency health needs. Early warning and rapid response capacity to mitigate crises also will be strengthened. Development Assistance funds will support activities in the agriculture sector through improved seeds, technology, infrastructure, improved environmental interventions, and training.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Enhanced Food Security (\$3,500,000 DA). USAID will establish a basis for productive livelihoods through economic activities, primarily in agriculture. The introduction of improved technologies and practices into communities will focus on the areas expected to receive the greatest number of internally displaced people and returning refugees. Planned activities include provision of commodities, training, and technical assistance in: multiplication and distribution of improved seeds; small scale infrastructure rehabilitation; farmer training; restocking with appropriate livestock; strengthening private animal health service delivery; formation of group farming and cooperative projects among women's rural associations; and expanding existing farmer and community associations to include women. USAID will invest in the longer-term viability of the country's productive base by addressing environmental land degradation, which affects the sustainability of the land to produce. Specific integrated community-based agro-forestry and soil and water conservation investments will help reverse environmental degradation caused by over-population and unsustainable land use practices. Improvement of crop yields will be a key strategy to reduce the pressure to move to uncultivated land and to stem the degradation of soil resources and vegetative cover. CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, Africare, and World Vision will implement the program through an umbrella grant managed by the United Nations Development Program.

Humanitarian assistance. P.L. 480 emergency food aid is provided to communities suffering from conflict and drought through the World Food Program which will provide food to nutritional feeding centers, refugees, returnees and vulnerable people in social centers, including those affected by HIV/AIDS. In the event of a cease-fire and demobilization of rebels, it will be necessary to feed former rebels during the process of reintegration.

Non-food humanitarian assistance will be used to maintain a capacity to respond rapidly to needs in nutrition, emergency health, food security, water and sanitation, and non-food items. The early warning and crisis management structures will be strengthened. Principal implementors include World Vision, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, Catholic Relief Service, Gruppo di Volontariato Civile, and Medecins Sans Frontieres-Belgium.

FY 2004 Program:

Enhanced Food Security (\$1,700,000 DA). The USAID program will expand opportunities for productive livelihoods through activities that target rural populations in Burundi. Potential activities include providing micro-credit and micro-enterprise services to communities receiving returning/resettled refugees, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds and other planting materials, and promoting increased non-farm economic participation among women. The geographic focus will continue to be on areas where large numbers of people are resettling. Productive livelihoods will be advanced through targeted assistance to entrepreneurs and organizations launching activities that will expand the economy. USAID will continue to provide infrastructure investments that protect natural resources and avoid unnecessary environmental impacts.

Humanitarian assistance. P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid may be provided to communities suffering from conflict and drought through the World Food Program (WFP). The process of reintegrating demobilized combatants, refugees, and displaced people may require continuous food aid. As needed, WFP will continue to provide food to nutritional feeding centers, HIV/AIDS victims, and vulnerable people in social centers.

Communities in need of nutrition, emergency health, food security, water and sanitation, and non-food items will continue to receive non-food humanitarian assistance, as necessary, with a focus on areas where people are returning. The early warning system will help to respond rapidly to needs.

Performance and Results: Programs will prepare communities for the return of internally displaced persons and refugees by supporting food security, health, water and sanitation, income-generation, and small infrastructure repair and rehabilitation. In the areas of relative stability, development relief activities will support the rehabilitation of the agriculture sector. Through the collaborative use of all funding sources, USAID will include targeted interventions that can demonstrate the benefits of peace in the stable areas and reduce vulnerabilities in the conflict and transitional areas, while accommodating returnees of all types into their communities. Several types of public works activities will utilize food as payment for labor. In the mid-to-longer term, and under an improved scenario that includes a cease-fire and significant progress in the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement (APRA) process, it is expected that this program would transition away from relief activities to those which are more sustainable and development oriented.

Baseline data have not been collected, but by the completion of the objective it is projected that malnutrition in targeted areas will have decreased by 15%, as the number of hectares in improved crops in targeted areas will have increased by 10%, and the land area subject to land improvement will have increased by 5%.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Burundi
Program Title:	Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	695-008
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: This new objective will focus on expanding and enhancing services and systems in health, water and sanitation. Specific provinces will be targeted to phase in expansion of activities and will also ensure gender-sensitive approaches to programming.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Basic social services (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will provide commodities, technical assistance and training to support polio vaccination; expand the availability, range and quality of essential services, such as health care and water and sanitation, in rural areas; involve communities in managing basic services responsive to community needs; and improve community health awareness and health-seeking behaviors. USAID also will strengthen public-private sector partnerships in service delivery, and develop mechanisms to increase community knowledge, ownership and management of service programs. Outputs will include trained personnel in health clinics and voluntary counseling and testing centers, expanded peer education, and widely available supplies of condoms. More trained providers in provincial and community-level health service facilities will offer maternal and child health services and stock a supply of essential drugs and commodities. An increased number of safe water and sanitation facilities will be accessible. Principal contractors/grantees are to be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Increased access to basic social services (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will continue to expand the availability of basic social services and an integrated disease surveillance and response, focused on tuberculosis and malaria, to develop Burundian capacity to respond to disease epidemics and track major outbreaks. USAID will also continue to strengthen polio cross-border immunization campaigns. The health sector infrastructure and systems will be strengthened to support the provision of maternal and child health interventions to reduce maternal deaths associated with pregnancy and delivery and to address primary causes of child mortality related to diarrheal disease, malnutrition and infectious diseases. Uniform service guidelines will be put into place to improve approaches to care. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

HIV/AIDS prevention (\$1,750,000 CSH). If there is a durable cease-fire, the program in condom social marketing will be expanded throughout all provinces in Burundi, reaching groups at high risk of infection, including male and female adolescents, and increasing awareness and influencing behavior change in these groups. Training of peer educators in the most vulnerable groups, such as prostitutes, truck drivers and young people, will be expanded. Education of the public through radio, workshops, music concerts, and posters will be increased in an effort to reach all parts of the country which have been inaccessible during the conflict. The condom distribution system will be refined following successful models, such as using AIDS orphans to market condoms and simultaneously generate income. Voluntary testing and counseling services and referrals for care will be expanded, strengthened and standardized. Community-based care and support programs will be established to enable communities and families to care for

HIV/AIDS-infected individuals and mitigate the impact off HIV/AIDS on orphans and families. Principal contractors and grantees: Population Services International and Family Health International.

Infectious disease prevention (\$250,000 CSH). Increasing regularity of epidemics of malaria, measles, cholera, meningitis and other diseases of epidemic potential mandates the establishment of effective rapid response systems. A rapid response team will be put in place and trained to respond to infectious disease epidemics. Humanitarian assistance will continue to improve access to safe water and sanitation to complement the expansion of access to key health services by reducing vulnerability to disease linked to environmental causes. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: This is a new objective, therefore there are no results to date to report. Baseline data have not been collected, but it is projected that by the completion of the objective the number of people in targeted areas with access to quality maternal and child health services will have increased by 10%, and the number of people reached through HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support programs in targeted areas will have increased by 5%. In targeted areas, the number of health delivery facilities that will have received training and technical assistance will increase by 15%.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,337	21,178	13,476	18,086
Development Assistance	4,788	4,773	10,024	6,082
Economic Support Fund	4,978	2,050	0	4,250
PL 480 Title II	14,244	11,555	0	0
Total Program Funds	39,347	39,556	23,500	28,418

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
660-001 Health, Agriculture and Conflict Mitigation				
CSH	15,337	21,178	13,476	18,086
DA	4,788	4,773	10,024	6,082
ESF	4,978	2,050	0	4,250

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Development Challenge: The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) is moving, slowly and haltingly, towards reunification of the country, national elections, and the end of conflicts involving both external and internal parties. However, the depth of poverty and the scale of need in the DRC remain enormous, with roughly two-thirds of the population living in rural areas and ensnared by desperate poverty. This poverty manifests itself in extremely low incomes and purchasing power, abysmal access to and availability of fundamental health services, and a near total lack of basic education. The capital, Kinshasa, with an estimated eight million people, already is dangerously overcrowded, with most people lacking access to basic services. A U.N. human development report in 2002 ranks DRC, with a population of 55 million, as 155 out of 173 countries. The per capita gross domestic product is \$107. Congo's external debt in 2001 was \$12 billion, and there is massive internal debt resulting in a sequestration of capital inhibiting economic growth. Infant mortality is 126 per 1,000 live births, and under-five mortality is 213 per 1,000. Congo's maternal mortality rate is 1,289 per 100,000 live births, the highest in Africa. Life expectancy is 51 for men and 47 for women. The gross primary school enrollment rate is 55%. Only 25% of students attending school complete five years of primary school. In 1999, only 47% of the population had access to safe water.

U.S. national interests in the DRC are to: promote democratic systems and practices; resolve regional conflicts; assist refugees and victims; promote economic growth in developing and transitional economies; and promote international health. The reduction of poverty, conflict, and despair will lessen the likelihood of the region serving as a breeding ground for recruits into terrorist activities. Improved regional stability and economic growth will facilitate progress in the global war on terrorism. Reducing the rate of transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases and improving health status in the region will diminish the risk of further economic disruption, political disintegration, impoverishment and conflict.

The USAID Program: At present, the USAID program in DRC has only one objective, which focuses on assisting the Congolese people to solve their problems across all sectors through participation in public, private and civil society institutions and organizations. Through several activities, the program works to enhance child and maternal health in targeted health zones, improve food security and livelihoods, strengthen civil society and promote justice. FY 2003 funds will be used to implement ongoing programs in health (e.g., strengthen key health facilities, support national health campaigns, strengthen HIV/AIDS education and referral services), economic growth (e.g., seed multiplication, microfinance, farmer extension services), and environment. FY 2004 funds as requested will support a new USAID strategy for the period FY 2004-2008. This new strategy will more explicitly focus on health, livelihoods, democracy and governance, and education as well as on the reintegration of ex-combatants by articulating separate objectives for each. USAID does not work directly with the government of DRC (GDRC) in most program areas. The private sector in the DRC is extremely limited, and mostly confined to the extractive industries. The Mission is exploring opportunities to collaborate directly with the private sector in development of public private alliances.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the resources requested, humanitarian assistance will support key programs in the DRC, particularly in providing emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations with emergency feeding programs, seeds and tools distribution, small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation, and logistical support to areas outside government control. P.L. 480 food assistance in FY 2003 will continue to support the World Food Program's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation which provides Title II emergency food assistance. USAID/Washington funds for transition initiatives will continue to support the country's transition from war to peace and lay the groundwork for an eventual transition to democracy and reunification. To alleviate isolation of key population centers, transition funding will also support a national, multi-faceted communication strategy that fosters exchanges across the country focusing on dialogue, conflict prevention, and engaging Congolese in debates of national importance. DRC also benefits from USAID/Washington funds earmarked to support gorillas through grants to the International Gorilla Conservation Program and the Diane Fossey Gorilla Foundation International.

Other Donors: USAID's strategy in the DRC is designed to mesh with plans of other donors, including the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and takes into account plans prepared by the GDRC. With the exception of large infrastructure projects (addressed by the World Bank and the European Commission), the sectors in which other donors are engaged roughly mirror USAID's current portfolio: health, democracy and governance, agriculture/livelihoods, environment, and education. Health is one of the largest sectors for donors, with activities ranging from basic support to health zones, to vaccinations, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and family planning programs. The largest donors in the health sector are the European Commission (EC), Belgium, and the World Bank. Canada, Italy, Germany, UNICEF and other donors also have programs. Democracy and governance activities fall into two categories: government capacity building (EC, World Bank, France, and Canada) and support to civil society (Belgium, Canada, Sweden and the United Kingdom). Programs directed at income generation are often linked to agriculture/food security; this is a field of engagement for many donors, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Belgium, Canada, the EC, France, and Germany. A limited number of donors (including France, the EC, Germany, the IBRD and UNESCO) are involved in work related to the environment, including development of government capacity and direct protection of natural resources. Relatively few donors (World Bank, UNICEF, and Belgium) are working in education.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Program Title:	Health, Agriculture and Conflict Mitigation
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	660-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$13,476,000 CSH; \$10,024,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,673,000 CSH; \$2,087,000 DA; \$500,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$18,086,000 CSH; \$6,082,000 DA; \$4,250,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Estimated Completion Date:	2003

Summary: USAID's program encourages people to be involved in the solutions to the country's many problems by: improving health status and the health care delivery system; promoting stability, strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights, promoting the development of a politically active civil society, and protecting vulnerable and war affected children and orphans; and supporting seed multiplication, training for extension services, improving market access, and providing micro-credit to rural producers and marketers.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Health (\$13,476,000 CSH). Health facilities in 81 health zones will receive technical assistance, training, and commodities to support a minimum package of services, including malaria, tuberculosis (TB), immunizations, obstetric and family planning care, and polio activities. Technical support will be given to immunization campaigns and an integrated infectious disease surveillance and response system. Quality of health services will be supported through technical assistance for improved supervision and training, enhanced management systems, and improved policy-making. Outreach and social marketing will increase awareness of available health services. Training and technical assistance will support HIV/AIDS education and referral services and encourage behavior change for individuals at high risk of HIV/AIDS through voluntary counseling and testing, peer education, social marketing, and mass media campaigns. Principal contractors/grantees are: Interchurch Medical Assistance, UNICEF, WHO, Catholic Relief Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Tulane University, Christian AID, Family Health International, Population Services International, Tuberculosis Coalition and the Malaria Action Coalition (all prime).

Economic Growth (\$10,024,000 DA). USAID will support seed multiplication for soybeans, beans, peanuts, corn, and rice in six provinces. Communities will be trained in improved farming systems, soil fertility maintenance and resource conservation. Rural credit institutions will provide expanded access to credit. The principal contractors and grantees are: the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (subgrantee Southeastern Consortium for International Development), Associates in Rural Development, the Innovative Resources Management, the Zoological Society of Milwaukee and FINCA.

Humanitarian Assistance. USAID will continue to provide emergency assistance to the most vulnerable populations. Activities will include small-scale infrastructure rehabilitation, seed multiplication, and distribution of agriculture tools and fishing equipment to war-affected, vulnerable and internally displaced persons, as well as emergency feeding programs.

FY 2004 Program:

USAID expects approval of a new strategy for DRC for the period FY 2004 - 2008 during FY 2003. USAID will officially notify these new objectives once they are approved.

Health (\$18,086,000 CSH). Technical assistance, training, transportation and commodities will be used to expand coverage of child and maternal health services, including vaccinations and appropriate disease treatment. Emphasis will be placed on community involvement in the management of health services, support to health providers in client-centered services and designing communication strategies appropriate for health zones. Technical assistance and other support will be provided to the Ministry of Health to improve management of service delivery in immunizations (including polio), infectious diseases, obstetrics and family planning, and nutrition. Principal contractors/grantees are to be determined.

Democracy and Governance (\$2,000,000 ESF, \$800,000 DA). Training and technical assistance will encourage a solid base for democratic and participatory governance, provide anti-corruption interventions, improve and increase the use of communications media, and empower women for leadership roles. USAID will support the preparation for credible elections (tentatively scheduled for 2005), and government and non-governmental organization groups - nationally, regionally and locally - to build a solid base for democratic and participatory governance. Specific assistance to the elections will include support to the development of viable structures, such as the national electoral commissions and civil society and other private structures central to successful preparations for an effective election. Principal contractors/grantees are to be determined.

Livelihoods (\$3,522,000 DA). USAID will continue technical assistance for seed multiplication and farmer extension services. Funding and technical assistance will help rehabilitate feeder roads and other basic infrastructure and improve financial services for small and medium sized farm firms. Women will be supported in all aspects of agricultural production and marketing by providing in-kind and cash credits for income-generating opportunities and technical training. Principal contractors/grantees are to be determined.

Education (\$1,760,000 DA). USAID will provide teacher training as well as community learning centers and interactive radio programs. To maximize girls' entry and retention, schools will be made more girl-friendly, such as building separate latrines for girls and increasing the number of female teachers. Principal contractors/grantees are to be determined.

Demobilization and reintegration (\$2,250,000 ESF). ESF funds will be used to help with the reintegration of ex-combatants into targeted rural areas, specifically by providing temporary income generating opportunities for communities receiving demobilized ex-combatants. USAID also plans to support the sensitization of Congolese armed groups on the nature and benefits of demobilization and return to civilian life through media campaigns. Principal contractors/grantees are to be determined.

Humanitarian Assistance. Emergency food and non-food assistance will be provided, if/as necessary, depending on the circumstances in DRC.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: In 2002, nationwide vaccination coverage increased from 20% to 40.1%, and overall health service utilization increased from less than 15% to an average of 26% in 63 of the 81 USAID-supported health zones. The campaign to administer vitamin A attained over 50% national coverage. The infectious disease surveillance system identified zero cases of wild poliovirus and over 90% of children under five were vaccinated during the National Immunization Days for Polio. In FY 2002, USAID supported civil society representation at the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. An average of 150 people per week accessed information on governance and human rights on 100 USAID-supported Internet sites in six cities throughout the country, and over 1,000 human rights activists across the country were trained. Eleven schools were built, educating over 9,000 students, and 1,350 primary school age girls received scholarships. Support to the U.N. national radio provided reliable and accurate information about the peace process and helped to bring communities throughout the country closer together.

As the current, five year transitional program comes to an end, USAID involvement has ensured that health activities are available throughout the country and provide a solid base for additional activities. In

addition, participation in civil society has increased and local governance has improved at the same time political dialogue and reconciliation efforts have been advanced. While some achievements have been realized in agriculture and natural resource management, USAID investments to date have not been sufficient to make a significant difference in food security in a country the size of DRC.

**Eritrea
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	4,516	5,350	5,400	5,400
Development Assistance	5,603	5,558	4,619	840
PL 480 Title II	2,830	5,564	1,908	2,256
Total Program Funds	12,949	16,472	11,927	8,496

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
661-001 Health and Population				
CSH	4,516	5,350	0	0
DA	345	0	0	0
661-002 Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership				
DA	3,900	3,318	3,119	300
661-003 Developing Human Potential				
DA	1,358	2,240	0	0
661-004 Health and HIV/AIDS				
CSH	0	0	5,400	5,400
661-006 Developing Human Capacity				
DA	0	0	1,500	540

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$200,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Eritrea

The Development Challenge: FY 2002 was a transitional year, as Eritrea attempted to revive the economy and restore infrastructure affected by the 1998-2000 war with Ethiopia. The devastating impact of the war is still being felt in all sectors, especially with labor shortages due to delays in the planned demobilization of approximately 200,000 soldiers. Exports have decreased dramatically due to the war, the slow development of the private sector and the cessation of trade with Ethiopia. Income per capita is about \$180 per year, and the country is dependent on support from abroad, both from official donors and private remittances. Government expenditures on productive sectors and social services are low, with just 5% of total spending allocated to agriculture, 4% to health, and 6.5% to education. The overall adult literacy rate is 53.8%, with female literacy at 39.7%. The HIV/AIDS prevalence is moderate, but the disease already strains Eritrea's limited trained human resource base and fledgling institutional capacity. Without vigorous preventive programs, demobilization could spread HIV/AIDS very rapidly. A severe drought reduced agricultural production in 2002. Hence, Eritrea will continue to face critical development challenges for some time to come, and aggressive economic and political reforms will be needed to meet these challenges while Eritrea continues to provide a safety net for the poor.

The United States has four key foreign policy interests in Eritrea: maintaining regional stability, combating global terrorism, promoting the establishment of a democratic system and economic development. To these ends, the U.S. seeks to ensure that the uneasy peace between Eritrea and Ethiopia becomes a lasting one.

The USAID Program: USAID's 1997-2002 strategy concentrated on three objectives: increased use of health care services; increased income of enterprises; and increased capacity for accountable governance. It should be noted, however, that, shortly after this strategy was approved in 1997, the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE) requested a major redirection of the governance objective to focus resources on capacity building. USAID recently has developed a new strategy for 2003-2007 to meet Eritrea's post-conflict development challenges in health and citizen participation. While economic development remains a priority for Eritrea, USAID funding for this sector will end with the current program in FY 2004.

Eritrea has made dramatic gains in child survival that will be challenging to sustain during the post-conflict transition. Maternal health has improved more slowly than child health, and planned demobilization of soldiers makes the next two years the critical time for preventing an explosion of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Therefore, the new health objective will expand active demand for primary health care, especially at the community level; continue to improve the quality of primary health services; improve institutional capacity for resource allocation decisions in order to sustain health care improvement; and increase quality and demand for HIV/AIDS prevention services.

In order for Eritrea to achieve its long-term vision of a self-reliant, prosperous, democratic, and knowledge-based country, it will need to strengthen the ability of its citizens to participate actively in their country's own development process. As a result, USAID will implement a new participation objective that will develop capacity of community-based organizations, strengthen partnerships between community-based organizations and local administrations, and enhance the flow of information to and among citizens through expansion of the Internet program.

Other Program Elements: USAID is collaborating with the World Bank to privatize the telecommunication system in Eritrea. With central USAID/Washington funding, girls are receiving scholarships to remain in school. Food and non-food humanitarian assistance contributes to the program, particularly in assisting populations displaced during the border war and affected by drought.

Other Donors: The World Bank and the European Union are Eritrea's largest donors, in addition to the United States. The World Bank supports Eritrea in demobilization and reintegration of combatants, economic recovery, health, human capacity development and the rehabilitation of the ports of Massawa and Assab. The European Union provides support for energy and power, roads, the education sector, as

well as food aid. Other bilateral partners include Italy, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Germany. The U.N. agencies are represented in Eritrea and support health, education, humanitarian assistance, and economic development activities.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Eritrea
Program Title:	Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	661-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$3,119,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$150,000 DA; \$250,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$300,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1996
Estimated Completion Date:	2005

Summary: USAID's program to raise rural incomes focused initially on providing technical assistance and credit to rural enterprises, creating and supporting community-based savings and loan associations. The program has provided technical assistance and training for providers of business development services as well as other facilitators of increased trade and investment, such as staff of the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE), in the development and implementation of appropriate agricultural policies and research. This objective also supports reconstruction of border areas to facilitate resettlement of people who will relocate for economic or political reasons once the demarcation of the boundary between Eritrea and Ethiopia is completed.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Rural small and medium enterprises (\$500,000 DA). USAID will support a small lending program for rural enterprises, provide technical assistance and training in management skills, accounting principles, and marketing to providers of business development services, loan officers, agricultural extension agents and farmers to increase the quantity and quality of agricultural production on a sustained basis. A new contractor will be selected in FY 2003.

Economic opportunities for vulnerable groups (\$1,250,000 DA). USAID will provide small loans and technical assistance and training for participants in microfinance institutions, government regulatory and statistics agencies, microenterprises, and providers of adult education in job and life skills. This will enhance the ability of microfinance institutions to provide loans to vulnerable populations, particularly women, who can then participate in income-generating activities. Improvements in the regulatory framework will aid in the marketing of agricultural goods. One or more new grantees will be selected in FY 2003.

Rural development (\$1,369,000 DA). USAID will provide assistance through NGOs to private and public sector entities to facilitate trade and investment and to undertake infrastructure building activities that respond to the on-going crisis in the livestock and horticultural sectors (e.g., sponsoring destocking and livestock famine relief camps). One or more new grantees will be selected in FY 2003.

Border reconstruction (\$250,000 ESF). Reconstruction of health clinics, schools, and basic water systems, for human and livestock consumption as well as for irrigation, will be undertaken on the Eritrean side of the border. This reconstruction is in response to border demarcation separating some towns from their community facilities and/or destroyed water supply systems and roads as a result of war. A new contractor will be selected in FY 2003.

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will use limited FY 2004 funds to complete this objective, which began in FY 1996. No additional funding is planned for economic growth in Eritrea. To complete this objective, USAID will invest in:

Capacity building in agriculture and related sectors (\$300,000 DA). USAID may provide training to agricultural research and extension personnel to support targeted crop and livestock research programs in key income generating and/or export products, including products that improve environmental quality (e.g., reforestation). USAID may also provide support to the private and public sectors (e.g., extension agents or animal health workers) in support of agricultural and livestock policies that facilitate exports and income growth in the rural sector. A new contractor will be selected in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: Under the current objective, 39 loans, worth \$580,200, have been provided to small and medium enterprises in the agricultural, commercial, and service sectors in three regions in FY 2002. This has resulted in the creation of about 430 jobs. Under a pilot microcredit activity launched in August 2001, 19 community-based savings and loan associations have been formed to date, with a total of 553 members, with total savings of \$20,264 and loans amounting to \$12,235. In the aftermath of the most recent border war with Ethiopia, some 388 agriculture-related rural enterprises borrowed \$5 million, creating about 5,000 jobs and financing business activity that enabled enterprises to make repayments at a rate approaching 100% for the overall portfolio.

By the end of this objective in FY 2005, many rural communities will have access to credit that will allow them to start and/or expand rural, agriculture-based enterprises, expanding employment and income opportunities. In addition, limited progress will be made in researching ways to improve productivity in key crop and livestock sub-sectors as well as in reforming key government policies and regulations affecting investment and trade. Finally, water sources and distribution systems, health clinics, schools, and small-scale irrigation systems in selected villages along the Ethiopian border will have been reconstructed, allowing Eritreans to resettle in these villages and resume productive lives in previously war-torn areas.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Eritrea
Program Title:	Health and HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	661-004
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$5,400,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$5,400,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Completion Date:	2008

Summary: USAID's health objective seeks to improve demand for, quality of, and resource allocation to priority primary health and HIV/AIDS prevention services. USAID funds training of health workers, technical assistance to strengthen Ministry of Health resource management systems, and the provision of equipment, supplies, and health education materials for primary health care and HIV/AIDS prevention. Building on experience, the new health objective will increase the emphasis on improved health practices, community involvement, resource allocation, and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Reduce maternal and child mortality (\$2,900,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Health and Population to improve the quality of integrated management of childhood illness, prenatal care, and emergency obstetric care in health facilities. USAID will help to complete plans and begin training to extend these services from health facilities to the community level. Technical assistance and training will also be provided to strengthen health communications, the health information system, the pharmaceutical logistics system, financial management, and malaria surveillance. Principal contractors or grantees to be selected during calendar year 2003.

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$2,000,000 CSH). USAID will support training and technical assistance to expand and improve voluntary counseling and testing services, behavior change communications, and condom social marketing for HIV prevention. These activities will help to strengthen voluntary counseling and testing in preparation for demobilization of combatants. USAID will support social marketing and provide training and technical assistance to personnel from five Eritrean ministries, four faith-based organizations, and six non-governmental organizations implementing Eritrea's multisectoral HIV prevention program. Principal contractors or grantees will be selected during calendar year 2003.

Improve reproductive health services (\$500,000 CSH). USAID will support training and technical assistance to health care providers in service provision, management skills, and design and maintenance of inventory systems to improve family planning services at Ministry of Health clinics, supervision of health workers, and improved inventory systems for essential medicines, including contraceptives. Principal contractors or grantees will be selected during calendar year 2003.

FY 2004 Program:

Reduce child mortality (\$2,900,000 CSH). USAID will conduct training to upgrade the quality of maternal and child health services, and extend these services from health facilities to the community level and provide technical assistance and training for managers on the use of health statistics and resource data in program management. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$2,500,000 CSH). USAID anticipates expanding the voluntary counseling and testing program as well as behavior change communications and condom social marketing. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Child survival and the use of primary health services increased significantly since 1995 under the previous health objective, at least in part attributable to sustained USAID involvement in the sector for a number of years. According to the 1995 and 2002 Eritrea Demographic and Health Surveys, the infant mortality rate has been reduced from 72 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1995 to 48 in 2002, and under-five child mortality fell from 136 deaths per 1,000 live births to 93 during the same period. Coverage of children 12-23 months old with both DPT-3 and polio-3 immunizations increased from 42% to 79%. Nutritional status of children also improved: children whose weight-for-age falls below an allowable level decreased from 44% in 1995 to 39% in 2002. Eritreans seeking care for childhood illnesses increased, from 28% to 42% for children with diarrhea. Use of antenatal care increased from 49% in 1995 to 70% in 2002, and birth deliveries by trained health personnel rose from 21% percent in 1995 to 28% in 2002. Use of iodized salt at the household level reached 71% nationally, and household ownership of insecticide-treated nets for malaria prevention reached 35% nationally. However, the modern contraceptive prevalence remained unchanged at 5.2%.

Continued USAID involvement in this sector will mean that, by FY 2008, the percent of children 12-23 months old who receive the DPT-3 immunization by their first birthday will increase to 82%, while other key health indicators also will continue to improve. The goals are to reduce infant mortality to 43 per 1,000, reduce under five child mortality to 84 per 1,000 and maintain the prevalence of HIV/AIDS below 5% percent among Eritreans aged 15-24 years.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Eritrea
Program Title:	Developing Human Capacity
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	661-006
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$540,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Completion Date:	2008

Summary: The focus of this objective is to increase and strengthen participation of Eritreans in their country's development. This will be achieved by strengthening the capacity of community-based organizations, developing partnerships between community-based organizations and local administrations, and enhancing access to information by expanding the Internet and improving information and communications technologies.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Through this objective, USAID will provide technical assistance, training, and limited commodities to build the capacity of community-based organizations, strengthen the abilities of the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE) to allow productive citizen participation, and enhance access to information among citizens by expanding internet access to four additional secondary cities through the establishment of rural telecenters to include phone, fax, and internet services). The objective of this program is premised on the assumption that citizens need improved skills, greater information resources, and more opportunities to participate in their local communities. As a result of USAID assistance, it is expected that communities will be better able to address local development issues, thereby establishing the foundation for basic democratic development and good governance practices in the future.

Capacity building (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will provide limited technical assistance and training in skills such as management, planning, budgeting, and monitoring and evaluation to the leadership of community and civil society (non-governmental) organizations. Small grants will support community-based organizations to implement small community-oriented programs, such as parent-teacher associations, water resource committees, and small libraries. In addition, training will be provided for national as well as local administrators in understanding the role of communities and civil society organizations in a democracy, the role of the private sector, and legislative and regulatory requirements to ensure effective citizen and private sector participation. A contractor or grantee will be identified in FY 2003.

Access to information (\$500,000 DA). USAID will expand access to information by providing technical assistance in management skills to improve Eritrea's information and communications technologies' infrastructure. The program will also provide technical assistance in the drafting of legislation and regulation to improve the legal and regulatory framework for telecommunications development. In addition, training will be provided to individuals responsible for maintaining equipment and providing services, such as network managers of the national internet gateway, operators of internet service and providers. A contractor or grantee will be identified in FY 2003.

FY 2004 Program:

Using bilateral obligations as well as limited Africa regional funds, USAID will continue implementation of activities initiated in FY 2003:

Citizen participation and capacity building (\$250,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide training and technical assistance to community-based organizations to strengthen their capacity to implement community-based development activities. Technical assistance and training will also be continued to national and local government officials to facilitate effective citizen and private sector participation. Principal contractors/grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Access to information (\$290,000 DA). USAID will continue to enhance citizen access to information by expanding access to information and communications technologies including phone, fax, and Internet services. This will be accomplished by providing technical assistance to improve infrastructure and training to those individuals responsible for maintaining equipment and providing the services. Principal contractors/grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: Under the previous strategy, which is ending in FY 2003, USAID funded graduate programs for 35 out of 235 (15%) faculty at the University of Asmara who have recently completed or initiated studies abroad. Upon their return to Eritrea, these professors will help contribute to a better-educated citizenry and skilled workforce. As a result of USAID assistance over the past five years, the national Internet system has been expanded to four secondary cities, and the University of Asmara has been hooked up directly to the gateway, facilitating distance education and research opportunities. The bandwidth has been doubled and policy reforms continue. A telephone line surtax for Internet use was rescinded, and other reforms are planned, including replacement of domestic long-distance phone charges with a lower universal Internet charge, and creation of an Information Technology Training Academy for internationally certified courses, a private sector venture encouraged by the GSE.

Civil society organizations in Eritrea are currently at a nascent stage of development. Over the new strategy period, these organizations will become at least emergent if not self-sustaining. With the foundation of Internet access laid from prior USAID involvement, Eritrean citizens can now begin to use the broader array of information available to them more effectively. By 2008, USAID expects to have worked with at least 50 community-based organizations and local administrations which will be using Internet resources to increase their access to information.

Ethiopia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	26,086	23,057	31,950	37,168
Development Assistance	14,561	20,200	18,104	15,438
Economic Support Fund	0	0	0	5,000
Supplemental - ESF**	0	4,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	102,628	58,423	27,281	20,803
Total Program Funds	143,275	105,680	77,335	78,409

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

663-005 Enhanced Household Food Security				
CSH	500	0	0	0
663-007 Food Security				
CSH	200	675	800	1,000
DA	3,807	3,582	3,518	3,433
663-008 Essential Services for Health				
CSH	11,470	20,902	29,790	32,730
DA	4,650	230	0	0
663-009 Basic Education				
CSH	10,872	200	400	1,000
DA	0	11,765	10,850	8,235
663-010 Democracy and Governance				
CSH	1,646	0	0	0
DA	2,350	893	956	1,000
ESF	0	0	0	1,750
663-011 Mitigate the Effects of Disaster				
CSH	998	930	610	1,988
DA	2,654	2,545	1,530	1,640
ESF	0	4,000	0	3,086
663-012 Southern Tier Initiative				
CSH	400	350	350	450
DA	1,100	1,185	1,250	1,130
ESF	0	0	0	164

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$2,700,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

** Prior Year Unobligated Funds include \$4 million of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

Ethiopia

The Development Challenge: Ethiopia suffers from chronic food insecurity. Agriculture accounts for half of Ethiopia's gross domestic product, 85% of its exports, and 80% of its total employment. A combination of frequent drought, poor cultivation practices, and low levels of on-farm investment persistently undermine the productivity of the agricultural sector. The magnitude and depth of poverty means drought and other unanticipated crises can rapidly transform into the potential for famine. Each crisis increases the country's vulnerability to the most marginal of shocks. In the absence of alternatives, households are forced into depleting the very productive assets (e.g., oxen, farm implements) they require for future productivity. In addition to these economic problems, Ethiopia's low health status - with a life expectancy at birth of 43 years, infant mortality of 117 per 1,000 live births, high population growth, and low literacy rates of 34% - further deplete human productivity and exert a heavy burden on the state to increase delivery for health, education and other social services.

Policy change has been slow and is urgently needed to create the conditions that will lead to the broad-based economic growth, which will alleviate chronic food insecurity. The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) has begun more open dialogue in critical areas.

The United States' national interests in Ethiopia are two-fold: strategically located between Somalia and Sudan, Ethiopia is a vital ally in efforts to promote regional stability in the Horn of Africa and is also a key ally in the global war on terrorism.

The USAID Program: USAID's long-term goal in Ethiopia is to reduce chronic food insecurity. To meet this goal, USAID's program focuses on agriculture and other areas of potential income growth, health, education, democracy and governance, and disaster mitigation. USAID works with a mix of international and local non-governmental organization (NGO) partners in both development and emergency programs to increase rural household production and productivity.

The USAID food security program focuses on increasing rural, particularly agricultural, production and productivity by addressing problems in agricultural technology, microenterprise development, business and cooperative development, trade, and policy reform. Related programs specifically address problems in pastoralist livestock regions and in reducing the vulnerability of the poorest segments of the population to the effects of drought, conflict, and other crises.

USAID also supports programs that increase access to quality primary health care and family planning services to reduce vulnerability to disease and slow the rate of population growth. Ethiopia is an HIV/AIDS intensive focus country and USAID will be working to accelerate the pace of prevention and the treatment of this and other serious infections, such as tuberculosis. USAID coordinates its work in this sector with other U.S. agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Strengthening health care financing mechanisms and health product logistics systems remain priorities.

The education program is working to improve the access, quality, and equity of basic education. Improved teacher training, parental and community involvement, availability of books and other materials and management are all being addressed.

In democracy and governance, the USAID program supports decentralization of government services from the national to the regional and local levels, strengthening of civil society organizations and anti-corruption efforts. Effective and transparent decision-making is a primary aim of the program.

Other Program Elements: Ethiopia is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area.

Food aid resources are a major component of U.S. assistance to Ethiopia, and are fully integrated into the USAID development program. In FY 2002, \$3.2 million in non-food humanitarian assistance was provided

to Ethiopia for medical kits, water services, nutritional surveys to target assistance and relief for drought affected areas, which included enhancement of early warning systems. USAID also provided centrally-funded technical assistance and business development services. Regional east African funding recently was used for the establishment of the Conflict Early Warning System (CEWARN) in Addis Ababa. Resources from central education funds help address needs for books and other educational materials, continue scholarships for girls, and expand civic education through school clubs.

Other Donors: After the United States, the largest bilateral donors to Ethiopia are Japan, Germany, Canada, Italy, Norway, and the Netherlands. The largest multilateral donors are the European Union, the United Nations Group, The World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

USAID is a leader in assisting and coordinating health and education sector programs. Technical working groups, comprised of GFDRE and donors, are the main coordinating bodies. A development assistance group (DAG), of which USAID is a key member, has been instrumental in helping the GFDRE to develop its poverty reduction plan, review public expenditures annually and promote better public financial management.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Food Security
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	663-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$800,000 CSH; \$3,518,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 CSH; \$3,433,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID's program to increase rural household production and productivity will reduce chronic food insecurity in Ethiopia, alleviate rural poverty, and contribute to sustainable economic development. Working at the national level and in select food insecure areas, USAID provides technical assistance, training and material support to increase crop and livestock production and productivity; improves the efficiency of agricultural input and output markets; diversifies and increases household incomes; develops microenterprises; strengthens farmer-owned cooperatives; improves environmental and natural resource management; and builds capacity for applied research, technology transfer, trade competitiveness, and agricultural and natural resources planning. In FY 2003, activities will complement humanitarian assistance to respond to the current drought emergency.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Agricultural cooperatives, business development and trade (\$1,100,000 DA). USAID will further strengthen agricultural service cooperatives, providing technical assistance and training in business and financial management skills, coffee quality improvement, and other areas. Principal contractors and grantees: Agriculture Cooperative Development International (prime) and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance.

Agricultural technology transfer and microenterprise development (\$1,318,000 DA; \$400,000 CSH). Using DA funds, USAID will provide applied agricultural research and extension services to approximately 5,000 farmers, including women, to encourage them to adopt improved technologies and ways to increase and diversify their incomes. These include improved crop varieties, fuel-efficient stoves, soil and water conservation, and poultry raising. Savings and credit institutions will provide financial services to members for the development of small businesses and micro-enterprise schemes. With CSH funds for HIV/AIDS, rural HIV/AIDS prevention programs will be implemented through farmers' groups and cooperatives. Principal contractors: Virginia Polytechnic University and Winrock International.

Food security policy reform (\$200,000 DA). USAID will use DA funds expert technical support and seminars, workshops and policy discussions with senior Ethiopian Government officials to promote collaborative approaches to food security, strengthen appropriate emergency responses, conduct on-going assessments, incorporate food security expenditures at various levels in the GFDRE budget, and develop regional and national food security strategies. The system to protect against asset depletion will move from concept to reality.

Agricultural sector policy and planning (\$150,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture and regional agricultural bureaus to strengthen capacity in agricultural and natural resources planning and will include development of agricultural and market information systems, as well as specialized studies to support enhanced agricultural productivity and trade competitiveness. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Community approaches to enhanced food security (\$750,000 DA; \$400,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will implement rural development programs to improve crop and livestock production, natural resources management, and microenterprise development. USAID will fund the pilot relief-to-development activity, which will utilize food distribution, food for work/employment generation for household and community asset protection and productive activities in agriculture and off-farm income generating activities and capacity building. USAID will use CSH funds to conduct HIV/AIDS activities to enhance the resilience of the target communities. The program will serve approximately 100,000 beneficiaries in 2003. Principal contractors/grantees: CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children/U.S., Relief Society of Tigray and Save the Children/UK.

