

FY 97 USAID/ETHIOPIA ACTION PLAN

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Executive Summary 1

I. Program Summary

A. Strategy Overview 3

B. Overall Progress 4

C. Appropriation Summary (Table I) 8

II. Strategic Objectives and Targets of Opportunity

A. Strategic Objective #1 Increased Availability of Selected Domestically
Produced Foodgrain Crops 9

B. Strategic Objective #2 Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health
Care Services 13

C. Strategic Objective #3 Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved
in an Expanded System 16

D. Strategic Objective # 4 Increased Access to and Participation in a
Democratic System 19

E. Target of Opportunity: Emergency Humanitarian Assistance provided to the
Most Vulnerable Groups in a Timely Manner. 23

III. Program and Budget Scenarios

A. Two Agency programming scenarios, for FY 96 and FY 97
high levels (= AFR Option A) and low levels (= AFR Option B).

1. Objective Tree 26

2. Summary of Funding (Table III) 27

3. S.O. Projected Impact 28

4. Changes in SOs due to Funding Changes 34

5. New Partnerships Initiative (NPI) Attributions 36

6. Microenterprise funding (Table X) 38

7. G Bureau Services and Funding (AFR Table 3) 40

8.	Other AID/W backstopping and support requirements	43
9.	S.O. Mortgages (AFR Table 4)	44

B. AFR Reduced funding scenario (scenario #3) (= AFR Option C)

1.	Objective Tree	45
2.	Summary of S.O. Funding, inc. NPA (Table III)	46
3.	S.O. Projected Impact	47
4.	Description of impact from funding changes	50
5.	New Partnership Initiative (NPI) Attributions	52
6.	G Bureau Services and Funding (AFR Table 3)	53
7.	S.O. Mortgages (AFR Table 4)	53

IV. Operating Expense and Workforce Requirements

A. Narratives

1.	Overview of FY 95 Estimate	54
2.	Overview of FY 96 and FY 97 Request	54
3.	Outyear requirements (FY 1998-2000)	58
4.	Material Weakness Investments	59
5.	Reduced O.E. and/or workforce requirements	59

B. Tables

1.	VIII(a) - Operating Expense Budget Request	60
2.	VIII(b) - Workforce Request	62
3.	VIII(c) - Consulting Services	63
4.	VIII(d) - Foreign National Voluntary Separation Costs	64
5.	VIII(e) - Cost of Controller Operations	65
6.	VIII(x) -Reduced Workforce Request because of program budget cuts (USDH by position; total number of FNDH, FNPSC, and USPSC)	66

V. Other

A.	Title II non-emergency food aid requirements (AFR Table 5)	67
B.	Impact of "lost" resources - Title III	68
C.	Mission concerns and issues	69

Appendix A Detailed Impact Matrices

Appendix B BPD Tables

Executive Summary

Context: The situation in Ethiopia is extremely favorable for launching the development program which USAID/Ethiopia has just built up to undertake. Programs in two of our strategic objectives (SOs) are underway, with the activities in Democracy/Governance considered to be in the top 25 % of performers against indicators, and those in basic education now building momentum. Activities in a third SO in Basic and Preventive Health are now worked out, and many already underway contributing to the improvement of basic services in Ethiopia. Transitional USAID assistance in the agriculture sector begun in 1992 helped liberalize transport, open up private sector access to fertilizer imports and marketing and began developing national grain markets. A new USAID food security program is close to completion. This will more directly benefit small producers of basic grains, and both directly increase grain production as well as demonstrate how overall input, output and marketing systems can be improved in a sustainable manner. Our humanitarian relief and safety net programs have also proved successful over recent years, meeting challenges as they arise with increasing efficiency. (A more detailed summary of transitional accomplishments is presented in the March 1995 Assessment of Program Impact report)

We feel satisfied that much of our transitional assistance has been extremely effective. We have laid the groundwork for accomplishing much more visible and concrete results over the coming years by working closely with the government, NGOs and more importantly, the intended beneficiaries.

The economic recovery and restructuring process in Ethiopia over the past four years has generally proceeded extremely well. Stabilization is working, and overall economic conditions have markedly improved since the Transitional Government took power. There are issues associated with privatization and land ownership, but generally it is possible to have a constructive dialogue with the current government even on tough issues. The final (third elections in a series) elections under the transitional government have just been completed, and although opposition parties are not playing a significant role, the current government continues to be committed to building a democratic system as it moves into a new, permanent federal government for Ethiopia. The country is generally peaceful, and more than in recent decades, people's energies are focused on productive goals.

Strategy: Our country strategy approved in 1993 remains valid, and our focus on food security, basic social services and democracy/governance is consonant with both GOE priorities and USAID areas of emphasis. We continue to operate and improve a successful food assistance program which seeks, with the GOE and NGOs, to manage disasters as they occur as efficiently as possible, until such time as Ethiopia can provide for its own food security needs.

Impact: Although much of the impact of our new development assistance activities has yet to materialize, the overall results from our transitional assistance, from the large

humanitarian assistance program and collaborative design and analysis work on new activities have been significant. These are summarized here under each SO, and more systematically in the API submitted in March 1995. We have ranked the impact under two of our four SOs and single TO as being in the top 25% of performers in terms of measures of impact. These are Democracy/Governance (SO 4) and our Target of Opportunity on humanitarian assistance. Activities in both have performed extremely well.

Resources and Cuts: Where we are in the process of delivering assistance has very much influenced our decisions on showing where we would cut 20 - 25 % of our DFA resources. Our initial thoughts are to cut the NPA portion of the three major SOs. These are funds which are intended to encourage and support government movement on difficult policy and implementation issues. The lack of these funds will not necessarily mean that the related actions will not happen, but it will make the likelihood of their happening much less certain and the timing of their occurrence less predictable. The lack of budgetary support will also slow down implementation of the policies due to reduced government resources. In comparison to directly cutting project activities and their more closely linked results, we feel the risks and delays are worth taking to achieve these levels of funding reduction. Higher levels and different scenarios of cuts would require rethinking of these cuts.

OE and Workforce: USAID/E has just completed a three year buildup period which was planned in 1991, legally and administratively approved in early 1992, and initiated the same year. Our OE budgets (excluding trust funds) have declined since FY 92 in spite of significant increases in both expatriate and local staff. The structure of DFA reductions we are proposing will not result in foreseeable OE or workforce reductions, since it will not really eliminate any functions or enough workload to affect our overhead and operations. GHAI activities are also putting an additional burden on our staff. Even making modest assumptions on food aid levels, below the averages for the past ten years, a 20% cut in DFA represents a 7 - 8% cut in our overall portfolio resource level. At this stage in our growth there are no other cuts at this level of program reduction.

Issues: As a new and growing mission we have faced a number of obvious constraints operating in an environment of decreasing and increasingly scarce resources. In general we have fared quite well given the environment, and must compliment Washington for providing us with the resources to do our job. Limitations on expatriate staff have been largely overcome through the availability of extremely talented Ethiopians, although they require extensive on and off the job training in USAID systems. We are confronting some specific issues on PSC levels which are raised in the concluding Issues section of this Plan.

As most missions, we are still uncertain of the potential impact of Reengineering on both our operating style, structure and budget. This may well lead to changes in what is being submitted now. More specific is the unknown implications on workforce and OE of the GHAI. If we begin to take a greater role in this initiative, at Washington request or in response to increased activity by the GOE in IGADD, this will have obvious workforce implications.

FY 97 ACTION PLAN - USAID/ETHIOPIA

I. PROGRAM SUMMARY

A. Strategy Overview

The preparation of this Action Plan on the eve of the end of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia should have been an extremely upbeat affair given the status of our program and the promising environment in Ethiopia. Unfortunately, events in Washington regarding the future of the Agency and funding levels have cast a pall over the whole exercise. While we have not ignored these uncertainties and the resource constraints we are likely to face, we remain optimistic that we can have an extremely positive impact on future events in Ethiopia even with more limited resources than are appropriate.

From the early stages of strategy formulation for Ethiopia in the Fall of 1991, a sequencing and selection of priorities has been chosen that has responded both to the country's needs and to the evolving priorities of USAID, and unknowingly to the principals embodied in reengineering. The program of USAID transitional and recovery assistance initiated in 1992 has now almost come to an end. Most of the purposes which it aimed at have been achieved, using an effective mixture of DFA, PL 480 and ESF resources. The continuation of food assistance responding to both structural and emergency requirements by the U.S. and other donors has successfully maintained a generally conducive and stable environment for the successive launching of structural adjustment, economic reform and, now, major development programs in Ethiopia.

With activities now beginning in all of our four strategic objectives, we are increasingly comfortable with our overall strategy which was initially laid out in the *"Back to the Future"* document prepared in 1993. Equally importantly, we feel this strategy continues to respond positively to Agency priorities and to needs and opportunities in Ethiopia where the United States can make a significant contribution. With a new permanent Government of Ethiopia about to assume power later this year, we are well positioned to provide assistance in two of the three priority development areas for the government -- basic social services and agricultural development. (Transport and Communications is the third, which is not being emphasized under our assistance.) Similarly, we address four of the Agency's five major themes -- Population/Health and Nutrition, Democracy, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance.

Although this Mission did not leap into the ring as an experimental unit under Reengineering, our initial work on how we will respond to the new operational opportunities this presents leave us quite optimistic about the radically restructured operational world of FY 96. We have already formed groups to work out a transition to a team approach to designing and implementing activities, held a three day retreat to deal with management and

staff issues during the transition, and begun to prepare both staff and systems for the Agency's new operating systems, including universal training in the Windows environment.

B. Overall Progress

What has been accomplished:

Assistance provided under transitional programs begun in FY 1992 contributed to accelerating policy changes in a number of areas critical to opening up the economy after almost a decade of statist control and misdirection. USAID efforts contributed to opening up agricultural input markets and marketing, de-monopolizing various aspects of commodity trade and distribution and in liberalizing road transport and opening it up to private sector competition. After a lag in movement on privatizing the largely nationalized industrial and service sectors, things picked up in mid-1994 and early 1995. A privatization Agency has now been formed, legislation passed and action plans drawn to privatize government owned houses, hotels, factories (with less than 20 million Birr capital) and retail trade institutions. Bidders have been officially invited, and the ownership transfer of most of the hotels, factories and retail shops is underway.

Other transitional initiatives to open up agricultural markets to the private sector continue to show progress and the kind of benefits expected. We are carefully considering how to build on some of these efforts in the design of the new agricultural activity to promote food security. Policy level and market interventions will be complemented under this activity with farm level activities to directly benefit selected geographic areas and groups of farmers. This approach is being taken to combine sustainable improvements in the overall agricultural system with the kind of concrete production increases that are needed to attract large numbers of Ethiopia's small and medium scale farmers to improved, higher production agriculture.

Title II Regular Programs helped to provide some of the initial food resources to vulnerable groups affected by the poor harvests last year. In 1994 an estimated 13 million person/days of employment were generated, almost all compensated by basic food commodities which reached some of the countries most vulnerable urban and rural groups. Although the absolute food shortage last year equalled that in 1984, as few as 5,000 lives were lost last year, compared to an estimated 1 million in 1984. Our overall contribution to this effort was equivalent to minimum rations for over two million people in Ethiopia for the year.

Prompt and public action by the TGE was backed up by good donor response in the form of commodities and other resources, including support from our Title II Regular and Emergency programs as well as Title III. This helped ensure that the food shortages never developed into a famine. Needs appear to be lower this year, and the relative calm is being used to review and strengthen the design, implementation and monitoring of both types of Title II programs. Particular effort is going into linking these programs more closely to our

overall assistance program, as well as working with NGOs to more closely monitor/measure their results.

Start up activities under the major basic education activities obligated at the end of FY 94 are proceeding well, and good relationships built over the past year at the national and regional levels are facilitating receptivity to policy and operational advice at both levels. Sector modeling efforts, which will help government decision makers understand and project key variables in educational planning, are proceeding well, and being integrated into the government planning system. Efforts to accelerate the collection and generation of accurate baseline data from which to monitor future changes are being accelerated with the assistance of both national and regional officials. These will allow us to more quickly begin to gauge and report on the effectiveness of our assistance. In response to the major new initiative on Girls and Women's Education, USAID/E is in the process of working out an adjunct activity under SO 3 which will expand and strengthen the attention already included under the new program to improve access and opportunities for females in education. This is a critical need in Ethiopia!

The activities which have been under development to promote the expansion of basic health services and the targeted provision of family planning and AIDS prevention services are in the last stages of negotiation with central government officials. Many of the activities which will be supported under these activities have already gotten underway through separate health and family planning initiatives. The large stable of central projects and organizations operating in health and family planning has been heavily drawn upon to both design and get underway a large number of the range of interventions which will be supported in pursuit of this SO. AIDS control support is translating into steadily increasing condom distribution and use, mostly through private sector channels. