

USAID/Africa Regional

Annual Report

FY 2005

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Africa Regional

Performance:

Background:

USAID-funded programs in Africa, managed by the Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development (AFR/SD) made many positive contributions to Africans' daily lives during FY 2004, from improving healthcare delivery to helping the agriculture sector grow. For the first time, with guidance and support from AFR/SD, every child in grades 1 and 2 in Guinea will have a textbook to use in class. To combat malaria infection, more people are receiving insecticide-treated bednets than ever before. And AFR/SD's support for training Malawians in forming democratic organizations helped Malawi's recent presidential elections take place in a smooth, transparent fashion. In a variety of countries and sectors, USAID is having a major impact.

Despite these efforts, the outlook for many countries in sub-Saharan Africa is still somber. Modest development outcomes this past year reflect the weaker global economy and Africa's all-too-familiar mix of man-made and natural disasters, ranging from drought, political unrest and multiple armed conflicts to the continuing HIV/AIDS pandemic. For HIV/AIDS and hunger, the number of those infected and the number of those without enough to eat is heading up, not down. While the political landscape in most of sub-Saharan Africa has significantly improved in recent years, a renaissance of Africa's economy has yet to take place; many African countries are poorer now than in 1990. Political mismanagement and the malfunctioning of key institutions brought higher poverty levels to some African countries, such as Zimbabwe, which had economic stability in the past.

Overall, economic growth in Africa has fluctuated over the past several years in response to changes in global economic activity. A hopeful sign was Africa's growth rate for 2003 (and projected rate for 2004): at 3.6%, it was the highest in the last four years and significantly higher than the growth rate of 2.7% in 2002. However, accelerating the pace of development is crucial if Africa is to achieve the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and reduce poverty, hunger and disease. One key requirement for achieving the MDGs is an economic growth rate of 6-7%. At the current pace, sub-Saharan Africa would not reach the goals for poverty until 2147 and for child mortality until 2165.

To pull itself out of poverty, Africa must have sustainable growth. To help spur this growth, AFR/SD operates in the full array of development sectors targeted by the Africa Bureau, including education, health, economic growth, agriculture, environment, peacebuilding, and democracy/governance. AFR/SD works to add value to the activities carried out by USAID missions in all technical areas by providing resources and strategic advice to missions in the design and implementation of activities; by overseeing, monitoring and in some cases managing Presidential and Agency initiatives in Africa; and by advancing the Africa region's interests among U.S. Government (USG) agencies and Congress in supplying them with timely information on Africa Bureau activities and the African development picture. Through its coordination, communication and performance management activities, AFR/SD amplifies the impact of Africa Bureau programs and helps African countries build local capacity to design and manage activities.

There are many reasons for cautious optimism about Africa's medium-term prospects. Progress is already being made under the seven African initiatives managed by AFR/SD, with great interest from many development partners. Many African countries have moved ahead in capitalizing on the opportunities created by the U.S. African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The rapid growth of the Internet and other electronic channels means that the latest technical advances and lessons learned from decades of arduous effort are far more widely and easily available than ever before.

U.S. interests and goals: In an increasingly interdependent world, the United States and other

industrialized nations cannot ignore Africa. As the president of the World Bank recently stated, "There is no way that our planet is going to have peace, however much we spend on military expenditure, if we do not create a healthy economic and social environment." For the United States, African development assistance is not charity; it represents a vital investment in global peace and safety in an area that is a growing source of goods as well as a huge potential market. Of special note is Africa's role in U.S. energy security, since African oil sources could partially supplant those from the Mideast.

Donor relations: USAID's Africa Bureau has spearheaded improvements in donor coordination that can reduce the high transaction costs of development aid, making scarce resources go further while lessening the bureaucratic burden on recipient countries. AFR/SD strongly stresses interagency efforts, drawing resources from other national and international development entities; from U.S. partners, such as the State Department and Peace Corps; and from the private sector, providing everything from funding to expertise. For example, the AFR/SD agriculture team effectively leveraged money from other donors and U.S. government agencies for the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) so that for every dollar AFR/SD spent for IEHA, the team was able to leverage an additional \$3.2 from partners.