FY 2004 Program:

Agricultural cooperatives, business development and trade (\$1,000,000 DA). In FY 2004, USAID will use DA funds to initiate activities to help Ethiopia diversify its economy, expand trade and develop the private sector. USAID will provide technical assistance, training, study tours, seminars and workshops that will help Ethiopian business groups, such as the Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce, to advocate pro-business policies, help leverage internal and external sources for investment, and open Ethiopia to new market opportunities such as AGOA. USAID will continue to work with agricultural cooperatives to improve their links to markets and to enhance their trade competitiveness. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Agricultural technology transfer and microenterprise development (\$1,583,000 DA; \$600,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will continue to provide applied agricultural research and extension, natural resources management, environmental rehabilitation, and capacity building services to enhance food security in specific areas of the country. Technical assistance, training, and micro-enterprise loans to farmers and entrepreneurs will be used to increase and diversify income opportunities for the poor. With CHS funds, assistance will include HIV/AIDS prevention messages. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Agricultural sector policy and planning (\$150,000 DA). USAID will use targeted analyses, workshops and field studies to engage the GFDRE in a dialogue on enhancing food security through improving investment climate, land tenure security and marketing efficiencies. Policy changes in these areas will improve Ethiopia's trade competitiveness, private sector development, agricultural productivity, and environmental management capacity. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Community approaches to enhanced food security (\$700,000 DA; \$400,000 CSH). Food aid and DA funds will continue to support integrated rural development programs to assist food insecure households to rebuild and protect their assets as means of achieving food security. USAID will use CSH funds to conduct HIV/AIDS activities to enhance the resilience of the target communities. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: Technical assistance provided to agricultural cooperatives has helped to improve small farmers' productivity, market competitiveness and income, thus helping to improve their food security. In FY 2002, USAID helped to restructure 18 additional farmer cooperatives, establish six cooperative unions and eight rural savings and credit cooperatives. However, fewer cooperatives are accessing the line of credit extended to them by the Bank of Abyssinia under a loan portfolio guarantee program due to the 2001 fall of cereals prices, the coffee crisis that has reduced coffee producers' income and purchasing power, and this year's drought. During the first six months of 2002, only one union borrowed from the Bank.

Agricultural research and extension services have reached 2,300 target farmers (60% female) and 14,800 non-target farmer households (54% women); 1,600 households (75% female) adopted better technologies (fuel-efficient stoves, poultry, improved crop varieties, bee-keeping, and soil and water conservation); and 3,600 households (78% female) instituted income generating activities. Twelve savings and credit cooperatives are providing financial services to 2,100 households (86% female). Under P.L. 480 Title II programs, over 7,000 households adopted improved agricultural production technologies and practices (i.e., improved seeds, soil fertility management, water harvesting, drip and micro-irrigation,

livestock management). Households also benefited from diversified income generating activities, including vegetable production, beekeeping, poultry, livestock production, and better marketing of agricultural products.

By the end of this objective, approximately 3 million small-scale farmers will be better linked to domestic and/or international markets, increasing rural household income through strengthened agricultural cooperatives and business/market development. The number of people living with chronic food insecurity in target areas will be reduced by 10-15% through adoption of improved agricultural and environmental technologies and microenterprise development. A pilot relief-to-development program that utilizes food aid to prevent destitution and protect household and community assets will have reduced food insecurity for 140,000 people in two districts and serve as a model for reform of the food aid system.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Essential Services for Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	663-008
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$29,790,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$32,730,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: The improved family health objective contributes to reduction in food insecurity by slowing the rate of population growth and reducing vulnerability to disease. USAID aims to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections and other infectious diseases, including tuberculosis and malaria, and improve child health through better immunization coverage, breastfeeding promotion, nutrition education and health system strengthening. USAID funds expand family planning and reproductive health services to help families to space children and protect women's health. The portfolio has integrated P.L. 480 Title II resources to contribute to the achievement of the above results. In FY 2003, these health activities will complement humanitarian assistance that is being provided to respond to the drought emergency.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (\$16,790,000 CSH). USAID will continue to fund the social marketing of condoms to prevent HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, expanding the program to rural areas and targeting youth. Through 50 indigenous agencies, USAID will provide training to nearly 200 counselors to improve the quality and availability of counseling and testing services, support 21 voluntary counseling and testing centers in Addis Ababa and seven along the Addis Ababa/Djibouti transport corridor, provide home-based care to over 5,000 people living with HIV/AIDS, mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on over 7,000 orphans and vulnerable children, and provide food aid to 40,000 people with HIV/AIDS. USAID will address HIV/AIDS solutions in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control, the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE), community groups and affected populations. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International (prime), Pathfinder International (prime), Save the Children/US (prime), Catholic Relief Services (prime), and Johns Hopkins University (sub).

Child health and nutrition (\$5,700,000 CSH). USAID will continue to be the primary donor working with the GFDRE and World Health Organization to support national polio surveillance and vaccination programs. USAID will train 500 health workers at the district level in essential and quality health services; immunization, including polio; the integrated management of childhood illnesses; infant feeding and Vitamin A supplementation; planning and implementation; and health management information systems. Programs to strengthen public sector health systems, strongly emphasizing child survival activities, will expand to two additional regions. Principal contractors and grantees: John Snow, Inc., UNICEF, WHO, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children/US and the Relief Society of Tigray (REST). Abt Associates is a sub-contractor.

Family planning and reproductive health (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will continue to procure contraceptives and strengthen the logistics system and family planning policy for the national family planning program. USAID will extend quality family planning services to 1.5 million people through training of staff at over 100 public health facilities, and in rural areas through community-based agents working in 15 indigenous organizations at 66 work places, 115 market places and over 150 adolescent service sites.

New family planning users are expected to reach 300,000. Training for over 600 clinical providers will emphasize counseling and informed consent, infection prevention and competency based on national standards. Over 300 practitioners of female genital cutting will be sensitized to stop the practice. USAID will provide post-abortion care to over 2,000 women. USAID will encourage indigenous organizations to increase the number of women in professional health positions. Prime contractors and grantees: Pathfinder International, Population Services International, Save the Children/US, Family Health International, John Snow, Inc., Macro International, and University of North Carolina. DKT International is a sub-contractor.

Infectious diseases (\$2,500,000 CSH). USAID will support the GFDRE's program to combat malaria by training over 300 health workers, focusing on early case management, vector control training, epidemic prevention, control of malaria in pregnancy, and community-based malaria control. USAID will strengthen 11 tuberculosis laboratories and train over 300 technicians. Community-based tuberculosis treatment will be piloted. Principal grantees: WHO, UNICEF, and the GFDRE.

FY 2004 Program:

HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (\$19,800,000 CSH). USAID will expand the number of counseling and testing centers outside of Addis Ababa and will strengthen and expand HIV/AIDS prevention, home-based care and activities for mitigating the impact on orphans and vulnerable children. USAID will encourage behavioral change to reduce the spread of the pandemic and will expand sales points for socially marketed condoms nationwide. The focus on reaching a broader rural population and youth will continue to be a priority. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Child health (\$5,050,000 CSH). USAID will strengthen public health service management in particularly remote areas with greater emphasis on community mobilization for improved health impact. Attention will focus on strengthening public health facilities in food insecure areas, and will link with programs in the agriculture and education sectors to provide child survival services and messages to improve family health. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Family planning and reproductive health (\$4,230,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support the strengthening of Ethiopia's national contraceptive logistics system in order to assure a constant supply of commodities to distributors and end users. Policy dialogue will focus on increasing the GFDRE's budget support and leadership to assure long-term contraceptive sustainability. USAID support will expand the number of family planning sites. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Infectious diseases (\$3,650,000 CSH). USAID will expand infectious disease surveillance and response activities for malaria and tuberculosis and will continue support for research laboratories. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Socially marketed condom sales increased from 40 million in 2001 to almost 64 million in 2002, exceeding the FY 2002 target of 54 million. In health care financing, the share of the recurrent health budget out of the total health budget increased from 43% in 2001 to 49% in 2002. In one target region, the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DPT3) immunization rate increased from 32% in 2001 to 37.5% and exceeded the target of 35% in 2002. No new wild polio virus has been detected in Ethiopia since January 2001. USAID, through nine faith-based organizations, provided care to over 800 HIV infected persons, support for 550 orphans, counseling to over 3,600 persons, and food aid monthly to 40,000 people with HIV/AIDS. Over 5,600 persons were diagnosed and treated for STIs. Along the Addis Ababa/Djibouti transport corridor where HIV/AIDS infection rates are especially high, USAID trained government and community leaders in 24 towns in HIV/AIDS prevention and community planning. The 2002 Behavioral Surveillance Survey found regional, gender, and target group differences in knowledge of HIV transmission and preventive practices which will now provide a baseline for targeting HIV/AIDS activities.

By 2007, USAID expects stunting to be reduced nationally to 41% from 51% in 2000. Children fully immunized in the target regions will be 39%, up from 27% in 2000, and children receiving vitamin A supplementation will increase from 55% to 82%. The contraceptive prevalence rate will increase nationally to 12%, and regular condom use with non-regular sex partners, a standard HIV/AIDS prevention measure, will be 75% among out-of-school youth. Finally, the percent of the total health budget devoted to recurrent health issues - an important measure of the sustainability of expanded healthcare access - will be 60%, up from the FY 2001 baseline of 40%.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	663-009
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$400,000 CSH; \$10,850,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 CSH; \$8,235,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID focuses on enhancing quality and equity in the primary education system through activities designed to improve teacher quality through training; develop supplementary teaching materials and media; strengthen parent and community involvement in school management; improve the planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of education at regional and local levels; and expand education to disadvantaged and under-served children. Strengthening primary education is critical to achieve the economic growth that will help Ethiopia be food secure. The portfolio has integrated P.L. 480 Title II resources to contribute to the achievement of the above results. In FY 2003, basic education activities will complement humanitarian assistance that is being provided to respond to the drought emergency.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Teacher quality (\$3,700,000 DA). USAID will improve the quality of primary education by strengthening teachers' skills. In 2003, USAID funds will train an additional 19,000 grades 5-8 teachers through distance education. By 2005, 100% of Ethiopia's primary school teachers will be fully qualified. Through partnerships between U.S. universities, Addis Ababa University, and Ethiopian teacher training colleges and institutes, USAID will enhance English teaching by providing training to 40,000 primary school teachers and will also provide 28 volunteer teacher trainers over four years to seven teacher training institutes and colleges, and another four volunteers to assist the Ministry of Education to improve the teacher-training curriculum. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Education Development, SUNY/Buffalo, International Federation for Education and Self-help, and George Washington University.

Supplementary materials (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will implement an HIV/AIDS information program at the primary school level benefiting 1,000 students. New materials - posters, workbooks, and teaching guides will be developed and 12,200 teachers will be trained. Principal contractor: the Academy for Educational Development.

Parents and community involvement (\$4,200,000 DA). USAID will provide training to 900 Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) and members of the community to identify and address problems in schools. The training will include project design and implementation, and school management. PTAs will be mentored and helped to improve educational equity and quality. USAID will provide small grants to complement the labor, material and financial contributions provided by the communities to improve school buildings and facilities. Principal contractors and grantees: Save the Children/US, World Learning International and Tigray Development Association.

Educational planning and management (\$650,000 DA). USAID will provide training to local and regional education offices in planning and management, including enrollment projection, school mapping, budgeting, and provide equipment to local and regional offices. Principal contractor: Academy for Educational Development.

Disadvantaged children and youth (\$2,300,000 DA). Children in the pastoralist and sparsely populated areas of Ethiopia are disadvantaged educationally as a result of their isolation. USAID supports the establishment of low-cost, non-formal basic education centers, training of teachers, and provision of textbooks to provide learning opportunities for about 10,000 out-of-school children, especially girls living in remote areas. USAID will also provide school meals and educational services for about 240 orphans and children from very poor families. Community-based learning centers will be established in three urban centers where at-risk and disadvantaged youth and children will receive tutorial support. Principal grantee: the Ethiopian Children's Fund.

FY 2004 Program:

Teacher quality (\$3,060,000 DA). In order to ensure all teachers are qualified, USAID will continue to provide training for 20,000 teachers and teacher candidates. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Supplementary materials (\$1,000,000 DA; \$400,000 CSH). USAID will use DA funds to supply supplementary materials on civic education; teaching aids for 2,000 primary schools, and provide mentoring programs for female teachers. With CSH funds, USAID will supply supplementary materials on HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Parents and community involvement (\$1,800,000 DA; \$600,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will fund PTAs and community training in project formulation, implementation and school management as well as to provide small grants to schools. CSH funds will be used to establish anti-HIV/AIDS school clubs. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Educational planning and management (\$1,100,000 DA). These resources will be used to train local and regional personnel in educational planning and management, as well as provide equipment. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Disadvantaged children (\$1,275,000 DA). USAID will provide non-formal education for out-of-school children in remote areas and pastoralist regions. The funds will also be used to provide school meals and educational services to orphans and children from very poor families. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: USAID assistance contributed to a dramatic increase in the primary school gross enrollment rate, from 24% in FY 1995 to 62% in FY 2002, exceeding the FY 2002 target. Enrollment for girls in USAID's two focus regions showed remarkable growth, from 38% in 1995 to 76% in 2002 in one area and from 17% in 1995 to 51% in 2002 in another. All 19 teacher education institutions in Ethiopia are providing staff training on a wide range of topics, including teaching methodology and educational research methods in order to improve the quality of teaching. Continuing efforts are also expected to further increase enrollment, improve student retention, and enhance quality of education. By the end of the program in 2007, the gross enrollment rate at the primary level is expected to rise to nearly 70%; the retention rate to Grade 5 is targeted to increase to 50% for both boys and girls; and the mean score on standard achievement test for Grade 4 is targeted to rise to 45% from the current 40%.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	663-010
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$956,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA; \$1,750,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID supports democratic development in Ethiopia through programs that support the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (GFDRE's) process to devolve authority and decision-making from the federal to the regional and local level. USAID assistance is focused on effective and transparent public resource allocation and management systems (i.e., budget, accounting and public investment planning) at the federal, regional, and local levels and helps strengthen civil society organizations and the judicial system.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Fiscal decentralization (\$956,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training to improve the transparency and effectiveness of public sector resource allocation. USAID plans to train staff in budget reform and, through such training, introduce civil servants at the local, regional and federal levels to new procedures and information technology to institute more comprehensive and effective financial control systems. Principal grantees: Harvard University (prime) and Virginia Polytechnic University (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

Fiscal decentralization (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the expansion of new budgeting and accounting systems, training 3,000 government officials in budgeting and 6,880 government officials in accounting in two regions. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Civil society (\$1,750,000 ESF). USAID will continue to provide training and technical assistance to civil society organizations and associations to increase citizen participation in the political processes, including advocacy of economic and political reform and human rights. Such training and technical assistance could prepare civil society organizations to provide voter education and to organize and advocate for issues during the 2005 election process. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID assistance in fiscal decentralization helped the GFDRE's budget to meet international accounting standards by appropriately identifying budgetary units and cost centers for the first time. This helped the GFDRE to meet international donor demands for greater transparency. USAID also trained approximately 960 federal government officials, including treasury officials, internal auditors and accountants, in the GFDRE's new accounting system that is based on a modified cash-basis, double-entry method. USAID also assisted another 140 public bodies to initiate the new system, and trained an additional local 4,850 financial officers to use it. The new accounting system will enable the GFDRE to keep more accurate accounts, expedite a new accounts resolution process, and make it easier for the GFDRE to computerize its accounting over the next year.

With prior year funding, USAID focused on strengthening civil society organizations in education, health, agriculture, microenterprise, environment, and humanitarian response. A recent assessment of 24 civil society organizations showed that they had made a 31% improvement in their overall capacity in FY

2002, compared with the FY 1998 baseline assessment. As a result of exchanges and learning tours to other countries, the GFDRE has become more understanding and accepting of civil society organizations' roles in society. The Ministry of Justice invited several organizations to comment on the GFDRE's draft civil society organization law and suggested amendments were provided. The GFDRE accepted 90% of the suggested amendments and incorporated them into the present draft law. USAID-supported organizations also provided comments and input into the GFDRE's poverty reduction plan.

USAID has now trained 82% of the judges in Ethiopia in criminal law, labor law, tax law, family and succession law, contracts and writs, criminal procedures, civil procedure, and execution of decrees, significantly strengthening the base of knowledge from which they operate. In FY 2002, 71 % of the High Court and Supreme Court judges (428 out of 600) received judicial training, in addition to 72 % of the local judges (943 out of 1,300). Additionally, USAID distributed 5,400 copies of legal codes, procedures, and other legal documents so that trained judges have access to the appropriate reference materials to inform their decisions.

By the end of the objective in 2007, 82 local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will have received capacity-building assistance, with their overall capacity increased by 35% above the baseline value. NGOs will find registration easier and the term of registration longer due to a new law. Budget and accounting reforms will be complete at the national level as well as in three regions; in addition, the backlog in accounts in these three regions will be reduced from six years to one. A total of 4,850 government accountants will have been trained. At the national level, the accounting, financial management and control systems will facilitate more transparent and accountable governance. In the judicial sector, 100% of Ethiopia's judges, comprising 1,300 local judges and 600 Supreme and High Court judges, will have been trained. A total of 1,800 copies of compiled proclamations, 5,460 copies of codes, and 1,600 copies of commentaries will have been distributed to courts at the national level. Finally, a curriculum for the judiciary training center will have been developed.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Mitigate the Effects of Disaster
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	663-011
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$610,000 CSH; \$1,530,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$4,250,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,988,000 CSH; \$1,640,000 DA; \$3,086,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: USAID is working with Ethiopia's Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Commission (DPPC), local disaster preparedness bureaus and non-governmental organizations to improve early warning and response capacity. The program decreases vulnerability and improves the nutritional status of children and at-risk persons in target areas; promotes mechanisms to minimize the potential for conflict in dispute-affected areas; and combines food aid with other interventions to protect household and community assets in chronically food insecure areas. Activities are integrated with USAID's objectives in health, education and agriculture and benefit over 500,000 people in target areas and 4-5 million chronically food insecure people throughout Ethiopia. In FY 2003, particular emphasis will be given to assure that drought response activities further strengthen and institutionalize emergency response capacity.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Early warning and capacity building (\$1,126,000 DA; \$300,000 CSH). With DA funds, USAID will continue to build the capacity of the DPPC's early warning system to ensure effective disaster response. It will assist famine early warning programs in drought-prone, pastoralist border regions to improve disaster preparedness, plan and implement food security strategies and develop appropriate emergency response mechanisms. USAID will expand data collection for vulnerability profiles and will train local staff in four regions in database management and finance and budgeting. With CSH funds, USAID will also fund special studies in food aid targeting to address the needs of children and lactating mothers, counter-famine responses and emergency planning. Principal grantee: the DPPC.

Relief-to-development and Community Approaches to Enhancing Food Security (\$404,000 DA; \$310,000 CSH). Relief-to-development activities are integrated with P.L. 480 Title II food aid activities and food aid reform efforts. USAID will implement a recently developed system to provide households with safety net services to protect their critical assets during emergencies. Utilizing DA funds, the system will help rebuild community and household assets and give impoverished communities alternatives for food security. CSH funds will be used for nutritional surveillance improved vaccination coverage, increased access to potable water and to train healthcare workers in target communities in key child survival interventions. CHS funds will also be used to conduct HIV/AIDS activities to enhance the resilience of the target communities. USAID will use FY 2003 P.L. 480 and other humanitarian resources to address the emergency needs of 11.3 million people affected by drought. Principal grantees: CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children/U.S., World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, and Relief Society of Tigray (all prime), and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church (sub).

Vulnerable populations in conflict prone areas (\$4,000,000 FY 2002 Supplemental ESF). Utilizing prior year supplemental ESF, USAID will promote regional peace and stability in the pastoral border regions of Ethiopia, which are predominately Muslim and among the poorest in the country. USAID will provide training and technical assistance to disseminate traditional and modern dispute resolution information in these areas; conduct programs that reduce tension through improved food security and natural resource

use policies; and improve pastoralist livelihoods through increased access to trade and agricultural marketing, agricultural production, employment and income generation, and improved social services such as education and health care. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support of Border Demarcation. Using other prior year ESF funds, USAID will continue to assist in the resettlement of populations displaced by the border demarcation process agreed under the formal cease-fire and peace agreements between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The funds will be used to support income generation activities and promote household recovery for targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs), and landless and female-headed households along the Ethiopian-Eritrean border. Specifically, the funds will target 1,800 individuals through various income-generating and training of trainers activities. Female-headed households will benefit from small ruminant (goats and sheep) ownership that are critical assets for managing risk in a chronic food insecure area. Bee keeping, through the provision of improved beehives, has enormous marketing and income opportunities. Poultry breeding affords immediate returns and utilizes low capital investment and limited space. Good poultry stock and appropriate training will enhance IDP's income potential and diet. Supplying pack animals and small-business training will diversify IDP income and employment opportunities. Vegetable production and petty trade development are other potential activities. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Early warning and capacity building (\$937,000 DA; \$1,137,000 CSH). FY 2004 resources will improve the emergency response and mitigation capacity of the DPPC by focusing on increasing the roles of regional and local authorities and other agencies in disaster preparation and response. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Relief to development and community approaches to enhancing food security (\$703,000 DA; \$851,000 CSH). FY 2004 resources will further support the incorporation of the system to protect assets in P.L. 480 Title II programs to address the needs of chronically food insecure people throughout Ethiopia. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Vulnerable populations in conflict prone areas (\$3,086,000 ESF). USAID will support restoration of socioeconomic institutions along the Ethiopian-Eritrean border and fund innovative activities targeted in the more peripheral border areas of the country. The activities will increase the availability of natural resources, reduce resource competition among groups, facilitate market integration, and increase the efficient delivery of basic social services (e.g., education, health, and water). Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: In FY 2002, USAID managed a total of 314,000 metric tons of food to meet emergency, transition, and development needs in Ethiopia. Critical non-food needs such as nutritional assessments, the famine early warning program and the purchase of short-season crop seeds were also met. The FY 2002 U.S. emergency food contribution constituted 73% of the total food aid delivered to Ethiopia through the World Food Program.

USAID was the first donor to respond after the Eritrean-Ethiopia cease-fire to the resettlement needs of 110,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). In FY 2002, USAID helped to construct 143 houses and provided utensils to 7,360 households. USAID also provided assistance to 7,100 IDPs for agricultural rehabilitation inputs, mainly oxen and seeds to restore productivity and livelihoods, and constructed water wells that provided over 4,200 IDPs close access to an improved water supply. USAID constructed 160 ventilated pit latrines to improve community sanitation and provided social support to HIV/AIDS orphaned children.

P.L. 480 Title II resources helped to diversify income and increase savings rates in target areas. In FY 2002, 37,750 people in target areas held approximately \$2,325,000 in personal savings accounts with a local credit and savings Institution, a 23% increase over the previous year in the number of people with personal savings. This increase directly correlates with increases in household income generated mostly from the sale of horticulture, butter, eggs and other cash-earning food products generated with support from P.L. 480 Title II resources. In target P.L. 480 Title II program areas, 74% of households now have

protected water sources, which has contributed to the reduction of the prevalence of diarrheal diseases to 6%, significantly lower than the target value of 13%. A community-based health center program helped to fully immunize 4,498 under two-year old children, leading to an increased immunization coverage of 89% in program sites.

By 2007, USAID expects to have markedly improved the ability of the DPPC as well as regional disaster prevention and preparedness bureaus to plan for and respond to emergencies. Thirty-two additional vulnerability profiles will provide information on the socio-economic status of targeted vulnerable groups, the major disasters they could face and the root causes of vulnerability. This will form the basis for the preparation of 32 emergency response packages that can be replicated in other areas. In conflict prone areas, USAID expects to have reduced the potential for conflict by disseminating information and providing training on alternative mechanisms to reduce border demarcation process with Eritrea. In coordination with other USAID objectives, a pilot relief-to-development program using food aid to prevent destitution and protect household and community assets will have reduced food insecurity for 140,000 people. In addition, 20,000 pastoralist households in the Somali region will have access to improved animal health and natural resource management practices, increased access to basic education and a food monitoring system and will benefit from reduced conflict potential.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ethiopia
Program Title:	Southern Tier Initiative
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	663-012
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$350,000 CSH; \$1,250,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$450,000 CSH; \$1,130,000 DA; \$164,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: This program will improve the quality of life for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and their families through income diversification, health and education programs, and traditional dispute resolution programs. These operate in the pastoral (livestock-herding) areas of southern Ethiopia, which are some of the least developed parts of the country.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists incomes increased (\$375,000 DA). USAID will utilize DA funds to help increase the incomes of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in Southern Ethiopia. Program efforts will begin to cover people living in eleven districts. Animal health, markets, and household assets will be assessed, service and producer cooperatives will be restructured so that they are democratically managed and business oriented, and participants in marketing associations will receive business training. These activities will be linked with existing high-potential non-livestock income/livelihood activities that emphasize female-headed households. Thirty animal health workers will receive training, and will vaccinate and treat approximately 500,000 livestock. Ethiopia's livestock market information system will begin to reduce the selling/buying price differential for pastoralists. Principal contractors and grantees: Livestock Marketing Authority, and Save the Children/US (all prime). CARE and Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance are sub-grantees.

Traditional dispute resolution (\$200,000 DA). USAID will support efforts that improve good governance knowledge and practices and current dispute resolution mechanisms. As learned from the USAID pilot activity, basic assessments help focus future interventions to improve effectiveness and impact. Two assessments will evaluate existing governance structures and civil groups and understand the existing traditional resolution mechanisms involved in resource-based and inter-clan conflicts. Principal grantee: Save the Children/US.

Family health (\$350,000 CSH). USAID will improve family health practices by mobilizing and training local committees to strengthen maternal and child health services, including nutrition, family planning and immunizations. Community mobilization will be promoted to improve child health practices. The training of 880 community health workers will provide for mother-children's health needs and nutritional training and disease recognition. Principal grantee: Save the Children/U.S.

Basic education (\$675,000 DA). USAID will establish thirty non-formal community schools reaching 1,000 children and youth. These schools respect cultural realities and migratory practices of pastoralists while emphasizing girls' education and community decision-making in education. Ninety para-professional teachers and seven education officials will receive training. Principal grantee: Save the Children/U.S.

Food Security. Utilizing Title II P.L. 480 resources, USAID will help to establish ten community savings plans, train 50 community health personnel, and train 50 community animal health workers and

rehabilitate important livestock water points so that livestock-related services can be made available to pastoralists.

FY 2004 Program:

Incomes Increased (\$484,000 DA). USAID will further support technical assistance to expand livestock associations and cooperatives and savings and credit groups, and provide capacity building in business management. USAID will bring experience from other parts of Ethiopia to work with the targeted communities. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Basic Education (\$646,000 DA). Communities will receive training in how to support local education services and establish mobile or alternative school systems, increase girls' enrollment and retention rates, and increase capacity of teachers and para-professionals. Save the Children/US will work directly with villages and associations. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Dispute resolution (\$164,000 ESF). Good governance workshops will improve the understanding of traditional and state laws, and increase awareness of women's rights. Seminars will teach participants about land ownership and land use and tort laws. USAID will train thirty community leaders to improve dispute mitigation skills. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Family Health Practices (\$450,000 CSH). USAID will train additional community-based health workers to improve nutrition practices, support an expanded immunization program, increase use of modern methods of family planning, and support HIV/AIDS prevention activities. Principal contractors and grantees remain the same as in FY 2003.

Food security. FY 2004 P.L. 480 Title II will address the nutritional status of children and lactating mothers, train traditional birth attendants, improve pasture management and continue water point development.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Approximately 18,000 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households in the least developed parts of the country have received assistance. During FY 2002, activities and P.L. 480 Title II interventions reached pastoralists and agro-pastoralists living in four districts of southern Ethiopia with immunization and vaccination programs to protect their children and their livestock. Thirty-nine community animal health workers and 24 trained vet technicians vaccinated and treated over 450,000 animals, laying the foundation for community animal health workers providing sustainable services for a fee. The USAID program helped establish 38 saving and credit groups, of which 30 were women-based, and trained local craftsmen to manufacture and use improved milk processing equipment. An expanded program of immunization reached 1,077 children under 12 months, exceeding the target of 1,033. Enrollment in eight basic education centers and nine satellite schools more than doubled from 506 to 1,264, exceeding the target of 1,120. USAID trained over 4,000 people to serve as potential peace negotiators in governance and legal literacy. Of 84 reported disputes, 80 were peacefully resolved as a result of the program training in traditional and alternative means for resolving disputes.

By 2007, USAID expects to have markedly improved the lives of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in southern Ethiopia, as measured by reductions in stunting for children between 6 and 59 months and by increases in household livestock holdings, diversified household incomes and improved animal health. The total number of food insecure households in southern Ethiopia will be reduced by the end of the program.

Ghana PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	15,419	18,655	20,055	22,220
Development Assistance	19,858	15,963	18,688	14,575
Economic Support Fund	4,500	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	18,027	12,407	14,951	21,767
Total Program Funds	57,804	47,025	53,694	58,562

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
641-001 Economic Growth				
CSH	0	0	300	300
DA	11,103	7,661	8,500	5,195
641-002 Quality Improvements in Primary Schools				
CSH	5,857	0	500	1,000
DA	0	7,200	8,275	7,030
641-003 Health				
CSH	9,562	18,655	19,155	20,820
DA	7,255	0	0	50
ESF	4,500	0	0	0
641-004 Democracy and Governance				
CSH	0	0	100	100
DA	1,500	1,102	1,913	2,300

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$300,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Ghana

The Development Challenge: While Ghana's political situation remains stable and projected economic indicators for 2002 show some progress, Ghana continues to face daunting challenges. In 2002, inflation rates remained around 16%, a major improvement over the 26% rate of the year before. The cedi, Ghana's currency, was relatively stable for the whole of 2001 and most of 2002. Cocoa prices are currently high and oil prices were stable for much of the year. Although interest rates remain high at 36%, the rates have improved markedly over the year before where they hovered above 50%. In an effort to raise revenues, the Government of Ghana (GOG) increased water and energy tariffs in 2002 with no apparent political backlash. Yet, at approximately 4%, the growth rate has fallen short of the GOG's projections. With budget deficits consistently higher than planned, the GOG has borrowed heavily on the domestic market to fill the gap, diminishing available credit for private investment (although most bank lending is to the government or large businesses and institutions). Ghana reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative decision point in February 2002 and the government estimates a total of \$700 million in debt write-off at the end of 2004. However, serious slippage occurred in the first year of the International Monetary Fund agreement, which ended in late November 2002. Since then some progress has been made (petroleum pricing liberalization is most noteworthy) in addressing crucial issues. It appears the Government is more serious about making necessary reforms, without which there could be repercussions on the ability of the GOG to meet its budgetary requirements. Recent comments by the IMF indicate a more enthusiastic view of Ghana's prospects.

Politically, Ghana continues to enjoy a stable political environment despite increasing instability in the region. The deteriorating situation in neighboring Cote d'Ivoire is cause for serious concern. To date, the numbers of returning Ghanaians and foreign refugees have been manageable. However, Ghana is not equipped to handle large refugee flows and could easily be overwhelmed if the situation were to worsen. The Government of President Kufuor is committed to supporting the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) peacekeeping operations in Cote d'Ivoire. On the domestic front, there are literally hundreds of chieftancy disputes from one end of Ghana to the other, and many are prone to violence. A state of emergency has continued in the Dagbon traditional area in the Northern Region after the killing of the Yendi traditional leader and 29 of his factional supporters. Other areas of tension include the Wa, in the Upper West, and Bawku, in the Upper East, over traditional leadership and political loyalties. Both have seen violence this past year and intervention by the security forces.

Although basic reforms are in place for acceleration of decentralization and delegation of responsibility for provision of many social services to district governments, commitment at the national level is missing. Key ministries, such as Health and Education, have yet to relinquish many central/national authorities to the districts and planned levels of resources are not yet available to District Assemblies and local authorities. Local staff capabilities to administer and implement such programs are still low, as are the number of personnel available to carry out the work.

The USAID Program: USAID is currently developing a new strategy that will be fully operational by FY 2004. Some aspects may be phased in by the end of FY 2003. Separate notifications for any new activities beginning in FY 2003 will be provided upon approval of the new strategy. During this transition period, USAID is consolidating current programs to focus on those elements that have proven successful and will, in all probability, be continued in some form during the next strategic period. This includes increasing private-sector-led economic growth; improving primary education, family health, family planning, and the control of HIV/AIDS; and enhancing good governance. Given the enormous challenges faced by Ghana, USAID will, under the new strategy, examine ways to assist the GOG, civil society organizations and communities to promote decentralization across sectors and address issues related to conflict prevention and mitigation. While the economic growth portfolio will continue to stimulate the non-traditional export sector, USAID will also examine ways to invigorate traditional exports (e.g. cocoa) and the agriculture sector in the Northern Region, the poorest area of the country. The Data Sheets provided below identify the four objectives in the current program for which resources are requested for FY 2003. The FY 2004 requests stated in these data sheets pertain to the anticipated four new strategic objectives that will comprise the core of the new 2004-2010 strategic plan.

Other Program Elements: Ghana receives considerable assistance from USAID outside the bilateral programs.

P.L. 480 Title II resources support agroforestry and on-farm production activities implemented by Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and small/microenterprise and micro-credit programs provided by TechnoServe. Significant support for basic education in the northern regions is being achieved with Title II resources administered by Catholic Relief Services. Title II is also supporting programs to improve nutritional practices, water supply, and sanitation implemented by Opportunities Industrialization Centers International.

The West African Regional Program supports various regional organizations on issues of economic integration; population, health and nutrition; food security, the environment, and natural resources management; and conflict prevention. The West Africa Water Initiative, with support from USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Bureau and the Global Development Alliance, is a major new effort to increase access to potable water in Ghana (as well as in Mali and Niger).

There are several other USAID-funded programs in agriculture: the Farmer-to-Farmer program and two Collaborative Research Support Programs, one in economic research strengthening (Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access Project), and one in child survival (Project Concern International).

Other Donors: Donor coordination and collaboration remain excellent. Through the work of numerous sectoral committees, the new Multi-Donor Budgetary Support Group (where USAID is supportive but does not provide funds), and ad hoc groups focusing on a variety of specific concerns, donors share information and lessons learned and explore new opportunities. USAID will participate in new donor fora on decentralization and water. Assistance to Ghana, in the form of grants and concessional loans from over 20 multilateral and bilateral donors, is now around \$1 billion annually, the United States being among the four largest bilateral donors. Other major donors include: the World Bank (infrastructure, education and health); the International Monetary Fund (structural adjustment); United Nations agencies; the United Kingdom (public administration, health, education, rural infrastructure and agriculture); Japan (education, health and agriculture); the European Union (transportation infrastructure); Canada (water and decentralization); Denmark (health, energy and water); the Netherlands; Germany; France; Italy; and Spain.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$8,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$597,000 DCA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$5,195,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: USAID's economic growth program will increase private sector-led economic growth and will supports training and technical assistance to promote widespread public and private sector participation in policy change; provide technical assistance to increase the quality and variety of financial services; provide technical assistance to achieve sustainable increases in private enterprise production and marketing, especially in the area of non-traditional (agricultural) exports; improve service delivery of business associations; promote private sector tourism activities; and facilitate the provision of more sustainable supplies of energy and better energy demand management. A new objective is being designed for implementation in early FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Policy Change (\$2,000,000 DA). Program resources will be used to strengthen participatory policy change in order to improve the Ghanaian business-enabling environment for private sector-led economic growth. USAID will assist the Government of Ghana (GOG) to draft operational, regulatory, and policy changes to stem government revenue leakage, improve the management of exchange rate policy and public debt, expand access to and improve the quality of financial services, further liberalize trade policy, make labor markets more flexible, and make key agricultural markets more efficient. USAID will provide follow-on grants to Ghanaian business associations and a Ghanaian economic policy research institute to enhance local capacity to conduct policy dialogue with the government. The U.S. Treasury Department will continue training in tax administration and will establish a long-term government securities market advisor in the Ministry of Finance. Principal contractors/grantee: Sigma One Corporation (prime).

Trade (\$4,000,000 DA). The enterprise development program provides technical assistance to assist specific firms in selected sectors - agriculture, agribusiness, textiles, garments, handicrafts, and value-added wood products - to expand exports. It will continue to assist in accessing African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) trade benefits, promoting the utilization of efficient household stoves, and accessing quality seeds, fertilizer and crop protection products. Assistance will be provided to a consortium of exporter business associations, with links to the research arms of the GOG, who are now in the process of forming a private company to improve export of pineapple, bamboo, and flowers. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: AMEX Intl., CARE, TechnoServe, Michigan State University, the U.S. Treasury Department and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Tourism (\$2,000,000 DA). A new grant will strengthen the marketing of Ghana's tourist attractions and increase the skills of faculty and students of tourism at Cape Coast University and the Hotel, Catering and Tourism Training Institute. Training and technical assistance will also be given to tour operators, communities adjacent to tourist attractions, government entities, and tourism stakeholders. Another new grant will increase the capacity of students and faculty to meet jewelry export orders through skills training and provision of new equipment and tools. Principal contractors and grantees: Georgia State University (prime) and the College of Jewelry (prime).

Credit. Implementation of the Development Credit Authority (DCA) using prior year DCA funds with two local banks will enhance credit availability by providing 50% guarantees, especially for small and medium-size enterprises. USAID funding for these guarantees should leverage a sum of \$13 million for loans.

Energy (\$500,000 DA). USAID's energy program will use training and technical assistance (TA) to complete negotiations on the Concession Agreement between the private developer and the four ECOWAS countries participating in the West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP), and to establish an enabling environment in those countries conducive to ensuring a more reliable, long-term, cost-effective supply of energy from construction of the WAGP and implementation of the West African Power Pool. They will be providing direct technical assistance to the Energy Division of ECOWAS and to member country energy committees in overall administration and management of the WAGP program. In Ghana, this TA and training will be directed to the principal energy regulatory agencies, the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission and Energy Commission, to enable them to perform their legislated role. Principal contractors and grantees: Nexant/Bechtel.

AIDS Prevention (\$300,000 CHS). HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities have begun under an activity entitled "AIDS Prevention in the Workplace". USAID is working with several large firms on preventing/controlling HIV/AIDS among their employees by providing educational materials and teaching employees about the risks and causes of HIV/AIDS. The principal partners are 17 different business firms located throughout Ghana.

FY 2004 Program:

The new strategy will broaden the current focus on export competitiveness beyond non-traditional exports by addressing marketing and quality issues in the cocoa sector. USAID and its partners will begin dialogue with a broad range of GOG officials to expand the policy focus and include additional agriculture-specific issues, such as cocoa industry structures, forestry management, and land tenure/access. Other policy issues include fiscal decentralization and institutional reforms in the legal, regulatory and trade facilitation arenas. Funding levels are estimates and USAID partners will be selected In FY 2004.

Regulatory work and policy reform (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will focus on energy and telecommunications (and possibly water and sanitation). Support, largely through technical assistance and training to trade related enterprises will continue and will be complemented with intensive efforts by one or more contractors to strengthen the capacity and role of business associations and the domestic consultancy industry. Support activities will focus on the development of commercial enterprises, including those in the northern regions.

