

USAID/EI Salvador
Operational Plan

FY 2006

June 15, 2006

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2006 Operational Plan and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

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Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
8403 Colesville Road, Suite 210
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Telephone: (301) 562-0641
Fax: (301) 588-7787
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

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Program Performance Summary FY 2005: Background: El Salvador continues to demonstrate social and economic resiliency in the face of serious challenges, including two recent natural disasters, a volcanic eruption and severe flooding that caused 69 fatalities and displaced about 70,000 people. UN/ECLAC estimates El Salvador's economic, infrastructure and other losses at \$355 million. Additionally, a spike in world oil prices resulting from Middle East instability, increased demand from China, and the impact of hurricanes on the U.S. oil industry, resulted in a \$230 million increase in petroleum imports over a year ago. Despite these negative factors, the country's economy is expected to grow at approximately 2.5 percent, exceeding expectations. Factors which contributed to this better than expected growth include an increase in agricultural activity related to coffee, sugar and non-traditional exports, an 11% increase in family remittances to \$2.83 billion, new investments in services and an 18% increase in tourism income to \$500 million.

The administration of President Saca, who enjoys a 70 percent favorable rating, continues to emphasize its commitment to trade-led growth and competitiveness, increased security, transparent and responsible government, job creation and increased social investment. Progress is being made in most areas with the exception of security. In the past year, homicides have increased to about 3,700 victims annually, equal to 52 homicides per 100,000. A large percentage of these murders are gang-related. This serious social problem impacts all aspects of Salvadoran society, including the ability of the GOES to attract foreign investment. A contributing factor is poverty, and while progress has been made, distribution of income remains inequitable, with the poorest 20% receiving only 3.4% of national income - only a slight change since 1992 when the figure was 3%. In order to tackle this problem, the GOES is implementing a comprehensive social sector investment program which targets the poorest geographic areas while promoting job growth.

In 2005, the country's exports should reach \$3.5 billion, a 6% increase over 2004. Remittances from Salvadorans living abroad, continue to provide liquidity in the Salvadoran economy, reaching almost one-fifth of the population. CAFTA-DR, with expected implementation to begin January 1, 2006, is hoped to be a regional economic stimulus and a curb on illegal migration to the U.S. Additionally, the fiscal reform package that the government passed last year should generate an additional \$300 million in revenue in 2005, far surpassing the GOES's projection of \$150 million. These revenues are vital to expanding investments in health and education. Further, in November 2005, El Salvador was selected as one of two lower-middle income Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) candidate countries, and is likely to receive funding to develop a major program in the poor, northern part of the country to stimulate economic growth and jobs.

U.S. Interests and Goals: El Salvador's unique strategic location and strong historical and cultural ties to the United States makes political and economic stability in El Salvador a vital U.S. interest. The political and economic liberalization that the United States has encouraged and that El Salvador has successfully adopted has made El Salvador a model for post-conflict developing countries. The U.S. is El Salvador's most important trading partner, receiving 65.4% of its exports and providing 46.3% of its imports. An estimated one to two million Salvadorans reside in the United States, many of them illegally. By promoting economic prosperity in El Salvador through USAID programs and mechanisms such as CAFTA-DR, the U.S. will help strengthen the Salvadoran economy, thereby promoting a reduction in the flow of economic migrants to the U.S. and also reducing the country's vulnerability to transshipment of narcotics and trafficking in persons.

Donor Relations: The ongoing donor coordination mechanism led by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has been realigned to promote international cooperation towards El Salvador's achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

Bilateral support for El Salvador increased in 2005 to a total of approximately \$94 million, of which more than \$6.9 million was allocated to assist victims and communities adversely affected by Hurricane Stan and the Santa Ana volcano eruption. USAID is presently the largest bilateral donor (\$34.23 million), followed by Japan (\$18.76 million), Germany (\$22.78 million for their two-year program 2005 - 2006), Luxembourg (\$6.0 million), Canada (\$4.3 million) and Spain (\$1 million). Japan supports schools, water, ports, local development and democracy consolidation; Canada supports health and water services,

complementing water projects financed by the Luxemburg government. Spain supports education and other public sector initiatives and is in the process of carrying out a \$10 million debt reduction facility for education and negotiating its new four-year assistance agreement. Japan has just initiated a four-year, \$90 million loan activity for the Port of Cutuco, and is considering providing some additional grant funding for the project.