Challenges: This past year, USAID and its partners continued to confront the challenge of stimulating sustainable growth in the face of violence, corruption, frail infrastructure, low human capacity, resource degradation and an increasingly heavy disease burden. Ongoing crises sharpened in Côte d'Ivoire and Sudan (Darfur), while continued conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Uganda, and Somalia, as well as long-standing repression in countries like Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Swaziland, and Togo, still undermine progress towards real development. Locust plagues devastated millions of acres of crops in western and northern Africa, with Mauritania especially hard hit, while drought and conflict brought additional food shortages to much of the rest of the continent, particularly eastern Africa: USAID declared food emergencies in Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Zimbabwe. Local opposition to vaccination halted progress against polio in some parts of Nigeria, leading to hundreds of new cases of the disease there and in neighboring countries.

Not all the news, however, was unwelcome. FY 2004 saw significant moves towards resolving long-standing conflicts in Liberia, Burundi, Sudan (southern), and DRC. While HIV/AIDS continues to wreak havoc on the lives of many Africans, more African countries began facing the HIV/AIDS epidemic squarely, and a variety of actors-private foundations, pharmaceutical firms, and governments abroad, including that of the United States-announced or launched new programs offering a substantial infusion of fresh resources into the battle against AIDS. Some well-managed reformers like Kenya did well economically-exports from Kenya's free trade zones rose by a substantial 41% last year. And, as 2004 comes to a close, Ghana is now the first country in the history of the West African sub-continent to have democratically elected an executive and legislature over three consecutive terms without any major crises.

Key Achievements:

AFR/SD made major progress on a number of fronts in FY 2004. The office emphasized efforts to develop capacity, particularly in African institutions, and to guide and coordinate the efforts of literally hundreds of partners with which the SO teams work. The HIV/AIDS team helped to build up ministries, agencies and providers to improve and broaden responses to the pandemic, launching a new drive in care and treatment of persons living with AIDS. The education team continued to work with African education ministries on ways to deal with HIV/AIDS' inroads while leading massive training efforts in basic education and life skills that reached over 85,000 African teachers. The conflict/crisis team worked with regional missions to support early warning and response mechanisms managed by intergovernmental and civil society groups. The economic growth team helped Africans build their capacity for international trade in a number of areas, with particular progress on conducting crucial pest risk assessments for farm exports. The AFR/SD-managed Leland Initiative continued to extend access to the Internet while enabling government, business and university staff, as well as ordinary citizens, to become more computer-savvy. AFR/SD's anti-corruption effort helped to improve government/civil society checks and balances, particularly in procurement and financial management. The family planning team informed and coordinated advocacy to focus African governments' attention on the high unmet demand for family

planning and reproductive health services.

The teams' work in coordinating the efforts of their development partners takes a number of forms. One method is the development of "toolkits" with information and approaches multiple stakeholders can use in advocacy work to reform government policies; an example is the REDUCE advocacy tool used by the health team and partners in several countries last year to effect program/policy changes and to leverage World Bank funds. Managing and communicating information is also key to assessment and decision-making tools such as the agriculture team's new Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (SAKSS), used to inform decisions on where and how to focus efforts to combat hunger and poverty. In addition, AFR/SD teams supply strategic guidance and networking assistance to partners in ambitious cross-border and/or cross-sectoral initiatives such as those to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, polio and corruption, as well as to USAID field missions. Some sectoral highlights follow:

1. In agriculture, AFR/SD chiefly focused on the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA). In 2004, IEHA concentrated on (1) implementing a core set of investments to help African smallholders increase incomes and decrease hunger, (2) establishing information systems and strategic analytic capacity to track performance of the agricultural sector and impact of USAID investments, and (3) building on the country and regional platforms to develop linkages and alliances with African leaders, the global development community, the private sector, and initiatives such as the NEPAD's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) to boost resources and multiply impacts. Beyond IEHA, programs in tree crops and in natural plant products helped raise farm incomes via applied research and other guidance in developing sustainable systems. AFR/SD also continued to help African institutions raise and share scarce resources while spreading the benefits of agricultural research and training.

2. In FY 2004, USAID provided drafting assistance, review, and clearance for 62 environmental examinations across sub-Saharan Africa. The program also guided the preparation of country-level environmental analyses and, as required, new Country Strategic Plans. The office also continued to closely collaborate with the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), the Africa Bureau's regional offices, and other USAID units to train staff of USAID field missions and implementing partners to assess environmental impacts and design and implement environmentally sound development activities.