Economic Growth (\$2,195,000 DA). Interventions leading to value-added and improved profitability, as well as direct domestic and foreign investment in agro-processing and marketing will be implemented. New programs will be consistent with the goals of the new Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy, prepared by the GOG as the nation's conceptual plan for combating poverty (and for eligibility to participate in the World Bank and IMF Heavily Indebted Poor Country program) and focused on sustainable economic growth and basic human needs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Tourism (\$1,500,000 DA). Another activity area will be to strengthen Ghana's tourism industry, especially through expanded eco-tourism and activities relating to Ghana's cultural heritage. This will be provided largely through technical assistance and training. Also, support for energy-related activities (Ghana-specific) will be considered, complementing regional energy programs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

AIDS Prevention (\$300,000 CSH). HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities will be integrated into the new strategy, where work with increasing numbers of private firms on preventing/controlling HIV/AIDS among their employees will be undertaken. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: As a result of USAID's Non-Project Assistance, the GOG created a National Economic Dialogue (NED) Secretariat for monitoring and reporting on NED recommendations. In addition, the GOG approved a financial sector strategy, submitted a more flexible labor law to the Cabinet, began

to reach consensus on a national trade policy, and collected 9% more than targeted in revenues during the first three-quarters of 2002. In the energy sector, USAID helped Ghana harmonize its fiscal, environmental, legal, technical and tariff regimes with the WAGP countries, draft a natural gas market promotion strategy, and sign a Letter of Intent for a 20-year Gas Purchase Term Sheet for the Volta River Authority's Takoradi Power Plant.

Assisted enterprises used new agricultural and processing technologies recommended by USAID's enterprise development program. The volumes of horticultural products exported increased as yields and areas cultivated increased; e.g. the Sea-freight Pineapple Exporters of Ghana reported significant increases in exports: volume increased by 44% in 2001 and an additional 20% in 2002, while average prices increased. Overall, new figures for 2002 indicate that the \$54.8 million value of the 15 selected non-traditional export products represented a 10% increase over 2001. During 2002 there was an increase in the number of assisted micro-entrepreneurs (a third of them women), as well as an increase in the value of production (over \$180,000). The value of visits to key tourism sites supported by USAID reached \$600,000 in 2002, up 24% from 2001 and more than double the 2000 figure. A Private/Public Partnership program for the development of the Ghanaian food industry - supported by the Global Development Alliance initiative - will have Royal Ahold working with Michigan State University (MSU) and other USAID contractors and grantees to develop markets for Ghanaian fruits and vegetables.

By the end of the current strategy in FY 2004, this program will have accomplished the following: improved monetary policy enacted as the result of the creation of a new exchange rate policy unit in the Bank of Ghana; a more flexible labor law submitted to Parliament; a government-wide trade policy developed; greater GOG revenue generated, approaching 20% of GDP; and a Secretariat to monitor GOG policy reform implementation established. The value of eleven selected non-traditional exports will have surpassed \$50 million annually, and the value of visits to selected tourist sites in the Central Region will approach \$1 million annually. Ghana has just signed and ratified the WAGP Treaty and the WAGP International Agreement and will enact a package of enabling legislation. WAGP construction will have begun and USAID-funded technical assistance to improve the regulatory environment in the four countries involved in the pipeline will be finalized. Furthermore, the four-nation Pipeline Authority will have the capacity to oversee project development.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Quality Improvements in Primary Schools
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	641-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$500,000 CSH; \$8,275,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 CSH; \$7,030,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: Development Assistance resources are funding a Primary Education Improvement Program that includes training communities to participate in and support the development of schools; training Parent-Teacher Association (PTA) members; constructing classrooms and school latrines; providing technical assistance to improve classroom teaching and school management practices; and awarding grants to district education offices to undertake school improvement activities. A new objective is being designed for implementation in early FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve Teaching and Supervision (\$3,000,000 DA). USAID will fund training and provide follow-on support to 1,450 teachers in improved teaching methodologies, assessment procedures and the preparation and use of teaching and learning materials. One hundred seventy-five principals and 405 circuit supervisors will benefit from the same training and support services. Seventy-eight college tutors will be prepared to train teachers in lesson preparation and the preparation and use of teaching and learning materials, thus linking pre-service and in-service training and teaching methodologies. A training of trainers will be held to introduce recently developed handbooks for a limited number of head teachers and circuit supervisors (400 district-based staff), who will in turn introduce the handbooks to all head teachers and circuit supervisors. Teaching materials in pre-reading/beginning reading activities will be developed and introduced to 1,700 teachers and head teachers in 172 schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Education Development (prime), Education Development Center (prime), and government district education offices.

Increase Community Participation (\$2,000,000 DA). To enhance community involvement in educational delivery and school management, community mobilization and sensitization activities will be undertaken in 389 communities. To facilitate the development and implementation of school improvement plans, micro-grants will be provided to 172 communities. USAID will also fund the training of 10,600 School Management Committees/Parent Teacher Association representatives from 2,656 public primary schools in school management, such as funds collection and usage, community action planning and implementation, and interaction with teachers and administrators. Funding will also be provided for the training of 220 National Service personnel to serve as community facilitators. Radio programs and newsletters as a community mobilization tool will continue to be funded. Principal contractor: the Education Development Center (prime).

Improve Education Management (\$2,275,000 DA). To improve the capacity of education officials to plan, implement and monitor education programs, funding will be provided for training and follow-on support of 1,260 district officials from 84 districts. Small grants will be made available to 84 districts to implement education delivery improvement activities using district-based staff. Capacity building activities will be provided for 310 officers from 62 districts to enable them to design, collect and analyze data for education decision making at the district level. To further enhance institutional capacity, computers and accessories

will be provided to 62 district education offices. Principal contractor: the Academy for Educational Development (prime).

Improve the Learning Environment (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will support the construction of six-unit classroom blocks for 87 schools, and fund the planting of trees at the schools. Training will be provided to all teachers and head teachers in the 87 schools in techniques to promote equity in the school environment. Principal contractors and grantees: the Academy for Education Development (prime), Catholic Relief Services (prime), and government district education offices.

HIV/AIDS Education (\$500,000 CSH). Funds will be used to build non-governmental organization (NGO) capacity to support schools in educating students, teachers and parents about the threat and prevention of HIV/AIDS. Principal grantee: World Education (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

The proposed new Strategic Objective will focus on the following:

Increase access for girls and disadvantaged children (\$1,500,000 DA). Growth in primary enrollment, participation and retention has stagnated mainly because of the lack of opportunities for minority social groups such as girls and children from disadvantaged backgrounds to access effectively the educational system. USAID will support activities designed to address the social, cultural and economic barriers to education faced by girls and other disadvantaged children in order to expand access to educational opportunities and facilitate the effective utilization of educational services by this group of children. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increased accountability for learning (\$4,500,000 DA). Strengthening decentralization is key to increasing accountability for results. Accountability and learning will improve if districts are delegated greater responsibility and authority, while being held accountable for undertaking activities to improve learning. USAID will fund interventions that support the delegation of greater authority to the district education office to manage and be accountable for improved learning results at the district and school level. Communities and their School Management Committees/Parent Teachers Associations will also be encouraged and strengthened to be proactive in issues related to teacher attendance, teacher performance reviews and school budgeting and expenditure decisions. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improved Teaching Practices (\$1,030,000 DA). In order to facilitate greater learning achievement by a greater percentage of school children and enhance participation and retention rates, USAID will fund activities designed to increase the content knowledge and improve instructional practices of teachers at both pre-service and in-service levels. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increased access to HIV/AIDS Information (\$1,000,000 CSH). Access to information on HIV/AIDS is fundamental to efforts aimed at influencing positive change in sexual behaviors and reducing students' and teachers' vulnerability to the disease. USAID will seek to promote activities that engage students, parents and teachers in discussions related to HIV/AIDS. USAID may also support activities designed to facilitate education regarding positive sexual behaviors. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID's education program has achieved several important results in 2002. The drop out rate of children in USAID-supported schools is significantly below the national drop out rate and is within the targeted achievement level (4.8% versus 10%). Community involvement in school management has increased significantly. Precisely 95% of the communities that USAID supported have demonstrated sustained involvement in their schools one year after USAID support was completed. Children in USAID supported schools are performing at least 20% better than national averages on learning achievement tests in math, spoken English, and reading. When the program ends in September 2004, over 100,000 children will have directly benefited from this program. Millions of others will have indirectly benefited. A survey of schools and communities where Quality Improvement in Primary Schools

(QUIPS) activities have been replicated showed that 2,318,523 pupils were benefiting from program activities.

In FY 2002, the Ministry of Education took steps to institutionalize several key approaches developed to achieve these results. Particularly noteworthy is the Ministry of Education's decision to place two national service volunteers in each of the 110 districts to promote community participation in schools after (USAID and its implementing partners had demonstrated that these personnel were highly effective in mobilizing communities to continue their involvement with the schools.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	641-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$19,155,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$20,820,000 CSH; \$50,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: The Improved Family Health Program includes strengthening routine immunization and polio eradication; promoting Integrated Case Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI); improving nutrition; marketing of insecticide-treated bednets to reduce malaria; behavior change campaigns and social marketing of condoms to improve prevention of HIV/AIDS, and surveillance and monitoring of the epidemic; communication campaigns to increase the use of health products and services and adopt positive behaviors; training to increase the quality of service provision; and expanding reproductive health service provision through community-based approaches and social marketing of contraceptives. A new objective is being designed for implementation in early FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Child Survival (\$4,800,000 CSH). USAID will support integrated management of childhood illnesses, polio eradication, strengthening of routine immunization, improved nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and Vitamin A supplementation. The program continues to support major emphases of the Ministry of Health's (MOH) new five-year plan of work, i.e., health communication, private sector collaboration, and greater equity in health care access and provision. Building on a rapidly increasing demand for and mobilization of mutual health organizations for community pre-financing of health services, USAID will advocate for nationwide scale-up and provide assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to coordinate such efforts. USAID will also support roll back malaria interventions including public/private bednet promotion and launching of a national infectious disease surveillance system. USAID anticipates that 80% of children 12-23 months old will be immunized with DPT3 and measles vaccine, and 77% of 6-11 month olds will be receiving appropriate solid foods. Principal contractors and grantees: private non-profit Ghanaian organizations (i.e., the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation), Africare, CEDPA, PRIME, the Johns Hopkins University, BASICS and Linkages, UNICEF and the World Health Organization.

HIV/AIDS (\$7,100,000 CSH). These activities will continue with preventive interventions including behavior change communication and condom promotion. Access to voluntary counseling and testing will be expanded, and care/support and treatment programs for people living with HIV/AIDS initiated. USAID will strengthen its focus on high-risk groups through interventions for prostitutes and expand programming among prison services, miners, professional drivers, and uniformed services nationwide. HIV/AIDS anti-retroviral treatment pilot activities for pregnant women, within corporate settings, and among the general population, will be implemented. Interpersonal communication and peer education activities will be expanded through faith-based organizations and other non-governmental organization (NGO). Mass media campaigns will be refined to reflect the evolution in the status of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Ghana. The target for condom sales outlets was exceeded by over 12%, with 9,000 outlets operating by the end of 2002. The targets for 2003 and 2004 will be adjusted early in 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: private non-profit Ghanaian organizations (i.e., the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation), Africare, CEDPA, Engender Health, Family Health International, and the Johns Hopkins University.

Community-Based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) (\$7,255,000 CSH). This is the GOG's main strategy to reach communities with quality health services. As community health nurse staffing is the linchpin of this approach, USAID will continue in-service training of this cadre and integrate community health officer training into the pre-service curriculum for community nurses. With the success of the USAID-supported multimedia family planning demand generation campaign, contraceptive security including the regular availability of a wide range of contraceptive methods through a well functioning supply chain will receive increased support. Couple years of protection (CYP) for family planning will have reached 970,000. Principal contractors and grantees: private non-profit Ghanaian organizations (i.e., the Ghana Social Marketing Foundation and the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana), Africare, PRIME, JHPIEGO Corporation, Engender Health, the Johns Hopkins University, BASICS, UNICEF and the World Health Organization.

FY 2004 Program:

The new objective will focus on the following:

Institutional Capacity (\$50,000 DA; \$1,000,000 CSH). USAID proposes to help consolidate impressive gains in health status in Ghana by the groundwork for increased support to institutional capacity aspects of health service delivery, addressing the ability of health service users and providers to demand quality services, and for expanding services to urban poor populations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Child Survival and Infectious Diseases (\$5,400,000 CSH). Technical interventions will focus on maintaining and increasing high childhood immunization coverage rates, widening access to insecticide treated bednets, treatment of malaria in pregnant women and children, and expansion of "Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses" IMCI. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

HIV/AIDS (\$8,400,000 CSH). Anti-retroviral treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS, voluntary counseling and testing, and care and support will be expanded to reach all regions in Ghana where incidences are highest and to high-risk groups. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Family Planning (\$6,020,000 CSH). The contraceptive and essential drug distribution system will be strengthened and sales/availability points increased. The range of family planning services will be increased through promotion of methods, and quality issues on counseling, product supply, and follow-up, will be strengthened. Strategic directions for mutual health organization schemes will be developed. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: A national strategy on Vitamin A integration into routine child health services has been formulated. USAID has created a public-private partnership to promote a sustainable and equitable market for insecticide-treated bed nets to reduce malaria morbidity and mortality and the first consignment of nets has arrived and is being distributed. On-going family planning and HIV campaigns have contributed to a sharp rise (34%) in condom sales; and the use of family planning methods, as measured by couple years of protection, grew significantly by 13% over last year (the target was a 6% increase). In FY 2002, mutual health organizations grew from 47 to about 200.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Ghana
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	641-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$100,000 CSH; \$1,913,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$100,000 CSH; \$2,300,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1997
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: USAID's democracy and governance program includes legislative strengthening activities with the National Parliament; building civil-society capacity to interact with local district administrations in 10 districts; and, information technology support to government departments, ministries, agencies, as well as to non-government organizations (NGOs) in the governance sector. A new objective is being designed for implementation in early FY 2004.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Local Government/Civil Society (\$1,113,000 DA). USAID will continue to implement the Government Accountability Improves Trust (GAIT) program. GAIT will expand its operations from the 10 districts in which it is currently working to 30 districts. The activities will continue to focus on promoting citizen participation and transparency in local government administration. Principal contractors and grantees: the Government of Ghana and the Cooperative League of the USA (prime).

Legislative Program (\$500,000 DA). An agreement will be signed with Parliament to replicate legislative bills and past laws on CD-ROM. Activities will focus on building capacity of key parliamentary committees, such as the Judiciary and Health committees. NGOs will select specific legislative bills and instruments pending in Parliament and assist affected sectors of civil society to provide direct input to Parliament on these proposed laws. USAID will also continue its support of Ghana's electoral process. Principal contractors and grantees: the Government of Ghana and the local non-government organization Legal Research Centre (prime).

Election Support (\$200,000 DA). Based on the evaluation/needs assessment conducted by the National Governance Programme, the Mission will determine in what areas it can support the Electoral Commission and the electoral process in general. In addition, through technical assistance and training, the Mission will support the Electoral Commission's efforts to re-evaluate Ghana's legal and institutional framework for district and national elections. The project goal is to prepare citizens for 2004 presidential/parliamentary elections. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Information Technology (\$100,000 DA). The Mission will continue its Information Technology program to governance institutions and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs). The Judiciary will be supplied with computer equipment to allow for tracking of cases on the docket. Additional "Community Learning Centers" will be created, where the public is trained in computer usage and access to the internet is provided. Currently, that program is funded by USAID's Education for Democracy and Development Initiative. Principal contractors and grantees: seven individual "Community Learning Centers."

AIDS Awareness (\$100,000 CSH). Support to local government and civil society AIDS Awareness campaigns will be provided. Under a plan to award advocacy grants, organizations will be provided support and funding for activities that combat HIV/AIDS. Additionally, groups who seek to approach

parliamentary committees on issues concerning HIV/AIDS will be assisted. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

The proposed new Strategic Objective will focus on the following (principal partners have not been identified and amounts are estimates).

Parliament and the GOG (\$800,000 DA). Currently, USAID is conducting assessments and consultations to determine the specific activities it should support in the new strategic period. Activities will focus on insuring that key government institutions are more responsive to and representative of citizens' interest. USAID intends to work with Parliament and the judiciary to build their capacity to better reflect the needs and interests of Ghanaian citizens. Parliamentary activities might include work with sub-committees to improve their ability to obtain crucial input from civic unions, advocacy groups, and/or non-governmental organizations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Judiciary (\$100,000 DA). There is the perception that the judiciary is ineffective and corrupt. The Mission is contemplating working with the Ministry of Justice to provide computers and semi-automated recording systems to regional level courts. By computerizing caseloads, courts will better be able to track the cases for which magistrates are responsible. A computerized system will help to eliminate backlog and lost cases. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Decentralization (\$1,400,000 DA). The concept of decentralization is embodied in the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy, as well as in the country's constitution. Decentralization addresses the division of responsibility between central and local governments and the transfer of responsibilities and resources from the former to the latter. In order to support the country's efforts in this area, USAID plans to support activities that strengthen a decentralized local government system. The program is likely to concentrate on building capacity through provision of training and technical assistance at the district level, both on the supply (local government administration) and demand (civil-society) sides. By building capacity within civil society and within local administration, these groups will be in a position to better plan, budget, raise revenue, and implement programs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

AIDS Awareness (\$100,000 CSH). Working with local government and civic unions at the District level, USAID will support HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention initiatives in the target districts, as well as with groups who advocate for reform of GOG programs and procedure relating to the HIV/AIDS problems Ghana is facing. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: A crucial objective of this program is the increased percentage of bills passed in Parliament that include civic input and/or have been amended in Parliament as part of a vibrant and active legislative process. Some Members of Parliament (MPs) seem to be making more pertinent motions in response to USAID's efforts to get them more involved in the legislative process, but final results are still pending. Three MP motions were introduced during the first two meetings of Parliament. However, MPs have not proposed as much legislation as planned though progress has been made. USAID's measurements of results in the Parliamentary-strengthening program do not reflect the increased quality of civic input on a number of pieces of legislation. USAID's informal tracking shows that all four of the bills currently in Parliament have already been amended and received civic input.

As a result of the local government and civil society programs, there has been an increase in advocacy by civil society organizations in the project districts. In the 10 districts where the GAIT program is conducting activities, 17 town meetings have been organized. Six public budget hearings have been conducted throughout the country (the first ever). The program has also organized question and answer sessions in three regions. As a result of GAIT's success, citizens of surrounding towns and villages have requested that GAIT begin working in their respective areas.

Under the information technology program, one key government institution was provided with a computerized information system. Two new community learning centers (CLCs) were established, bringing the total number of USAID-supported CLCs to six. This year, the four established CLCs

averaged 1,331 user sessions per month as opposed to 1,016 in the 2001. These CLCs have made impacts in their communities and are sustainable. As a result of their success, a number of new proposals have been received from other NGOs requesting assistance in establishing CLCs in their communities.

Guinea PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	9,354	6,700	7,160	6,659
Development Assistance	9,168	15,442	15,765	11,095
Economic Support Fund	0	650	0	0
PL 480 Title II	10,712	6,818	3,441	4,474
Total Program Funds	29,234	29,610	26,366	22,228

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
675-001 Improved Natural Resource Management				
DA	5,638	6,979	6,880	4,747
ESF	0	200	0	0
675-002 Family Planning and Health (FPH)				
CSH	4,360	6,700	6,910	6,659
DA	2,230	0	0	0
675-003 Basic Education				
CSH	4,994	0	0	0
DA	0	6,200	6,250	4,348
675-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,300	1,763	1,385	1,250
ESF	0	450	0	0
675-005 Post-Conflict Transition				
CSH	0	0	250	0
DA	0	500	1,250	750

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$250,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Guinea

The Development Challenge: The cross-border attacks that threatened to destabilize Guinea's national integrity and undermine the prospects for long-term development are no longer the dominant factors that they were two years ago. Internally, however, Guinea's progress toward democracy continues to face major constraints: meaningful multi-party politics is impeded by ethnic cleavages, and the legacy of authoritarian leadership, pervasive corruption and over-centralization have stymied the development of effective legislative and judicial branches of government. Nonetheless, a coordinated donor response to a national referendum to effect changes to the Guinean constitution resulted in the retention of key clauses preserving the separation of powers and the five-year term of the President of the National Assembly. The trend toward greater democratic participation was reversed, however, and local government officials are now nominated rather than elected. The constructive dialogue facilitated by USAID over the preceding two years contributed to peaceful, if deeply flawed, legislative elections in June, 2002 but the potential for conflict has increased markedly since dialogue between the administration and the opposition broke down in the lead-up to these elections. A potentially rich country, given its mineral resources and agricultural capacity, Guinea's economic development is impeded by limited foreign and domestic investment, inadequate infrastructure, and rampant corruption. The quality of life of the average Guinean is considered among the lowest in the world - per capita gross domestic product in 2001 was \$363, life expectancy is under 48 years, the infant mortality rate is 112 per 1,000, and severe malnutrition is widespread. New opportunities, however, have opened up for Guinea to address its economic development constraints and reduce poverty. Under the World Bank and International Monetary Fund coordinated Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Relief Initiative, Guinea's official debt, which in 2002 represents 34% of government revenue, is scheduled for cancellation. Debt relief will allow for a positive redirection of the investment budget, including the financial resources to boost investment in Guinea's social development and implement its poverty reduction strategy. On the health front, a burgeoning HIV/AIDS epidemic now threatens to undermine Guinea's national security, as the HIV prevalence rate in the armed forces (6%) is higher than that of the general population (2.8%), and could create even more severe economic and human hardship.

Guinea continues to be of strategic interest to the United States in several respects. Viewed in the context of the war on terrorism, Guinea is a moderate Muslim country that currently holds a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council and maintains a moderate, secular orientation in its foreign policy. In the West African context, Guinea remains a stable country in the sub-region that has not fallen into inter-ethnic or civil strife. It is in the strategic interest of the United States to support Guinea as a constructive force for peace in a regional setting where Liberia continues as a failed, pariah state and Côte d'Ivoire is degenerating into open civil conflict. It is also strongly in the U.S. interest to prevent the burgeoning and potentially destabilizing HIV/AIDS epidemic from taking root in Guinea and undermining the progress made in confronting its development challenges.

The USAID Program: The Data Sheets below cover the five objectives for which USAID requests FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. The bilateral assistance program focuses on: (1) agriculture and the management of natural resources; (2) providing quality basic education to a larger percentage of Guinean children, with emphasis on girls and rural children; (3) improving the health and welfare of women and children, reducing the growth of the HIV/AIDS pandemic and promoting family planning practice; (4) fostering progress in democracy through the strengthening of civil society organizations; promoting more transparent, good governance at the local level; and strengthening electoral practices and electoral conduct; and (5) targeting the Forest Region of Guinea and the rehabilitation needs of local communities, following the destruction brought about by the 2000-2001 cross-border attacks. FY 2003 funds will be used to implement ongoing programs in forest co-management and agricultural export development. FY 2003 health funds will be used for the continued strengthening of decentralized health service delivery in Upper Guinea, a national social marketing program, technical assistance in child immunization, integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI), nutrition, and a new HIV/AIDS strategy that targets high-risk populations in recently identified high prevalence areas of the country. Education funds will finance training in support of administrative and financial decentralization in the education system; in-service training for primary school teachers; implementation of a reading instruction program; the development of

an education sector HIV/AIDS policy; the reinforcement of 100 community-based organizations to undertake school improvement projects; girls' scholarships and equity-enhancing activities; and enhancing the Government's institutional capacity for education planning. Democracy and governance funds will support the empowerment of grassroots organizations through training in internal governance and transparent budget management. Improved budget management by local groups will enhance their eligibility for credit, thus helping local groups reap economic dividends from sound governance practices. Democracy and governance funds will also support training at the community level in the area of improved human rights practices.

Other Program Elements: P.L. 480 Title II funds are used to support sustainable agriculture in targeted areas of Guinea with a view to improving household food security. Funds are also used to improve maternal and child nutrition. Funding from USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance has helped establish Guinea's Emergency Response Unit, which is designed to respond to humanitarian crises brought about by the influx of refugees. The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration continues to provide support to the many refugees still resident in camps in Guinea.

Other Donors: Donor coordination in promoting development in Guinea has been outstanding. As the largest bilateral contributor to Guinea's "Education for All" Program, USAID led pioneering efforts promoting support among other donors for a decentralized education system. USAID leveraged complementary resources from the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and Germany to co-finance the first national HIV/AIDS prevalence survey; the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and the World Bank co-finance the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness, a major element of the Child Survival program; and WHO, UNICEF and Japan jointly finance childhood immunization programs. In concert with several other donors (EU, Japan, Germany), USAID is providing financial support to an action plan developed by Conservation International for the protection of chimpanzees in West Africa. USAID has mobilized G-7 donor countries to improve democratic practices and electoral conduct in Guinea. Aggregate development assistance to Guinea totals \$71.185 million per year, excluding debt relief. France and Japan are Guinea's largest bilateral donors, followed by the United States. France continues to focus on rural development and infrastructure, natural resource management, fishery development, and education. Japan makes contributions to goals in the fields of health, basic education, and debt relief. Kuwait and China invest in private sector development of rural infrastructure.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Improved Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	675-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,880,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,747,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: Guinean small landholders, who account for 96% of the rural population, have relied on subsistence farming and environmentally inappropriate agricultural practices to satisfy their food needs. To break the vicious circle of non-sustainable farming, environmental degradation, and poverty, USAID's environmental and agricultural program integrates local capacity building, sustainable agricultural production, and off-farm income-generating activities to support food security and economic growth in target communities, while establishing a supportive policy environment.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Community capacity-building (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will provide training and technical assistance for local communities to implement at least 50 natural resource management plans, take responsibility for managing about 86,000 hectares of state-owned forests, and put twelve new village forests under rational management plans. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International (prime).

Assist small landholders, improve agricultural production, and promote commercial agriculture (\$2,500,000 DA). About 14,000 small-scale landholders will receive training to increase crop productivity and production on about 20,000 hectares of farmland. USAID, public research institutions, and the private sector will collaborate to implement the Sustainable Tree Crops Program, produce and distribute improved seeds, and develop improved plant stock under a biotechnology program. Activities will focus on raising household income through building capacity for sustainable production, use of appropriate technology, marketing, and off-farm enterprise development. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: Winrock International (prime), Land O' Lakes (sub), Volunteers In Technical Assistance (VITA) (sub), and Peace Corps.

Improve market access for small producers (\$1,200,000 DA). Over 14,000 small producers will benefit from the transfer of skills in farm management, post-harvest technologies, and marketing. About 30,000 farmers and distributors will use the market information furnished by this activity to inform their strategy and promote the trade of Guinean products on the domestic (onions, rice, cassava) and international markets (cashew, cocoa). Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International (prime), Land O' Lakes (sub), and VITA (sub).

Increase access to credit and small and micro-enterprise (\$1,500,000 DA). Over 1,000 small and micro-enterprises will receive training to expand operations, reducing demand for farmland and relieving pressure on the fragile natural resource bases. Through technical and financial assistance to a local microfinance institution, about 16,000 loans for a total disbursement of \$3,500,000 will be made. Eighteen new village savings and loan associations will be added to the existing network that will be strengthened to benefit at least 2,500 villagers. About 500 new small and micro-enterprises will be established and 10,000 existing enterprises will expand their businesses through accessing credit and/or training. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International (prime), VITA (sub).

Foster enabling policy environment (\$680,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will support policy reform to promote the competitiveness of Guinean agricultural products and the liberalization of the sector. Principal contractors and grantees: Winrock International (prime), Land O' Lakes (sub).

P.L. 480. With P.L. 480 funding, the Food Resource Improvement Project implemented by the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) in Siguirri will help 3,840 farmers put 5,213 hectares of land under sustainable practices. Africare's Food Security Project in Dinguiraye will similarly help improve/expand the quantity and quality of food produced to improve food security and nutritional status.

FY 2004 Program:

Community capacity-building (\$700,000 DA). USAID will improve the management of the five state-owned forest reserves that are being sustainably managed by local communities. Training and technical assistance will bring good governance and increase benefits to the communities as communities consensually develop plans to realize tangible profits from forest products. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Assist small landholders, improve agricultural production, and promote commercial agriculture (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID will support the expansion of its current activities focused on onion, cassava, and rice production into new geographic zones of high agricultural production potential in order to achieve greater impact on food security in Guinea. Expansion into the Forest Region and Upper Guinea is under consideration. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Improve market access for small producers (\$1,000,000 DA). Training and technical assistance will strengthen the capacity of a Guinean NGO to provide marketing services and market information to producers and agribusinesses. USAID/Guinea will seek to link with the West Africa Regional Program to increase regional and international trade in cashew and cocoa by improving the quality and competitiveness of these products. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Increase access to credit and small and micro-enterprise (\$825,000 DA). USAID will finance training and technical assistance to develop viable, legally recognized, and independent local micro-finance institutions to make credit accessible to more rural producers and entrepreneurs. USAID will also assist community groups to organize and mobilize their own resources, in conjunction with revolving credit funds. Studies may be conducted to identify natural products that have potential for export and develop an action plan for their exploitation. Funding may also be used to develop food-processing enterprises using local agricultural products. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Foster enabling policy environment (\$222,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide training and technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the Guinean Ministries of Agriculture, Finance, and Commerce to implement policy reforms to liberalize markets and increase competitiveness. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Performance and Results: By the end of FY 2002, over 88,000 hectares of forests and tree plantations were under sustainable local management. One hundred and twenty-nine villages are protecting forests and watersheds, rehabilitating degraded areas, and instituting agro-forestry practices. Community-based organizations developed 52 village-level natural resource management plans. More than 10,000 farmers applied sustainable agricultural practices on 14,709 hectares and USAID-assisted activities helped many producers sell surplus production for a total value of \$795,588. USAID also supported the signing of 60 long-term land-use contracts between landowners and land-users, a means to enhance land security for producers. USAID assistance also helped establish over 800 new enterprises over the period and enabled 7,617 small and micro-entrepreneurs to increase their business assets, workforce, or revenues, adding to improved food security and increased household income throughout Guinea.

By FY 2005, over 100,000 hectares of tropical forests and 40,000 hectares of farmland should be under sustainable management as the capacity of community-based organizations to manage natural resources is improved, farm productivity is raised, off-farm enterprises developed, and local communities motivated and empowered to invest in and manage the natural resource base.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Family Planning and Health (FPH)
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	675-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,910,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$6,659,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: In FY 2002, USAID continued implementation of its integrated family planning and health program. Population funds supported activities in the area of family planning and other reproductive health services. Major family planning activities included social marketing of contraceptives, behavior change communication, and improvement in the quality of reproductive health services. Child Survival and Health (CSH) funds strengthened the routine immunization program for children and increased access to oral rehydration salts (ORS), and Vitamin A. HIV/AIDS funds were used to support communication activities that targeted youth to change behavior, increased access to high-quality treatment for sexually transmitted infections, trained HIV/AIDS counselors, coordinated efforts among donors, and developed a multi-sector prevention and support strategy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve maternal and child health (\$2,250,000 CSH). With CSH resources, USAID will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health at the central and district levels to promote the Government of Guinea's decentralization policy and improve the quality of the public health system. Assistance includes training of more than 100 health personnel, material and logistical support, and policy development. Coverage of services at the local level will be increased through greater representation of consumer interests in health center management. To reduce child mortality, vaccination coverage and early diagnosis of critical childhood diseases will be strengthened through the introduction of the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) approach. Health workers will work at the local level to ensure that families can provide adequate home care in support of the health of their children. Supervisory visits will be established in coordination with local health authorities. Vitamin A distribution, Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) social marketing, and polio eradication will also be supported. Safe Motherhood will continue to be a priority with the training of traditional birth attendants and the strengthening of iron/folic acid distribution to pregnant women scheduled for FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: BASICS II (prime), Helen Keller International (HKI) (prime), Africare (Food for Peace), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) (Food for Peace).

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). Based on results of the 2001 HIV prevalence survey, USAID will use CSH resources for HIV/AIDS to reorient its activities to focus on the areas of the country with the highest prevalence and populations at highest risk for HIV/AIDS infection. Education, treatment for sexually transmitted infections, and advocacy will be cornerstones of the program. USAID will finance the training of 42 HIV counselors for the creation and development of national voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services. In collaboration with GTZ, the German technical cooperation agency, USAID will provide technical assistance to the National AIDS Control Program on potential approaches to reestablish sound surveillance of HIV. Finally, USAID will promote multi-sectoral approaches to combat the spread of HIV/AIDS by funding initiatives from its partners in the sectors of education, democracy and governance, and natural resources management, as well as awarding grants to local and international non-governmental organizations already working with high-risk groups. Principal contractors and grantees:

Population Services International (PSI) (prime), Management Sciences for Health (MSH) (prime), Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (JHU/CCP) (sub).

Improve reproductive health services (\$2,460,000 CSH). The health program will support training and technical assistance for improved service provision, supervision, and logistics and management systems for contraceptives. Improved reproductive health services will be introduced at five new hospitals, and a regional reproductive health training center will be established. Training for health care workers will emphasize infection prevention, counseling, and informed consent. Contraceptive procurement and logistics support to the Ministry of Health and through social marketing will expand family planning services to reach a potential 130,000 couples per year. USAID also plans to implement an activity intended to reduce female genital cutting, which poses a serious threat to women's health in Guinea. Principal contractors and grantees: PSI (prime), MSH (prime), Johns Hopkins Program of International Education in Gynecology and Obstetrics (JHPIEGO) (sub), EngenderHealth (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Improve maternal and child health (\$2,524,000 CSH). USAID will continue to focus on institutionalizing IMCI, improving the routine immunization program and increasing access to ORS to reduce child mortality. Increased investment in the fight against malnutrition will allow USAID to expand its efforts to promote better nutrition through multi-sectoral and community-based approaches, and advocacy. With FY 2004 resources, USAID also will carry out a Demographic and Health Survey. Data from this survey will both inform the evaluation of the 1997-2005 Country Strategic Plan as well as serve as a baseline for a follow-on strategy. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$2,200,000 CSH). Using multi-sector approaches and grants to NGOs, USAID plans to focus on as many geographic areas of the country and segments of the population as possible, while prioritizing those hardest hit by the epidemic. USAID will consider expanding its voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) activities. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Improve reproductive health services (\$1,935,000 CSH). USAID will continue to improve access to and quality of reproductive health services. Support for commodity procurement and social marketing of contraceptives will be features of the USAID program, and work will continue with the MOH to ensure a sustainable system for contraceptive procurement. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: During the past year, USAID made progress toward its ultimate objective of increased use of essential family planning, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS prevention services, products, and practices. Specifically, more women are now seeking the recommended three pre-natal consultations during their pregnancies, more couples are buying family planning and HIV prevention products through both the public and private sectors, and vaccination coverage in the intervention zone is on the rise. Underpinning these results is USAID's significant progress in increasing access to high-quality treatment and counseling services in the public health system, as well as essential family planning and child health products in the private sector.

At the end of the Health Strategic Objective Period in FY 2005, USAID will have helped establish an efficient and decentralized mode of operation for the Guinean MOH including strengthened operating systems in the areas of information management and reporting, commodity logistics management, regularized supervision of performance, and strengthened community-based programs. USAID will continue to focus on the key technical areas mentioned above, and is planning activities designed to promote positive behavior change by creating demand for essential services and products. USAID's new HIV/AIDS prevention activities will encourage increased condom use, a reduced number of sexual partners as well as delayed sexual debut. An increased emphasis to move from traditional to improved health-seeking behaviors at the community level will lead to positive outcomes including exclusive

breastfeeding, greater use of modern contraception, and systematic use of ORS during episodes of diarrhea among children. Finally, USAID anticipates that child mortality will have been reduced by FY 2005, in large part due to USAID's and other donors' investment in Vitamin A distribution, a proven approach to improving child survival.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	675-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,250,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,348,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1995
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID/Guinea supports the expansion and improved quality of basic education for 1.4 million school-aged children, with a special emphasis on ensuring equity of access for girls and rural children. The program includes capacity-building activities for the Ministry of Education (MOE) and civil society organizations, teacher training for Guinea's primary school teachers, an interactive radio instruction program, and the development of instructional materials for teachers and students throughout Guinea.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improved Instruction in Basic Education (\$1,075,000 DA). USAID will, in coordination with other donors and the MOE, improve instruction in Guinea's primary schools, including in-service teacher training, interactive radio instruction and extending a reading instruction program through Grade 6. Under the Presidential Initiative for Education in Africa, teacher training and textbook development activities will be carried out. USAID will also support activities in HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention for teachers, and the development of an HIV/AIDS policy with the MOE. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (EDC) (prime), Research Triangle Institute (RTI) (sub), Creative Associates International (CAI) (sub).

Improved Regional and Gender Equity in Basic Education (\$1,937,500 DA). USAID will finance activities to influence key actors who have a critical role in promoting girls' education: religious leaders, women's associations, parent-teacher associations (PTAs), elected leaders, school administration officials, and local commercial associations. At least 27 communities will be targeted to support gender equity in several regions of the country. In addition, new activities in the area of girls' scholarships and community participation will be proposed under the Presidential Initiative for Education in Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: World Education Guinea (prime), Save the Children (sub), EDC (sub), RTI (sub), Academy for Educational Development (AED) (sub).

Improved Community Participation in Basic Education (\$2,162,500 DA). USAID will finance activities to influence key actors who have a critical role in promoting girl's education. At least 27 communities will be targeted to support gender equity in several regions of the country as Local Alliances, grassroots civil society organizations that include religious leaders, women's associations, parent-teacher associations (PTAs), elected leaders, school administration officials, and local commercial associations, advocate for and provide assistance to ensure girls' enrollment, retention and completion. In addition, new activities in the area of girls' scholarships and community participation will be proposed under the Presidential Initiative for Education in Africa. Principal contractors and grantees: World Education Guinea (prime), Save the Children (sub), EDC (sub), RTI (sub), Academy for Educational Development (AED) (sub).

Improve Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making in Basic Education (\$1,075,000 DA). In FY 2003, key inputs will include capacity-building interventions for the MOE emphasizing administrative and financial decentralization, and supporting the Government of Guinea's (GOG's) education decentralization efforts through the "Education for All" (EFA) program. Training for Guinea's eight

Regional Inspectors of Education, 38 District Directors of Education, as well as Education Directors at lower levels will be provided. USAID will strengthen over 650 PTAs, and will develop and implement appropriate school management quality objectives and disseminate planning and evaluation tools and practices. USAID will also work with the MOE to complete a Geographic Information System (GIS) database that will improve planning within the MOE. Principal contractors and grantees: Education Development Center (EDC) (prime), Research Triangle Institute (RTI) (sub), and Creative Associates International (CAI) (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

Improved Instruction in Basic Education (\$959,118 DA). Using FY 2004 funds, USAID will provide an additional 60 hours of in-service training to over 22,000 primary school teachers. FY 2004 funds might also be used to support pre-service teacher training in order to address Guinea's chronic teacher shortage. USAID will reassess teachers' academic competencies, and refine the HIV/AIDS component of the curriculum. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Improved Regional and Gender Equity in Basic Education (\$1,214,882 DA). USAID will continue to expand and reinforce coalition-building activities in support of girls' education through the creation of 35 Local Alliances for Girls' Education, as well as implementation of gender action plans. The girls' education role model calendar developed in FY 2002 may be revisited and adapted. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Improved Community Participation in Basic Education (\$1,214,882 DA). USAID will expand and strengthen PTA support networks, which will take an active role in improving the school environment. Rural Radio and other media will be used to provide HIV/AIDS training to partner communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and 4,750 community members will participate in USAID-funded literacy activities. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Improved Strategic Planning, Management, and Decision-Making in Basic Education (\$959,118 DA). USAID will increase emphasis on transfer of competencies to the MOE at both the national and decentralized levels. GIS technology is expected to be integrated into educational policy analysis and planning throughout the education system. Decentralized training will be provided in action planning, decision-making, financial management, and the program's unique planning tool. USAID Partners will be the same as for FY 2003.

Performance and Results: USAID supports the GOG's EFA program in its aim to achieve universal primary education by 2015. The success of USAID and other donors' contributions to GOG's commitment to increase access to basic education in FY 2002 is reflected in an increase in the primary school gross enrollment rate from 61% in 2001 to 72%. Gender equity-enhancing initiatives have promoted primary school enrollment of girls, and gross enrollment rates are up from 50% in 2001 to 63% in 2002. These results support USAID/Guinea's larger goal of building human capacity development to promote economic growth.

By the end of the current Strategic Plan, it is expected that over one million Guinean children will be enrolled in primary education, representing a gross enrollment ratio of 81 (73 for girls and 61 for rural children). Over 900 PTAs will be able to develop, implement and evaluate action plans to improve educational access, equity and quality in USAID-targeted zones. USAID will have helped establish an efficient and decentralized financial system in the MOE, and a realistic and sustainable teacher supply strategy will be in place, with a substantial improvement of the student/textbook ratio, and improved teacher academic knowledge in math and science.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	675-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,385,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,250,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: The USAID democracy and governance program influences the democratic process from the bottom-up through training of citizens, locally elected officials and representatives of government technical services, and top-down through the facilitation of dialogue and the building of capacity to respond to citizen demands at the national level. Assistance targets three areas: increased citizen participation in local governance, support for improved political processes, and capacity-building for civil society organizations to provide civic education and advocate for citizen interests with the administration.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Strengthen citizen participation in local governance (\$800,000 DA). USAID will provide training to citizens in eight target areas and 23 local government units to improve their capacity to participate meaningfully in democratic decision-making in local communities. This will include training in how to establish local development priorities in a participatory and inclusive manner, and advocating for transparent budget management with a view to increasing tax collection and improving service delivery. USAID will provide training to 23 citizen economic associations and at least three cooperative unions, which in turn will reach over 400 civil society organizations (CSOs) for more democratic and transparent internal management. This will enable them to raise funds and receive credit and so contribute to community development, thus firmly linking democratic processes to tangible economic gains. Principal contractors and grantees: Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (CLUSA) (prime).

Support more responsive political processes (\$285,000 DA). USAID will continue its support to improve the responsiveness of political processes by increasing the participation of traditionally marginalized sectors of society, particularly youth and women, in the decision-making processes of four target political parties. Increased emphasis will be placed on training political parties and the administration on understanding of the electoral law and the roles and responsibilities of election administration officials, and mid- and lower-level appointed officials in political processes. Principal contractors and grantees: National Democratic Institute (NDI) (prime).

Assist civil society to assume a proactive role in advocating for citizen interests (\$300,000 DA). Training, technical assistance and self assessment tools will be used to build the capacity of ten Guinean CSOs, including the umbrella body that reaches 65 networks of community-based organizations, professional associations, trades unions, non-governmental organizations and religious groups to play a constructive role in the country's social and political development. A human rights and village empowerment program will commence implementation in FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) (prime), Tostan (Regional NGO) (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthen citizen participation in local governance (\$800,000 DA). USAID will increase local resource mobilization for improved service delivery and tax collection by funding training in internal governance, enabling citizen economic associations to receive credit from the private sector. Increased emphasis will

be placed on achieving improved government service delivery through improving citizen organization and advocacy skills. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as for FY 2003.

Assist civil society to assume a proactive role in advocating for citizen interests (\$450,000 DA). In partnership with local organizations, USAID's implementing partner will implement the village empowerment and human rights program to address the application of human rights in daily life. Self evaluations will take place, and the target Guinean NGOs will identify their areas of strength and weakness. Shared and predominant weaknesses will be identified as the subjects of training programs, so that they are able to improve their internal organization and carry out their functions more effectively. This program will focus on improved governance, individual responsibility, and conflict mitigation during FY 2004. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as for FY 2003.

Performance and Results: The outstanding achievement of FY 2002 was the CSO-led development and implementation of a nationwide post-election civic education program that reached millions of Guineans. USAID funded training to develop the leadership, governance, communication and advocacy skills needed by the nascent civil society movement to undertake this task. Under USAID's local governance program, citizen committees benefited from improved local government services as they increased their involvement in local decision-making, demanding accountability and transparency in the management of service delivery. For example, the citizens of the prefecture of Wonkifong improved health services by forming an effective and vocal health management committee to ensure that the local health budget was appropriately expended. Synergies with the USAID health program were achieved in communities where citizens assumed responsibility for working with local health services to improve health center and health post management, resulting in support for contract employees, equipment and infrastructure maintenance. USAID met local demand for basic literacy training (over 700 trained) as a first step toward empowering poor, rural communities to interface with local government. For the first time in the country's history, Guinea held a peaceful, if flawed, election; USAID's two-year political dialogue on social partnership among the administration, ruling and opposition political parties, civil society organizations and religious leaders with a common vision for Guinea was a key factor in this change.

By helping Guinean citizens participate more fully in local and national government, by raising awareness of citizens' roles and responsibilities, and by demonstrating the advantages accruing to democratically governed CSOs, the USAID program links democratic governance with tangible economic benefits such as additional funds, crops, livestock or small businesses. By the end of this program, the capacity of government institutions to respond to the demand for improved governance by citizens will have increased. Citizens will be empowered through civic education to advocate for their interests with the administration, elected officials and traditional leaders, improving the quality of governance, human rights and reducing the prospects for conflict. By FY 2005, a critical mass of Guinean citizens will be better able to exercise their roles and responsibilities in this fledgling democracy.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Guinea
Program Title:	Post-Conflict Transition
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	675-005
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$250,000 CSH; \$1,250,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$750,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: This broad-ranging program of transitional assistance to the Forest Region of Guinea addresses the diverse needs of the population affected by the cross-border incursions of 2000/2001 and thereby lays the groundwork for a progressive resumption of USAID's development assistance activities by: (1) re-establishing productive enterprise through the supply of tools, seed, farming inputs, micro-credit, and grants to those whose livelihoods were destroyed; (2) re-establishing key social services through the rehabilitation and re-equipping of selected health and educational facilities, and through supply of essential drugs and learning materials; and (3) establishing a culture of peace to promote reconciliation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Economic Regeneration (\$500,000 DA). Illustrative activities include the supply of micro-credit to entrepreneurs and farmers identified as in need; the supply of tools, seed, farming inputs, and other means of production on a grant basis to needy farmers. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Key Social Services Re-established (\$750,000 DA; \$250,000 CSH). DA funds will be used to supplement total resources for the rehabilitation of selected educational infrastructure and the replacement of equipment. It will also be used to support Parent/Teacher Associations through the provision of matching grants or a sweat-equity deal to replace other educational infrastructure and equipment, such as school furniture, and/or to meet other needs identified by these groups such as supply of learning materials to schools. The CSH funds will be used to supplement total resources for the rehabilitation of selected health infrastructure and the replacement of equipment. It will also support Health Management Committees through the provision of matching grants or a sweat-equity deal to replace other health infrastructure and equipment, such as essential drugs and contraceptives, and/or to meet other needs identified by these groups. Finally it will support a limited start-up of social marketing activity for oral rehydration salts to reduce deaths related to diarrhea. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Economic Regeneration (\$235,000 DA). FY 2004 funds are likely to be used to continue and wrap up implementation of these activities in respect of other priority communities and groups. Principal partners to be determined.

Key social services re-established (\$315,000 DA). Funds will be used to complete the rehabilitation and re-equipping of schools and health facilities identified in consultation with local communities. Principal partners to be determined.

Conflict Mitigation and Prevention (\$200,000 DA). Funds are likely to be used to support the West Africa Regional Program's Mano River Peacebuilding Initiative that aims to increase the supply of information on

the status of the situation to populations living along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, and to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to protect the rights of women and children in conflict situations. Counseling centers will also be set up to help women and children traumatized by war. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Approval to implement a program of transitional assistance in the Forest Region of Guinea was received in July 2002. An Annual Program Statement was issued in November 2002 and the position of Coordinator has been advertised.

At the end of the two-year program, livelihoods will have been re-established and agricultural production normalized; schools and health facilities will have been rehabilitated and re-equipped and rendered fully functional; and a more durable foundation for peace established. By the end of 2004, USAID should be able to resume implementation of its development assistance activities that were disrupted by the rebel attacks. Through the re-establishment of social service facilities (e.g., schools and health clinics), training and counseling, and investment in agriculturally based economic activities, the program will positively affect the lives of approximately three quarters of a million inhabitants of the three target areas of Gueckedou, Kissidougou and Macenta.

Kenya PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	13,272	27,563	33,413	38,513
Development Assistance	19,927	13,547	13,280	3,776
Economic Support Fund	2,400	2,000	0	8,000
Supplemental - ESF*	0	4,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	47,771	17,682	12,134	14,262
Total Program Funds	83,370	64,792	58,827	64,551

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
615-003 HIV/AIDS, Population, and Health				
CSH	13,272	27,563	33,413	38,513
DA	5,800	0	0	0
615-005 Natural Resources Management				
DA	3,200	3,018	2,980	2,776
615-006 Democracy and Governance				
DA	2,330	2,494	3,000	1,000
ESF	2,400	2,000	0	4,000
615-007 Increased Rural Household Incomes				
DA	8,597	8,035	7,300	0
ESF	0	4,000	0	4,000

* Prior Year Unobligated Funds include \$4 million of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

Kenya

The Development Challenge: Kenya is the dominant economy in the Horn of Africa. As a center for commercial and economic activity in a regional market of nearly 200 million people, it has the potential to promote economic growth and stability throughout the region. While Kenya in the past has achieved per capita income growth of 6% to 7% per year, actual growth fell from 4.6% in 1996 to a negative 0.2% in 2000, with some signs of turn around to an estimated 1.8% in 2002. Kenya's economic performance is a reflection of poor governance, including a culture of corruption, poor management of the economy by the previous government and, as a result, declining domestic and international investment in recent years. The successful December 27, 2002, presidential election hopefully marks a shift to a more open and democratic system in Kenya, bringing with it improvements in governance, management of the economy and delivery of social services. While this election is an important beginning, it is only the first step in addressing Kenya's development potential.

Although Kenya has a strong human resource base and significant amounts of existing, if deteriorating infrastructure from which to build, its progress in the short term will be hindered by constraints in health and primary education. Infant and child (under five) mortality is 112 deaths per 1,000 births, and HIV/AIDS continues to devastate the country. The Kenyan educational system is in disarray: enrollment rates, especially of girls and the economically disadvantaged have fallen. As public investment has decreased, therefore costs to families have increased. This is especially true in rural areas where some districts report as few as 17% of children are enrolled in primary schools.

Kenya is a high priority country for the United States in the fight against terrorism. Other important U.S. foreign policy interests in Kenya include: promoting regional stability, supporting democratization, encouraging economic prosperity and combating HIV/AIDS.

The USAID Program: The overarching goal of USAID assistance is to build a democratic and economically prosperous Kenya. This goal is being addressed through four objectives: improving the balance of power among the institutions of governance, protecting natural resources, improving rural incomes by increasing agricultural and rural enterprise opportunities, and improving health conditions.

HIV/AIDS prevention through positive behavior change, condom availability, blood transfusion safety, and preventing mother-to-child transmission is a program priority. Care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS will be expanded, including a pilot drug treatment program. Voluntary counseling and testing, reproductive health, and child survival will be supported, and tuberculosis (TB) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) diagnosed and treated. In the wake of the December 2002 presidential election, USAID has a unique opportunity to help strengthen parliament and solidify the recent successes of the Kenyan electoral commission. Economic Support Funds (ESF) will be requested in FY 2004 for programs to promote better governance and transparency and to fight corruption. Growth of rural incomes will be encouraged through improvements in small farm agricultural productivity (including the use of biotechnology approaches), market access, and strengthening the private sector's abilities to manage the production and distribution of key commodities. Activities to improve management of wildlife outside protected areas, forest management and environmental governance, and integrated coastal management will all provide tangible benefits to local communities as well as preserve Kenya's wealth of natural resources.

Other Program Elements: Kenya is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area.

Other USAID funding supports operations research in HIV/AIDS and community and reproductive health. Other central funds provide scholarships for girls and increase access to Internet and other electronic communications. Finally, central funding promotes market development, demonstrating best practices, in selected agricultural commodities. P.L. 480 Title II resources are used to improve food security in arid and

semi-arid areas by providing agriculture and livestock production and marketing opportunities as well as promoting sustainable natural resource management practices.

Other Donors: USAID coordinates its assistance program closely with other donors in Kenya. Overall development assistance for Kenya totals about \$500 million per year. The United States is the third largest bilateral donor after Japan and the United Kingdom (UK). The main donors to the democracy and governance sector are the UK and the European Union (rule of law), the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Canada (civic education). USAID and the World Bank have been instrumental in working for an enabling policy environment for agricultural exports and markets. The World Bank works closely with USAID to provide support to Kenya's agricultural research institutes while the Netherlands supports livestock development. The leading donors in the micro- and small enterprise sector are the UK, the EU, the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United Nations Development Program. In the natural resources management (NRM) sector, the major donors are the Netherlands, the UK, Japan, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Denmark, the EU, the World Bank, and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). USAID is the leading donor to Kenya's population and health sector and is working closely with the UK and the World Bank.

Data Sheets

615-001: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

615-002: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	HIV/AIDS, Population, and Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	615-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$33,413,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$38,513,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID focuses on reducing fertility and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through efforts to improve health sector reform, health care financing, HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, and delivery of family planning and child survival services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Reproductive health (\$6,013,000 CSH). Technical assistance will continue to further integrate reproductive health services, including family planning, into broader health care delivery in 96 health facilities, which will also receive training for health care professionals and upgraded facilities. Sixteen of these facilities will extend services to other private and public clinics. USAID will also provide assistance to strengthen national-level reproductive health training and supervision systems. Social marketing of contraceptives, using radio spots to promote family planning, will be continued; technical assistance in contraceptive logistics management will ensure a continuous supply of commodities to regions and districts. Additional assistance will be provided to address policy reforms necessary to ensure long-term contraceptive supply. Studies will be undertaken, a Demographic and Health Survey will be conducted, and data will be collected to help the government, NGOs, and donors plan better health programs. Prime contractors and grantees: Engender Health, Family Health International, Futures Group, John Snow, Inc., Macro International, PSI, and the University of North Carolina. Sub-contractors and grantees include: Aga Khan Health Services, Kenya Medical Association, PATH, and the University of Nairobi.

HIV/AIDS (\$24,000,000 CSH). Behavior change activities will include support for a popular radio soap opera and theater presentations, focusing on young people. Counseling and testing sites will be expanded from the current 56 to 136 and will continue to ensure the distribution of HIV test kits. Training will be provided to additional caregivers to maintain and expand care and support programs for people affected by HIV/AIDS. Efforts will be made to link communities with high HIV/AIDS prevalence with micro-finance organizations to provide income-generating opportunities for those who may be able to work in more traditional job environments. Applied research activities will include the continuing studies on reducing mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. Assistance to the National AIDS Control Council will improve program management and help it implement Kenya's HIV/AIDS program. Finally, USAID will provide assistance for orphans and vulnerable children within a family and community setting, and an innovative project with Marquette University will be initiated to improve the care that nurses provide to people living with HIV/AIDS. Prime contractors and grantees: Catholic Relief Services, Engender Health, Family Health International, Futures Group, John Snow, Inc., Macro International, Marquette University, Pathfinder International, and PSI. Sub-contractors and sub-grantees include: Children of God Relief Institute, Islamic AIDS Society, Kenya AIDS NGO Consortium, Kenya Girl Guides, PATH, and the Society for Women and AIDS in Kenya.

Infectious diseases (\$1,900,000 CSH). Malaria and TB programs will be continued, including the social marketing of insecticide treated bednets. The national malaria control program will receive technical assistance and training to improve policy implementation, and the national TB program will receive

funding to increase the number of diagnostic centers to 109 and integrate TB into voluntary counseling and testing sites, as well as to address important policy and management issues.

Health care reform (\$1,500,000 CSH). Technical assistance and training will be provided to improve health sector financing and sustainability, upgrade, strengthen and expand the sector's financial information system. Technical assistance will also be provided to the national medical supplies agency to improve logistics planning and management. Polio activities will strengthen the national program by improving logistics systems and assisting with vaccine distribution. USAID is also improving the management of childhood diseases in a district public health setting, and transferring lessons to the national program. Prime contractors and grantees: AMREF, CDC, Engender Health, Futures Group, John Snow, Inc., and PSI. Sub-contractors and sub-grantees include: PATH and JHPIEGO.

FY 2004 Program:

Reproductive health (\$6,013,000 CSH). Activities will improve the supply of, and demand for, reproductive health services in target areas and at the national level, and further improve national systems for planning, budgeting, and distributing essential commodities such as contraceptives and bednets. Training of community health workers, supervisors, and managers in home-based care including family planning, condom use, nutrition, and income-generating activities will be stressed. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

HIV/AIDS (\$29,000,000 CSH). Prevention activities will target increased numbers of young people and expand activities preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission. Training and technical assistance will be provided to additional health workers and home-based caregivers, emphasizing improvements in the quality of voluntary counseling and testing services and the integration of TB and family planning services as appropriate. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Infectious diseases (\$2,200,000 CSH). The social marketing of treated bednets for malaria control will be expanded. Technical assistance in policy implementation will be continued to the national malaria program, and support will be provided for implementation of policy and management implements. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Health care reform (\$1,300,000 CSH). Training will be provided to improve the skills of district health management teams, while technical assistance will be used to develop a national health insurance program, and promote the health sector reform process. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Sales of the socially marketed Trust condom remained high, reaching 17.2 million in FY 2002, while sales of Femiplan injectable and oral contraceptives also increased by 50% and 300% respectively. In FY 2002, to combat malaria 450,000 bednets were sold, well above target. Ministry of Health cost-sharing revenue collections grew to \$15.0 million in 2001, also above the target of \$12.0 million. USAID's technical assistance for commodity distribution resulted in about 2.2 million couple years of protection, and again there were no gaps or shortages in district-level supplies of major commodities. Geographically focused HIV/AIDS prevention and community-based care and support programs were further expanded in FY 2002: 22 USAID-supported voluntary counseling and testing centers were opened in FY 2002, bringing the number of such sites to 56. These centers provided services to over 55,000 people in FY 2002. Following the training of community health workers and caregivers, over 6,000 HIV-positive people received care in their homes. Over 21,000 units of blood were collected, tested, and stored for transfusion. With USAID assistance national policies and guidelines for counseling and testing, anti-retroviral drug therapy, and home-based care were produced.

By program completion in FY 2005, Kenya's health sector will be better able financially and technically to provide essential health care, resulting in lower HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, improved care for those with HIV/AIDS, lower unwanted fertility, and lower childhood mortality.

Data Sheet

615-004: No Summary and/or Pillar information entered for this SO.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	Natural Resources Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	615-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,980,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$500,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,776,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: The natural resource management (NRM) program intends to reverse, halt or lessen the unsustainable use of natural resources outside protected forests and wildlife and marine areas through community involvement in the management of these resources. The program focuses on: improving community based wildlife management, strengthening forestry management and environmental oversight, and enhancing integrated coastal zone management.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Wildlife management (\$2,100,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will be provided to at least 11 nature-focused businesses to promote awareness of the socio-economic benefits, particularly jobs and increased income, to communities and landowners of wildlife management that exist outside protected areas. Two private sector and community partnership businesses and 20 spin-off enterprises will be established, increasing the number of beneficiaries from 46,000 to 70,000. Five business ventures will also benefit from greater availability of credit. Additional technical assistance and training will be provided to 15 community-based organizations in support of natural resource planning, of which eight, allocating 20,000 hectares to improved management, will be implemented. Fifteen workshops and five regional forums on wildlife policy will be held, four exchange visits will be organized, and five issues of a newsletter will be produced. Finally, a new grant will be awarded to foster debate on natural resources management policy reform. Principal contractors and grantees: African Wildlife Foundation, PACT, Inc. and Kenya Wildlife Service; a new partner to lead advocacy activities will be identified.

Forest management and environmental governance (\$680,000 DA). Technical assistance, through the U.S. Forest Service, will assist in revising the Kenyan forest department's staffing structure; 10 foresters will receive training in modern forest planning, utilization and protection. An earlier pilot activity that encouraged joint community-government management will be expanded to 10 additional initiatives in forests throughout the country. Fifteen community tree nurseries will be established and/or improved, and 15,000 seedlings will be planted on farms outside Mt. Kenya Forest Reserve. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: Forest Department, Kenya Wildlife Service, Kenya Forestry Research Institute, and the National Environmental Management Authority; NGO partners will be selected.

Integrated coastal management (\$200,000 DA). An integrated marine policy will be encouraged through a variety of awareness and information sharing activities, including three workshops. Integrated coastal management technologies will be disseminated, small scale construction will be undertaken to demonstrate environmentally appropriate models, training will be provided to businesses whose work affects the beach, and environmentally friendly commodities will be procured as examples of ways to maintain and/or improve productivity while preserving natural resources. Principal grantee: the University of Rhode Island.

FY 2004 Program:

Wildlife management (\$1,566,000 DA). USAID will finalize the training and assistance provided to five enterprises and one community organization and link them to commercial credit sources. To ensure communities continue to develop management plans, allocate land for conservation and increase incomes, a joint community-private sector forum will be established and a land trust registered, increasing improved management land set-asides by 50,000 hectares. Communities will participate in 10 environmental debates and dialogue with wildlife authorities to determine needed policy changes. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Forest management and environmental governance (\$910,000 DA). Participating communities will be increased from 15 to 30. Opportunities for nature-based business will be expanded to more non-timber forest products and 100,000 hectares will be put under improved management. The number of beneficiary households will increase from 200 to 500 and community-based forestry management organizations will be strengthened. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Coastal management (\$300,000 DA). USAID will continue to increase the number of focal sites, train 50 technicians on rainwater harvesting technologies, and provide 150 fishermen with environmentally appropriate fishing gear. Technical assistance will continue to encourage advocacy and dialogue on coastal policy by the Marine Forum. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: Eight initiatives secured 11,150 hectares for conservation in 2002, bringing the total to 668,090 hectares under joint community-private conservation areas to date. In collaboration with the private sector, USAID's program created the first conservation lease scheme, with 77 landowners bordering the Nairobi National Park agreeing not to sell, fence, subdivide or carry out illegal wildlife practices on 2,546 hectares under the terms of an annual lease valued at \$7,792. Furthermore, 5,420 individuals benefited from the community wildlife program through training, dividends or exchange visits. Nature-based enterprises generated \$143,000, providing wages, cash dividends and critical infrastructure improvements such as schools, clinics and water supplies.

By the end of the program in FY 2005, sufficient capacity will have been instituted to enable community groups to invest in mutually profitable conservation ventures, carry out improved natural resource management practices and independently advocate for appropriate environmental policy reforms, while government departments will have functional capacity to effectively manage natural resources in Kenya.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	615-006
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$3,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$200,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: This program works to improve the balance of power among the various branches of government in Kenya, specifically by helping to increase the independence of select government institutions; promoting more transparent and competitive electoral processes, and increasing the effectiveness of civil society organizations in lobbying for reforms, monitoring government activities, and preventing and resolving conflicts.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Institutional independence (\$1,300,000 DA). Training and technical assistance will be provided to the new Parliamentary Service Commission, to new parliamentary staff, and to parliamentary committee members on how to prioritize their activities and structure their strategic plan to better direct the development of their institution; support will be provided for fora where parliamentarians, Government of Kenya (GOK) officials and civil society organizations can engage in dialogue on economic and other key policy issues. Principal contractor/grantee: the State University of New York.

Electoral processes (\$700,000 DA). With the 2002 presidential election successfully completed, this program will be vastly scaled down. However, assistance to the Electoral Commission of Kenya (ECK) will continue for voter registration and administration of the elections. Prior year ESF will also be used to fund this activity. Principal contractors/grantees: the International Foundation for Election Systems and the Carter Center.

Advocacy and conflict resolution (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including religious organizations and think tanks, will provide research and other information to inform public debates, and support NGOs in lobbying for reforms, monitoring government activities, and preventing and/or resolving conflicts. NGOs also will receive technical assistance designed to improve their skills and management with the ultimate goal of enhancing interaction between civil society and government. Principal contractors/grantees: Kenya civil society organizations including Transparency International - Kenya Chapter, the Institute for Economic Affairs, the Center for Governance and Development, the Collaborative Center for Gender and Development, the National Council of Churches of Kenya, and the Law Society of Kenya.

FY 2004 Program:

Institutional independence (\$3,000,000 ESF). In addition to the parliament accounts and investment committees, there are 10 sectoral committees who scrutinize and amend all bills before they are passed by the whole house. USAID provides these committees with policy analysis and information from non-governmental organizations and parliamentary interns, enabling the members of parliament to effectively scrutinize legislation and issues brought before the committees. This parliamentary strengthening program will continue, focusing on the effectiveness of the committee system. Given sufficient political will and constitutional reform, technical assistance and training may be provided to the judiciary or local

government to improve good governance in those institutions. ESF will also fund a program on GOK transparency and accountability. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Electoral processes (\$700,000 DA). Assistance to the Electoral Commission of Kenya will improve the capacity to effectively administer elections by developing the ability to register voters, updating and verifying the voter registry, and computerizing various aspects of its work ranging from budgeting and financial planning to developing the electoral calendar. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Advocacy and conflict resolution (\$1,000,000 ESF; \$300,000 DA). DA funds will continue to focus on support to NGOs working to prevent, mitigate, and resolve conflicts. With ESF funding, USAID will support civil society organizations working to promote transparency and accountability. These civil society organizations will work in close collaboration with the parliament, executive, and judicial branches of government to raise awareness and build consensus around anti-corruption activities as well as continuing research and analysis on the incidences of bribery in the country. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: Results during the past year are noteworthy, in particular the recently published draft constitution and improvements in the electoral enabling environment. USAID civil society partners effectively lobbied the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission for inclusion of key issues in the constitution including mechanisms to promote transparency and accountability, both in the public budget process and in establishing new GOK entities to address transparency. NGO partners also effectively lobbied for affirmative action to ensure increased representation of women in the Government of Kenya, including representation in parliament and other constitutional offices. They have lobbied as well for additional safeguards to ensure independence and checks and balances among the branches of government. Considerable success was also witnessed in the preparations for the national elections. Lobbying efforts of NGO partners and political party representatives' led to the re-appointment of 12 electoral commissioners, whose terms were due to expire within two months of the elections, a situation that would have seriously compromised the ECK's ability to administer the election. Similarly, NGOs successfully lobbied for regulations improving the transparency of the elections, including counting ballots at the polling stations. USAID-funded NGOs also set up a national network of observers to monitor election-related violence and intimidation and provide credible information to the public. The receipt of credible, timely information has directly contributed to the ECK's increased assertiveness in condemning violence and other irregularities such as bribery.

In the area of parliamentary strengthening, even its critics would agree, the last parliament was the most independent in Kenya's history. Committees are serving their function more effectively. For example, committee recommendations for legislative amendments are now overwhelmingly adopted by the full parliament. By program completion, there will be a better balance of power among the institutions of governance, the National Assembly (i.e., parliament) will be independent and more effective, the government systems will be more transparent and accountable to the people of Kenya, and civil society organizations will have full capacity to effectively lobby for national reforms and monitor government activities.

By program completion, there will be a better balance of power among the institutions of governance; the National Assembly will be independent and more effective; government systems will be more transparent and accountable to the people of Kenya; and civil society organizations will have full capacity to effectively lobby for national reforms and monitor government activities.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Kenya
Program Title:	Increased Rural Household Incomes
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	615-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$7,300,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$200,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: This program's objective is to increase rural household incomes in Kenya through agriculture and micro-enterprise activities. Specific program activities will increase agricultural productivity and trade of maize, dairy, horticulture and other commodities, will improve the ability of smallholder organizations to provide business services to their members, and will improve access to business support services for micro and small enterprises.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve productivity, access, and services (\$7,300,000 DA). Technical assistance and training will be provided to the Government of Kenya (GOK), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to improve agricultural productivity, decrease production costs, enhance soil fertility, improve crop and animal husbandry practices, increase trade and strengthen private sector service delivery to producers. It will also provide objective information to GOK decision-makers as input to debate on policy reforms that will remove constraints to sustainable agricultural growth in Kenya. The program will increase micro and small entrepreneurs' access to financial (micro-credit) and business services, and will address the key policy issues that constrain micro and small enterprise development. FY 2003 funds will be used to 1) develop and transfer productivity enhancing technologies, including biotechnology, for agricultural producers; 2) expand artificial insemination, extension services and business training to small dairy farmers; 3) identify new products and markets that increase agricultural trade; 4) train small farmers on improved crop, dairy and business management practices; 5) strengthen producer organizations to access or directly provide services to their members; 6) develop capacity for trade negotiations, biotechnology, research, and extension for institutions focusing on agricultural production and marketing; 7) expand existing financial services and develop new services for rural Kenyans; and 8) increase micro and small entrepreneurs and producers' access to business services and markets. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies: ACDI/VOCA, Land o' Lakes, Winrock, Tegemeo Institute, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services, Ministry of Agriculture, Deloitte Touche, KREP Bank, Cooperative Bank, Faulu, Kenya Women Finance Trust, KIPPRA and AMFI.

Supplemental ESF (\$4,000,000 FY 2002 supplemental ESF). Prior year supplemental ESF will provide development activities for Muslim populations in Northeast and Coast Provinces. The program will fund NGOs to support pastoral market development, business development skills, increase access to financial and veterinary services, pastoral organizations and provide educational opportunities for marginalized populations. In the Coast Province, the program will focus on increasing access to business and financial services and possibly support the provision of fixed, legal market/business areas. Humanitarian food assistance complements the development program. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

P.L. 480 Title II assistance focuses on improving incomes and food security in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands through agriculture and livestock production marketing and sustainable natural resource management practices. Households affected by HIV/AIDS will be targeted to receive food assistance.

Interventions to improve health, nutrition, and sanitation in targeted communities will also be implemented. Principal contractors and grantees: World Vision, CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Technoserve, Heifer International, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and Food for the Hungry.

FY 2004 Program:

Improve productivity, marketing, and services (\$4,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue support for ongoing maize, dairy and horticulture programs initiated in FY 2002 to decrease costs of production as well as increase productivity, efficiency of markets and trade, financial and business services and strengthen producer business organizations. USAID may also expand biotechnology activities on research, biosafety, and public outreach, focusing on biotechnology solutions to diseases in maize, livestock, and sweet potato. Principal contractors and grantees will remain the same as in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: USAID-funded research has informed the GOK's reform efforts, by providing research as well as by helping to increase the voice of private sector and other stakeholders in the policy reform process. Strong links have been forged between the GOK, community-based organizations, farmers, seed multipliers, and other private sector participants to promote technology transfer, and suppliers are increasingly providing technical information to farmers. USAID-supported activities increased the production of improved maize seed by 430% above its target in 2001/2002, and there was a 30% increase of farmers in the project area using improved, certified seed, against the end target of 20%. Some 28% of seed multipliers in the project are women, a considerable achievement in a traditionally male-dominated activity, and women purchased 70% of the improved varieties. One implementing partner alone sold over \$150,000 worth of products (improved seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, tools) to small-scale farmers who had never bought agricultural products before.

In the dairy sector, USAID projects have reduced milk losses by \$701,912 over the past year. A consumer awareness campaign reached over 1.5 million people and milk sales increased by 5.5% (\$144,865). In one assisted cooperative, cash realized from the sale of milk or the proceeds of milk increased 43% compared to the previous year. It is estimated that 27% of targeted farmers adopted new technologies. Calving mortality decreased by 35% and calving intervals decreased from 24 to 18 months.

More income opportunities were created by increased access to business support services to micro and small enterprises. By September 2002, \$42 million in loans had been provided for 86,750 micro and small business loans, and approximately \$25 million had been mobilized in savings accounts by USAID-supported microfinance institutions. Kenya Women's Finance Trust, an institution serving only women, disbursed 36,538 loans.

P.L. 480 Title II assistance continued to improve food security and increase rural household incomes in the arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya with activities in agricultural/livestock production, marketing, and water, sanitation, health, nutrition, and rural infrastructure development. Some results achieved in 2002 are: 11,107 new farmers in Nyanza Province adopted at least two new crop production practices; in Kitui District, 4,720 livestock disease cases were attended by program-trained community paravets, compared to the target of 3,000; and 1,568 Kitui District farmers adopted four soil fertility improvement practices, compared to the target of 1,400.

By the end of the program, the following increases will be seen in household incomes (from 2000 baseline) in the targeted subsectors: 10% from maize, 30% from horticulture, 15% from dairy, 30% from micro-enterprises and 30% in Title II program areas. For Title II communities, there will also be a 30% increase in household food needs that are generated on their own farms.

**Liberia
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	1,850	1,600	2,100	2,045
Development Assistance	5,720	3,725	3,100	1,100
Economic Support Fund	0	1,150	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,062	5,643	1,027	0
Total Program Funds	10,632	12,118	6,227	3,145

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
669-003 Improved Community Health				
CSH	1,850	1,600	2,100	2,045
DA	850	0	0	0
669-004 Improved Economic Livelihood				
DA	3,270	2,665	2,500	1,100
669-005 Community Peace Building and Development				
DA	1,600	1,060	600	0
ESF	0	1,150	0	0

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$400,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Liberia

The Development Challenge: Liberia is widely seen as one of Africa's preeminent "failed states" in which the central government has ceased to provide essential security and services. In the absence of state authority, territory is, in effect, ceded to contending militia groups that operate lawlessly and with impunity for crimes against civilians. In addition, conflict re-erupted in mid-2000 following cross-border incursions by the insurgent group Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD). The LURD consists of various militias that oppose President Charles Taylor; they are driven as much by economic depredation as by any clearly defined political agenda. Currently, there is an oscillating stalemate on the ground. The rebels occasionally advance toward Monrovia, while at other times the Government of Liberia (GOL) forces push the insurgents into the hinterland and into refuges in Guinea and Sierra Leone. Tens of thousands of combat-related fatalities have occurred. The Liberia conflict is interwoven with violence in neighboring Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Côte d'Ivoire. Much of the blame lies with the Charles Taylor-led government, which has been in power since he won the presidential election in 1997 following over a decade of civil war. President Taylor is the major force in Liberian politics, and his policies remain a major obstacle to internal and regional stability and the development of a democratic Liberia. Under Taylor, the GOL has done little to improve the lives of the Liberian people.

The humanitarian consequences have been severe. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there are about 158,000 refugees from Liberia and about 130,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in camps within Liberia. The actual number of displaced may be two or three times the number living in the camps. This crisis is occurring in one of the poorest countries on earth, with 80% of Liberia's approximately three million people living in poverty. Severe unemployment, amounting to 80% of the workforce, is the norm. Corruption is widespread. The capital, Monrovia, is without functioning electricity, water, and sewerage systems. All basic human needs are supplied through the international donor community or through church groups. Most of the formal economy is controlled by Taylor or his close associates. The current government's policies on human rights and fostering regional instability have prevented the international community from providing the support that Liberia desperately needs to adequately address the growing humanitarian crisis and to overcome its serious social and economic problems. The USAID program supports U.S. national interests through reducing human suffering and promoting regional stability.

The USAID Program: If the International Contact Group that has been established can bring about a cease-fire and begin to lay the groundwork for a sustainable peace, USAID will support its attempts to resolve the conflict through a peace process and the eventual reconstruction of Liberia. Even in the current environment, USAID has been able to have a significant impact, by providing social and economic support such as primary health care, basic education and agricultural inputs to Liberians and their struggling communities trying to overcome the impact of national mismanagement and conflict. Through civic education and public information programs, USAID has supported community groups and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in keeping a fragile civil society alive and functioning. U.S. humanitarian assistance has saved lives and lessened the misery of countless Liberians. Finally, U.S. assistance has served as a beacon of hope to the Liberian people, a reminder that the United States has not abandoned them in their desperate time of need.

The attached Data Sheets cover the three objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. These concentrate on increasing civil society's capacity for peace-building and supporting the eventual restoration of good governance, while improving food security and access to essential health care and services. Over the past year, USAID has successfully awarded two contracts which will consolidate and better integrate USAID programs and attempt to address long-term development issues. The consolidated program funds activities with international NGOs to support community groups and local NGOs that deliver quality primary health care, increase food security through better food crop production, processing and marketing; and provide resources for adult literacy, civic education and public information programs. USAID's assistance will increase the capacity of civil society to take a greater role in the future of Liberia. USAID will also provide resources to help strengthen opposition political parties in preparation for planned elections in October 2003. In February 2003, USAID will review the impact of its current

strategy. Given the current political and security dynamics of Liberia, USAID does not expect major changes in approach, and likely will extend the current strategy for an additional three years (through FY 2007).

Other Program Elements: Liberia receives funding from the Leahy War Victims Fund and the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund. The Leahy War Victims Fund, implemented through a grant to the United Methodist Committee on Relief, provides corrective surgical services as well as prostheses and physiotherapy for the disabled. Physiotherapy for children affected by polio and other mobility disorders is also being provided. Thus, 422 Liberians (250 males and 172 females) have received physical rehabilitation services, including prosthesis and physiotherapy, from the Ganta Prosthetic and Orthopedic Center, while 467 children (201 males and 266 females) have received physical rehabilitation services, including corrective surgery, prostheses and physiotherapy, from the Benedict Menin Rehabilitation Center.

The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, implemented through UNICEF, promotes the social and economic reintegration of war-affected youth through their participation in vocational and literacy education, child's rights advocacy, youth networking and HIV/AIDS education and awareness activities at the community level. Under this program 352 girls (including 194 teen mothers) have enrolled in life skills education programs at sites in five counties; 202 peer educators have received training in HIV/AIDS prevention and control interventions; 25 community-based sessions on sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS prevention and control have been conducted; and 677 youths (515 females and 162 males) have enrolled at the Accelerated Learning Program operated by Calvary Chapel of Liberia, Don Bosco Homes, the Children Assistance Program, and the Community Health and Development Agency. These activities have empowered the youths in the project areas to take appropriate actions to control the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS in their respective communities and has facilitated their socio-economic reintegration.

P.L. 480 Title II assistance has allowed Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the World Food Program (WFP) to improve food security and nutrition for internally displaced people, vulnerable groups, and students. CRS provided a daily lunch for over 25,000 students in 200 rural schools, in addition to daily meals to 5,500 handicapped, sick, or terminally ill people in welfare institutions. The WFP feeding program has provided food to over 182,000 people monthly.

Other Donors: The deteriorating political and security situation coupled with the GOL's involvement in regional conflict resulted in increasing alienation from the international community. United Nations sanctions against members of the current Government remain in force, as do those against diamond trading and the importation of weapons. The overall political and diplomatic situation has manifested a significant decrease in donor engagement in Liberia. The United Nations is the largest donor in Liberia, followed by the United States. The European Union (EU) is third among Liberia's significant donors. Other donors include: the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, Denmark and Finland. Neither the World Bank nor the International Monetary Fund is active in Liberia. Donor activities include assistance to improve food security, democracy and governance, income generation and primary health, in addition to significant humanitarian assistance. In addition to international donors, religious organizations including the Catholic, Lutheran and Methodist Churches provide significant assistance in the education and health sectors, as well as humanitarian assistance.