In 2005, multilateral support for El Salvador totaled \$27.57 million (including \$5.2 million for disaster assistance). The European Union (EU) programmed \$12.4 million, the KfW Banking Group \$7.37 million, UNDP \$5.0 million, UNICEF \$1.7, and the United Nations Population Fund \$1.1 million. These funds provide support for youth at risk, environment and watershed management, sanitation and local infrastructure, economic reactivation and job creation, local development and housing. In addition, the European Union recently announced two new, multi-year programs totaling \$58 million. These programs will focus on poverty alleviation and micro, small and medium business development.

Loans and donations programmed by multilateral institutions in 2005 for El Salvador totaled \$128.61 million. The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) programmed \$44.32 million in project loans for education, health and nutrition, local development, environment, housing, legislative strengthening, water and sanitation and agribusiness. The World Bank programmed \$43.58 million in loans for education, health infrastructure and judicial strengthening and has recently approved an \$85 million loan for secondary education. The Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI) programmed \$17.36 million in loans for energy and agriculture. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) programmed \$6.18 million for agriculture.

Finally, CEPAL estimates that the total damages and losses associated with October 2005's Hurricane Stan and the volcanic eruption reached \$355 million or about 2.2% of GDP. The government will be reprogramming some of its ongoing loans to help address housing, risk management and infrastructure requirements, and will be seeking support from the donor community to help implement a reconstruction and recovery program.

Challenges: Despite social, political and economic gains since the Peace Accords, El Salvador continues to face daunting development challenges. These range from high levels of rural poverty, to vulnerability to natural disasters, to an economy that falls short of providing enough good jobs to keep the population gainfully employed. Poverty rates are close to 44% in the rural areas. There is a broad consensus across Salvadoran society and within the donor community that the critical short-term challenge is one of reducing political polarization, stimulating job creation, and promoting broader participation of Salvadorans in the economic benefits of growth. The passage and effective implementation of CAFTA-DR is expected to make a significant difference in job creation as trade-led foreign and domestic investment increases.

Although, political polarization has increased between the far left FMLN and the governing ARENA party, President Saca has proven that he can govern effectively. At present, his approval ratings are at historic highs (70%). Still, the administration faces the difficult challenge of how to promote economic growth with a political opposition unwilling to dialogue. Over the past few years, economic growth has averaged 1.8% (2001-2004), but growth rates need to be sustained at 5% or higher to significantly reduce poverty. Economic growth and jobs will come from expanding domestic and foreign private investment and through small business growth. Although the GOES has aggressively promoted reforms to take advantage of opportunities for trade and investment, improvements still need to be made in the legal and regulatory environment, productivity needs to increase, personal insecurity must be addressed, and enterprises must improve their business and operating practices.

USAID/El Salvador has initiated a new five-year strategy (FY 2004-2008) which focuses in on three basic themes: economic freedom, ruling justly and human investment (health and education) which addresses many of the challenges mentioned above.

Key Achievements: During FY 2005, the mission closed out its previous country strategy (FY 1997-2005). Some significant achievements were achieved:

1. Economic Growth and Education: Activities exceeded most performance targets under this Strategic Objective. Over 78 percent rural households have electricity, slightly below the target of 82 percent. The planned target of rural children aged 7-10 attending school was exceeded, from 91 percent to 93.7 percent. Over 12,000 children had access to "mini-scholarships" financed in-part by remittances, contributing to increased attendance and performance in selected rural schools. USAID also continued to support GOES efforts to increase tax revenues by expanding the tax based which should lead to a \$300 million increase by the end of 2005. USAID support led to a 120% increase in export and domestic sales, to \$16.1 million, by assisted farmers, agribusinesses and small- and medium-size enterprises. Over 47,800 new rural clients have access to financial services. More than 6,000 people now have improved access to markets which helps reactivate local economies and increase employment opportunities and incomes.