3. In education, AFR/SD managed the President's Africa Education Initiative (AEI). AEI focused on a variety of activities to improve quality and accessibility of basic education in Africa, including teacher training; providing textbooks and scholarships for African girls and vulnerable boys; increasing parents' involvement in education; and mitigating the impacts of HIV/AIDS on education. The initiative exceeded targets in a number of areas as it expanded teacher-training activities to 16 countries, training over 10,000 new teachers and upgrading the skills of over 75,000 existing ones. AFR/SD also helped increase learning opportunities for orphans and vulnerable children and launched an effort to develop new educational opportunities in predominately Muslim communities in East Africa.

4. In health, the AFR/SD team supported advocacy and research efforts in diverse arenas, with noteworthy results. For example, over 40% of the countries in the Africa region attained and sustained, for three years, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis-3 vaccine coverage above 70%. AFR/SD worked with African partners to implement community TB care activities; 10 countries are now using this method. AFR/SD also helped update national malaria treatment methods, assisting in development of some 40 proposals in 2004. Twenty-three African countries are now using the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) approach promoted by AFR/SD. The team also finished a major assessment of USAID's Child Survival program in Africa that identifies recommendations for future programming based on past successes.

AFR/SD's HIV/AIDS team provided core support to President's Emergency Fund for AIDS Relief. The Emergency Plan is a US \$15 billion program--the largest commitment by a single nation for an international health initiative. The emphasis on care and treatment is new, representing an important shift for USG and global policy on HIV/AIDS. Of the 15 countries included in the Emergency Plan, 12 are in sub-Saharan Africa, which remains the epicenter of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. USAID also strengthened

multi-sectoral approaches to confronting HIV/AIDS and gave financial, technical and material assistance to African institutions and to the National Association of People Living with HIV/AIDS.

In the face of unexpected setbacks, the AFR/SD polio team continued to make progress in the effort to eradicate polio in Africa through vaccination and surveillance campaigns undertaken with USAID's technical and financial support. Supplementary campaigns were conducted in newly endangered countries that had not been previously targeted for them, and this resulted in fewer cases than had been predicted earlier in the year. Quick action to increase USAID funding also enabled more campaigns to be conducted in Nigeria, which had experienced alarming polio outbreaks in areas, thereby mitigating an increase in cases during the high transmission season for polio.

To address a widespread lack of government commitment to family planning and reproductive health in Africa, AFR/SD increased its advocacy and organizing efforts to help African health systems more effectively meet demand. AFR/SD also strengthened its adolescent reproductive health program and assisted efforts to end the practice of female genital cutting, in this way supporting both women's health and women's activism. Since the media can play an important role in publicizing key reproductive health and family planning issues, AFR/SD aided print and radio journalists with training and networking.

5. In economic growth, the AFR/SD team directed the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) Initiative. Activities for the three regional TRADE centers (Hubs) included support for African product diversification to take advantage of AGOA provisions and for U.S. trade and investment agreements with African regional organizations. USDA placed a TRADE-funded advisor at each of the three Hubs to oversee the conduct of pest risk assessments of farm commodities intended for U.S. export. The West African Hub spearheaded an eventual TRADE-wide activity focusing on women entrepreneurs. USAID also continued to support research and training in economics at various African economic research institutes.

AFR/SD also helped to advance telecommunications policy and regulation and broaden access to advanced information technology, including the Internet. With Leland Initiative assistance, four countries launched major regulatory reforms opening their nations to new wireless technologies, and Senegal established its e-diplomacy initiative to support the national diplomatic corps. Leland specialists helped to organize a partnership between Makerere University (Uganda) and U.S. universities and firms to bring sophisticated manufacturing software into Makerere's engineering department. With Cisco Systems, the Leland Initiative established 100 academies to train Africans to install and maintain computer networks; 30% of enrollees are women. Through the Digital Freedom Initiative, Leland specialists helped to deploy U.S. government specialists and expert volunteers from the U.S. technology industry to small and mid-size enterprises in Senegal to offer expertise in business skills and online education.