Coordination among donors is excellent. USAID, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) meet twice a month to discuss political and development issues. Coordination is further strengthened through membership on advisory boards of different donor projects.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Liberia
Program Title:	Improved Community Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	669-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,100,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$619,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,045,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: The USAID primary health care objective focuses on strengthening the role and capacity of community-based organizations and local NGOs to deliver quality primary health care services. This will be done by conducting awareness campaigns about prevalent diseases and the appropriate community interventions; training of health care professionals and community health workers to improve the quality of service delivery; strengthening organizational capacity of local organizations through improved management skills gained through design, implementation and evaluation of health and development activities; and addressing key primary health care delivery policy issues that support health care delivery through civil society organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Access, quality and demand for primary health services are improved (\$1,900,000 CSH). Using FY 2003 and prior-year funds, USAID will support integrated primary health care in 40 rural clinics serving approximately 500,000 people in 400 communities in Montserrado, Bong and Nimba Counties. These clinics are the only source of primary health care for most of these people. The USAID program will improve maternal and child health services, improve reproductive health and reduce HIV/AIDS transmission. USAID will reduce childhood mortality through expanded vaccination coverage and early diagnosis of critical childhood diseases such as malaria, respiratory infections, and diarrhea. This will be enhanced through early diagnosis and appropriate management of common childhood illnesses, along with communications to promote the increased utilization of health services. At least 30 community gardens will be developed to produce locally available weaning foods, such as peas, peanuts and beans. This will promote appropriate child feeding practices and will reduce the rate of malnutrition, especially in children under five years of age. Reproductive health services will focus on technical assistance, training and the provision of family planning commodities. USAID will enhance the distribution of home-based delivery kits to traditional birth attendants/traditional midwives, prevention of infection, and the appropriate management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). USAID will help reduce the transmission of STIs and HIV/AIDS through the promotion of safe sexual practices by assuring a reliable supplier of condoms for the reproductive health program. Principal contractors and grantees: Africare (prime) and the World Health Organization (WHO) (prime).

Liberian NGOs are working more effectively to deliver primary health care services (\$100,000 CSH). Five NGOs, both national and local, will be strengthened in organizational development, accountability, transparency, and will participate in strategic networks with other NGOs to deliver quality primary health care. Principal grantee: Africare (prime).

Policy framework for improved delivery of primary health care services is improved (\$100,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance to support decentralization of primary health care decision making to county health teams. Principal grantee: Africare (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Pending review and approval for extending the current strategy, the following activities are proposed:

Access, quality and demand for primary health services are improved (\$1,845,000 CSH). FY 2003 activities will continue. The program will expand the quality of service delivery to an additional 10 communities. National Immunization Days (NIDs) will continue to be supported. Principal grantees: Africare (prime) and WHO (prime).

Liberian NGOs are working more effectively at delivering primary health care services (\$100,000 CSH). An additional two local NGOs will receive funding and institutional strengthening support. Public information programs addressing critical public health issues will begin. Principal grantee: Africare.

Policy framework for improved primary health care is improved (\$100,000 CSH). The FY 2003 decentralization program will continue. National level policies are expected to be formulated. Principal grantee: Africare.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: USAID consolidated its health program in 2002. The new program, Improved Community Health, will be implemented by Africare, an international NGO. The program will be more proactive in building the capacity of local NGOs and in addressing policy issues vital to a decentralized primary health care system. USAID-funded primary health care activities have been successful. As a direct result of USAID intervention, access to primary health care services has risen by almost a third in communities served by USAID. Primary health care services continue to improve in both quantity and quality throughout the targeted communities. Coverage rates for routine immunizations have exceeded planned targets, and have led to significant reductions in the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases (measles, diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus, polio and tuberculosis) in the project areas. In Liberia's fourth year of polio eradication activities, the target of vaccinating 854,000 children under five years of age was surpassed. There have been no confirmed cases of polio in Liberia since 1999.

By the end of this program, USAID's work with local NGOs and community-based organizations will foster the development of civil society in Liberia, as well as provide essential primary health care for participating communities.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Liberia
Program Title:	Improved Economic Livelihood
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	669-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$65,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,100,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID's agricultural objective focuses on improving the economic condition of communities and small farmers in order to promote a greater role for civil society in the transition toward improved social, economic and political conditions in Liberia. This will be done by providing training and inputs to communities and small farmers to increase productivity in food crops; providing training, credit and resources to community groups to support the development of social and economic infrastructure, such as schools, clinics, roads and bridges; and providing resources to micro-level entrepreneurs for income-generating activities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Productivity of food crops improved (\$2,100,000 DA). Participatory strategies for developing low-land food crops, such as rice and cassava, will be developed with communities and international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Training and technical assistance, through demonstration farmers, will introduce improved high-yield planting materials and the use of low-cost technologies. Specially prepared information packages will be disseminated through community radio and local NGOs to raise farmer awareness. Particular emphasis will be placed on informal and formal cooperative development. Approximately 200 communities will participate in FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: Mercy Corps (sub), Lutheran World Federation World Services (prime) and International Foundation for Educational Support (prime).

Community capacity for self-help strengthened (\$200,000 DA). Local NGOs will provide training and material resources so that individual communities can identify their needs and generate all or some of the funding to develop village-level infrastructure such as schools, clinics, small access roads and bridges. USAID will coordinate additional resources needed with the programs of other donors such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the European Union (EU). Examples of such income-generating activities include village agricultural projects, soap making, value-added processing and village credit programs. Approximately 50 villages are expected to participate in FY 2003. Principal contractors and grantees: Mercy Corps (sub), Lutheran World Federation World Services (prime) and International Foundation for Educational Support (prime).

Micro-enterprise fostered (\$200,000 DA). Entrepreneurship will be encouraged through the development of management and marketing skills needed to start and run micro and small businesses. A needs assessment will be done and appropriate resources will be provided to individuals and formal and informal cooperatives who demonstrate the capacity for managing profitable micro and small enterprises. Principal grantee: Mercy Corps (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

Pending review and approval for extending the current strategy, the following activities are proposed:

Productivity of food crop production improved (\$500,000 DA). All NGOs in Liberia working in the agricultural sector will utilize USAID awareness and extension materials. Farmers, cooperatives, and community groups in an additional 200 communities will participate in the program. Principal grantee: Mercy Corps.

Community capacity for self-help strengthened (\$300,000 DA). An additional 100 communities will qualify for material assistance for infrastructure projects. Principal grantee: Mercy Corps (sub).

Foster micro-enterprise (\$300,000 DA). The program will begin operations in Monrovia, and 10 enterprises will be functioning. Principal grantee: Mercy Corps (sub).

Performance and Results: USAID has had some success in mobilizing farmers to increase food crop production, mainly in rice and cassava. Experience has been limited to delivering inputs and providing minor technical assistance and training. Limited development impact has resulted. Based on the successes and failures of previous programs, USAID has reprogrammed its agricultural resources to attempt to better bridge the transition from relief to development in Liberia. The new program, entitled "Improved Economic Livelihood," is designed to bridge this gap and to focus more on sustainable activities and fostering self-help. This will address the significant dependency problem that has resulted in Liberia due to years of relief and humanitarian assistance. This program is directly integrated with and complements the community peace-building activities described in the Data Sheet for objective 669-005, Community Peace Building and Development. The program is intended to make a significant impact on the food and economic security of participating communities and will strengthen the capacity of community groups, cooperatives, and local NGOs in Liberia. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: Mercy Corps, International Foundation of Education Support, and Lutheran World Federation/World Service.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Liberia
Program Title:	Community Peace Building and Development
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	669-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$600,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$13,000 DA; \$170,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: The USAID democracy objective focuses on promoting a greater role for civil society in a successful transition toward improved social, economic and political conditions in Liberia. This will be done by increased participation in governance, social, and economic activities through civic education and adult literacy programs provided by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and by independent media; strengthened organizational capacity through improved management skills gained through design and implementation of social and economic development activities; improved capacity in community level peace-building and human rights monitoring through strengthened results planning, transparency and accountability of civil society organizations; and a viable political opposition developed through strengthening political parties and election support.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Urban and rural communities implementing strategies for peace-building and economic growth (\$200,000 DA). Participatory strategies for promoting civic education and adult literacy will be developed. Civic education, adult literacy, and social and economic development information will be tested and provided to selected communities. Participatory village development programs will be implemented in 150 communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Mercy Corps (sub) and the International Foundation for Educational Self-Help (prime).

Liberian NGOs are working more effectively at addressing critical civil society issues (\$200,000 DA). At least five NGOs, both national and local, will receive funding and be strengthened in organizational development, accountability, transparency, and will participate in strategic networks with other NGOs. Principal contractor or grantee: The Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime).

Communities have increased access to public information (\$200,000 DA). The technical, programmatic and managerial capacity of 20 community radio stations will be strengthened. Approximately three hours of radio programming in social and economic development and civic education topics will be broadcast by at least 20 radio stations. Five hundred communities will receive wind-up radios, and "village listening groups" will be established. These activities will be supplemented with extensive use of local drama groups, posters, cassettes, and printed material. Principal contractor or grantee: Search for Common Ground (sub).

The political process strengthened. In addition to establishing a resource center for political parties, prior year ESF will support establishment of an independent printing press in preparation for the October 2003 elections. Principal contractor or grantee: AED (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

No funding is requested for this strategic objective in FY 2004.

Performance and Results: Over the past year, USAID has attempted to consolidate and better integrate its overall program to better achieve development objectives in an extremely difficult environment. Past programs have achieved acceptable results but, more importantly, have demonstrated the potential difficulties and opportunities for strengthening civil society in Liberia. Excellent models for civic education and adult literacy have been developed but, due to capacity and management issues, implementation has been limited. Similarly, Liberia has some eager human rights groups, but capacity issues have, again, limited their impact. After reviewing what has worked in the past, USAID has reprogrammed its democracy objective to increase the capacity of community groups and NGOs and to integrate activities to a much greater extent.

Madagascar PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	4,185	8,725	8,493	8,915
Development Assistance	15,183	10,540	9,785	10,945
Economic Support Fund	0	2,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	5,171	8,503	10,732	12,590
Total Program Funds	24,539	29,768	29,010	32,450

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
687-001 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,763	2,090	0	0
687-002 Smaller, Healthier Families				
CSH	4,185	8,725	0	0
DA	4,237	0	0	0
687-003 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Dev't				
DA	9,183	8,450	2,000	0
ESF	0	2,000	0	0
687-VVV Democracy and Governance				
DA	0	0	785	914
687-XXX AIDS, Family Health and Food Security				
CSH	0	0	8,493	8,915
687-YYY Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Developm				
DA	0	0	6,000	8,656
687-ZZZ Agriculture, Trade and Economic Growth				
DA	0	0	1,000	1,375

Madagascar

The Development Challenge: Madagascar is emerging from a prolonged political dispute over the outcome of a December 2001 presidential election. This political crisis devastated the economy, which contracted by 12% in 2002, further strained one of the world's top three "biodiversity hotspots," and disrupted an already weak health care system. Even before the crisis, 70% of Madagascar's population lived below the poverty line. Illiteracy is widespread at 46% of the population, infant, child and maternal mortality rates are unacceptably high, and life expectancy is low at only 58 years, all resulting mainly from the combined effects of low economic growth and a high average annual population growth rate of 2.8%. A recent USAID survey indicated that the political crisis further worsened people's well being. In addition, during the eight-month crisis, illegal exporting of endangered species occurred. Such actions threaten long-term prospects for sustainable development in Madagascar, given the uniqueness of Madagascar's flora and fauna.

With the political crisis resolved, Madagascar's prospects are now brighter than they have been for some time. Madagascar's new president favors reform, free-markets, and an open society and is committed to better governance and reducing the pervasive corruption that has plagued Madagascar since its independence. While the economy has suffered in the short-term, it continues to have considerable, untapped potential.

The top three U.S. foreign policy objectives with respect to Madagascar are broad-based economic development, environmental protection, and promotion of democracy. These objectives coincide completely with USAID's current and proposed new development assistance strategies, discussed below.

The USAID Program: The overall goal of the USAID program in Madagascar is sustainable and inclusive economic development. A new strategy is pending approval. Once the new strategy is approved, USAID will notify separately for the use of FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds proposed for obligation under the new objectives.

Under the new strategy, a new democracy and governance program will address the weakness of Madagascar's democratic institutions, compounded by poor governance. It will build a deeper and stronger civil society, increase information flows, and increase government responsiveness to its citizens. A new health, population and nutrition program will address the prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS; strengthen public health systems; and expand private health services to continue to improve child, maternal, and reproductive health and nutrition. A new environment and rural development program follows on the successes of the predecessor program, which will receive its final year of funding in FY 2003. This new program will work to conserve Madagascar's biologically diverse forest ecosystems, in part by linking natural resource management closely with economic development, i.e., helping people find livelihoods that do not increase deforestation for logging and/or farming and that support conservation of biodiversity. The new agricultural and trade program will concentrate on accelerating economic growth through market development and trade.

Other Program Elements: USAID centrally funded education activities support increased Internet access in Madagascar. In addition, central health funds will continue to contribute to joint environment-health programs. The new agriculture and trade program will also receive support from centrally and regionally funded activities. Finally, P.L. 480 food assistance will continue to support child survival and nutrition education.

Other Donors: In rank order, the World Bank, France, the European Union (EU), the United States and Japan are the key donors. The World Bank has identified governance as its central theme. The World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and EU provide budget support linked to improved public financial transparency and accountability. The World Bank also leads efforts to clean up trade in gems. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), EU, Japan, Germany, and Switzerland partner in electoral support. The World Bank, United Nations specialized agencies, and France are active partners in the health sector, particularly in maternal and child health. The World Bank is becoming the lead donor in

fighting HIV/AIDS, while UNFPA is major partner in family planning, and Japan collaborates with USAID in certain areas, including behavioral change activities. The World Bank, EU, UNDP, France, Germany, and Switzerland are, with the United States, active members of a multi-donor group on environment, rural development and food security. The World Bank is the most active supporter of emergency economic recovery, while the World Bank and EU lead in infrastructure development, and the World Bank aids privatization efforts. The World Bank and France support the financial system, especially mutual credit institutions. Agricultural development is a priority of the World Bank, EU, France, and International Fund for Agricultural Development. The World Bank also leads in the education sector. Finally, UNDP is a major partner in disaster preparedness. The EU and African Development Bank are supporting the emergency response to the 2002 locust threat. The World Food Program is the major partner in protecting food security.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Dev't
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	687-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$1,895,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY1998
Estimated Completion Date:	FY2004

Summary: USAID seeks to conserve Madagascar's biologically diverse forest ecosystems through a combined regional conservation and development approach. This approach conserves critical biodiversity habitats by linking sustainable natural resource management with environmentally sensitive agricultural and other livelihood practices, thereby simultaneously improving people's income potential and saving endangered forest areas. USAID focuses on a few very specific ecological regions in environmentally critical forest areas.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

FY 2003 will be the final year of funding for this objective. Actions taken in FY 2003 will close out the existing strategy and allow for a smooth transition into implementation of the new strategic objective. Specific activities for FY 2003 funding under this objective include:

Management of critical biodiversity habitats (\$500,000 DA). Final funding will be provided for technical assistance, training, and commodities to forestry management in Madagascar. Specifically, USAID will fund development of a zoning plan for all the forests in Madagascar, which will serve as a management tool and a means for public dialogue regarding Madagascar's forests. Funds will also help develop an information management system for forest management. Principal grantees: PACT (prime), World Wide Fund for Nature (sub) and Conservation International.

Sustainable use of natural resources (\$1,500,000 DA). Outside target areas, USAID will continue to support reductions in slash-and-burn farming through community-centered, sustainable land use management. The approach will address socio-economic factors that place pressure on highly valued forest corridors in priority ecoregions. With technical assistance, training, and commodities, farmers and local communities will learn how to combine community forest management with improved agricultural productivity, for example, by collectively agreeing on which community lands to protect and which to devote to specific crops. Principal contractors: Chemonics (prime) and Cornell University (sub).

Infrastructure rehabilitation. Using already obligated prior year ESF, USAID will support the rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of several key bridges linking the highlands to the coast in an effort to avoid additional erosion and ensure that important transportation and communication links are maintained and improved.

FY 2004 Program:

No new funds will be used for this objective in FY 2004. A new biodiversity objective will begin in FY 2003 with implementation accelerating in FY 2004, as the expiring objective is phased out.

Performance and Results: USAID developed tools and approaches for sustainable environment management. An internationally respected national park system now protects 8% of Madagascar's territory, with 40 out of 48 critical habitats represented in that park system. In 2002, 23,630 hectares of

natural forest were transferred to 28 community management associations and there is high demand for transfer of more forest lands to community management.

USAID also helped 648 farmer associations, representing approximately 16,000 farmers, to stop destructive slash-and-burn farming around critical biodiversity habitats. USAID continued to link farmer associations and environmental enterprises, which has improved markets and profitability for 3,095 rural farmers producing potatoes, honey, ginger, oranges, and cinnamon. USAID began work with 17 new environmental enterprises (for a total of 89 enterprises over the life of this objective), creating over 2,100 new jobs and promoting sustainable production and use of natural products. Finally, USAID assisted a local producer association to develop a label for Malagasy "natural products" to be recognized internationally and to ease international market access.

As a result of implementation of this objective over the past five years, Madagascar's most biologically diverse forest ecosystems will be better conserved. This is immensely important to the international community, as Madagascar has been identified as one of the world's top three "biodiversity hotspots." It is also important for Madagascar's long-term sustainable development and for the well being of its rural poor.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	687-VVV
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$785,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$914,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2008

Summary: USAID's new democracy and governance program will improve Madagascar's governance by working to deepen and strengthen civil society, increase the flow of information to citizens and local leaders, and strengthen government's ability to respond to citizens' needs. A major effort will be made to help civil society organizations move beyond the nation's capital to provincial, regional and rural areas; improve their advocacy skills; and strengthen their internal management. Independent media, such as local radio, television, and newspapers, will be strengthened, and citizen and media access to information and communication technologies will be increased. Select government units will be made more transparent, accountable, and responsive to citizens, and particular attention will be paid to encouraging decentralization as it unfolds in Madagascar.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This will be a new objective in FY 2003, to be notified upon final USAID approval of a new strategic plan for Madagascar. Initial obligations and procurement actions will be taken in FY 2003 in order to set the stage for full implementation of the new strategy.

Deepen and strengthen civil society (\$285,000 DA). USAID plans to provide training and support to teach civil society organizations how to advocate effectively; provide technical assistance to national federations and associations to improve the skills of their provincial-based, rural partners; and provide training and mentoring in financing and managing to create more sustainable civil society organizations. Principal contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Increase flow of information (\$250,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to the government to improve its regulatory framework for information and communication technologies; increase the reach of these technologies into rural areas for citizens, civil society, and government; and provide financial, organizational, management, and journalism training to improve the skills of independent print and broadcast media outlets in targeted areas. Principal contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Increase government responsiveness (\$250,000 DA). USAID will support pilot electronic-government programs that provide information on programs and budgets as a means of increasing transparency and accountability of local government. In addition, USAID will support mechanisms (town hall meetings, public hearings, etc.) that increase communication links between civil society and government reformers. Principal contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

FY 2004 Program:

Deepen and strengthen civil society (\$314,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations to advocate effectively by improving their ability to analyze and articulate their issues. USAID will also work with national associations to help them teach and assist their provincial and rural partners in analyzing and articulating important issues. Finally, training and mentoring will be

provided in budgeting, planning and managing to create more sustainable civil society organizations. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Increase flow of information (\$300,000 DA). USAID plans to: continue to improve the regulations covering competition standards for information and communication technologies; increase the reach of these technologies into rural areas via non-governmental organizations; and provide training in planning, budgeting and management to independent print and broadcast media outlets in targeted areas. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Increase government responsiveness (\$300,000 DA). USAID plans to continue encouraging local government transparency and accountability by publishing information on government programs, by increasing local governments' access to information, and supporting increased communication between civil society and government reformers. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Performance and Results: While this is a new program that begins in FY 2003, it benefits from the experience and lessons learned from USAID's prior democracy and governance-related objective which will be completed by March 2004.

In FY 2002, USAID facilitated the formation of a consortium of non-governmental organizations and church groups for monitoring the December 2001 presidential elections. This consortium's demands for an "open and transparent" vote count were a rallying cry that helped galvanize the political opposition and civil society, ultimately contributing to a change in leadership. Work on good governance continued, with the USAID-funded local chapter of Transparency International releasing Madagascar's first-ever, national report on corruption. Collaboration with Malagasy civil society also continued to produce results: USAID-supported non-governmental organizations joined forces with local communities and government ministries to pioneer a new style of forest management based on good governance principles and local ownership. Eighteen municipalities along the USAID-assisted southern rail line have developed a cooperation pact and are coordinating local taxation and delivery of public services. In addition, 100 civic education instructors from the Ministry of Basic Education, local civil society organizations, and media associations in one provincial region have been given training for instructors with the collaboration of two US NGOs: Internews and the Center for Civic Education; once final adjustments are made, this new civic education program will be taken nationwide.

Over the five year implementation of this objective, more citizens will show confidence in their government, there will be more cooperation between government and civil society, and progress will be measurable in reducing corruption.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	AIDS, Family Health and Food Security
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	687-XXX
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$8,493,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$400,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$8,915,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2008

Summary: The new health, population, and nutrition objective will seek to increase use of selected health services and products and improve health practices. This new program will build on successes achieved under the preceding objective and will focus on increasing demand for as well as availability and quality of health services in Madagascar.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This will be a new objective in FY 2003, to be notified upon final USAID approval of a new strategic plan for Madagascar. Initial obligations and procurement actions will be taken in FY 2003 to set the stage for full implementation of the new strategy.

Increase demand for health services and products (\$1,858,000 CSH). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to increase knowledge of healthy behaviors, improve support for modern health care, and promote a desire to seek and use health services and products. Initial activities will include health education in schools and communication campaigns using mass media, movies, and other channels. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Increase availability of health services and products (\$2,633,000 CSH). Technical assistance, training, and commodities will increase the availability of select health services and products such as condoms, contraceptives, vaccines, essential drugs, bed-nets, safe water, and nutrient-dense foods. USAID will support improvements in commodity management, promote local production, support a national social marketing program, and pre-position essential commodities in disaster-prone areas. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Improve quality of health services (\$ 2,299,000 CSH). Technical assistance, training and other support will improve Madagascar's health services. USAID will support training to medical, public health and nursing schools to incorporate the latest standards and guidelines; promote national nutrition standards; expand implementation of guidelines for the treatment of sexually transmitted infections; and conduct research on the most effective means of diagnosing and treating such diseases as malaria, sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS under local conditions. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Improve capacity to implement and evaluate health programs (\$1,703,000 CSH). USAID will provide grants to non-governmental organizations to carry out key health, population, environment, HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health care services. USAID will encourage partnerships between Madagascar and American medical, public health and nursing schools; partnerships with the National Medical Association and private practitioners; and disease surveillance systems and the Demographic and Health Survey. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

HIV/AIDS. Using prior year ESF funding, the collection and analysis of epidemiological and behavioral data collection will be strengthened and analysis conducted for improved decision making and development of a new HIV/AIDS national strategy. Funding will also be used to improve the quality of STI management and to improve health-seeking behavior through a network of youth friendly NGO and private sector clinics. Funding would be used to replicate a successful STI program in two high transmission sites. These sites are port cities that have high mobility of populations and are near to mining areas.

In addition to these activities, P.L. 480 food assistance will complement and support child survival programs and nutrition education and monetization of P.L. 480 food aid will support child survival work with farmers' groups to improve farming methods and crop yields.

FY 2004 Program:

Increased demand for health services and products (\$2,140,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue health education in schools as well as communication campaigns to increase demand for health services and products. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Increased supply of health services and products (\$2,318,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue activities that increase the availability of health care services and products, including commodity management, management training, local production (e.g., of treated bednets or other health-related products), social marketing of health care and family planning products, and pre-positioning of health commodities in disaster prone areas. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Improved quality of health services (\$2,140,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue quality health service improvement, for example, in ensuring effective diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, in providing relevant information on improved nutrition, and in ensuring health care providers understand and use modern techniques in the management of childhood illnesses, infectious disease control, and family planning. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Improve capacity to implement and evaluate health programs (\$2,317,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue to provide technical assistance and grants to public, non-governmental and private sector organizations to improve planning, budgeting, implementing, and monitoring skills. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: The prolonged political crisis produced road blockades, sabotaged infrastructure and severe fuel shortages that constrained the movement of health products, essential goods, and food aid throughout much of FY 2002. Nonetheless, in USAID focus districts, diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT3) immunization rates were maintained at 93% (compared to 94% in 2001; contraceptive prevalence remained at a level of 23% in Antananarivo Province, though it declined in Fianarantsoa Province, from 14% in 2001 to 11% in 2002; exclusive breastfeeding of infants up to 6 months increased from 46% in 2000 to 75% in 2002; and social marketing indicators (for example, sales of contraceptives and insecticide-treated bednets) demonstrated positive results. These results are a testament to the strength of community mobilization, commitment of local authorities, and robust private sector networks. Many partners provided critical support, allowing the Malagasy to respond more effectively to the crisis. On-going programs at the local level continued to promote community problem solving around emerging health issues. Equally important, NGO partnerships were expanded to play a greater role in providing relief assistance.

Over the life of this new objective, selected health services, commodities, and practices will continue to improve in Madagascar. Contraceptive prevalence rates, DPT3 coverage, exclusive breastfeeding, condom use, use of treated bednets for malaria, and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases will all improve. Vitamin A deficiency in women and children will decline. This improved health performance will

help to reduce the unacceptably high rates of infant, child, and maternal mortality in Madagascar and improve life expectancy.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Developm
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	687-YYY
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$8,656,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2008

Summary: This new biodiversity conservation program, building on the soon-to-be completed and very successful Strategic Objective 687-003, will seek to conserve Madagascar's biologically diverse forest ecosystems through ecoregional conservation and development. This approach links sustainable natural resource management with environmentally sensitive development, thereby allowing people to earn a livelihood from land surrounding national parks while simultaneously appreciating and preserving the natural wealth of these areas. USAID will focus on selected ecological regions, as well as on critical forest areas, working with the government, private sector, non-governmental organizations and local communities to improve management of biodiversity habitats, reduce human pressures on biodiversity, and create incentives for local conservation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This will be a new objective in FY 2003, to be notified upon USAID's final approval of a new strategic plan for Madagascar. Initial obligations and procurement actions will be taken in FY 2003 to set the stage for full implementation of the new strategy.

Improving forest management (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will help establish an effective system and structure for forestry management through technical assistance and training in forest management, as well as some commodities, e.g., computers to assist in monitoring forest conditions. This assistance will ensure that the organization of Madagascar's forestry service is strengthened and that a long-term vision is established for forestry management in Madagascar. USAID will support an analysis of the organization of the forestry service as well as the development and implementation of a zoning plan for all the forests in Madagascar. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Biodiversity conservation (\$1,000,000 DA). Protection of critical biodiversity will be expanded. Specifically, additional protected areas will be established, conservation management plans for all parks not currently included in an existing plan will be developed, and capacity building of field staff will take place with technical assistance, training, and equipment. The program will pilot innovative mechanisms to ensure that critical biodiversity is protected and all ecosystems are under some form of conservation. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Reducing destructive land use practices (\$2,500,000 DA). Outside core areas, USAID will help reduce slash-and-burn farming through community-centered sustainable land use management. The approach will address socio-economic factors that increase human pressure on highly valued forest corridors in priority ecoregions. Through technical assistance, training, and commodities, farmers and local communities will be able to better manage community forests with improved agricultural productivity. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Improving good stewardship of natural resources (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will promote the involvement of civil society in increasing and improving the management and oversight of natural resources.

Specifically, organizations will be taught how to advocate effectively with local communities as well as government on the importance of natural resource management. Organizations will also learn to establish mechanisms for dialogue with the government to identify and implement appropriate conservation policies. In addition, USAID will help strengthen local government to improve natural resources stewardship. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

FY 2004 Program:

Improving forest management (\$1,656,000 DA). Continued funding will ensure further organizational improvements in forest management authority and systems. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Biodiversity conservation (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will continue to expand protected areas, as well as further piloting of new models for protecting critical biodiversity outside of the national park system. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Reducing destructive land use practices (\$3,500,000 DA). USAID will continue support to communities reducing such destructive farming methods as slash-and-burn, and will increase the number of communities supported. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Improving private sector involvement in natural resource management (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will encourage private sector marketing studies, feasibility studies, and other activities that demonstrate economic gains that can be derived with good conservation. Support will be provided to businesses that develop such natural products as spices, essential oils, and plant-based crafts (e.g., baskets) for domestic and international markets. This will consist of promoting the sustainable collection, production and processing of both indigenous and introduced natural plant products. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Improving stewardship of natural resources (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to encourage civil society participation in ensuring good natural resource management as begun in FY 2003. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

In addition, P.L. 480 food assistance will support reforestation, soil conservation, and road rehabilitation. Monetization will support increased rice production, diversification of agricultural crops and rural income-generating activities through non-governmental organizations and farmer groups.

Performance and Results: This new program will build on and continue USAID's decade-long experience with biodiversity conservation in Madagascar, with a focus on management of forest ecosystems. Under the predecessor objective in biodiversity now nearing completion, USAID developed tools and approaches for sustainable environment management. An internationally respected national park system now protects 8% of Madagascar's territory, with 40 out of 48 critical habitats represented in that park system. In 2002, 23,630 hectares of natural forest were transferred to 28 community management associations, and there is an overwhelming demand for more transfers of forestlands to communities for management. USAID helped 648 farmer associations, representing approximately 16,000 farmers, to stop destructive slash-and-burn farming around critical biodiversity habitats. Nine projects had formal environmental impact assessments, indicating increased public capacity to review and greater private commitment to the environment.

Over the life of this new objective, Madagascar's most biologically diverse forest ecosystems will be better conserved. This is of significance to the international community as Madagascar has been identified as one of the world's top three "biodiversity hotspots." It is also important for Madagascar's long-term sustainable development and for the well being for its rural poor.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Madagascar
Program Title:	Agriculture, Trade and Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	687-ZZZ
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,375,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2003
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2008

Summary: USAID's new economic growth objective will address market and business development. The program will introduce more productive technologies, build links between producers, agribusinesses, and external markets, and improve economic and trade policies, which encourage investment and exports. Support will be provided to improve marketing and trade of selected agricultural and non-agricultural commodities, including precious and semi-precious stones. The program will be a vehicle for developing public-private partnerships.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

This will be a new objective in FY 2003, to be notified upon USAID's final approval of a new strategic plan for Madagascar. Initial obligations and procurement actions will be taken in FY 2003 to set the stage for full implementation of the new strategy.

Improving agribusiness efficiency (\$500,000 DA). USAID will begin support to increase the value of selected commodities by diversifying and upgrading Madagascar's domestic as well as exportable supply of agriculture-based products. To reduce costs and encourage agribusiness-small farmer links, this program will support viable rural group businesses. Technical assistance and training will help to increase business management skills in rural enterprises, increase the use of business contacts to expand production, marketing and distribution, support business service providers available to support agribusinesses, help enterprises to access credit and identify technology appropriate for local conditions. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

Increasing trade flows (\$500,000 DA). USAID will address trade bottlenecks to increase the flow of trade of selected commodities by supporting studies and analysis. Technical assistance and training will improve trade facilitation services (e.g., information on export and import duties and customs procedures), promote investment, support access to US markets, and advertise the availability of Malagasy products in new market areas. Contractors/grantees will be identified in late FY 2003.

FY 2004 Program:

Agricultural production (\$100,000 DA). This activity will address constraints affecting agricultural productivity, including limited access to inputs and limited use of productivity-enhancing technologies. Technical assistance and training will target increased farmer access to technologies (e.g., improved seeds), promote uses of off-season crops and diversification, identify new products for small farmers to grow, increase farmer participation in producer organizations, increase small farmer access to market information, and facilitate collective actions by farmer organizations. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Improving agribusiness efficiency (\$875,000 DA). USAID plans to continue increasing the value of rural, non-farm products by encouraging improvements in enterprise planning, managing, storing, processing, packaging and marketing of their exportable products. Training will continue to improve business skills. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Increasing trade flows (\$300,000 DA). USAID may work to enhance private sector knowledge of and adaptation to international norms, including certification, custom procedures, and sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards. Contractors/grantees to be identified.

Improving the policy environment (\$100,000 DA). USAID plans to engage more aggressively in policy dialogue, and provide more active support for Madagascar's participation in regional and global trade initiatives as well as help public, private, and non-governmental organizations to identify and analyze the policy and regulatory issues that need change. Contractors/grantees to be identified

Performance and Results: This new program will build on activities that were previously carried out under USAID's biodiversity conservation and private initiative objectives. Prior biodiversity interventions attracted more than \$1.25 million in private investments by environmentally friendly enterprises involved in ecotourism and agro-processing. Under the private initiative program, USAID supported the development of bilateral trade and advanced changes in Madagascar's economic growth policy and legal environment.

Over the life of this new objective, a new dynamism will be introduced in Madagascar's rural economy, raising incomes of poor small farmers and reinforcing efforts to conserve Madagascar's endangered biodiversity. Success of this program will also result in much-needed acceleration of economic growth in Madagascar. By 2008, program success will translate into increased gross domestic product and export value for selected commodities.

Malawi PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	14,862	15,540	17,480	21,919
Development Assistance	13,150	13,829	13,397	10,555
Economic Support Fund	0	500	0	0
PL 480 Title II	1,726	13,699	6,290	4,918
Total Program Funds	29,738	43,568	37,167	37,392

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
612-002 Natural Resource Management				
DA	3,500	0	0	0
612-006 Rural Income Growth				
DA	6,170	7,324	8,589	7,192
612-007 Increased Constitutionalism and Advocacy				
DA	1,200	755	808	755
ESF	0	500	0	0
612-008 AIDS and Family Health				
CSH	10,651	15,540	17,180	21,619
DA	2,280	0	0	0
612-009 Basic Education				
CSH	4,211	0	300	300
DA	0	5,750	4,000	2,608

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$75,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Malawi

The Development Challenge: Malawi's political and economic development is impeded by its landlocked condition, poor transportation network, dependence on a single cash crop (tobacco) for the bulk of export earnings, poor incentives for foreign and domestic investment, a strong legacy of authoritarian leadership, high population growth rate and low human capacity levels. Life expectancy is under 40 years. The infant mortality rate of 104 per 1,000 live births and malnutrition rates are among the highest in Africa. The International Monetary Fund estimated that Malawi's per capita gross domestic product in 2001 was \$166, down from \$180 in 2000. External debt in December 2001 was \$2.7 billion, with debt servicing absorbing more than a quarter of the Government of Malawi's (GOM's) budget. In December 2000, Malawi was approved under the Enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative, which will reduce the average annual debt service of about \$50 million over a five year period.

The United States' rational goals in Malawi are: the promotion of market-led economic growth, support for stable democratic governance and conflict avoidance and containing the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Malawi emerged from decades of one-party autocracy to a multi-party democracy in 1994. Fundamental economic liberalization and structural reforms have accompanied this political transformation, although they have been fragile and halting. HIV/AIDS affects 16% of the adult population, and continues to threaten the country's future development. Further economic reforms are needed to ensure stability and democratic consolidation in the run-up to the 2004 elections.

Malawi is a strong U.S. ally within the region, and has demonstrated relative political and economic stability in an unstable region. Malawi supports U.S. interests in regional development and political issues, and recently played a critical role in crisis prevention and conflict resolution efforts in Zimbabwe, Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo, while its President was Chair of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). Promoting broad-based, private sector-led economic growth and democratic governance will contribute to a more stable country and region.

The USAID Program: FY 2003 funds will be used to promote economic growth, with an emphasis on agriculture and natural resources management; democracy and governance, particularly through strengthening the accountability of institutions; HIV/AIDS, family planning, health, including infectious diseases, and nutrition; and basic education. USAID programs promote citizens' understanding of their rights and responsibilities to participate in democratic decision-making. A community-level social mobilization campaign supported by USAID has markedly increased female enrollment at the primary and secondary levels. The program will also address the quality of education, which has declined as a result of a policy decision to accelerate universal enrollment. Program activities will continue to improve professional teaching skills; develop school capacity to respond to the needs of the student population; and ensure successful implementation and monitoring of critical reform policies.

The FY 2004 request responds to critical needs in democracy and governance, health and education, employment, and income generation. USAID has a comparative advantage in addressing Malawi's short and medium-term constraints, particularly in the area of democracy and governance, where USAID is one of the few donors that has the ability to work with civil society. While the level of USAID program support is small, the leverage derived from it is high. The United Kingdom, the major donor for democracy and governance activities, relies on USAID technical assistance. The same is true in the areas of agriculture and trade, where USAID is the leading proponent of market-led development. USAID was the leading donor in anticipating the current food crisis and convinced the government, other donors, and implementers of the need for strong coordination and collective solutions to mitigate a humanitarian crisis that threatens the region. Long term food security and economic growth will be fostered through agricultural reform and modern farming practices that can translate into increased agricultural productivity, efficiency, and global market access, which in turn create off-farm employment opportunities.

Other Program Elements: USAID has an ongoing P.L. 480 Title II Food for Development program. USAID continues to work closely with the centrally-managed Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) to assist Malawi with food monitoring. The Leland Initiative has been invaluable in opening up the internet to

commercial interests, particularly for rural small-holder associations. The African Trade and Investment Project (ATRIP) funding has permitted the development of Malawian business interests in support of the goals of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The Equity and Growth Through Economic Research project has helped identify constraints to private sector expansion.

Other Donors: Overall development assistance to Malawi totals about \$400 million per year, excluding debt relief. The United Kingdom is the largest bilateral donor and works in many sectors, including budget support. The scale of the USAID program places it in the second tier of bilateral donors, with Canada, Norway, Japan, and Germany. Germany focuses on health, education, and democracy and governance. Norway is addressing HIV/AIDS, health, education, agriculture, and natural resources, while Japan concentrates on agriculture and infrastructure. Canada focuses on health, HIV/AIDS, and education. In conjunction with the United Kingdom, USAID helps the Malawian National Assembly to improve the interaction between civil society and government. Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Bank. Donor coordination is excellent in Malawi. The May 2000 Consultative Group meeting in Malawi brought together the GOM, donors, the private sector and NGOs to discuss Malawi's economic progress and outline a strategy for future growth. This process continued with the preparation of Malawi's Poverty Reduction Strategic Planning Paper in April 2002.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Rural Income Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-006
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$8,589,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$7,192,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Completion Date:	2006

Summary: In Malawi, one of the poorest countries in the world, increased household incomes are an essential part of escaping from the current cycle of grinding chronic poverty punctuated by frequent humanitarian crises. This strategic objective is aimed at helping rural Malawians increase their incomes through greater agricultural productivity, private sector job creation and more effective natural resource management. For example, USAID is working to link rural smallholder farmers to lucrative markets for high-value agricultural products in the United States and Europe. Last year, Malawian farmers, assisted by USAID, exported 35 metric tons of chilies to Europe, while chili exports to Europe this year are expected to double to 70 metric tons. With chilies selling at \$2,600 per metric ton, chili prices are 12 to 15 times greater than prices farmers can get for corn, the staple crop. Through USAID support to diversify into higher value crops, farmers will have sufficient incomes to weather food crises. USAID support for community-based management of forest resources provides a steady stream of income from renewable forest resources, including wild mushrooms, wild fruits, and selective timber harvesting.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Agricultural Growth (\$4,000,000 DA). USAID will help smallholder farmers gain access to lucrative markets for high value products such as chilies, paprika, groundnuts, aromatic rice, and milk. USAID support has led to the widespread adoption of improved dairy management techniques and better genetic stock in the Malawian dairy industry, since the very small size smallholder farm plots in Malawi makes it difficult for many farmers to escape from poverty through crop production alone. Emphasis is on increasing milk yields and farmer incomes from milk sales. Principal grantees include Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Land O' Lakes, and the International Center for Research on the Semi-Arid Tropics.