Under the new economic growth program which was the first of the three to be implemented under the new strategy, USAID assistance directly led to an increase in sales by Salvadoran firms of \$10.2 million and resulted in 972 new jobs being created.

2. Democracy and Governance: The Democracy and Governance program under this SO closed out in FY 05 exceeding most of its targets, and resulting in advancements in justice, decentralization, transparency, and citizen participation in government decision-making. USAID assistance contributed to a more transparent and efficient delivery of justice, as demonstrated by an 11.8% reduction in the average duration of case preparation for homicide cases since 2002, exceeding the FY 05 target of 10%. The rapid expansion of mediation services through the Public Defender's Office and select municipalities, resulting in 25 new mediation centers, versus a FY 2005 target of 7, has improved access to justice by providing rapid and less costly resolution of disputes in over 10,500 cases since the program began. The system is now capable of addressing 7,000 cases annually. Through support for decentralization and local development, 70,742 households received a selected set of basic municipal services, against a target of 60,025.

3. Health: USAID's health program met or exceeded its planned targets. USAID met its target, 85%, for health units with decentralized, effective services, and in assisting the MOH in improving its procurement process, which was shortened from an average of 6.5 to 3.5 months resulting in a savings of approximately \$350,000. USAID also supported the training of 400 MOH personnel from El Salvador's 28 maternity hospitals in clinical and quality improvement aspects of emergency obstetrical care. Through these and related efforts, USAID met its SO level target of 54% for births attended by skilled birth attendants. In the area of family planning, USAID was successful in building capacity for the MOH to purchase 90% of its contraceptive needs, exceeding USAID's target of 75%, and reporting approximately 55% of family planning service delivery points stocked appropriately. USAID also exceed its target for couple years of protection, 331,200, with a total of 343,943, through delivery of services to family planning users.

4. Water and Environment: USAID exceeded its planned targets for three of its program indicators and fell slightly short on two. The percentage of male-headed rural households with access to clean water reached a 65.4 percent slightly above the 65 percent target. There was a shortfall of two percentage points for female-headed households (target 65%, actual 63%) but this is within the survey's margin of error. This outstanding growth in coverage represents nearly three times the national average for rural El Salvador and represents more than 173,000 people with access to clean water. The area of target watersheds covered by improved practices reached 36,060 hectares, exceeding the FY 05 target by over 3,000 hectares. These practices include soil conservation, reforestation, organic cropping, and integrated pest management and are having lasting impacts in the rehabilitation of the watersheds and their capacity to generate water resources.

Gender: USAID/EI Salvador is taking into account the recommendations included in the Gender Analysis conducted in FY 2004 to integrate gender issues into the design and monitoring of activities. The Ruling Justly SO will continue to support the expansion of mediation centers which have traditionally been seen by women as a public source of assistance. These centers have proven to be the most useful means to

resolve conflicts and disputes which are not criminal. In addition, this SO will provide training focused on expanding opportunities that encourage women as well as men to actively participate in civil society.

Under the Economic Freedom SO, USAID will monitor the kinds of businesses and farms men and women are managing to determine whether they assume different roles and to identify the types of services and assistance that would be most appropriate. For the access to finance component, to the extent possible, data will be collected about the differing financial needs of men and women and how best to address those needs to reduce gender bias and discrimination.

Global Development Alliances and Partnerships: In FY 2005 USAID/EI Salvador reviewed and approved a Global Development Alliance with Save the Children and an alliance with World Environment Center (WEC). The alliance with Save the Children will help rural children improve their literacy and math skills. The WEC partnership will help improve private sector competitiveness and productivity through clean production, and better enable Salvadoran small and medium enterprises to compete more effectively in the domestic, regional and international markets. Cooperative agreements for both alliances were signed in FY 2006. Through these alliances, the mission will be leveraging an additional \$1,900,000.