6. The democracy and governance team helped 27 of the Africa Bureau's 31 country programs incorporate DG principles such as transparency, accountability, and participation into their activities in 2004. These activities increase governments' accountability to their citizenry and enable greater citizen participation in the governance process. The team worked in nine countries under the Anti-Corruption Initiative to promote participatory and transparent government procurement; increase government financial management capacity; promote civil society's understanding of and capacity to engage in government processes, especially fiscal processes; and strengthen investigatory media. AFR/SD also reviewed and funded several activities to combat trafficking in women and children.

7. The crisis mitigation team managed the Conflict and Peace-Building Fund. USAID's conflict mitigation and management programs supported peace processes, improved early warning and response mechanisms, improved community-based reconciliation efforts, and addressed war-to-peace transitional issues such as retraining former combatants. In addition, USAID provided timely assistance in addressing causes of violence, such as unemployment and competition over natural resources. The team also helped administer funds for war victims and victims of torture.

Results Framework

698-001 Broad-based support for Africa

698-013 Strengthen cross-sectoral synergies between democracy and governance and Africa Bureau programs in key areas

SO Level Indicator(s):

Percent of Africa Bureau non-DG intermediate results using approaches that incorporate principles of democratic governance

- 13.1 State-of-the art knowledge on cross-sectoral linkages developed and disseminated
- 13.2 Knowledge of how to apply DG principles and program components across sectors enhanced
- 13.3 Capacity to assess results attributed to program synergies increased

698-014 Adoption of improved strategies, programs, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of economic growth policies that are adopted by African partners, donors and USAID missions

- 14.1 Improved strategies, policies, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth
- 14.2 Strengthen African capacity to design, manage, implement, and evaluate equitable economic growth strategies, policies, and activities

698-015 Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of new agricultural policies in place

Number of new technologies available

- 15.1 Improved policies, programs, and strategies for sustainable technology development and transfer
- 15.2 Improved private-sector agricultural marketing and support services programs, policies and strategies
- 15.3 Improved policies and programs for increased impact of agriculture on nutrition
- 15.4 Profitable technology for selected commodity systems adopted
- 15.5 Policies established to enhance regional, national and international trade in agricultural inputs and outputs
- 15.6 Increased access to micronutrient-fortified or naturally rich foods

698-016 Adoption of affordable and more effective mechanisms for producing, sharing, and using development information

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of Internet subscribers in Leland-assisted countries

- 16.1 Increased use by development policy makers and practitioners of improved information and communication technology to promote sustainable development
- 16.2 Expand networking by development organizations in Africa

698-017 Accelerate progress in the spread of strategically viable and environmentally sound environmental management systems

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of countries in which there is adoption of programs aiming at broader use of sustainable natural resource management practices

- 17.1 Support and expand field implementation of NRM programs
- 17.2 Flow and use of environmental and NRM information increased
- 17.3 Analytical capacity of selected partners in Africa strengthened to assess and advise on environmental trends and management of the environment
- 17.4 NRM planning and programming conducted more strategically by AFR
- 17.5 Results reporting and partner dialogue on NRM strategies strengthened

698-018 Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services

698-019 Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of countries having action plans to improve Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)

19.1 Promote improved policies and strategies for innovative health financing and organizational reform

19.2 Promote improved policies, strategies and approaches for child survival and maternal and health

19.3 Improve enabling environment to design, manage and evaluate programs

698-020 Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services

20.1 Improved policies and strategies to expand reproductive health programs promoted

20.2 Enabling environment to design, implement, and evaluate reproductive health programs improved

698-021 Adoption of cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of approaches, communication and advocacy tools, measurement instruments or methodologies developed and used

21.1 Improved strategies and models to prevent and mitigate HIV/AIDS developed

21.2 Increased African commitment to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation

21.3 Strengthen African regional and national capacity to plan, manage, and implement HIV/AIDS programs

21.4 Enhanced coordination of partners to support HIV/AIDS programs in Africa

698-022 Improved policies, strategies and programs for preventing, mitigating, and transiting out of crises

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of contingency plans adopted

22.1 Epidemic disease preparedness and response

22.2 Improved environmentally sound and effective management of grasshoppers, locusts and other emergency pests in target countries

22.3 Improved famine prevention, drought preparedness, and adoption of response plans

22.4 Country and sub-region conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution/reconciliation improved

698-023 Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of environmental reviews submitted to and approved by AFR/BEO and AFR/GC

