

**USAID/Office of American Schools and Hospitals
Abroad**

Annual Report

FY 2004

June 15, 2004

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2004 Annual Report and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

Performance:

FY 2003 accomplishments are based on a review of the afore-mentioned twenty five grants with program activity completion dates (PACD) during the fiscal year. Performance assessments of the grant activities, based on responses to self-assessment questionnaires, indicated that all of the ASHA grants have achieved, and in many cases exceeded, their stated objectives.

ASHA's performance on SO1 has exceeded its targets. Important accomplishments of SO1 include sustained increases in the number of students and researchers exposed to U.S. ideas and practices. The number of patients diagnosed and treated using U.S. medical technology and practices worldwide also continue to be significantly high. ASHA-assisted educational and medical facilities with PACD within FY2003 enrolled approximately 65,000 students and cared for more than 740,000 in-patients and out-patients, respectively.

Based on the review of the feedback contained in the questionnaires completed by the OSIs that implemented the 25 expired grants, PVC-ASHA has not only achieved its strategic objective but has exceeded the established targets of its three performance indicator. Of the twenty five expired grants, twenty two (22), 88 percent of respondents reported that the ASHA-assisted activities were completed on schedule as required by the grant agreement document. Of the three OSIs that did not complete their activities by the original PACD, two were sister high schools in Turkey, recipients of modest grants of less than \$100,000, that encountered problems with their internet service provider. The other, an OSI in Israel, encountered delay due to procurement of commodities requiring a source and origin waiver and subsequently a grant amendment. Performance Indicator 1.1, "Percent of grantees that complete the agreed upon actions on time", as specified in Strategic Plan, was accomplished. With regard to Performance Indicator 1.2, "Percent of sponsored institutions that expand access and improve the quality of services in key areas", all OSIs, or 100%, reported that they expanded and improved the quality of services in a variety of educational and medical areas. Likewise 100% of the OSIs accomplished Performance Indicator 1.3, "Percent of assisted institutions that have performance monitoring plans and that judge accomplishments resulting from grants".

ASHA-assisted overseas institutions continue to make a difference. ASHA assistance has enabled OSIs to improve the quality and the range of education, research, and medical programs and services they offer. The grants have also enabled them to maintain and/or apply for US and regional accreditation. These overseas institutions offer liberal arts education in the finest American tradition, and have educated generations of students who have brought the best of American education to their professions. Alumni of these ASHA-assisted institutions are in positions of leadership and influence in virtually every profession, including medicine, law, politics, the arts, education, and engineering. Their U.S. influenced education has developed many prominent leaders who have promoted the development of democratic and humanistic institutions at home and abroad.

The OSIs have also expanded access to educational opportunities and medical training and research. For example, in South Africa, ASHA's assistance to Wilberforce Community College has enabled the college to provide educational opportunities to disadvantaged youth through its distance learning program. Wilberforce, while working toward its accreditation as an American-style community college, is offering a bridging (remedial) program designed to extend the availability of education to 'school leavers' who could not be accepted at other local community colleges. In 2002, when Wilberforce first opened, only 21 students enrolled. In 2003, student enrollment increased tenfold, from 21 to 200, the colleges' full capacity. ASHA's assistance to Wilberforce has not only expanded access to educational opportunities in South Africa to poor, disadvantaged youths, but has had other spin-offs in an economically strapped

township, with a relatively high rate of unemployment. The OSI reported that positive impact on many emerging contractors, generally small business owners. These small entrepreneurs include: (1) a security company retained by the college (2) a food servicing firm that provides lunch and snacks on campus for students and staff (3) a catering and event management company to handle various college functions (4) a computer firm to service the computers essential to the colleges distance learning program, and (5) a supplier of cleaning supplies and various other firms that are engaged intermittently as the need arises.

In the West Bank/Palestine, Bethlehem University has also reported that ASHA grant has resulted in expanding access, significantly, to American style education. According to the University, ASHA assisted with the construction of a new classroom and building was a dramatic step in bringing U.S. technologies and practices to the West Bank, which has expanded access for students and faculty. The building now has a state-of-the-art computer laboratory with 64 stations, each connected to the internet. All 2,100 students have a computer account and access to the internet. In addition, when the building was opened all faculty members were given new computers, with access to the campus network and internet. The University stated that their faculty now has access to the world via the internet from their offices. Bethlehem University further underscored that this is especially important since Palestinian faculty find it difficult to travel outside their own town.

As was the case in South Africa at Wilberforce Community College, the ASHA grant for construction had a positive impact on areas of the depressed Palestinian economy, where unemployment was extremely high due to the intifada. The University reported that during the construction it used as many laborers as possible. For example, when the roofing materials had to be moved to the top floor the University hired ten men to carry them up the steps rather than hire a crane for a day, since it provided income for ten poor families rather than one rich crane owner.

In terms of expanding access for medical training and research, Shaare Zedek Medical Center in Israel is a shining example of the accomplishments and extent of the impact of ASHA's assistance. Under the completed ASHA grant, the hospital purchased up-to-date, American-standard equipment to implement the hospital's expansion and acquisition plan, Equipment Acquisition Plan (EAP). Shaare Zedek reported that medical students are no longer forced to access an alternate hospital facility to train on modern, up-to-date equipment, which was previously not at the hospital. New techniques on the up-to-date machinery can be demonstrated at the hospital, providing a more complete training as access to the machine to review and observe can be easily arranged. In addition, with equipment that provides crucial data on patient health, researchers no longer have to rely on data from outside sources. This streamline procedures, as the information is on hand, documented in the hospital system, and readily accessible.

In India ASHA grant assisted the Wanless Hospital in constructing and equipping the Maternal Child Health Center (MCHC). In addition to providing health care for women and children, Wanless Hospital provides modern facilities for clinical training of doctors as well as training of students from the school of nursing. The hospital has carried out research obstetrics and gynecological field such as the incidence of toxoplasmosis during pregnancy and fetal outcome and antenatal correction of coagulopathy at pregnancy with jaundice in relation to maternal and fetal outcome. Research in pediatrics has also been carried out on the profile of chronic renal failure and clinical profile of children with haemorrhagic fever.

Country Close and Graduation:

Results Framework

964-001 Demonstrate U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices in selected countries