Presidential Initiatives: The Mission responded to two Presidential Initiatives in FY 2005, including the Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and Water for the Poor Initiative. Trade capacity interventions associated with CAFTA-DR benefited 1,173 farmers and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises resulting in increased domestic and export sales of more than \$22 million while helping the GOES get ready for CAFTA-DR implementation. Water for the Poor activities financed 12 community water and sanitation projects to meet sustainability standards and benefited 37,850 people in target areas with improved access to adequate safe water supply and adequate sanitation.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 519-021 Ruling Justly: More Responsive, Transparent Governance****Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms**

Promote and Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$2,040,000 DA). USAID is promoting more transparent and effective management of public resources by supporting increased access to public information, public employee ethics, civil society oversight, and citizen involvement in decision-making. The newly adopted Ethics Policy for the Executive Branch will be implemented through training of public officials and technical assistance. USAID is supporting coalitions of civil society organizations to begin monitoring resource allocation, public spending and service delivery. Technical support is being provided for independent civil society organizations to monitor the Government of El Salvador's (GOES) compliance with the Inter-American Convention against Corruption. Transparency of judicial institutions will be improved through training, technical assistance, and grants to citizen advocacy coalitions and selected justice sector institutions. Principal contractor: Casals and Associates.

Strengthen the Justice Sector

Strengthen the Justice Sector (\$1,387,000 DA). USAID is working with the Public Defender's Office and selected municipalities to improve the reliability and effectiveness of mediation centers through training, technical assistance and public outreach. USAID helps institute peer mediation in four schools, and partnerships will be developed with other government entities to expand access to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and promote a culture of lawfulness and nonviolence. Revision of ADR legislation will address gaps in the legal status of new mediation programs. When ADR legislation is passed, USAID will support its implementation through training and technical assistance to justice sector actors. USAID also targets youth-at-risk to reduce crime through community-based gang prevention activities, including family education and vocational training. Principal contractors and grantees: Casals and Associates and others to be determined through a competitive process.

Support Democratic Local Government & Decentralization

Support Democratic Local Government and Decentralization (\$300,000 DA). USAID assistance is promoting a national enabling policy environment to provide more responsibilities, decision-making authority and corresponding resources to the local level, while enhancing local government capacity. Technical support to the National Local Development Commission is helping define and implement an action plan for local development. Technical assistance is being provided for the drafting of key legislation, including fiscal decentralization, definition of roles and responsibilities of the national and local governments, and improved transparency and accountability of local governments. Principal contractor: Casals and Associates.

FY 2007 Program**SO: 519-021 Ruling Justly: More Responsive, Transparent Governance****Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms**

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$250,000 DA). USAID will train and give support to coalitions of civil society organizations and government institutions to help increase the number of public agencies operating in a transparent manner, to help broaden citizen oversight, and to help improve effective service delivery. Same partners as above.

FY 2006 Program**SO: 519-022 Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies****Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure**

Expand and Improve Access To Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$600,000 DA). USAID continues co-investing with rural communities to finance small rural infrastructure projects that help residents get better access to commodity and job markets. Some of these resources are being used to respond to the infrastructure damage caused by Hurricane Stan in October 2005. Principal grantees: local community associations.

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$2,000,000 DA). USAID is assisting the GOES and the private sector to identify and address key implementation challenges under the Central America and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and other trade agreements. USAID is also strengthening exporters' capacity to meet U.S. import standards, and help the GOES to increase tax revenues needed to finance key social sector investments. Principal contractors: Digital Applications International and others to be announced.

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$3,042,000 DA). A new activity to support the consolidation and effective management of selected protected areas, habitats and natural resources has started in FY 2006. Efforts are focusing on the conservation and management of biodiversity, water, forests, and other natural resources within two priority watersheds. Interventions include strengthening local management and technical capacity. Implementer to be determined through a competitive process.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$3,648,000 DA). USAID targets increased sales and incomes of agribusiness and small farmers in fruit, vegetable, and quality coffee production by funding technical assistance in technology transfer, export marketing, training and processing. USAID is funding technical assistance to expand export opportunities by helping the Salvadoran agricultural processing sector meet sanitary and phytosanitary requirements for trade with the United States, Europe, and Asia. USAID is assisting farmers and agribusinesses to improve management practices and meet market demands. Principal contractors and grantees: FINTRAC, Chemonics and others to be determined through a competitive process.