Number of people trained in environmental review and environmentally sound program design

23.1 Analytical processes lead to improved environmental soundness of humanitarian and development programs

23.2 Capacity built to improve environmental review, planning and management, leading to implementation of environmentally sound activities by NGOs/PVOs, African organizations, and other collaborators and partners

23.3 USAID environmental procedures are integrated into results planning, achieving and monitoring, and applied by SO teams

23.4 Environmental frameworks in place that lead to incorporation of monitoring, assessment and mitigation into development programs

698-024 Polio eradicated in selected countries in a manner that builds sustainable immunization programs

SO Level Indicator(s):

Improve and integrate acute-flaccid-paralysis surveillance with surveillance for other infectious diseases

Routine immunization coverage for children under 1 year of age increases

Zero cases of confirmed polio reported in all countries

24.1 Strengthen partnerships to support the implementation of polio eradication and immunization/disease control programs

24.2 Strengthen selected immunization support systems in the public and private sectors to achieve polio eradication

24.3 Improve planning and implementation for supplemental polio immunization activities(Including NIDS)

24.4 Improve and integrate acute flaccid paralysis surveillance with surveillance for other infectious diseases

24.5 Promote use of information for continuously improving the quality of polio eradication activities

698-025 Education for Development and Democracy Initiative

25.1 The quality of education and democracy programs developed and disseminated

25.2 Access to and use of technology in education and democracy programs

698-026 Improved Education Programs in Africa

SO Level Indicator(s):

HIV/AIDS mitigation incorporated into education sector planning

Number of new textbooks and learning materials provided

Number of scholarship years for girls

Number of teachers trained - In-service

Number of teachers trained - Pre-service

26.1 Increased access to learning opportunities

26.2 Increased support for teacher training programs

26.3 Facilitation of the development and distribution of learning materials

26.4 Improved management capacity in the education sector

698-027 Strengthened Programs to Improve Health Status in Africa

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of USAID programs supporting implementation of insecticide-treated bednets - disaggregated by interventions

Number of USAID programs supporting implementation of intermittent preventive treatment - disaggregated by interventions

Proportion of outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases occurring during the reporting period with laboratory confirmation results

27.1 Increased adoption of selected African-specific health approaches

27.2 Improved capacity of African institutions to plan, manage and evaluate health programs

698-028 Strengthened Peacebuilding and Governance Programs in Africa

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of AFR/SD/CPG-facilitated peacebuilding and improved governance activities in Africa

Number of AFR/SD/CPG interventions to assist (non-USAID) USG peacebuilding and improved governance efforts in Africa

28.1 Improved planning and management of assistance to African peacebuilding efforts

28.2 Improved planning and management of assistance aimed at increasing government accountability and citizen participation

698-029 Increased Impact of Initiatives and Programs in the Economic Growth and Trade, Environment and Agriculture Sectors in Africa

SO Level Indicator(s):

Number of alliance-building efforts contributed to, alliances built and alliances actively maintained

Number of policies contributed to, adopted, and implemented

- 29.1 Enhanced performance of economic growth programs and policies
 - 29.1.1 Strengthened role of the private sector in African economic growth and trade
 - 29.1.2 Enhanced collaboration among African economic growth and trade stakeholders
- 29.2 Enhanced performance of environment and natural resource management programs
 - 29.2.1 Increased analysis and application of knowledge addressing environmental issues in Africa
 - 29.2.2 Enhanced collaboration among African environmental stakeholders
- 29.3 Enhanced performance of agriculture programs
 - 29.3.1 Improved management of knowledge underpinning agriculture programs in Africa
 - 29.3.2 Enhanced collaboration among African agriculture stakeholders

698-030 Improved Coordination and Communications with Africa Bureau Missions and Collaborating Partners

- 30.1 Timely information on and analysis fo USAID programs in Africa provided to collaborating partners
- 30.2 Introduction of appropriate information technology, policies and regulations in support of mission objectives
- 30.3 Increased soundness and coherence of mission strategies and programs
- 30.4 Formulation of Africa Bureau policy
- 30.5 Accurate monitoring, evaluation and performance reporting of AFR/SD-supported activities
- 30.6 Africa-wide environmental compliance ensured