Private Sector Development (\$850,000 DA). USAID is supporting the growth of the private sector fertilizer and seed supply industry, a key to ensuring that smallholders have timely access to inputs at reasonable prices. USAID will also promote greater access to microfinance services by smaller borrowers that typically have been under-served by the two large commercial banks that control 85% of the financial market in Malawi. Principal contractor/grantee: International Fertilizer Development Center.

Improved Natural Resource Management (\$3,739,000 DA). A key outcome of this program is that the Malawian people, both in the private business sector and civic community, are involved in the management and control of the country's natural resources. The program improves the exchange of information regarding community-based natural resources management (CBNRM) opportunities, while mobilizing communities to adopt improved natural resource management techniques. USAID's activities disseminate a variety of diverse conservation practices that will enhance the ability of communities to benefit from CBNRM initiatives. For example, USAID is helping communities negotiate co-management agreements that allow local residents to share the revenue received from protected areas and national forest reserves. USAID's principal contractor is Development Alternatives, Inc.

FY 2004 Program:

Agricultural Growth (\$3,340,000 DA). USAID plans to continue supporting Malawi's National Smallholder Farmer Association (NASFAM), a nationwide network of farmers' associations that has proven to be an innovative and successful approach for linking low-income farmers to markets. USAID will continue to offer assistance to small-scale dairy farmers, including the introduction of genetic improvements and the adoption of better dairy management techniques through the U.S.-based Land O' Lakes cooperative. In the wake of recent controversies, USAID will also explore the possibility of increasing knowledge and exchange about biotechnology and the potential role of biotechnology in enhancing food security in Malawi. USAID is exploring the possibility of a national conference with international experts and Malawian participants from the government, private sector, and universities. Principal contractors/grantees: To be determined.

Private Sector Development (\$650,000 DA). A new activity will be devoted to enhancing trade and growth opportunities for Malawian agri-businesses by working to eliminate constraints that limit private sector growth and capacity in areas such as food processing, textiles, and forestry products. USAID will complement efforts to increase Malawian exports to the United States under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). USAID will continue promoting greater access to microfinance services, particularly to smaller, low-income borrowers who have been under-served by financial markets in Malawi. The award for this activity will be announced in FY 2003.

Improved Natural Resource Management (\$3,202,000 DA). USAID will continue to enhance the capacity of communities to benefit from CBNRM initiatives. USAID will work to deepen decentralization of decision-making over natural resources, assist communities in adopting improved natural resource management techniques, and provide marketing assistance so that rural residents can gain income from sustainable use of natural resources (for example, income from beekeeping, collection of wild fruits and mushrooms). The award to the contractor for the follow-on to the current CBNRM activity will be made in FY 2003.

Performance and Results: This year, the NASFAM associations increased crop sales by 31% over last year. Major cash crops included rice, groundnuts, paprika, cotton, and chilies. The total value of goods marketed through farmers associations grew 29% in FY 2002, reaching \$650,000, far exceeding the FY 2002 target of \$350,000. Partnerships with private sector agribusinesses continue to drive these successes. For example, NASFAM is working closely with private sector exporters in marketing chilies and paprika. Other private sector partnerships included a three-way partnership with a South African company and a local company for the direct importation of 9,500 metric tons of fertilizer on a consignment basis.

USAID will continue to work directly with smallholder farmers to help them take advantage of the new private sector opportunities arising from market liberalization and address the structural problems that are at the root of this year's food crisis. Production by Milk Association members fell from 1.428 million liters in FY 2001 to 1.165 million liters in FY 2002. USAID will help to address the causes of the decline and how it can be reversed.

USAID has had success in helping communities adopt CBNRM practices. In FY 2002, the number of communities adopting CBNRM practices in target districts grew to 457, exceeding the FY 2001 target by 52%. Over 1,200 individuals (20% of which are female) were trained in CBNRM techniques through Community Partnerships for Sustainable Resource Management programs.

By program completion, the average income of rural Malawians benefiting directly or indirectly from USAID assistance will rise 30%. Also, 400 Malawian communities will have adopted CBNRM practices on their farms or community lands, leading to sustainable harvesting of renewable resources.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Increased Constitutionalism and Advocacy
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	612-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$808,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$75,000 DA
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$755,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2006

Summary: USAID's democracy and governance (DG) program supports citizen participation in public life. Good governance and accountability for scarce government resources are more likely to be achieved with increased and better-informed citizen participation. This strategic objective further encourages democratic consolidation by strengthening state institutions to make them more responsive, and by increasing citizens' involvement in governance so that their rights are protected. The D/G program focuses on: improving access to justice through training community-based educators, who in turn educate and advise rural people; increasing civic advocacy through training and enhanced information dissemination at the grassroots level; increasing citizen participation; and technical assistance to improve the responsiveness of accountability institutions. USAID increased access to justice in Malawi by introducing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) techniques and training in four districts. USAID funds training of traditional authorities in civic education who play a key role in local dispute management in rural areas. Trained mediators resolve issues from land disputes to domestic violence at the village level. Citizens influence the policy process, feeding private sector and non-governmental views into the budgeting process, advocating on constitutional issues of freedom of association and expression, and expressing views on extending the presidential term limit. Public debates on constitutional and economic issues increase opportunities for citizen input and for critiques of the policy process.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Access to justice (\$270,000 DA). USAID will increase access to justice for Malawi's mainly rural, largely illiterate population, through funding the expansion of rural paralegal services to six more districts, increasing threefold a program of education and assistance on legal and constitutional rights. Women are a major focus of the training and assistance; their inferior status in society is exemplified by the common practice of "property grabbing," which gives the relatives of a deceased husband full rights over matrimonial property, to the exclusion of the surviving wife and children. The formal legal system does not allow this practice and USAID-funded paralegals make a concrete difference by explaining the law and resolving conflicts between widows and relatives. In FY 2002, over a four-month period, the Center for Advice, Research and Education on Rights (CARER) helped 61 women resolve this issue with their relatives in areas where no lawyers are available. The scale of the HIV/AIDS crisis in Malawi underlines the critical need for this type of assistance. Over the reporting period, USAID funding assisted 1,901 clients, of whom 52% were women. A total of 800 cases were resolved through the use of ADR. USAID funds trained 68 chiefs in human and constitutional rights and 382 volunteer community based educators gave advice and information to citizens in their villages on a daily basis. Principal contractor/grantee: Center for Advice, Research, and Education on Rights (CARER).

In the formal court system, USAID increases operational efficiency through support for an automated case tracking system, court time-keeping, and distribution of the latest judgments and guidelines. Given the inefficient use of court time generally, these reforms significantly contribute towards increased accountability and efficiency in the system, and increase access to justice. Activities are undertaken with other donors, notably the United Kingdom.

Advocacy and civic education (\$218,000 DA). Through local partners, USAID provides civic education on the role of state institutions and democracy in every village in Malawi. This approach complements the activity with Story Workshop Educational Trust using a hugely popular soap opera on the national radio station. Radio is an important channel of communication, given the high levels of illiteracy and majority rural population. Principal contractors and grantees: Church of Central Africa Presbyterian Livingstonia Synod, Story Workshop Educational Trust, and Public Affairs Committee.

Improved responsiveness of state accountability institutions (\$320,000 DA). The USAID program educates rural communities on how to access democratic institutions that reinforce rural Malawians rights as citizens. These institutions are: the Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman and the Anti-Corruption Bureau, and focuses on the critical interface between civil society and the parliament. At least 50% of parliamentary committees and four key civil society networks (health, agriculture and food security, education and budget monitoring) are strengthening their management controls and outreach ability. Citizens can now begin to inform and monitor the policy-making process as well as policy implementation. USAID leveraged a large parliamentary and civil society strengthening program for a small amount of funds through a joint funding arrangement with the British Department for International Development (DfID), and the Danish Government. Principal grantee: National Democratic Institute.

FY 2004 Program:

Access to justice (\$275,000 DA). USAID plans to expand rural paralegal services to six more districts, providing paralegal services to 57% of the nation's districts, including all the major urban centers. Women will remain a major focus of the program. Assistance will support improvements to the efficiency of the formal court system. Principal contractors and grantees: CARER, the High Court.

Advocacy and civic education (\$290,000 DA). USAID plans to continue rural advocacy and civic education training to promote increased citizen participation in public life. Local partners, through established grassroots networks and the national radio, will provide information to all citizens with a focus on constitutional rights and duties, including participation in elections. Local, parliamentary and presidential elections will take place in May 2004, and civic education will play a crucial role in ensuring a successful electoral process. Principal grantees will be the Public Affairs Committee and Story Workshop.

Improved responsiveness of state accountability institutions (\$190,000 DA). USAID will continue to strengthen parliamentary committees to improve the oversight and efficiency of parliament. Principal grantees will be NDI and the Church of Central Africa Presbyterian Livingstonia Synod.

Performance and Results: USAID's activities made significant progress in FY 2002. The role of parliamentary committees in reviewing and reporting on new legislation has been institutionalized. Unprecedented challenges by committees to executive branch plans are now routine in certain sectors. This opens the way to greatly improved legislation and national budgeting through informed civil society and professional input, as well as entrenching a national oversight and accountability mechanism. Civil society had input into the policy process on 18 occasions during the reporting period. With USAID funding, a total of 1,901 poor Malawians (52% women) had cases resolved. USAID funds trained and supported the network of 382 volunteer community-based educators in three districts, which helped many more people to resolve problems. The presence of trained volunteers at the village level means that free advice and information is available to rural people on a daily basis. USAID funded training of 108 chiefs, religious and local opinion leaders in human rights and the Constitution; and sponsored 10 public debates, broadcast nationally, on topical issues including the national budget and constitutional amendments, thereby broadening and deepening the quality of public participation.

By program completion, 13,000 rural Malawians will have had their cases concluded through alternate disputes resolution. Malawians will know their rights and be able to participate in the overall process of governance; the court system will operate more efficiently and judicial delays will be reduced. Rural Malawians, especially women, will have access to alternative dispute resolution; and an effective committee system in Parliament will incorporate civil society input into the political decision making processes.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	AIDS and Family Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	612-008
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$17,180,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$21,619,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Completion Date:	2006

Summary: USAID support to the health sector has contributed significantly to the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies related to reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and the Roll Back Malaria initiative. This strategic objective improves the quality, coverage, management, and efficiency of health service delivery in Malawi. USAID has put in place programs that help to reduce fertility, new HIV infection, mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS and reduce morbidity of children under the age of five. In HIV/AIDS, USAID is the lead donor in advocating and funding voluntary counseling and testing (VCT), providing funds to train personnel and increase the number of HIV/AIDS VCT sites. Malaria is one of the top five killer diseases in children under five and accounts for 40% of health facility visits. USAID is working to reduce the impact of malaria among pregnant women and children by raising awareness of the advantages of sleeping under Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) and making them available at affordable prices through health centers throughout the country.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Reducing Fertility (\$2,280,000 CSH). USAID is funding awareness campaigns through EngenderHealth to increase the use of long term permanent contraception (LTPC) methods among Malawians. Health workers are trained to conduct voluntary vasectomy, tubal ligation, and Norplant procedures. Health facilities are being renovated to provide space for LTPC. The Reproductive Health Logistics Management Information System will be improved to ensure the availability of contraceptives at all Government of Malawi (GOM) and Christian Health Association facilities providing family planning services. USAID is funding Post Abortion Care (PAC), a critical intervention to reduce the high rate of maternal deaths in Malawi. Other activities include training health workers in preventing infections and assisting the MOHP to formulate human resource policies that will help to reduce attrition among health workers. Principal contractors and grantees: JHPIEGO EngenderHealth and DELIVER.

Reducing New HIV Infections (\$3,700,000 CSH). USAID is funding new behavior change communication (BCC) interventions that target youth and high-risk groups. Interventions under a planned procurement will include peer education, life skills training, multi-media activities, risk reduction education, and mobilizing social networks. The overall effort will be implemented through non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations, and private businesses. Funding will be used for social marketing of condoms through the AIDSMark project. Impact will be assessed through tracking condom use, age of sexual debut of youth, and number of sexual partners. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improving and Expanding HIV/AIDS Services (\$6,000,000 CSH). Major interventions include capacity building of local NGOs to expand coverage and provide quality VCT services, reliable diagnosis and treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections, expand prevention of mother to child transmission activities and community surveillance of tuberculosis (TB). Impact will be assessed through increased use of VCT services, improved quality of diagnosis and treatment of STIs, and measurable improvements in

organizational capacity to deliver quality health care services in selected districts. Principal contractors and grantees: NGO Network.

HIV/AIDS Impact Mitigation (\$1,700,000 CSH). USAID is funding comprehensive HIV/AIDS impact mitigation services beginning in six districts with focus on the provision of home-based care and support for orphans and vulnerable children. The program will expand and support integration of effective strategies into Global Fund supported efforts. Impact will be assessed through tracking numbers of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and home-based care (HBC) clients reached, nutritional status of children under five years, the number of school-going orphans, and improvements in the capacity of the organizations to support orphans. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International.

Reducing child morbidity and increasing the effectiveness of health care systems (\$3,500,000 CSH). USAID is doubling the integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI) approach and malaria prevention activities. Activities include training health workers to detect danger signs before conditions in children under five years become life threatening; technical assistance to review malaria drug efficacy; assistance with entomological studies; and training Malawian health workers at the Master's degree level to manage national malaria control programs. Principal contractors and grantees: Africare, Save the Children Fund of United Kingdom, Save the Children Federation of the United States, Project HOPE, International Eye Foundation, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Partnerships for Health Reform and Quality Assurance Project.

FY 2004 Program:

Reducing Fertility (\$2,280,000 CSH). USAID will fund activities to increase awareness and demand for long term methods of contraception; strengthen the MOHP logistics management of contraceptives and other medical supplies; expand PAC services; and support infection prevention activities. Principal contractors and grantees: EngenderHealth, Deliver/John Snow Inc. and JHPIEGO.

Reducing New HIV Infections (\$4,900,000 CSH). USAID will assess the impact of FY2003 activities, expand successful strategies and begin implementation of innovative behavior change interventions. The procurement process should be completed within the second quarter of 2003.

Improving and expanding HIV/AIDS Services (\$6,000,000 CSH). USAID will increase the number of NGOs providing care, treatment and prevention services and will target expansion of HIV/AIDS services to 10 out of 27 districts. The procurement should be completed within the second quarter of 2003.

Mitigation of the Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$3,000,000 CSH). USAID will fund additional partnerships with Malawian community-based organizations. Emphasis will be placed on identifying and funding innovative and effective care and support interventions that could be expanded with other funds such as the Global Fund. Principal contractors and grantees: Family Health International.

Reducing child morbidity and increasing the effectiveness of health care systems (\$5,439,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support child health intervention and institutionalize planning, budgeting, management, accounting and supervisory systems to maintain quality health services at the district, health center and community level.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: The Mission has exceeded its targets. Couple Years of Protection (CYP) reached 619,569, exceeding the target of 520,180 by 19%. The number of socially marketed condoms during the reporting period exceeded the target by 14%. The number of clients served by the three VCT sites rose by 20% from FY 2001 to FY 2002, exceeding the target for FY 2002 by 23%. The number of insecticide treated nets sold exceeded last year's sales by 26%.

By the end of this Strategic Objective, it is anticipated that the use of modern contraceptives will have increased from 397,760 couple years of protection in 2000 to 671,942 by 2005, reducing fertility and

maternal mortality rates. At least 60% of pregnant women and children under the age of five years of age will use affordable and accessible ITNs and other interventions, leading to a further reduction in low birth weights and infant mortality rate. In HIV/AIDS, at least 15 non-governmental organizations will have demonstrated measurable increases in their capacity to fight HIV/AIDS. Eighteen districts will provide VCT services resulting in a 25% reduction in the number of sexual partners, a 25% increase in condom use with non-regular partners, and an increase in the average age of sexual debut.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Malawi
Program Title:	Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	612-009
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$4,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$300,000 CSH; \$2,608,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Estimated Completion Date:	2006

Summary: USAID's education program focuses on establishing effective schools that will improve pupil learning conditions through increased community participation and creative teaching; expanding teachers' professional skills; and developing and monitoring the Education Policy Reform program. The national teacher education and the national HIV/AIDS education strategies will improve teacher working conditions. Over a period of four years of USAID funding, repeater rates at grade three in target districts have drastically decreased to 9% and 7% for boys and girls, respectively, as compared to those of the same grade at the national level, which have stagnated at 29% and 26% for boys and girls, respectively. Within the same period, USAID support has resulted in better pupil mathematics scores of 78% and 77% in target districts for boys and girls, respectively, compared to 72% and 67% for boys and girls, respectively, in non-target districts. Functional school committees have increased from 96% in FY 2001 to 98% in FY 2002, indicating an increasing level of community leadership in primary schools.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improving teacher professional skills (\$1,540,000 DA, \$150,000 CSH). USAID finances the training of Malawian post-graduate students in critical areas of primary education through the University Partners in Institutional Capacity (UPIC) project. This partnership between U.S. universities (University of Massachusetts (UMASS) and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University) and four Malawian Institutions (University of Malawi at Chancellor College, Domasi College of Education, the Malawi Institute of Education, and Mzuzu University) is creating the next generation of professors in education leadership, in testing and measurement, in primary methods, and in instructional technology. As a result of this partnership, 14 Malawians are studying at UMASS in policy, planning and testing and measurement; 11 Malawians are studying at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in specialized education fields including instructional technology; and 24 Malawians are enrolled in the Masters program at the Malawi Institute of Education. In addition, the partnership between USAID and Lakeland College is also supporting Malawian education students at Lakeland College. USAID is responsible for transportation and stipends, while Lakeland provides total tuition.

Improving classroom practice (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID will finance a campaign to mobilize communities and schools to raise issues regarding educational quality. Campaigns such as this have proven very effective in Malawi as a means of fostering dialogues within and among the communities. The empowered communities are motivated to accept the societal responsibility for influencing, implementing and achieving educational quality for the benefit of their children. USAID funding to Save the Children Federation/US provides the much needed resources for in-service teacher training of grades 1-4 teachers in selected districts. Principal contractor or grantee: the Creative Center for Community Mobilization (CRECCOM).

Development of national policy strategies (\$660,000 DA, \$150,000 CSH). USAID provides technical guidance and support to the Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology (MOES&T) in order for the

Ministry to successfully implement policy reform, the development and implementation of the National Strategy on HIV/AIDS in education and the National Teacher Education Strategy.

FY 2004 Program:

Planned FY 2004 Program (\$2,608,000 DA, \$300,000 CSH). USAID will focus on achieving this objective by expanding (1) in-service teacher support to both trained and untrained teachers in target districts; (2) in-service teacher training for grades 1-4 teachers on the integrated curriculum in target districts; (3) training of school committees on school management; (4) long-term academic training both in Malawi and the United States; (5) consolidating the second and equally critical program which provides the minimum degree requirements for primary school teacher trainers; and (6) the development of a business strategic plan for the University of Malawi.

Performance and Results: The USAID education program supports the development of effective schools that provide learning environments for the majority of children. At the grass roots level, more communities assume ownership and leadership in their schools. Functional school committees, chosen by the communities to manage schools, increased from 96% in FY 2001 to 98% in FY 2002, implying some attitudinal change taking place. This change has led to more responsible parents, teachers, and pupils. Through training support to teachers and supervisors in target districts, there is a significant improvement in learning gains at grade 3 in reading English, and in numeracy competency for both girls and boys. The boys gained 17% in reading English while the girls gained 12%. Although these figures are lower than the target of 20% for both sexes, they are higher than the 1999 baseline figures of 15% and 10% for boys and girls, respectively. Through USAID funding to Quality Education through Supportive Teaching, an integrated approach in the implementation of the national curriculum in grades 1-4 was piloted in 2002. Subsidiary subjects of music, physical education and creative arts were brought into the teaching of core subjects of English, Mathematics, Chichewa (a local language), and general studies. The targeted district realized higher pupil scores for both Mathematics and English. As a result of the UPIC partnership, 14 Malawians are studying at UMASS in policy, planning and testing and measurement; 11 Malawians are studying at Virginia Tech in specialized education fields including instructional technology; and 24 Malawians are enrolled in the Masters program at the Malawi Institute of Education.

At the policy level, the Government of Malawi (GOM) has successfully completed development of various national strategies for the education sector on schedule. The GOM has completed a (1) Draft Policy Investment Framework (PIF) Implementation Plan with projected costs on priorities, (2) Draft National Strategy on Teacher Education and Development, and (3) Draft National Strategy on HIV/AIDS and Education. MOES&T has continued to further develop the Education Management Information System (EMIS) in order to ensure that information critical for decision making is provided at the right time and form for the target audiences.

By the end of the Strategic Objective, it is expected that 430 effective primary schools will have been established in the four targeted districts through (1) the training of 6,000 (out of 9,400) untrained teachers in basic teaching skills; (2) training of 6,000 teachers for grades 5-8 at the national level in the new social studies curriculum; (3) the Government of Malawi will have institutionalized two major policies on (a) Teacher Education and Development and (b) the HIV/AIDS and Education National Strategy.

**Mali
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	12,433	14,488	13,288	12,659
Development Assistance	22,054	21,688	21,340	17,027
Development Credit Authority	99	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	750	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	2,372	1,355	0	0
Total Program Funds	37,708	37,531	34,628	29,686

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
688-001 Youth				
CSH	12,433	6,000	0	0
DA	5,995	3,550	0	0
688-002 Sustainable Economic Growth				
DA	5,782	3,330	0	0
DCA	99	0	0	0
688-003 Democratic Governance				
DA	4,687	2,300	0	0
ESF	750	0	0	0
688-004 Information and Communication				
DA	1,500	450	0	0
688-005 Development in the North				
DA	4,090	810	0	0
688-006 High Impact Health Services				
CSH	0	8,488	13,288	12,459
688-007 Improving Quality of Basic Education				
DA	0	3,540	6,050	4,511
688-008 Shared Governance Through Decentralization				
DA	0	1,636	4,692	3,766
688-009 Accelerated Economic Growth				
DA	0	5,222	9,598	7,850
688-010 Communications for Development				
CSH	0	0	0	200
DA	0	850	1,000	900

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$300,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Mali

The Development Challenge: In May and July 2002, respectively, Mali held peaceful elections for the presidency and legislature. These elections marked another milestone in the consolidation of Mali's young democracy since the 1991 collapse of the longtime dictatorship. Although corruption in Mali is not as severe as in many sub-Saharan African countries, Mali's new president has made anti-corruption a major focus of his new government. Notwithstanding its democratic credentials, Mali's progress towards sustainable economic development remains fragile. The largely agriculture-based economy does not as yet provide an adequate platform for reducing endemic poverty and improving the quality of life for the majority of the country's people. Although the last decade was witness to significant economic liberalization and structural reforms, Mali is severely indebted, subject to cyclical drought, and heavily dependent on the export of a limited range of primary commodities.

In recent years, Mali's macroeconomic performance improved significantly despite the negative influence of factors such as irregular rainfall and fluctuations in the prices of its primary exports on world markets. Political unrest in neighboring Côte d'Ivoire since the September 2002 mutiny has further highlighted Mali's economic and social vulnerability. In this regard, the period 1994-2000 was most remarkable, with GDP growth averaging 5% per annum and inflation limited to 2% to 3%. Despite these positive trends, 72% of Mali's population live below the poverty line, and unemployment and underemployment, especially among youth, are high.

Mali's social indicators are abysmal. Life expectancy at birth is 51 years; infant mortality is 113 per 1,000 live births; maternal mortality is 582 per 100,000 live births; fertility is almost seven children per woman; only 54% of the population has access to potable water; the rate of chronic malnutrition is 38.2%; the school gross enrollment rate is 66%; and the illiteracy rate is 58%. Thankfully, the rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence within the general population is among the lowest in the West African region.

Mali is one of the few predominantly Muslim countries that have vocally supported the U.S. war on terrorism. The number-one priority for the United States in Mali is to support Mali's efforts to combat terrorism. Furthermore, thanks to its political stability and the commitment of its leadership to regional integration, Mali plays an indispensable role as a stabilizing force in volatile West Africa. Therefore, it is in the U.S. national interests to support programs that will consolidate democratic systems and practices, expand economic development, and improve the health and educational levels of the Malian people.

The USAID Program: In FY 2003, USAID will begin to implement its new 10-year strategy aimed at expanding economic opportunities, particularly for the rural poor; providing high impact health services to improve the health and welfare of women and children, and to prevent an HIV/AIDS epidemic; improving the quality of basic education for boys and girls; consolidating democracy through decentralization; and accelerating overall development by making information more widely accessible. This new strategy differs from the prior one in several significant ways. There is greater emphasis on economic growth, in particular the expansion of irrigated agriculture (mostly rice), which will help Mali to become less dependent on the annual amount of rainfall. Health efforts will focus on high impact interventions such as child vaccinations, provision of Vitamin A, and distribution of bednets to fight malaria. These activities were selected because they have been proven to reduce child and maternal mortality. The focus of education activities will be on quality. Under the prior strategy, USAID helped to build 1,745 schools that educate approximately 15% of the children attending primary school. However, teachers are not trained and schools are not well equipped. Most new education efforts will be targeted to upgrading teachers' skills. The health and education portfolios have been separated so that results can be better managed and tracked. Finally, to make sure that maximum impact is achieved, USAID has carefully selected "communes" in which to co-locate 70% of activities in a bold experiment in synergy.

The Data Sheets presented below describe the five objectives for which USAID plans to use FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds. The objectives closely support the Malian government's strategy for achieving systemic poverty reduction. The government has put in place long-term sector plans for education and health, supported by all major donors including USAID, to directly improve the quality of life for all Malians.

Notably, it has also acknowledged the critical role of good governance and transparency in poverty reduction efforts and has developed a long-term program for judicial reform. Non-governmental organizations both domestic and international are key to USAID's program effectiveness, serving as reliable partners capable of delivering essential services. Increasingly, private activity is driving economic development in Mali, and USAID is working to bolster the capacity of and to provide opportunities for the small but dynamic local business sector.

Without economic growth, long-term poverty reduction in Mali will not be attainable. Therefore, USAID's main strategic axis is an expansion of sustainable economic opportunities. Raising rural incomes enables Malians, especially women and children, to enjoy better health and leads to improved life skills education. USAID is committed to ensuring that its economic growth activities fuel progress in other program areas, such as health and education, where the population is chronically under-served. USAID is at the forefront of efforts to reinforce human and institutional capacities to make decentralization a reality by equipping civil society, local government, and the private sector with the means to develop partnerships to effectively manage local social and economic affairs.

Other Program Elements: In addition to the bilateral assistance to the Government of Mali, USAID has other on-going programs in Mali directly funded and/or managed by USAID's Washington-based pillar bureaus, the regional bureau, and the West African Regional Program (WARP). The Famine Early Warning System focuses on improving the quality and effectiveness of information/response planning systems that contribute directly to drought preparedness and the adoption of response plans. The West Africa InterCRSP Natural Resource Management Project aims to increase the availability of and access to knowledge, techniques and technologies to improve performance and people-level impact of natural resources management efforts in West Africa. The Agribusiness Association Development activity supports sub-regional agribusiness associations desiring assistance in policy formulation, market development and analysis, and commercialization of applied technologies. The Malaria Research and Training Center established in Bamako in 1990 contributes to the improvement of the Malian National Malaria Control Program by updating staff skills in technical and operational aspects of malaria control. Food for Peace P.L. 480 resources are monetized in other countries to generate local currency that is used for development activities in the harsh environmental conditions of northern Mali and in neighboring countries under a regional food security program.

Other Donors: Mali relies a great deal on the presence of a strong community of development partners. A well-established coordination mechanism exists among donors with a monthly meeting held to discuss and analyze technical and political constraints facing the efficient implementation of development activities. The United States ranks third among Mali's bilateral partners, and provides approximately 10% of overall assistance, which totals roughly \$380 million per year, excluding debt relief. France and the Netherlands are the leading bilateral donors. Both are active in the areas of education, health, rural development, and food security. In addition, France works in the governance arena and, alongside Canada, is helping to reform the judiciary. Other than USAID, France is the main bilateral partner supporting information technologies. Other important bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus in common with USAID include Germany (health, education, governance, rural development and food security), Japan (education); Canada (health, education, rural development and food security), Switzerland (health, rural development and food security), and Belgium (health and education). Multilateral donors present in Mali include the World Bank (health, education, governance, rural development and food security), the European Union (health, governance, rural development and food security), the UN agencies (health, education, and governance), and the World Food Program (rural development and food security).

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	High Impact Health Services
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	688-006
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$13,288,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$12,459,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2012

Summary: USAID's health program will increase access to and use of key health services in three areas: child survival, family planning/reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS. Funding will be used to expand access to HIV/AIDS prevention and testing services, to further consolidate HIV/AIDS surveillance activities, to expand malaria prevention and treatment programs, to reduce Vitamin A and iron deficiency, to increase immunization coverage, to prevent and treat diarrheal diseases, and to expand access to family planning and reproductive health services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve child survival and maternal health (\$4,300,000 CSH). To address child mortality, USAID will target malaria, diarrheal disease, vaccine-preventable deaths, and nutrition. Malaria is the number one killer of children in Mali and bed nets have been shown to be the most cost-effective way to reduce malaria incidence. USAID will launch a nationwide campaign to market insecticide-treated bed nets to the general public and subsidized nets to vulnerable populations (e.g., pregnant women and children). Technical assistance through a full-time advisor to the National Malaria Control Program and the expansion of services to rural areas will improve malaria treatment for pregnant women and children. USAID will launch a nation-wide campaign to promote oral rehydration salts to counter the dehydrating effects of diarrhea, and will improve diarrhea treatment at the clinic and community level. To improve nutritional status, USAID will support national-level Vitamin A distribution expected to reach 80% of Malian children with two doses yearly. To increase immunization rates to 80%, USAID will provide technical assistance and training to the Malian National Immunization Program and will increase access through outreach services. Innovative nationwide communication programs through community radio and other media will promote healthy behaviors for the prevention and treatment of illness. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve family planning and reproductive health (\$5,821,000 CSH). USAID/Mali will expand access to family planning and integrated reproductive health through social marketing of contraceptives; expanding community based services; improving training of health workers; providing information, education, and communication; and promoting key policies, such as a long-term contraceptive security plan. Training for approximately 50 health workers will focus on counseling skills, method selection, and infection prevention. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Control HIV/AIDS (\$3,167,000 CSH). To prevent the HIV/AIDS epidemic from escalating, USAID/Mali will support interventions targeted at populations that engage in high-risk behaviors and will continue surveillance activities in order to monitor HIV trends and allow timely warning of any changes in prevalence. Funding will be used to conduct behavior change campaigns; market condoms; improve treatment of sexually transmitted infections; expand voluntary testing and counseling services; and encourage policy development. Youth will be targeted with prevention messages through a network of approximately 2,000 peer educators, reaching approximately 1,000,000 persons annually. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Improve child survival and maternal health (\$4,392,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue activities initiated in the previous year, but intends to scale up service delivery activities in twelve selected intervention zones. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve family planning and reproductive health (\$4,950,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue activities initiated the previous year, but anticipates intensifying activities at the local level in twelve selected intervention zones. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Control HIV/AIDS (\$3,117,000 CSH). USAID intends to continue to focus on prevention in high-risk groups and surveillance, but activities may expand to provide more communication programs aimed at the general population and support to local indigenous organizations for care and support. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: In 2002, USAID/Mali transitioned from its previous FY 1996-2003 Youth Strategic Objective 688-001 to its new FY 2003-2012 Strategic Objective 688-006: Increased Use of High Impact Health Services. Given the relatively disappointing health impact of the Youth Strategic Objective 688-001, as evidenced by the Demographic and Health Survey 2001, the new strategy represents a significant change in approach, and was developed in close collaboration with USAID/Washington. The strategy focuses on proven, cost-effective, "high-impact" approaches that have been shown to reduce infant mortality.

As a result of its activities, USAID expects that utilization of key high impact services will be increased. USAID-supported research shows that Vitamin A supplementation can reduce mortality in children under five years of age by an average of 23%. As of 2001, 68% of Malian children less than five years of age were Vitamin A deficient. USAID anticipates reaching 80% coverage of Vitamin A by 2007 and sustaining this coverage through the end of the strategy. Although immunization is one of the most cost-effective strategies for reducing under-five mortality, in 2001 only 22 % of Malian children were fully immunized before their first birthday. By 2013, USAID anticipates increasing coverage to 80%. Other outcomes envisioned include the following: HIV/AIDS prevention services will be expanded and behaviors among high-risk groups will be safer. Prevention of and treatment for diseases that kill children, such as malaria and diarrheal disease will be expanded and improved. Women will have increased access to family planning and reproductive health services and use of modern contraceptives will increase. By targeting resources on the utilization of essential high-impact services, success in this strategy will mean that persistent high levels of under-five mortality will be diminished.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	Improving Quality of Basic Education
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	688-007
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$6,050,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$4,511,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2012

Summary: USAID's program to improve the quality of basic education for boys and girls includes technical assistance and training to provide teacher training and learning opportunities; to develop an improved national curriculum for grades three through six; to mobilize communities to manage and advocate more effectively for public schools, community schools and Islamic schools; and to train decision-makers at the decentralized levels of the Ministry of Education in data analysis to link resource and budgetary allocations to desired results.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve school-based teacher education (\$1,950,000 DA). In order to increase the effectiveness of in-service teacher training, USAID will establish, in association with local offices of the Ministry of Education, a low-cost school-based training program in at least 400 public primary, community-owned and religious schools through which teachers will be trained to create "communities of learning." These communities of learning will decrease teacher isolation (a major problem in Mali due to the great distances between communities and poor infrastructure) and allow teachers to learn from each other, solve educational problems that are particular to their own context and to bring experts in on an as-needed basis. In addition, a national radio program will be developed focusing on challenges teachers face in the classroom. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Assist in establishment and implementation of a new curriculum for grades three and four (\$1,300,000 DA). In close collaboration with the Ministry of Education, USAID will provide expertise in mathematics, science, and life skills with attention to the special learning needs of girls as well as boys for the development of a more relevant curriculum for grades three and four. The curriculum will encourage more active, student-centered teaching methods and draw on the Malian context for material. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase community and parent participation in schools (\$1,600,000 DA). USAID will support the development of parent and community management associations in the 400 schools participating in the program to improve teacher learning. Income generation, transparent financial management, greater involvement of girls in school, adult literacy, and advocacy for services from local levels of government will be the focus of training. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve ministry decision-making at the decentralized level (\$1,200,000 DA). The Ministry of Education, as with other Malian ministries, is in the process of the decentralization of financing and decision-making. Ministry personnel have been trained in how to make yearly action plans and implement a rigorous data collection system. Yet to date there is little relation between an analysis of school data, target setting, and a plan of action; there is virtually no monitoring or evaluation of results. USAID will initiate a program to assist regional offices of the Ministry of Education in data analysis, target setting, monitoring and revision of targets and implementation of action plans based on results achieved. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Improve school-based teacher education (\$1,800,000 DA). USAID plans to consolidate the school-based teacher training program started in the previous year and to collect lessons learned for the further expansion of the program in year three. The radio education program may be expanded to include students as well as teachers as a target group. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Assist in establishment and implementation of a new curriculum for grades five and six (\$550,000 DA). USAID intends to support the development of a new national curriculum for grades five and six in the areas of science, mathematics, and life skills with attention to gender considerations. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase community and parent participation in schools (\$1,200,000 DA). USAID may focus on teaching parent and community advocacy groups how to appeal to local Ministry of Education offices for services and how to petition elected local government officials for school financing. In addition, USAID may expand its adult literacy program and provide literacy training through radio education. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve ministry decision-making at the decentralized level (\$961,000 DA). USAID may expand its training beyond regional education offices to local teacher training centers to improve planning and monitoring/evaluation of results based on data analysis. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID's education activities achieved three important results in 2002 through bridging activities from the FY 1996-2003 Youth Strategic Objective 688-001 to the FY 2003-2012 Education Strategic Objective 688-007: 1) the completion of a new national curriculum for grades one and two that is more relevant to the lives of students and their families and includes life skills, health and nutrition; 2) over 90% of community schools established with USAID support in high poverty areas are receiving at least 35% of their annual operating costs from the community, meeting the expectations of the decentralized system and demonstrating community commitment and demand for education and the potential for sustainability; and 3) the percentage of students in community schools succeeding on the seventh grade entrance exam increased by 15% from the year before and now keeps pace with the national average of 55%, even though community schools represent the poorest, under-served populations in Mali where success rates have been traditionally lower than the national average. Throughout the course of these strategies the goal has been to increase access to education by increasing demand and community ownership through the development of community schools which now serve over 15% of the Malian primary school-going population and make up one-third of all primary schools in Mali.

By mid-strategy (2007), USAID anticipates that over 4,800 teachers in public schools, community-owned schools and religious primary schools (medersas) will have received teacher training and support and that a radio education program for teachers will reach 85% of Malian primary school teachers. As a result, USAID expects that over 70% of sixth grade children going to USAID-supported schools will pass their seventh grade entrance exam. By 2007, USAID further expects that all fifteen of the Ministry of Education's regional offices will be using education data to set goals and targets and will be making financial decisions accordingly. USAID expects that in USAID supported schools by 2007, over 80% of the parents and communities will be shouldering a portion of the financial responsibility for operating primary schools and that at least 60% will be able to advocate effectively for goods and services for their schools, such as textbooks, training for teachers, or salary payments for teachers. By the end of 2012, USAID anticipates further expansion of the school-based teacher education program and its incorporation into the Ministry of Education's teacher training policy. In addition, USAID expects that at least 200,000 students will be receiving radio instruction in mathematics and science.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	Shared Governance Through Decentralization
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	688-008
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$4,692,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$3,766,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2012

Summary: Since 1991, the Government of Mali has been committed to moving more responsibility and money from the national government to local communities. USAID's new Democracy and Governance program will work primarily at the community level to help Malians better govern themselves. USAID will bring together local elected officials, business, and civic organizations to solve their own development problems. In 250 communities technical assistance and training will be provided to: a) create policies that help communities better govern themselves; b) increase communities' ability to collect and use tax revenue transparently; and c) increase participation of women in the democratic process.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase participation and partnership in local communities (\$1,430,000 DA). USAID will provide training to key civic associations, to local governments, to businesses and to at least 500 of their members in how to receive better services from their government, how to implement conflict prevention and how to encourage information dissemination on civic rights and responsibilities in newly established community centers. This training will allow these groups to work together to meet their own development challenges whether it be the need for clean drinking water and a better irrigation system for their cotton crop, or a new open air market to sell their goods, or keeping more children from dropping out of school. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve policies and finances of local government (\$2,313,000 DA). USAID will provide assistance to local governments to establish financial management and accounting systems. These systems will allow local elected officials more financial autonomy but will also guarantee that they are accountable to voters. Local governments will learn: fiscal planning and budgeting, fair and transparent contracting practices, accounting and auditing procedures, and anti-corruption awareness. Training will be provided to approximately 500 financial staff, national government representatives, and local elected officials. In addition, approximately forty computers with Internet capability and software for monitoring and evaluation will be provided to national institutions to assist them in making policies and monitoring progress as they shift responsibilities and finances to local communities. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase women's influence over community decision-making (\$551,000 DA). USAID will implement a pilot activity to increase women's participation in decision-making at the local level. Training and guidance will be provided to 200 women in targeted communities on how to develop small businesses from soap-making and cloth-dyeing to processing shea butter, an organic nut extract, for cosmetic products. The economic empowerment and leadership skills these women gain from these activities will allow them to participate more effectively in community decision-making and local governance. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support local government elections (\$398,000 DA). Local elections will be held nationwide in 2003 and 2004. USAID will provide the Malian government with logistical support and training for poll workers,

electoral agents, and electoral commissions. USAID will also provide training to twenty civil society organizations at both the national and local levels in: the importance of voting, civic responsibilities in elections, voting procedures, elections monitoring, electoral fraud, and political corruption. Special emphasis will be placed on women's participation. It is anticipated that this assistance will increase voter participation to at least 50 percent. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Increase participation and partnership in local communities (\$1,120,000 DA). USAID intends to continue helping elected officials, civic associations and businesses work together to solve the problems in their community. The training program may expand to include codes of ethical conduct; forming alliances between the national government, business and civic associations; fostering better conflict management; encouraging ways to involve the public in community planning and budgeting; and promoting information exchange between communities by funding four community learning and information centers. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve policies and finances of local government (\$1,960,000 DA). USAID plans to support an on-going program aimed at strengthening the financial management and accounting systems at the community level. Once management and accountability systems are established and functional, USAID intends to focus its effort on helping local governments to increase their financial resources through training in simplified and efficient tax collection systems; provision of equipment; anti-corruption awareness campaigns; and sensitization campaigns to encourage people to pay taxes. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase women's influence over community decision-making (\$586,000 DA). USAID anticipates building on the impact of the pilot program begun in FY 2003 to promote women's participation in decision-making at the local level. After assisting female associations or groups to start making money and become economically empowered, the next step will be to provide them with the necessary tools and skills to play an active public role. In that regard, training may be provided in leadership skills, public speaking, advocacy, and lobbying, conflict resolution and negotiation techniques. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support local government elections (\$100,000 DA). USAID intends to follow-up on actions launched in FY 2003 that support the administration of the 2003-2004 local government elections. Special emphasis is expected to be placed on training of candidates, particularly women, in campaign strategies. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: In this new strategy, USAID will build on the work it has done during the past five years in helping over 1,200 civic associations participate in the democratic process. These associations have learned how to better organize themselves so that they could be a powerful advocate to government on behalf of their members for increased health services, more schools and greater economic opportunities. The logical next step is to forge partnerships between these associations with both the local government and businesses to better meet development needs.

USAID expects that the program will have noticeable impact in 75% of the 250 local governments targeted. In other words, approximately one third of the total population of Mali will directly or indirectly benefit from the program. It is anticipated that at the end of the program local governments will be able to: fully exercise their roles and responsibilities; design, in a participatory manner, their development plans and budgets; mobilize more local resources and manage them efficiently to meet local development needs; form alliances with business and civic associations at the local level to carry out joint development interventions; and establish mechanisms to resolve local conflicts peacefully. It is anticipated also that local elections will be open, fair, and transparent; and that the number of women holding and retaining offices in local governments and civic associations will increase appreciably.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	Accelerated Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	688-009
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$9,598,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$7,850,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2012

Summary: The program will strengthen Malian private sector competitiveness to take advantage of opportunities made possible through sectoral policy reforms, improved production, processing and trade of selected commodities, improved agro-enterprise management, agricultural resources and micro-finance institutions, and formation of beneficial regional and world trade agreements.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase sustainable production of selected agricultural products in targeted areas (\$2,900,000 DA). USAID will increase the production of rice, horticultural, and livestock feed products to increase producers' incomes, fostering economic growth and substantially reducing poverty. This objective will be achieved by making more irrigated land available for production, creating investment opportunities for the private sector in irrigation, creating private animal feed enterprises for quality least-cost rations for livestock producers, removing policy and regulatory constraints for private enterprise development, and promoting commercial networks. Approximately 1,000 hectares will be opened to irrigation in 2003, producing 6,000 metric tons of additional rice. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase trade of selected agricultural products (\$3,000,000 DA). USAID will support efforts to increase access to export markets for Malian products and to enhance the competitiveness of Mali's private sector. USAID will improve the policy and institutional environment for trade and investment to increase and diversify Malian exports and export markets. USAID will provide training in market analyses and trade policy advocacy to the Malian Government's Department of Commerce and Chamber of Commerce, and private sector trade organizations in the cereals, livestock, and horticulture sectors. Although many of the import/export tax laws in Mali have been revised to encourage trade, Malian traders are not aware of these changes. Therefore, USAID will support a nationwide public dissemination effort, including radio broadcasts, distribution of brochures, and participation in national workshops that will explain the revised export tax codes. This will enable traders to be better aware of illicit taxes when confronted by them. USAID will support at least five national broadcasts on trade in 2003. USAID will help fund training of local private investors and leaders of trade related institutions to improve their technical and negotiation skills. The training will be organized in five groups with participants chosen from government trade agencies, legislative authorities, non-governmental organizations, and private sector trade associations. To strengthen the competitiveness of Malian exports, USAID will support improvements of trade infrastructure including telecommunications systems to increase access to market information. USAID will also strengthen commercial systems for certifying quality, grades, and standard of merchandise for export. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase access to finance (\$3,698,000 DA). USAID will fund three activities that will strengthen the financial services sector in Mali, as necessary, to help Malian's improve access to credit and expand the Malian economy. USAID will support five workshops that will train private sector entrepreneurs to develop sound business development plans and expand access to finance for small and mid-sized businesses. USAID will support three training sessions for leaders of the Chamber of Commerce, Young Chamber of

Commerce, and the National Center for Investment Promotion to improve their investment promotion skills. To expand credit access in Mali's rural communities, USAID will strengthen the capacity of three microfinance institutions to deliver rural credit. The training will also upgrade the management skills of Mali's private sector entrepreneurs. USAID will support efforts by microfinance institutions to enhance the development of credit and investment policies and to provide the critical information needed by government policy-making agencies to reinforce economic growth. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Increase sustainable production of selected agricultural products in targeted areas (\$4,150,000 DA). USAID plans to take stock of the results of the first year of implementation and intends to expand its efforts in areas showing results. In the rice sector, increased production potential will require increased processing capacity. This will be particularly critical for establishing and maintaining competitiveness of processed (polished) Malian rice in the region as compared to imported rice from Thailand that would reduce foreign exchange reserves. With progress in Mali's privatization and application of revised land tenure policies, USAID anticipates expansion of investments in irrigation infrastructure. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase trade of selected agricultural products (\$1,700,000 DA). USAID anticipates intensifying efforts begun in 2003, but recognizes that assistance to promote regional integration will become increasingly critical as the program grows. Therefore, USAID plans an increased focus on training and capacity building in market identification and contract negotiation for commodities where Mali has a regional comparative advantage. To further Mali's ability to identify marketing opportunities and participate in viable regional trade, USAID will encourage Malian entrepreneurs to participate in activities conducted under the Integrated Regional Trade Framework funded by USAID's West Africa Regional Program, as well as programs linked to other regional trade initiatives. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Increase access to finance (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID plans to continue the expansion of credit access to Malian entrepreneurs. USAID's assistance will include provision of educational and advisory services focused on agricultural and non-agricultural risk analysis, medium and long-term credit analysis, and methods to improve the viable structuring of loan dossiers. USAID also intends to provide financial and technical resources to small and medium-sized financial institutions to expand their lending to agribusiness and to facilitate longer-term lending. USAID plans to expand the use of loan guarantees such as the Development Credit Authority and other credit guarantees or funds that may encourage longer-term financing of agricultural investments to meet special needs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: In an effort to identify further means to mitigate climatic production risks, due in part to erratic rainfall, USAID recently commissioned extensive assessments in the agricultural production sector, specifically targeting irrigation production systems. USAID used the results of these assessments to build the foundation of the agricultural component of its new 10-year USAID strategy. USAID plans to support development in the agricultural sector by strengthening both fully controlled and partially controlled flood-irrigation production systems, including vegetable and rice irrigation. In 2002, USAID supported the creation of a regional network of West African Market Information Systems and a West Africa Network of Traders of Agricultural Products that has set the stage for enhanced regional trade.

By the end of the program, Mali will have significantly increased its food product exports and expanded production of selected commodities using production systems that minimize risk, such as irrigated cropland. More agribusiness enterprises will be using private market information services as part of their growth and marketing plan. There also will be greater integration of Mali's national market information into regional market information services. More farmers will be using improved natural resource management practices and environmentally safe technologies for crop production and processing. As a result, at least 50% of Malian farmers will have increased incomes that will provide them a standard of living above the poverty threshold.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mali
Program Title:	Communications for Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	688-010
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$200,000 CSH; \$900,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2007

Summary: This Special Objective is designed to make it easier for Malians to get access to information that will enable them to improve the quality of their lives. The program will be accomplished by enhancing the quality and quantity of available information on development-related topics; by facilitating partnerships between Malian institutions and information technology firms; and by reducing regulatory and policy constraints on information access. The program will build upon the achievements from the FY 1996-2003 Information and Communications Special Objective 688-005. While the former program focused on the technological aspects of gaining access to information, the new one will take advantage of the technology by concentrating on content that will directly benefit students, teachers, entrepreneurs, farmers, families, health workers and government employees (especially those outside of the capital city).

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Enhance the quality and quantity of development information (\$750,000 DA). To take full advantage of Mali's progress in the development of its community radio network (which now includes 144 private FM radio stations, the largest number of any African nation), USAID will fund over 250 radio programs on a wide range of development-related topics, such as how to meet health specific care needs, how to improve child nutrition, how to assess the risks of trafficking in persons, how to expand access to microfinance, how to identify regional trade opportunities, how to identify environmental practices that protect natural resources from degradation, and how to better understand women rights. The activity will train at least 100 radio producers in the design and production of more effective radio messages to ensure greater audience participation. The program will also design twelve pilot Community Learning and Information Centers that will expand access to the Internet, email, CD-ROMs, video programming and general computer use to over 450,000 Malians in local communities. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve the well-being of children (\$150,000 DA). USAID will produce and broadcast a weekly thirty-minute radio program in local languages (in the form of a soap opera) devoted to child trafficking and child welfare issues such as nutrition, immunization, malaria prevention, family planning, HIV/AIDS and other related topics. It is anticipated that this activity, which will reach over eight million Malians, will result in a reduction of child trafficking between Mali and neighboring Côte d'Ivoire, and will result in an overall increased awareness and knowledge of children's health and welfare issues. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support telecommunications regulatory and policy reform (\$100,000 DA). This activity will provide technical guidance and training to the newly created Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Mali. Mali has recently experienced an exponential increase in the use of telecommunications technology. While impressive, this proliferation of technology has not always been accompanied by appropriate policy and regulatory measures that ensure proper utilization of the technologies and make effective use of the frequency spectrum. To respond to the growing need for policy and regulatory mechanisms that will address these and other concerns, USAID will provide technical advice and training to this recently

created policy and regulatory authority in order to enable it to accomplish its mandate. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Enhance the quality and quantity of development information (\$800,000 DA; \$50,000 CSH). USAID anticipates funding the continued production of information content and materials for development purposes. USAID plans to broadcast radio messages on health, education, democratic governance, and economic growth issues, and to measure their impact through surveys. Selected radio stations may be connected to the Internet, allowing them to include information taken from the web in their programs (and thus providing access to this information for people who would not otherwise have access). In addition, USAID intends to develop more programming on women's issues. All of these activities will be adjusted (based on the previous year's experience) to respond to evolving information needs. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Improve the well-being of children (\$150,000 CSH). USAID plans to have the radio soap opera continue to address child trafficking and child welfare issues, but in a modified format based on listener reactions to the first year of programming, perhaps to include interactive segments and audience participation. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Support telecommunications regulatory and policy reform (\$100,000 DA). This activity may be expanded to include professional training for staff of the telecommunications policy and regulatory authority. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: Several activities that were started under the previous Information and Communications objective 688-005 and will continue under the Communications for Development objective. For example, the HIV/AIDS radio campaign involving sixty radio stations that targets high-risk groups, is paving the way for the successful launching of additional activities, such as the design, construction and implementation of twelve Community Learning and Information Centers. Also in the radio sector, USAID recently awarded a small grant to the association of private radio stations in Mali to fund training of radio staff in production of more effective radio messages on a wide range of development topics to ensure expansion of participation of the rural audiences.

USAID anticipates that by the end of the objective's five-year period, over 1,000 radio programs and campaigns will have been broadcast, on topics in health, child trafficking, education, democratic governance, microfinance and trade opportunities, sound environmental practices, women's issues, and a host of other topics. At least 400 radio producers will be trained in the production of radio programs on development-related topics. At least 20% of Mali's private radio stations will have access to the Internet. A minimum of twenty Community Learning and Information Centers will be providing a wealth of information to over 750,000 people, and will be generating sufficient revenue to cover all of their operating and administrative costs. Over 800 people through Mali's eight regions will have been trained in how to use the Internet, and Internet access points will be available in most of Mali's cities and towns having a population of over 5,000 people. Mali's telecommunications policy environment will be favorable to private-sector investments and consumer friendly, allowing full and open access to information to continue in a regulated but non-restrictive manner. This will allow new radio stations and Internet service providers to proliferate without governmental constraints.

Mozambique PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual*	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	12,953	17,677	21,800	24,200
Development Assistance	31,469	22,438	23,692	16,061
Economic Support Fund	600	400	0	0
PL 480 Title II	22,996	18,448	16,871	16,659
Total Program Funds	68,018	58,963	62,363	56,920

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
656-001 Increased Rural Incomes				
DA	18,840	17,910	19,842	9,600
656-002 Government and Civil Society				
DA	1,912	1,261	1,350	1,261
ESF	600	400	0	0
656-003 Maternal and Child Health				
CSH	12,953	17,677	21,800	24,200
DA	5,250	0	0	0
656-004 Enabling Environment for Growth				
DA	5,467	3,267	2,500	5,200

* FY 02 appropriated CSH excludes \$100,000 in polio funds programmed under Africa Regional.

Mozambique

The Development Challenge: Mozambique continues to be held in high regard internationally as a model of war-to-peace transition. The country's success is reflected in its ability to sustain strong economic growth. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was 14.8% in 2001, with 10% projected for 2002. Behind solid and increasingly progressive leadership, the country continues to press forward with economic and political reforms in the face of substantial development challenges. Per capita annual GDP is now roughly \$225. With municipal elections slated for 2003 and national elections in 2004, continued growth in the effectiveness of civil society and greater government transparency and accountability are essential to curtailing corruption and building citizen confidence. Sixty percent of adults are illiterate. Despite increased vaccination rates and better access to basic health services, life expectancy remains 46 years. Given this difficult context, even if Mozambique can successfully reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS in the medium term, the present prevalence rate of 12.6% will eventually translate into large costs for the economy and society. In the face of these challenges, donor resources and private investment are needed if Mozambique is to maintain its economic growth, reduce poverty, and stem the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Mozambique's ocean access to global markets for several landlocked countries and its proximity to the industrial heartland of South Africa underscore the fact that its political stability and economic growth contribute to the U.S. national interests of peace, stability, and economic growth throughout southern Africa. As a rapidly growing economy, Mozambique is increasingly a potential market for U.S. exports and U.S. investment in agriculture, fisheries, and minerals.

In 2002, the economy returned to the single digit inflation and double-digit growth that was interrupted in 2000 - 2001 by floods and a banking crisis. There was also progress on the structural, or macro-economic, reforms that are needed for Mozambique to achieve its Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan (PRSP) goal of realizing a significant reduction in poverty by maintaining high rates of growth.

The economy opened further in 2002, with merchandise trade increasing as a percentage of GDP, from 40.7% in 2000 to 63.9% in 2002. Exports have doubled since 2000, reflecting the government's success in attracting major new investments, particularly in the processing of aluminum and natural gas.

The USAID Program: FY 2003 is the final year of Mozambique's current Country Strategic Plan, and it will be the year that USAID begins the transition to a new strategy. Both ongoing activities and future activities are summarized in the following four data sheets. In FY 2003, USAID's four strategic objectives will continue to increase rural incomes, strengthen the partnership between civil society and government, increase the use of essential maternal and child health services, and improve the enabling environment for private sector-led growth. In FY 2004, the first year of its new country strategy, USAID will pursue five new strategic objectives that foster sustained and more broad-based, poverty-reducing economic growth through agriculture and increased international trade, stem the spread of HIV/AIDS, improve maternal and child health, and build constructive relations between citizens and their governance bodies. The new strategy will contribute significantly to overall peace and security in Mozambique and sub-Saharan Africa. U.S. assistance will play an increasingly critical role in the country's future if the poor are to share in the benefits of growth and reform, and if Mozambique is to become fully integrated into the global economy.

Each of these programs makes a direct and significant contribution to one or more U.S. foreign aid pillars and Mozambique's development challenges. Together, they broaden participation in political life and economic growth for all Mozambicans. USAID's new country strategy will advance this goal by ensuring broad-based gains from the economic growth Mozambique is expected to achieve over the next several years. Separate notifications will be provided to Congress once the new strategy is approved.

Other Program Elements: Monetized PL 480 Title II resources will complement the Mission's DA portfolio to assist food insecure families to increase food production, raise cash incomes and improve family nutrition.

In addition to the resources requested in the Data Sheets, USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) Bureau provides central funding for the Conservation of Resources in African Landscape (CORAL) activity, which includes work in Mozambique. This activity increases and improves protection and sustainable use of agricultural land; natural resources, principally forests, and biodiversity; and both freshwater and coastal ecosystems. Ecotourism development is a key enterprise activity under CORAL, and a sector USAID considers a potential focus of its new country strategy. In FY 2003 USAID expects the start-up of new activities funded under the Regional HIV/AIDS Program for Southern Africa. These will target high-risk populations in the extremely active commercial centers of Namaacha, on the border with Swaziland, and Ressano Garcia, on the border with Mpumalanga Province in South Africa. The lead implementer will be an experienced U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO) already working in Mozambique and in the neighboring countries. The approach will be to identify and mobilize local partners to provide sexually transmitted infection (STI) referrals and education, HIV/AIDS behavior change outreach and education activities, voluntary counseling and testing, and condom social marketing to high-risk populations. These activities will be an important adjunct to USAID's own bilateral Maputo Corridor AIDS Prevention (MCAP) project in helping to reduce HIV transmission in southern Mozambique. Mozambique is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area.

Other Donors: Overall donor assistance to Mozambique's economic growth and poverty reduction strategy is expected to total approximately \$620 million in 2003, with grants projected at approximately \$450 million and a projected \$170 million in concessional loans. The United States remains the largest bilateral donor, likely providing over \$65 million in grants and monetized food aid in FY 2003. Other major donors include the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the United Kingdom (U.K.), Japan, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, France, and Norway. Portugal, South Africa, and the U.K. are major sources of private investment in Mozambique. Donor coordination working groups are active in all of USAID's strategic areas. An important aspect is Mozambican government leadership of each working group. USAID partners with the World Bank, the European Union (EU), and bilateral European donors, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, to improve agricultural policy and restructure the agricultural public sector. USAID remains a leading member of the Ministry of Health-chaired donor working group that includes Canada, the Netherlands, the EU, Japan, the World Bank, and several other European countries. USAID and the World Bank continue to implement complementary efforts to improve the environment for private sector growth. Of particular note are 10 public-private fora to discuss and develop policies that foster private sector-led growth and development.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mozambique
Program Title:	Increased Rural Incomes
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	656-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$19,842,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$9,600,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1996
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID integrates development assistance with P.L. 480 Title II resources to help poor rural households raise incomes and improve food security and nutrition, through: (1) construction and rehabilitation of major and secondary roads linking producers to markets; (2) training and technical assistance for rural entrepreneurs and investors in business management and market analysis; (3) technical assistance and resources to develop commercial financial services reaching rural enterprises; (4) technical assistance and training to transfer improved sustainable agricultural technologies to small-scale and commercial farmers; and (5) technical assistance, training, and budget support to reform, reorient, and revitalize public sector policy and investment supporting agricultural development.

USAID has made considerable progress toward the goal of broadened participation in political life and economic growth under the existing strategy. Progress in each of the current strategic areas has created opportunities to move the program forward and achieve even greater success in poverty reduction and promotion of economic growth. As the transition to the new strategy in FY 2004 begins, USAID will continue to promote technologies to increase crop yields, improve market access, expand rural enterprises and rural credit availability.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase sustainable agriculture practices and market access (\$13,842,000 DA). In order to enhance access to rural markets, USAID will continue to fund the reconstruction/rehabilitation of rural farm-to-market roads in the provinces of Zambezia and Nampula. Some 150 km of secondary and tertiary roadways will be rehabilitated in FY 2003 under mixed DA and P.L. 480 Title II funding. The ongoing training of farmers in crop diversification, improved storage techniques and sound environmental management practices are all designed to enhance the food security of rural farm families. USAID will continue to provide budget support, project assistance and leadership guidance to the government's agricultural sector investment program, ProAgri. A major assessment of Phase I activities under ProAgri will be completed in FY 2003. Based on the findings, Phase II of ProAgri will be designed to build upon the successes of the earlier program, with assistance from USAID and other donors, and will have a FY 2004 implementation date. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Save the Children Federation (SCF), Food for the Hungry International (FHI), Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA), Cooperative American Relief Everywhere (CARE), World Vision International (WVI), Africare, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER), ProAgri (prime); Michigan State University, University of Nebraska, National Roads Administration and Ministry of industry and Commerce (sub).

Expand rural enterprises and financial services development (\$6,000,000 DA). Through partnerships with private traders, financial institutions and processors, activities to strengthen rural enterprises and their marketing capabilities will continue in FY 2003. Newly assisted rural enterprises (AREs) will receive technical and business skills training in order to promote diversification of marketable crops and focus production on exporting non-traditional crops. The Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) projects sales by AREs in excess of \$1.5 million in FY 2003. Over 1,000 AREs, composed of over 30,000

households, in addition to six legalized associations of AREs, are anticipated to be functioning by the end of the reporting period. Additionally, start-up of a new producer-owned trading company, with equity investment from local financial institutions, is programmed for FY 2003. Principal grantees: Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance; Technoserve; CLUSA (prime).

P.L.480 Title II. Monetized P.L. 480 resources will assist food insecure families to increase food production and cash incomes and to improve family nutrition. These resources finance agriculture extension activities (introduction of improved agriculture practices designed to increase crop yields; improve soil fertility; improve food security throughout the year; and safeguard the environment) mainly through farmer field schools. Reconstruction/rehabilitation of farm to market roads will continue in Zambezia and Nampula provinces targeting 150 km for FY 2003. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: SCF, FHI, ADRA, CARE, WVI, Africare, MADER, ProAgri (prime); Michigan State University, University of Nebraska, National Roads Administration and Ministry of Industry and Commerce (sub).

In FY 2003 USAID will complete implementation of a \$132 million International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funded post-flood reconstruction program in roads (\$35 million), railroads (\$55 million) and agricultural and commercial trade recovery (\$42 million), which included resettlement grants to over 106,000 families so they could purchase basic needs and essential household goods to return to normal productive life and 274 loans to agricultural and commercial enterprises to allow them to reconstruct and restock their shops and warehouses.

Funding received in FY 2003 from the Agricultural Initiative to End Hunger in Africa will advance important agriculture-related policy and investment changes. In Mozambique, the initiative will assist private and public actors to join in implementation of programs and policies that increase investment, strengthen the competitiveness of Mozambique's farmers and farm-related businesses in the global economy, and expand the benefits of agricultural research and technology transfer.

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will initiate a new country strategy in FY 2004. While the strategy is not yet completed, the following areas are likely to be funded. New notifications will be provided once the strategy is approved.

Rural Income Growth Accelerated (\$9,600,000 DA). USAID will embark upon a new country strategic plan (CSP) in FY 2004. A shift in the rural economy - from family-consumption-oriented agricultural production to market-oriented production and value-added enterprises - is underway. This shift can be accelerated if increased technical and financial resources are directed to solve basic institutional issues of the sector: increase access to functioning input, output and financial markets and improve the technological base for cost-efficient production. The new strategic objective will integrate development assistance with P.L. 480 Title II resources to help poor rural households raise incomes and improve food security and nutrition through: (1) technical training to enhance capacity of local contractors in road construction and maintenance, and business management; (2) institutional development to improve the capacity for road operation and maintenance; (3) rehabilitating selected overland market links; (4) introduction of new technologies for road construction aimed at improving quality and reducing costs of maintenance; (5) support of emerging rural enterprises that maximize links along the value chain (farmers, marketing agents, input suppliers, etc.); (6) fostering public-private partnerships between supplier and farmers and/or farmer associations; (7) support capacity building of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through continued efforts in public sector outsourcing of agricultural services including: technical assistance and training in environmentally sound agricultural practices and incorporation into production systems delivered through a combination of public and private sector channels; capacity building of government in policy implementation designed to increase production; and technical assistance in agricultural research and extension. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: The fact that Mozambique has avoided the declaration of an emergency in the face of severe regional droughts is testimony to an emerging confidence and capacity within the government to deal with recurring hazards and the capabilities of the rural population to withstand adverse situations and utilize crop diversification and improved production techniques. The farmers in

three private voluntary organizations (PVO) program areas achieved an average maize yield of 1.66 metric tons per hectare (mt/ha) for the 2002 season as measured by actual crop cuts despite drought conditions. This is nearly double the average maize yield of 0.897 mt/ha that the Food and Agriculture Organization reported for Mozambique in FY 2001. Small farmers not only increased production but enhanced marketing activities as evidenced by maize exports from the focus area of 70,000 mt, almost triple FY 2001 sales. Completion of the all-weather 240-kilometer stretch of the principal north-south highway in FY 2002 is already contributing to the marketing of agricultural produce including maize, cotton, beans, sesame and honey. ProAgri, through policy reform and advocacy, facilitated marketing activities that resulted in a relaxation of administrative constraints to internal commerce and exports at the district and provincial levels, particularly noteworthy in the context of the regional drought. FY 2002 marked the first year in Mozambique's post-colonial history when commercial credit was extended to rural enterprises by a formal Mozambican financial institution. Twenty-three groups of AREs formed under a USAID grant managed by CLUSA received over \$118,000 in marketing credit, allowing them to turn over the loan a number of times by buying maize, groundnuts, beans and sesame at different periods in the harvest cycle.

By assisting smallholders in improved agricultural production techniques, opening up over 150 kilometers of farm-to-market roadways, and taking advantage of commercial loans to assist rural enterprises, the program will help to increase smallholder household incomes in target areas by 10% during the final year of the strategy period, FY2003.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mozambique
Program Title:	Government and Civil Society
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	656-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,350,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,261,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1996
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: This program uses development assistance funding to provide: (1) technical assistance, training, and commodities to modernize and improve the effectiveness of the national legislature; (2) technical assistance and training to enact and implement targeted justice sector reforms; and (3) technical assistance and training to enhance the knowledge and effectiveness of civil society organizations, enabling them to work for improved government performance, responsiveness and accountability to citizens.

During the current strategy, USAID made considerable progress toward broadened participation in political life. USAID's efforts succeeded in strengthening the National Assembly, political parties, and NGOs. In the new strategy, the Mission will shift its attention to the local level and work to repair the disconnect between Mozambican citizens and their governance bodies. This will include anti-corruption activities, given the burden of petty corruption a number of Mozambicans face every day.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase citizen participation in governance at national levels (\$350,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide funding to Etica Moçambique, a Mozambican citizen-based anti-corruption/watchdog non-governmental organization (NGO) in efforts to develop civil society capacity to lead effective anti-corruption and conflict prevention efforts through media reporting. Data for FY 2002 reflected a 24% increase over FY 2001 in the level of media reporting of government misconduct, including substantially more reporting of inappropriate use of power and cases involving misuse of public funds. With USAID support, civil society organizations (CSOs) ability to form coalitions and effectively press for both reform and government accountability will be strengthened. Activities designed to increase the government's efforts to fight political corruption and activities aimed at fostering political dialogue between political parties, private sector and civil society through public debate will continue in FY 2003. Principal grantee: Etica Moçambique (Prime).

Ensure that key democratic institutions are more effective and accountable (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will continue anti-corruption assistance in FY 2003, and will provide one final year of technical assistance to the Parliament to reinforce the internal procedures and staff skills built up under a previous program. USAID will augment already obligated FY 2002 ESF with a small amount of DA resources to support municipal elections in 2003. Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, the State Department, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will initiate a new country strategy in FY 2004. While the strategy is not yet completed, the following areas are likely to be funded. New notifications will be provided once the strategy is approved.

Potential for Conflict Reduced Through Improved Citizen-Government Interaction (\$1,261,000 DA). USAID will embark upon a new strategy in FY 2004. Under the proposed strategic objective, the Mission

proposes to focus democracy and conflict prevention resources on improving the average citizen's encounters with authorities, especially at the local level where government touches the vast majority of citizens. This is a natural and urgent next step from the democracy and governance activities implemented under the 1996-2003 CSP. The program will use development assistance funding to provide: (1) technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of emerging political institutions; (2) technical assistance and training to increase knowledge and awareness of civil society organizations concerning: basic rights and freedoms; developing citizen oversight of government; strengthening models for community-level decision making and building on emerging public initiatives to fight corruption; (3) technical assistance and training to improve the performance of municipal governments; and (4) technical assistance and training to increase the opportunities for reducing corruption and to create positive incentives for ethical behavior and sanctions for unethical behavior aimed at creating an arena where public servants are more accountable and ethical. Principal contractors and grantees: To be determined.

Performance and Results: Targeted USAID investments are designed to help government institutions in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches become more capable, accountable and better focused on service delivery, representation, and citizen interests in the newly-formed democracy in Mozambique. The Attorney General's Office put its Anti-Corruption Unit to work and the first corruption cases are being investigated. Mozambican civil society, especially the media, Etica Moçambique and business associations continue to put pressure on the government to be more active in fighting corruption. USAID continues to be the only donor supporting these efforts. Civic awareness of the issue is reflected in a 24% increase over FY 2001 in the level of media reporting of government misconduct. The reports emphasized human right violations, inappropriate use of power and the misuse of public funds (up from three cases in FY 2001 to eight in FY 2002). Efficiency in the Maputo City Court continued, witnessed by the increase in the proportion of cases processed in 12 months or less (44% in FY 2002, up from 39% in 2001 and 19% in FY 2000) and increase in the average caseload per judge to 168 cases sentenced up from 106 in FY 2001. Four years of USAID assistance have demonstrated positive impact in the capacity and operation of political parties in Mozambique. Frelimo, the ruling party, has used technical assistance to adopt more sophisticated polling messages, increase discussion with different interest groups and develop a more efficient internal records and communications systems. Renamo, the main opposition party, has begun to implement very basic internal democratic practices as well as new, more effective organizational and administrative procedures.

By the end of the program it is anticipated that Mozambicans will be more aware of their rights and responsibilities; the courts will function more efficiently in part by reducing judicial delays; the National Assembly will operate more efficiently; and the capacity and operation of political parties will be enhanced.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mozambique
Program Title:	Maternal and Child Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	656-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$21,800,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$24,200,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1996
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: This program increases the use of essential maternal and child health and family planning services in Mozambique and improves the management of the public health system by providing: (1) technical assistance, training, and commodities to improve the reach and quality of child survival services delivered by the public health system; (2) targeted technical assistance, training, and commodities to improve the management and effectiveness of the overall public health system to make basic services more available and sustainable; (3) technical assistance, training, and commodities, including condoms, to enable key Mozambican organizations to lead and manage extensive and effective HIV/AIDS prevention and care efforts; and (4) technical assistance, training, and commodities, including contraceptives, to improve the reach and quality of reproductive health services, including family planning.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Reduce child mortality (\$4,600,000 CSH). Both facility-based and community-based child survival activities will continue in FY 2003. To further reduce infant mortality rates, USAID will target vaccine preventable diseases, malaria prevention, diarrheal diseases, and malnutrition through the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses approach, which is designed to make services more effective by examining and treating the whole child, managing clinical resources more efficiently and making families better aware of danger signs and when to seek care for sick children. Efforts at the community and village levels will be implemented by subgrantees under the supervision of a USAID-funded contractor. USAID will provide support to the Ministry of Health (MOH) in resource management and policy implementation, as well as in training, management and commodity logistics to improve the quality and cost-efficiency of MOH services. USAID will continue policy and financial management assistance to strengthen the MOH's capacity to align resources with priorities, improve operational management and technical capacity and formulate policy in support of health sector reform. Principal contractors, grantee or agencies: John Snow Incorporated (JSI) and the MOH (prime); World Vision International, Save the Children Federation, Health Alliance International, Medical Care Development International, Terre des Hommes and Project Hope (sub).

Prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS (\$12,000,000 CSH). Funding will be utilized for community-based prevention efforts, for expansion of voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) services and for medical equipment/supplies to improve bio-safety practices in public health facilities. In addition to continuing prevention and care activities started in 2002, USAID will fund an additional three VCT centers and provide technical support and training to the counseling staff. A Mozambican non-governmental organization will expand home-based care and orphan and vulnerable children programs to include 2,600 families and 900 orphans in FY 2003; these activities are implemented under subgrants to NGOs and community-based organizations. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Population Services International (PSI), Foundation for Community Development FDC (prime); National Aids Council (NAC), MOH and nine subgrantees under the FDC award (sub).

Improve reproductive health services (\$5,200,000 CSH). Family planning and reproductive health funding will focus on activities to reduce maternal mortality and the spread of sexually-transmitted diseases through training and technical assistance. Training of community health workers will improve services related to safe pregnancy practices, child spacing, control of sexually-transmitted infections (STI) and adolescent health. Funding also will provide contraceptive commodities, including 12 million condoms, and training in modern methods of contraception, and STI prevention. Principal contractors, grantees, or agencies: PSI; JSI (prime); MOH (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will initiate a new country strategy in FY 2004. While the strategy is not yet completed, the following areas are likely to be funded. New notifications will be provided once the strategy is approved.

Use of Quality Health Services Increased (\$9,200,000 CSH). Building on successful health sector experience under the 1996-2003 strategy, the Mission will continue to dedicate resources to increase the use of maternal and child health services in target areas. These resources will improve the quality of basic services and make them available, on a sustainable and equitable basis, to more Mozambicans, particularly in rural areas. The program will provide: (1) training, technical assistance, and commodities to improve delivery and quality of child and maternal health services; (2) technical assistance, training, and institutional development support to improve and decentralize the MOHs management systems; (3) training and support to communities in health promotion, including strengthening the capacity of local groups to conduct successful behavior change communication activities; and (4) training and support to the MOH and communities in health planning, the use of data for decision making, financial management and development of priority services and protocols. Principal contractors and grantees are to be determined.

Behavior Changes Enhance HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care (\$15,000,000 CSH). The Mission will expand HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation efforts to reduce HIV transmission and help affected families. This program will build on experience to date, new information about the disease path in Mozambique, and an increasing array of partners and approaches. Resources will provide: (1) technical assistance and training to community-based organizations to provide information, education, communications, and mentoring programs that will improve the skills and incentives of individuals to reduce personal risk of HIV infection; (2) technical assistance, training, and commodities, including condoms and anti-retroviral medications, to enable key Mozambican organizations including the MOH to lead and manage effective prevention and care efforts; (3) technical assistance and training to mobilize local leaders, including traditional leaders, to be active in, for example, assistance referral systems, community support networks and "safe" zones, denunciation of predatory adult sexual behavior, and safe social events for youth; (4) essential supplies and services at community level both for HIV prevention and for maximizing the well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS, through counseling and HIV testing; referral systems for advice and services; special support services targeting orphans as well as HIV-positive individuals and their families; and condom social marketing; and (5) technical assistance and training to strengthen Mozambique's national leadership and the coordinated national response to HIV/AIDS. Principal contractors and grantees are to be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City policy.

Performance and Results: Significant progress in maternal and child health programs is highlighted below. The upcoming 2003 Demographic and Health Survey should further demonstrate progress on a number of key national health indicators.

USAID funded the refurbishing of 33 obstetrical units and the training of 256 MOH personnel and 809 traditional birth attendants to help reduce Mozambique's extremely high maternal mortality rate. In addition, the number of women seeking first time antenatal consultation grew from 213,471 in 2001 to 302,146 in 2002 (based on provisional data). Traditional healers are becoming increasingly critical links between the community and the formal health system. In order to strengthen these links, USAID funded-partners trained traditional healers (1,053 in 2002 in sexually transmitted disease diagnosis and referral

and STD/HIV counseling) adding to an increase in outreach services to 4,417 communities, versus 1,257 in 2001.

The Health Delivery Support project assisted the MOH to strengthen its capacity to train public health workers; 1,110 were trained in integrated management of childhood illnesses, including 184 MOH master trainers.

HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness activities were significantly amplified in FY 2002 through new partners. Behavior change activities reached 473,000 youth, while a new clinic-based STI control program extended services to 10 of Mozambique's 11 provinces and distributed 44,717 kits resulting in a 27% client referral rate (up from 23% in FY 2001). In addition, 25 new VCT centers were established, bringing the total to 27 and more than 24,000 clients were served. USAID directly funds four of these VCT centers as well as a nationwide program of prevention activities and condom social marketing. Total sales of the JeitO condom exceeded 14,000,000, significantly above the target of 11,500,000 and total private sector condom outlets increased to 4,304 (against target of 3,800). Finally, other new activities included psychosocial and economic support to 530 families and 302 orphans infected and affected by HIV/AIDS under an NGO grant.

Ongoing progress under this objective will result in increased childhood immunization coverage nationwide; reduction in the maternal mortality rate; increased use and availability of modern methods of contraception; increased accessibility to counseling services for STIs and HIV/AIDS; and noticeable behavior changes concerning STIs and HIV/AIDS awareness.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Mozambique
Program Title:	Enabling Environment for Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	656-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$5,200,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1996
Estimated Completion Date:	2004

Summary: This program focuses on overcoming constraints to investment and trade. It provides: (1) technical assistance to improve the institutional and analytical capacity of government agencies responsible for trade policy and negotiations; (2) technical assistance and institutional support to improve the ability of the private business sector to engage actively with government agencies charged with policy formulation and the reduction of red tape; (3) technical assistance and commodities to expand access to competitive private sector Internet services throughout the country, and to support policy and institutional reforms in the telecommunications sector; (4) technical assistance and institutional support for the establishment of a non-judicial alternative dispute resolution facility to relieve an overburdened civil court system and increase investor confidence in contract enforceability; and (5) technical assistance and institutional support to increase private sector participation in environmental policy formulation and enhance the environmental soundness of private investments.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increase private sector role in development of economic policy legislation and regulations that encourage trade and investment (\$2,000,000 DA). Activities will continue to target areas of concern to the private sector (such as tax reform, customs reform, red tape reduction, telecommunications reform and implementation of free trade agreements). FY 2003 will mark the establishment of nine wide area networks and local area networks in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADER), Ministry of Health (MOH), Catholic University (Beira, Nampula and Pemba branches) and within four provincial government divisions in the central/northern provinces. The Confederation of Mozambican Business Associations (CTA), under USAID funding, will continue to assist in conducting timely analysis to increase the range of issues on which it is able to engage government intelligently in FY 2003. Principal contractors, grantees or agencies: Nathan Associates, CTA, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Transport and Communications, five Internet Service Providers that grew from the Leland Project (prime); and various individuals/organizations providing technical support (sub).

Increase participation in environmental policy formulation and enhance the environmental soundness of private investments (\$500,000 DA). The Business Forum for the Environment (FEMA in Portuguese) is composed of a body of leading private companies and serves as a representative association and advocate on environmental issues. With USAID assistance, the forum will continue to play a role in analyzing proposed policies and/or legislation, with a target of six policies or legislative actions set. A pilot environmental project will be implemented to create an environmental management plan for protecting the Matola River, located near a major aluminum smelting plant. The Cleaner Production Center will work towards implementing environmental management systems in eight major companies nationwide during the reporting period. USAID will promote the forum's sustainability by encouraging an increasing number of businesses to pay membership fees, with a target of 100 business in FY 2003. Principal contractors and agencies: FEMA (prime); various individuals/organizations providing technical support (sub).

FY 2004 Program:

USAID will initiate a new country strategy in FY 2004. While the strategy is not yet completed, the following areas are likely to be funded. New notifications will be provided once the strategy is approved.

Labor Intensive Exports Increased (\$5,200,000). USAID will embark upon a new country strategy in FY 2004. The Mission proposes to expand its private sector development program to help Mozambique create and sustain a policy, legal and regulatory environment that will actively promote private investment and trade, particularly in agriculture and other sectors with broad employment-generation potential and large poverty-reduction implications. The planned new strategic objective builds upon reforms to the enabling environment for private enterprises realized during the 1996-2003 strategy period. To that extent the program will focus on overcoming constraints to investment and trade through: (1) technical assistance, training, institutional development for selected government units and non-government entities to improve the institutional and analytical capacity of those responsible for trade policy and negotiations including establishment of a Mozambican trade coordinating body and creation of a trade database; (2) technical assistance and institutional support to improve the policy, legal and regulatory environment in order to enhance the ability of the private business sector to engage actively with government agencies charged with policy formulation and the reduction of red tape; (3) technical assistance and institutional support to improve public-private partnerships to transfer skills through apprenticeships, mentoring and more effective use of existing training facilities to include supporting training of Masters degree students in economic development; and (4) capacity building of labor intensive industries through training and technical assistance in business development services; utilizing the Internet as a business tool; techniques on penetrating new markets and activities to reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS in the work place. Principal contractors and grantees are to be determined.

Performance and Results: The economy opened up further with merchandise trade increasing as a percentage of the GDP from 40.7% in FY 2000 to 63.9% in FY 2002 and with exports doubling since 2000. This trend reflects the government's success in attracting major new investments, particularly in the processing of aluminum and natural gas. Early in the year, CTA negotiated a new procedural arrangement with the government; for each of nine ministries, a joint committee was established, staffed by private sector leaders and high-level officials. The committees establish agendas, meet monthly on progress, and report semi-annually to the Prime Minister and annually (in a public meeting) to the President. This system, which is accompanied by CTA's willingness to expose failure in the press, has led to government taking "dialogue" more seriously.

A two-person policy unit reporting to the Minister was established under telecommunications reform. It proved critical to the awarding of a second cellular license in July and overcoming regulator reluctance to take on the powerful parastatal fixed line monopoly over the issue of interconnection fees. In addition, it established lines of communication with the private sector, including business consumers. Training sessions were completed for over 100 arbitrators in the newly opened Alternative Dispute Resolution Center. The challenge now is to ensure that arbitration clauses are widely incorporated into contracts. CTA worked closely with the Ministry of Labor to revise the requirements concerning the hiring of foreigners, requirements that in practice have increased corruption and diminished foreign investment.

By program completion, FY2003, CTA will continue to analyze proposed policies or legislation while diversifying its budget sources, less than 50% of core budget provided by USAID; internet access will be available in nine provincial capitals; and trade will continue to increase as a percentage of the GDP facilitated by continued reduction of "red tape" barriers specifically those targeted in the CTA government action plan.

Namibia PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	4,383	1,850	1,900	2,500
Development Assistance	5,498	8,183	5,080	4,932
Economic Support Fund	0	700	0	0
Total Program Funds	9,881	10,733	6,980	7,432

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
673-001 Private Enterprise Development				
DA	0	1,475	1,400	0
673-002 Basic Education Support				
CSH	1,998	350	0	0
DA	0	4,184	1,800	1,576
673-003 Community Based Natural Resource Management				
DA	3,800	2,224	1,880	2,556
673-004 Democracy and Governance				
DA	1,698	300	0	800
ESF	0	700	0	0
673-005 Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Target Communities				
CSH	2,385	1,500	1,900	2,500

Namibia

The Development Challenge: Namibia has emerged as an African success story just 12 years into its independence from South Africa. It remains committed to a path of reconciliation, maintains an open-door policy for trade and investment, and nurtures a promising parliamentary democracy. It rates high on a number of international indices in terms of democratic freedom, economic competitiveness, and governmental integrity. Namibia is blessed with extensive mineral and gemstone deposits, impressive port and highway infrastructure, and Africa's best telecommunications systems.

At the same time, Namibia faces extreme inequalities stemming from years of colonialism and apartheid. The wealthiest 1% of the population earns more than the poorest 50%. Unemployment is estimated at 35%, and 25% of the population is underemployed. The inability to generate adequate levels of employment is a symptom of economic stagnation, as evidenced by the annual per capita GDP growth rate averaging 1.6% since independence. Slow economic growth will continue until Namibia is able to fully shed the colonial economic model whereby resources are extracted and exported with little value added.

Compounding these historical challenges is the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS. With an HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 23.3%, AIDS deaths have reduced life expectancy from 60 years in 1991 to 47 years in 2000. The disease is cutting into the ranks of teachers and other key professionals. The epidemic is expected to result in 118,000 orphans by 2006 and a 20% reduction in gross domestic product by 2010.

The U.S. national interests in Namibia are based on the desire to maintain and deepen Namibia's status as an African success story and to enhance its ability to contribute to peace, security, and stability on the African continent. Namibia is also a strong partner with the U.S. in the war on terrorism.

The USAID Program: USAID is requesting funds to support five objectives intended to accelerate progress toward the economic, social and political empowerment of historically disadvantaged Namibians. These programs promote private enterprise development, improve education in grades one through four, increase the environmental and economic benefits of community-based natural resource management, strengthen democracy, and curb the spread of HIV/AIDS. All FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds will be used to finance ongoing strategic objective programs.

Other Program Elements: In FY 2002, ESF funding totaling \$700,000 enabled USAID to continue its parliamentary strengthening program for another year and to initiate an electoral support program in coordination with the Government of Namibia and other donors.

With funding totaling \$3.1 million during FYs 2000-2002, the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative has supported USAID's bilateral programs, including the introduction of information technology to accelerate development, the promotion of youth entrepreneurship, and assistance for the education and social needs of children orphaned by the HIV/AIDS crisis. In FY 2001, USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa (RCSA) contributed \$1,000,000 to help support the achievement of objectives under the Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Program. RCSA is considering an additional contribution to the program in FY 2003.

Namibia is a priority country under the Presidential Initiative for Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV/AIDS, which will greatly expand USAID's current support in this area. USAID's HIV/AIDS budget has been supplemented by USAID's Regional Housing and Urban Development Office (RHUDO), which has supported the efforts of local government authorities to reduce HIV/AIDS impacts at the community level. USAID's Office of Women in Development provided FY 2002 funding for a study of the role of gender in HIV/AIDS transmission. RHUDO and USAID's Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) Bureau have funded short-term assistance and studies for the democracy program. With funding from the Leland Initiative and USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) Bureau's DOT.COM program, USAID designed a cross-cutting information and communication technology (ICT) strategy in FY 2002. The Africa Bureau provided \$1.5 million in FY 2002 public-private partnership funding to initiate two inter-related alliances to extend ICT technology and

educational content to rural schools. Over the FY 2001-2003 period, the EGAT Bureau is financing a program in which six American volunteers are training local teachers and teaching business skills. In FY 2002, Africa Bureau funding supported two grants to assist vulnerable children, as well as an anti-corruption program.

Other Donors: Despite its relatively modest size, USAID's program is the second largest among bilateral donors, after Germany, and is visible, strategic, and results-oriented. USAID works actively with other donors in every area of engagement to ensure complementarity. United Nations agencies have begun to play an important role in catalyzing a coordinated response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic, supported also by Germany, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands, and France. The European Union, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Germany, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are engaged in a sector-wide assistance program in the education sector. The World Bank Global Environmental Fund is considering assistance to Namibia for community-based natural resource management, an area also supported by the United Kingdom. The Netherlands parallel finances a civil society support program with USAID, and with Sweden, are partners with USAID in an electoral support activity. The United Kingdom and Germany are engaged in small and medium enterprise development programs.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Private Enterprise Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-001
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,400,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Estimated Completion Date:	September 30, 2005

Summary: USAID's private sector growth program creates employment and income for historically disadvantaged Namibians through training, technical assistance and sub-grants which increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises (SMEs); strengthen business service organizations (BSOs); promote information and communication technology (ICT) use by SMEs; develop domestic and foreign markets for Namibian products; and facilitate business links and joint ventures between SMEs and larger private sector companies.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

SME and BSO strengthening (\$945,000 DA). USAID training, technical assistance and commodities will enable 50 SMEs within a limited set of business clusters to increase competitiveness, create more jobs and raise incomes. USAID will also provide sub-grant support and technical assistance to BSOs to strengthen their service delivery capacities to the SME sector. Principal contractor: Sigma One Corporation.

Develop business links and joint venture partnerships (\$355,000 DA). USAID technical assistance will promote business links and joint venture partnerships between foreign companies and Namibian businesses, particularly emerging medium-sized enterprises, through the Global Technology Network business match-making service. Assistance will be provided to conservancies to establish joint venture partnerships with private developers to establish upscale lodges for tourism on communal lands. Business consultations to enterprises in the areas of business plan development, product sourcing, and marketing will be provided to SMEs. Principal contractors: Sigma One Corporation, International Executive Service Corps (prime) and Guru Investments (sub).

Enabling environment for SME development (\$100,000 DA). USAID will continue to finance long-term technical assistance to the Ministry of Trade and Industry. This expertise will help government address sector policy issues in order to create a more conducive environment for SME development, and to reduce the need for government intervention in the SME sector. Principal contractor: a U.S. citizen SME development specialist.

FY 2004 Program:

No new funding is planned in FY 2004.

Performance and Results: USAID's business links and joint venture activities in FY 2002 contributed to increased income and job creation. The program supported the formation of seven joint ventures, versus a target of five, and which are valued at \$534,300. Another significant milestone was achieved with a cotton-ginning project initiated in FY 2001, when financing was obtained to begin construction. When operational in FY 2003, the project is expected to create 50 jobs and a market for an estimated 6,000 smallholders and communal farmers. Under USAID's program to instill entrepreneurial skills in youth, a total of 70 young people in secondary and tertiary institutions were trained in the establishment and

management of small businesses. Program assistance enabled 40 men and women to participate in business development programs and trade fairs in the U.S. and other countries. In FY 2002, USAID played a pivotal role in marketing a concept for a risk capital fund, which will address a major constraint for medium-sized enterprises related to unavailability of credit. Program assistance also led to 30 new members joining the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and enabled the organization to carry out a comprehensive study of investment opportunities in Angola, and to mobilize GRN and business leaders to undertake two trade missions to that country.

By the end of the program in 2005, the activity will have met its goals of strengthening a core group of 50 SMEs in five key business clusters. In turn, the program will have contributed to the creation of 500 new jobs, increased income levels of assisted entrepreneurs by 20% from current levels, and generated over \$2 million in local and offshore direct investment.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Basic Education Support
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,800,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$1,576,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	September 30, 2004

Summary: USAID supports the Ministry of Basic Education, Sports and Culture's (MBESC) basic education reform program through activities at the primary education level that result in strengthened instructional support, more effective management systems, increased parental and community involvement, reduced impacts of HIV/AIDS and more effective delivery of education services through information and communication technology.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Improve Instructional Leadership in Schools (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance, training, and commodities to expand the School Improvement Program by strengthening teams of lower primary advisory teachers, circuit inspectors, and resource teachers in the target districts in the four northern education regions. Additional professional development expertise will be transferred from this team to teachers, principals, and parents. Prime contractor: Academy for Educational Development (AED).

Strengthen School Leadership Component (\$500,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance to finalize four management training modules and to disseminate and ensure the effective use of all 12 modules in target schools. USAID will provide technical support to the MBESC to ensure sustainability of the school leadership component. Prime contractor: AED.

Increased Parental Involvement in the Education of Learners (\$100,000 DA). USAID will provide sub-grants to finance school board training to increase meaningful parental involvement in the education of their children. Additional school boards will be mobilized to participate in creating new development plans for improving schools. Specific technical assistance will be provided to schools on grant proposal preparation and program management. Prime contractor: AED.

Reduced Impacts of HIV/AIDS (\$200,000 DA). USAID will provide technical assistance and training to MBESC's HIV/AIDS Unit to address the challenges identified in a USAID-supported assessment of HIV/AIDS impacts on the education system. USAID will strengthen MBESC regional HIV/AIDS committees to better capture data at the regional and school level. USAID will also provide commodities and technical assistance to the education management information unit within the MBESC to strengthen its data capture capacity. Prime contractor: AED.

FY 2004 Program:

Preparing Tomorrow's Workforce (\$1,576,000 DA). USAID plans to initiate a new program that will support Namibia's objective of ensuring that graduates and school leavers acquire the core skills, including science and technology, required of a 21st century workforce. Principal contractor: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID support in FY 2002 led to improved instructional systems in 162 of Namibia's most disadvantaged schools. This support resulted in better teaching practices in the classroom, expanded parental involvement in their children's schools, as well as increased quality data and information service for essential policy reforms and strategic planning. USAID-supported circuit support teams introduced the School Improvement Program in targeted districts in the four northern education regions, which resulted in improvement in education quality. Principals at 162 schools established and began implementing school development plans. With USAID support, four computer centers and trained staff are now serving the education system. Sixteen MBESC senior officials completed their graduate degree training in the final year of the USAID activity, bringing the total number of graduates to 28. USAID supported an HIV/AIDS impact assessment on the education system, which led to the establishment of an HIV/AIDS unit within the two education ministries and a revised five-year strategy for containing the effects of the pandemic.

By the end of the program in 2004, the program will have benefited 180,000 learners through the increased involvement of their parents in school development, the improved quality of teaching and learning in 725 of Namibia's most disadvantaged schools, the provision of professional development programs for over 1,000 teachers and 3,000 school administrators, and the mitigation of HIV/AIDS impacts in the education sector through training and curriculum development.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Community Based Natural Resource Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	673-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,880,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$300,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,556,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1999
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID supports Namibia's national community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) program through activities that promote a conducive policy and regulatory framework; improved management of the natural resource base in rural communal areas, strengthened local community governance through formalized conservancies; and increased benefits to conservancy members. USAID also supports a program to protect the endangered cheetah through activities to improve its habitat.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Increased Number of Sustainable Conservancies (\$1,180,000 DA). USAID will provide grant support and technical assistance to CBNRM, NGOs and nature conservancies in order to increase the number of registered conservancies from 15 to 24, and expand the number of financially self-sustaining conservancies from four to seven. With new conservancies registered, a total of 10,000,000 hectares will be managed by communities dedicated to improved wildlife and other natural resource management. Over 90,000 communal area residents will directly benefit through increased employment and income. CBNRM NGOs will increase their capacity to train conservancies in basic management and advocacy skills. Principal grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation.

Strengthening of CBNRM Institutions (\$600,000 DA). Using DA funding, technical assistance and training will boost governmental and non-governmental organizations' (NGO) ability to manage the institutional components of CBNRM. Six upscale joint venture lodges will be developed which will result in an additional 600 part time and 120 full time jobs. With prior year ESF funding, the program will support a more open political environment for an integrated national CBNRM program, strengthened natural resources management system for conservancies, and trans-boundary protected area activities with Zambia and Botswana. Principal grantees: World Wildlife Foundation (prime) and Rossing Foundation (sub).

Phase III Design (\$100,000 DA). Technical assistance will assess USAID efforts to date and design a follow on program to include the integrated management of a broader range of natural resources than just wildlife under the government's decentralization program. The new program is expected to accelerate private sector engagement in conservancy development, notably joint venture lodges; the marketing and translocation of conservancy game; and expanded institutional support for CBNRM support institutions. Principal contractor: To be determined.

FY 2004 Program:

Increased Benefits to Communities (\$1,600,000 DA). In FY 2004, USAID will launch activities to assist communities to more comprehensively manage conservancy resources and to increase financial benefits being realized. This will entail adoption of an integrated rural development strategy; enhanced skill development; identification of new job opportunities; and formation of a stronger empowerment base from which issues can be addressed and resolved. Principal grantees: World Wildlife Fund and another to be determined.

Support to Government and Non-Governmental Institutions (\$800,000 DA). USAID funding for the training of CBNRM NGOs and government field staff is planned in order to enhance their ability to provide services to registered and emerging conservancies, particularly as these entities mature and require greater technical guidance and advocacy support on critical issues. Principal grantee: Namibia Nature Foundation.

Support of Best Land Use Practices (\$156,000 DA). Namibia's arid environment limits the number of viable land use practices that will support rural development and poverty reduction. This funding would help disseminate new practices, including improved water and livestock management, as well as wildlife management and tourism ventures already successfully developed under the current CBNRM program, to provide a better living for rural people in Namibia. Principal grantee: To be determined.

Performance and Results: USAID's program in CBNRM achieved significant results in 2002. Benefits and income generated by the CBNRM Program amounted to \$1,113,000, which is an 82% improvement over the prior year's financial benefits. This marks the third time in the last four years that programmatic benefits have almost doubled over the previous year. Namibia has successfully diversified income generation activities among community-based tourism enterprises and campsites; trophy hunting and off-take of game for consumption; joint venture tourism; thatching grass sales; and other activities. These activities have resulted in sustainable employment of 374 full-time and 3,136 part-time employees.

Currently, 15 conservancies covering some 4,071,300 hectares have been registered and gazetted, with five other conservancies of 721,629 hectares poised for registration. Wildlife is the major resource base on which conservancy tourism is based. With community monitoring, increased wildlife numbers have attracted photographic and hunting safaris, as well as off-take for translocation or food for the community. A game census of more than 5,000,000 hectares in northwest Namibia found massive increases for most wildlife populations, with some species such as oryx, springbok and kudu having increased by 20% or more over the past year. The census indicates that the asset value of five plains species has increased from \$7,400,000 last year to \$9,500,000 in 2002. With support from USAID, and an innovative tender process, two conservancies were assisted in identifying appropriate lodge sites on conservancy lands.

Leadership of the national movement has shifted to the newly formed CBNRM Sub-Division of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism, which was fully staffed in 2002, as well as to an association of 11 NGO support organizations working in the CBNRM sector.

By the end of the program in 2004, at least 24 conservancies, encompassing 10,000,000 hectares, will be under improved wildlife management. Over 100,000 communal area residents will be benefiting from increased employment and income, including through 27 partnerships formed between conservancies and the private sector.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Democracy and Governance
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	673-004
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$800,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1995
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program strengthens the capacity of the Namibian Parliament to perform its lawmaking, oversight, and representative roles through training and technical assistance to staff and parliamentarians; builds the organizational and advocacy capacity of civil society groups to facilitate broad-based participation in Namibia's democratic processes and full utilization of parliamentary constituency outreach mechanisms; supports government anti-corruption efforts; and promotes broad-based citizen participation in electoral processes.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

No funding is planned for obligation in FY 2003. During the fiscal year, USAID will continue to implement its parliamentary support program using already obligated prior year funding to broaden the democratic participation of rural Namibians, and strengthen the efforts of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in carrying out advocacy campaigns.

FY 2004 Program:

Strengthening Parliamentary/Civil Society Linkage Program (\$800,000 DA). USAID anticipates initiating a new program in FY 2004 to deepen activities in support of a better functioning, more accessible constituency outreach system that facilitates more optimal usage of parliamentary structures and mechanisms and facilitates more effective interaction between elected representatives and the Namibian citizenry. Principal grantee: To be determined.

Performance and Results: With USAID assistance, the Namibian Parliament continues to increase its ability to conduct key parliamentary business. It has new capacity to adopt and revise rules and orders; run a functioning committee system; hold public hearings at the parliamentary and regional levels; maintain a well-used parliamentary research center and an interactive website [www.parliament.gov.na]; and train both members and staff in key areas such as reviewing the national budget, analyzing legislation and constituency outreach. As a result, the national budget process is more transparent and inclusive and there is an increase in the level and rigor of debate in both houses of Parliament. Parliamentarians are more adroit at procedural and technical means to challenge executive dominance and over contentious issues, new parliamentary divisions have opened along new fault lines, indicating a more issues-based, independent-minded approach. Standing committees function effectively (with 88%, against a target of 80%, of bills of public interest receiving public comment); parliamentary modifications of bills proposed by the executive branch are increasingly substantive; and instances of interaction between informed citizens and their parliament that result in changes to proposed pieces of legislation, are on the rise (with 104, against a target of 50, campaigns/efforts conducted by NGOs and interest groups that influence pending policy or legislation).

Under the Constituency Outreach Program, an innovative and successful computer-equipped mobile training unit has traveled into the furthest outlying areas in the country. Over 2000 local officials, citizens and students have received training on how to interface with the parliament through conventional and

electronic means, and have participated in broad ranging discussions on democracy and civic responsibility in Namibia.

Through the Civil Society Development Program, civic groups are provided with organizational capacity strengthening support, advocacy skills training and grants to conduct advocacy activities (groups that completed their activities rate an average 23% improvement, against a target of 20%, on a multiple-actor institutional capacity index). USAID has also begun to work with a network of governmental and non-governmental partners at the local and regional level to maintain and improve upon Namibia's status as one of the least corrupt countries in the developing world. Four key municipalities are now implementing integrity systems improvement programs based on self-assessed vulnerability analyses.

By program completion, legislators will more optimally fulfill their oversight, representative, and legislative roles and make full use of all the structures, procedures and mechanisms that have been put in place over the course of the USAID program. Parliamentarians will link and communicate with Namibian citizens more effectively and consistently. Citizens will avail themselves of all the existing opportunities for approaching governmental bodies, raising their concerns, affecting the legislative process and holding their elected representatives more accountable.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Namibia
Program Title:	Reduced Prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Target Communities
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	673-005
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$1,900,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$400,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$2,500,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2005

Summary: USAID will support Namibian efforts in three target regions to build effective, community-based responses to the HIV/AIDS epidemic through behavioral change among Namibia's sexually active population. These efforts include capacity development of Namibian institutions to respond to the increased demand for information on safe sex and HIV/AIDS prevention; voluntary testing services; condoms; voluntary counseling and testing (VCT); and support mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children and their caregivers.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Primary HIV/AIDS Prevention (\$750,000 CSH). USAID will utilize CSH funding to broaden its workplace prevention program to outlying communities and to reach more medium and small enterprises. The youth program, which emphasizes delay of sexual debut and abstinence among 8-14 year olds, will be strengthened through activities with faith-based organizations and churches and by training teachers and parents in age appropriate communication skills. A youth radio program on HIV/AIDS and lifestyles will be taken to national scale in partnership with public and private local partners. With prior year ESF, the multi-purpose center (MPC) model for HIV/AIDS prevention and testing services will be replicated in five additional municipalities. ESF will also finance prevention, care and support activities for disadvantaged communities in rural conservancies. Principal grantees: Family Health International (prime) and Johns Hopkins University (prime).

Care and Support (\$750,000 CSH). USAID will finance with CSH funding the development of a comprehensive and standardized counseling training program for the national VCT program and to meet community and orphan and vulnerable children program needs. USAID will also support the establishment of VCT programs in MPCs and the scale-up of current workplace prevention programs to include counseling, care and support components and, as appropriate, VCT. Principal grantees: Family Health International (prime) and Population Services International (prime).

Orphans and Vulnerable Children (\$400,000 CSH). USAID will continue to strengthen its program of community outreach to needy orphans and vulnerable children to guarantee access to education, elimination of stigma and discrimination, and to provide psychosocial support. USAID will further extend its support to OVC in its target regions. Principal grantee: Family Health International (prime).

FY 2004 Program:

Primary HIV/AIDS Prevention (\$900,000 CSH). USAID plans to support the expansion of workplace prevention and care/support activities to all regions with a significant commercial sector, develop a program that specifically addresses the needs of out-of-school youth in at least the three target regions, and continue to expand development of MPCs and their prevention programs. Principal grantees: Family Health International and Johns Hopkins University.

Care and Support (\$900,000 CSH). USAID anticipates that it will accelerate its support for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS. Namibia is one of 14 Presidential Initiative Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) countries. USAID will work closely with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) in implementing this initiative. FY 2004 funds will be used to provide comprehensive counseling training, counselors and VCT in the workplace, at the municipal level and for tertiary educational institutions in all three target regions which USAID proposes to support. Principal grantees: Family Health International and Population Services International.

OVC (\$700,000). USAID anticipates that it will utilize these CSH funds to broaden its partnership with the Government of the Republic of Namibia and local partners in order to bring the OVC care and support program to national scale. Principal grantee: Family Health International.

Performance and Results: With an estimated 23.3% HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, Namibia is one of the countries most affected by the pandemic. USAID's workplace program has achieved early results, and has expanded its reach to workers, family members, and communities. More and larger companies are requesting technical assistance for the development of workplace policies and comprehensive prevention, care and support programs. Through the efforts of USAID's three workplace coalition partners, 12,326 workers and their family members have received HIV/AIDS services such as information, education, and condom distribution in the last year, representing more than a 100% increase over 2001. In the last year, the partners have added nine leading large and medium enterprise companies, thus increasing their reach to an additional 5,540 workers. The coalition has trained more than 594 new peer educators and conducted refresher courses for 150 peer educators.

USAID-supported and trained volunteers made over 7,000 visits to 4,383 OVC and their caregivers in their respective communities, providing psychosocial and other support. A major advocacy campaign was undertaken to educate community leaders, volunteers, and caregivers about the rights of all children to attend school. This resulted in 59 schools in two of USAID's target regions agreeing to waive school fees for 2,000 OVC. USAID support has been instrumental in enabling Namibia to be the only country that is meeting all five criteria identified in the Lusaka Guiding Principles required for a coordinated and responsive country approach to the growing problems of OVC.

Principle outcomes at the end of the program will be a 10% reduction in the number of partners of the sexually active population, a 10% increase in condom use by men with non-cohabitating partners, and a 30% increase in the number of OVC receiving psychosocial support.

How to Find Information on Programs and Procurement in USAID's Bureau for Africa

USAID's assistance to our overseas customers is delivered through a variety of development partners. Our partners include private businesses, private voluntary organization (PVOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities, community colleges, other U.S. government agencies, host country governments at all levels, multilateral organizations, professional and business associations, and other donors.

Organizations interested in partnering with USAID can obtain further information on current funding opportunities on the USAID Solicitations website at www.usaid.gov/procurement_bus_opp/procurement/solicitation/.

For other grant opportunities available to US-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs), visit www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/program.html. For general information on PVO collaboration with USAID, this document may be helpful: www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/resourceguide.pdf.

Organizations based in Africa seeking USAID funding for activities in a particular country should contact the USAID mission in that country. A list of USAID mission addresses is contained in this volume.

In addition, USAID accepts unsolicited proposals, which contribute new ideas consistent with and contributing to the accomplishment of the Agency's objectives. However, the requirements for contractor resources are normally quite program specific and must be responsive to host country needs. Further, USAID's specific objectives are usually designed in collaboration with the cooperating country. These factors can limit both the need for and USAID's ability to use unsolicited proposals. Therefore, prospective offerors are encouraged to contact USAID to determine the Agency's technical and geographical requirements as related to the offeror's interests before preparing and submitting a formal unsolicited proposal. For guidelines on submitting unsolicited proposals, visit www.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/300/30354s1.pdf.

The *Commerce Business Daily* advises of upcoming USAID direct and host government contracts for the purchase of goods and technical services. The *Commerce Business Daily* can be obtained by contacting the Government Printing Office at (202) 512-1800 or the Department of Commerce by email at stat-usa@doc.gov or (202) 482-1986. It is also available online at <http://cbdnet.access.gpo.gov/>, <http://cbd.cos.com/>, or www.cbdweb.com.

Utilization of Disadvantaged Enterprises

USAID's Office of Small and Disadvantage Business Utilization (OSDBU) is the principal agency advocate for the utilization of small and small disadvantaged businesses. This office serves as the initial point of contact for U.S. small and small disadvantaged businesses seeking opportunities in USAID's bureaus, missions, and offices in identifying opportunities for these entities to provide needed services and products.

The principal advocate within USAID for Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), which include Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), and Tribal (American Indian) Colleges and Universities is the MSI Committee, which was established in 1994. This Committee, which has a representative from each Bureau and independent offices, has the responsibility for: 1) suggesting and recommending policies, initiatives, and activities for increasing the participation of MSIs in USAID's programs and activities, and 2) ensuring compliance with Executive Orders 12876 and 12928 (HBCUs), E.O. 12900 (HSIs), and E.O. 13201 (Tribal Colleges and Universities). The General Counsel of USAID currently serves as the MSI Committee Chairperson, and the MSI Coordinator serves as the focal point for communications and information concerning MSIs.

Over the past two decades, the Disadvantaged Enterprises Community has proven its ability to provide high quality services and products in support of USAID foreign assistance programs throughout the world, particularly in Africa. Many of these businesses, organizations, universities, and entities have made significant contributions, which have enabled USAID missions and posts in Africa to implement their programs and strategic objectives. Prior to fiscal year (FY) 1996, USAID had a provision in its legislation that required the participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities. Notwithstanding the fact that USAID has not had such a provision in its legislation since FY 1995, USAID believes the continued participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities is of critical importance.

The Africa Bureau has conscientiously and consistently urged its overseas missions and offices, to the maximum extent possible, to utilize all mechanisms that are available (such as small business and 8 (a) set-asides) that will provide opportunities for Disadvantaged Enterprises for procurement and assistance. Up to FY 2002, The Africa Bureau provided approximately \$5 million to date to registered 8 (a) firms and more than \$50 million to other Disadvantaged Enterprises.

The Africa Bureau remains committed to the involvement of Disadvantaged Enterprises (including minority private voluntary organizations) in its foreign assistance activities, and will continue to involve these entities in its activities in accordance with existing federal and executive orders, laws, and regulations.

Disadvantaged Enterprise Program
Bureau for Africa
USAID/Washington Representative

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Benin	DOS/USAID 2120 Cotonou Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2120	Rue Caporal Anani Bernard, BP 2012 Cotonou Tel: 229-30-05-00, 09-52, 21-79 Fax: 229-30-12-60
Democratic Republic of Congo	USAID American Embassy Kinshasa Unit 31550 APO AE 09828	198 Isiro Avenue Kinshasa / Gombe Tel: 243-88-03142 Fax: 243-88-03274
Eritrea	DOS/USAID 7170 Asmara Place Washington, D.C. 20521-7170	34 Zera Yacob St. Asmara Tel: 291-1-122-133, -126-546 Fax: 291-1-123-093
Ethiopia	DOS/USAID 2030 Addis Ababa Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2030	Riverside Building (off Asmara Rd. and Bole/Olympia) PO Box 1014 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel: 251-1-510-088, -851, -887 Fax: 251-1-510-043
Ghana	DOS/USAID 2020 Accra Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2020	E45-3 Independence Ave. Accra Tel: 233-21-228440, 228467, 231938, 225326, 225087, 770286, 770287, 770292, 770293, 770285, 770289 Fax: 233-21-231937, 231942, 771887
Guinea	DOS/USAID 2110 Conakry Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2110	USAID Quartier Cameroun, Corniche Nord US Embassy, BP 603 Conakry, Guinea Tel: 224-41-2163, -2502, -2029 Fax: 224-41-1985
Kenya	Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102	USAID Offices Kasarani Road Nairobi Tel: 254-2-862-400, 402 Fax: 254-2-860-949, 562, 870

Liberia	DOS/USAID 8800 Monrovia Place Washington, D.C. 20521-8800	P.O. Box 10-1445 1000 Monrovia 10 Monrovia Tel: 231-226-370, 147, 011, 371, 372, 373 Fax: 231-226-148, 152
Madagascar	DOS/USAID 2040 Antananarivo Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2040	Immeuble Vonisoa III Ave. Docteur Ravohangy Anosy, Antananarivo, 101 Tel: 261-20-22-254-89 Fax: 261-20-22-348-83, 12
Malawi	DOS/USAID 2280 Lilongwe Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2280	Nico House-1st Fl. Lilongwe 3 Tel: 265-772-455, 197, 237 Fax: 265-783-181
Mali	DOS/USAID 2050 Bamako Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2050	Immeuble Dotembougou Rue Raymond Poincarre & Rue 319 Quartier du Fleuve / BP 34 Bamako Tel: 223-22-3602 Fax: 223-22-3933
Mozambique	DOS/USAID 2330 Maputo Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2330	Jat Complex Rua 1231, No. 41 Bairro Central "C," Maputo Tel: 258-1-352-000 Fax: 258-1-352-100
Namibia	DOS/USAID 2540 Windhoek Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2540	6 th Flr, Southern Life Tower Post Street Mall Windhoek Tel: 264-61-225935 Fax: 264-61-227006
Nigeria	DOS/USAID 8320 Abuja Place Washington, D.C. 20521-8320	Metro Plaza, 3 rd Floor Plot 992, Zakaria Maimalari St. Central Business District PMB 519, Garki Abuja Tel: 234-9-413-8374, 413-8375 Fax: 234-9-413-5741
Rwanda	DOS/USAID 2210 Kigali Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2210	Avenue Paul VI B.P. 2848 Kigali Tel: 250-570-940 Fax: 250-573-950, 574-735
Senegal	DOS/USAID Dakar Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2130	B.P. 49 2130 Avenue Jean XXIII & Rue Kleber Dakar Tel: 221-823-1885, 0242, 5880, 2848 Fax: 221-823-6155

South Africa	DOS/USAID 9300 Pretoria Place Washington, D.C. 20521-9300	100 Totius Street Groenkloof X5, PO 43 Pretoria 0027 Tel: 27-12-452-2000 Fax: 27-12-452-2399
Tanzania	DOS/USAID 2400 Dar Es Salaam Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2140	c/o US Embassy 686 Old Bagomoyo Road Dar es Salaam Tanzania Tel: 255-22-266-8490 Fax: 255-22-266-8421
Uganda	DOS/USAID 2190 Kampala Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2190	USAID: Uganda Mission 42 Nakasero Road Kampala, Uganda Tel: 256-41-387-387, 256-31-387-387 Fax: 256-31-387-292, 293
Zambia	DOS/USAID 2310 Lusaka Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2310	351 Independence Ave. / PO Box 32481 Lusaka 10101 Zambia Tel: 260-1-254-303, 304, 305, 306 Fax: 260-1-254-532
Zimbabwe	DOS/USAID 2180 Harare Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2180	1 Pascoe Avenue Belgravia Harare Tel: 263-4-252-401, 238, 593 Fax: 263-4-252-478, 592
Regional Missions		
REDSO/EA (Nairobi)	Unit 64102 APO AE 09831-4102	Kasarani Road Nairobi Tel: 254-2-862-400, 402 Fax: 254-2-860-949, 870, 562
RCSA (Gaborone)	DOS/USAID 2170 Gaborone Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2170	Plot No. 14818 Lebatlane Rd. Gaborone West, Extension 6 Gaborone Tel: 267-324-449 Fax: 267-324-404, 324-486, 564-286
WARP (Bamako) c/o USAID/Mali	DOS/USAID 2050 Bamako Place Washington, D.C. 20521-2050	Immeuble Dotembougou Rue Raymond Poincarre & Rue 319 Quartier du Fleuve BP 34 Bamako Tel: 223-23-6828 Fax: 223-22-3933

**BUREAU FOR AFRICA
COUNTRY DESK OFFICERS**

COUNTRY	DESK OFFICER	PHONE
West Africa		
BENIN (Cotonou)	Torina Way--Actg	202-712-5963
BURKINA FASO (Ouagadougou)	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
CAMEROON (Yaounde)	Edith Houston	202-712-4544
CAPE VERDE (Praia)	Stephen Grant	202-712-4128
CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC (Bangui)	Vic Duarte	202-712-1627
CHAD (N'Djamena)	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
CÔTE D' IVOIRE (Abidjan)	Stephen Grant	202-712-4128
EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Malabo)	Edith Houston	202-712-4544
GABON (Libreville)	Torina Way--Actg	202-712-5963
GAMBIA (Banjul)	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
GHANA (Accra)	Edith Houston	202-712-4544
GUINEA (Conakry)	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
GUINEA BISSAU (Bissau)	Bernard Lane	202-712-4153
LIBERIA (Monrovia)	Stephanie Garvey	202-712-0638
MALI (Bamako)	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
MAURITANIA (Nouakchott)	Crystal Garrett	202-712-0371
NIGER (Niamey)	Doral Watts	202-712-0585
NIGERIA (Abuja)	Michael Karbeling	202-712-0769
SAO TOME (Sao Tome)	Torina Way--Actg	202-712-5963
SENEGAL (Dakar)	Stephen Grant	202-712-4128
SIERRA LEONE (Freetown)	Stephanie Garvey	202-712-0638
TOGO (Lomé)	Michael Karbeling	202-712-0769
West Africa Regional Program (Mali)	Stephen Grant	202-712-4128
Southern Africa		
ANGOLA (Luanda)	Kent Howard	202-712-1818
LESOTHO (Maseru)	Dwight Wilson	202-712-0902
MALAWI (Lilongwe)	Sean McClure	202-712-1959
MOZAMBIQUE (Maputo)	Deborah Mendelson	202-712-0302
NAMIBIA (Windhoek)	Rosalind Best	202-712-0839
SOUTH AFRICA (Pretoria)	Dana Ott	202-712-5883
SWAZILAND (Mbabane)	Dwight Wilson	202-712-0902
ZAMBIA (Lusaka)	C.W.T. Hagelman	202-712-1515
ZIMBABWE (Harare)	Marjorie Copson	202-712-1504
RCSA (Gaborone)	Bishop Buckley	202-712-1963

**BUREAU FOR AFRICA
COUNTRY DESK OFFICERS**

COUNTRY	DESK OFFICER	PHONE
East Africa		
BURUNDI (Bujumbura)	Karen O'Donnell	202-712-1649
CONGO (Kinshasa)	Karen O'Donnell	202-712-1649
DJIBOUTI (Djibouti)	Lily Beshawred	202-712-0251
ERITREA (Asmara)	Tye Ferrell	202-712-5124
ETHIOPIA (Addis Ababa)	Lily Beshawred	202-712-0251
KENYA (Nairobi)	Julia Escalona	202-712-4981
MADAGASCAR (Antananarivo)	Kathy Walsh	202-712-0335
MAURITIUS (Port Louis)	Kathy Walsh	202-712-0335
REDSO/ESA (Nairobi)	Julia Escalona	202-712-4981
RWANDA (Kigali)	Tye Ferrell	202-712-5124
SOMALIA, Field Off. (Nairobi)	Mark Visocky	202-712-1388
SUDAN, Field Off. (Nairobi)	Rebecca Niec	202-712-5441
TANZANIA (Dar Es Salaam)	Mark Visocky	202-712-1388
UGANDA (Kampala)	Mark Visocky	202-712-1388