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$3,936,000 DA). USAID is helping the GOES strengthen its export promotion capacity and improve the competitiveness and productivity of SMEs to take advantage of new trade opportunities and to create jobs. USAID is helping SMEs adopt more efficient management practices, improve basic business management skills, and establish better access through market information and business contacts. To boost productivity, USAID is promoting access to new technologies, provide training, and facilitate links with larger companies. Principal contractors and grantees: Nathan and Associates, Aid to Artisans and others to be determined through a competitive process.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$1,300,000 DA). USAID is helping financial institutions increase lending to SMEs for sound economic activities by improving their

understanding of SME requirements, introducing new lending products and methodologies, and reducing overall lending risk. USAID-funded technical assistance is also helping two nonbank financial institutions become formal, regulated institutions to increase access of financial and savings services to SMEs. Implementer to be determined through a competitive process.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 519-022 Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies

Expand & Improve Access To Economic & Social Infrastructure

Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (\$700,000 ESF). USAID plans to co-invest with rural communities to fund small infrastructure projects to improve access to jobs and markets.

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$545,000 DA, \$1,080,000 ESF). USAID will continue assisting the GOES and key private sector partners to implement trade agreements including the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), in order to stimulate economic growth, notably through the contribution of a strong rural economy. Activities include identifying and addressing implementation challenges; strengthening capacity to meet sanitary and phytosanitary standards; and promoting fiscal policy reforms to raise resources for priority social sector investments. Same partners as above.

Improve Sustainable Management Of Natural Resources & Biodiversity

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity (\$2,273,000 DA). USAID will continue to support the consolidation and effective management of selected protected areas, habitats, and natural resources, while promoting responsible economic growth. Same partners as above.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$4,150,000 ESF). USAID plans to continue helping agricultural enterprises increase domestic sales and exports of nontraditional, high-value agriculture products; improve value-added processing and access to markets; develop long-term business relationships; and introduce new agricultural technologies. Same partners as above.

Increase Trade and Investment

Increase Trade and Investment (\$700,000 DA, \$3,870,000 ESF). USAID will continue to support programs that strengthen the capacity of the GOES to promote exports and improve the productivity, competitiveness, and job creation capacity of SMEs, including farmers and agribusinesses, as they take advantage of increased trade opportunities. Same partners as above.

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector & Increase Access to Capital

Strengthen The Financial Services Sector and Increase Access to Capital (\$255,000 DA, \$200,000 ESF). USAID will continue to implement activities to help increase access to critical financial services for selected SMEs, including farmers and agribusinesses. Same partners as above.

FY 2006 Program

SO: 519-023 Investing in People: Healthier, Better-Educated People

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$4,257,000 DA). USAID is training 50 officials from the Ministry of Education (MINED) to analyze and report on education investments and indicators, and over 1,000 teachers and principals in reading and writing instruction, student evaluation and civic education. USAID's Global Development Alliance project with Save the Children is assisting MINED to improve the transition between kindergarten and first grade in selected rural schools. Results expected include: an increase in public expenditures in primary education as a percentage of gross domestic product, an increase in the fifth grade completion rate, the establishment of alliances with the private sector, and the application of effective reading and writing instruction in USAID-assisted schools. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development, Save the Children, and others to be determined through a competitive process.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,970,000 CSH). USAID is providing assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to reduce maternal and perinatal deaths by improving the MOH community health program in 67 targeted rural communities. About 200 MOH personnel are being trained in perinatal information systems, community health, nutrition monitoring of children less than five years of age, and integrated management of childhood illness. USAID is helping the MOH to establish nutrition monitoring sites, promote breastfeeding, and improve staff supervision. USAID expects to reduce the malnutrition rate in children under five, raise the DPT3 coverage rate, and increase the percentage of children exclusively breastfed through the first six months. USAID activities to support a transparent and efficient process to increase health sector expenditures, both from GOES and through the formation of public-private alliances, are contributing to this component. Implementer to be determined through a competitive process.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,000,000 CSH). USAID is training more than 50 MOH personnel in the use of the maternal mortality surveillance system. Quality standards for prenatal, obstetrical, neonatal and postpartum care, emphasizing patient-friendly services are being developed and up to 60 MOH personnel trained in these areas. USAID expects to increase the percentage of births attended by a skilled birth attendant. USAID activities to support a transparent and efficient process to increase health sector expenditures, both from GOES and through the formation of public-private alliances, contribute to this component. Implementer to be determined through a competitive process.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,115,000 CSH). To reduce maternal and neonatal deaths due to hospital acquired infections, USAID is training more than 50 MOH staff in infection prevention. USAID is also working with the MOH to create committees that track the prevention and reduction of hospital acquired infections. USAID supports avian flu preparedness activities. USAID activities to support a transparent and efficient process to increase health sector expenditures, both from GOES and through the formation of public-private alliances, will contribute to this component. Implementer to be determined through a competitive process.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,089,000 CSH). USAID is implementing prevention activities designed to reach more than 23,000 high-risk individuals, including men who have sex with men

and prostitutes. USAID is also playing an active role in the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria country coordinating mechanism. Implementer to be determined through a competitive process.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$2,970,000 CSH). USAID is supporting establishment of community outreach programs and training of up to 30 MOH staff to reach adolescents with reproductive health messages. At least 30 health care providers will receive training in contraceptive technology. The measure of contraceptive use, couple years of protection, is expected to increase to approximately 372,000. USAID activities to support a transparent and efficient process to increase health sector expenditures, both from GOES and through the formation of public-private alliances, contribute to this component. Implementer to be determined through a competitive process.

FY 2007 Program

SO: 519-023 Investing in People: Healthier, Better-Educated People

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$3,534,000 DA). USAID will continue to support efforts to increase public expenditures for education; to increase the number of students that will successfully complete fifth grade; to ensure that all first graders nationally and first through third graders in 380 schools will have benefited from USAID-sponsored education policy reforms; create 10 new private sector alliances and 2,000 teachers to be trained to improve student learning. USAID expects that 70% of teachers will effectively apply reading and writing instruction. Same partners as above.

Improve Child Survival, Health & Nutrition

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,500,000 CSH). USAID expects to continue to address issues associated with global malnutrition for young children, maintain effective DPT3 immunization coverage, and to expand coverage of breastfeeding programs. Same partners as above.

Improve Maternal Health & Nutrition

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$1,500,000 CSH). Assistance will focus on improving access to and use of pre-natal care. Assistance will also be provided to improve the quality of obstetrical care in all MOH maternity hospitals. USAID expects that the program interventions will lead to more births to be attended by a trained birth attendant. Same partners as above.

Prevent & Control Infectious Diseases Of Major Importance

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,115,000 CSH). USAID plans to assist the MOH to develop and approve infection prevention and urinary tract infection protocols and disseminate them nationwide to MOH health facilities. Same partners as above.

Reduce Transmission & Impact Of HIV/AIDS

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$1,089,000 CSH). HIV/AIDS prevention interventions will continue to target high-risk groups with behavior change interventions. Materials for HIV/AIDS prevention and education will also be developed. Same partners as above.

Support Family Planning

Support Family Planning (\$2,144,000 CSH). USAID plans on maintaining its focus on expanding access to high quality family planning services. Same partners as above.

Results Framework

519-021 Ruling Justly: More Responsive, Transparent Governance

Program Title: Ruling Justly

- 1.1: Strengthened Rule of Law
- 1.2: Greater Transparency and Accountability of Governments

519-022 Economic Freedom: Open, Diversified, Expanding Economies

Program Title: Economic Freedom

- 2.1: Laws, Policies and Regulations that Promote Trade and Investment
- 2.2: More Competitive, Market-Oriented Private Enterprises
- 2.3: Broader Access to Financial Markets and Services
- 2.4: Improved Management and Conservation of Critical Watersheds

519-023 Investing in People: Healthier, Better-Educated People

Program Title: Investing in People

- 3.1: Increased and Improved Social Sector Investments and Transparency
- 3.2: Increased and Improved Basic Education Opportunities
- 3.3: Improved Integrated Management of Child and Reproductive Health
- 3.4: HIV/AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases Contained and Impact Mitigated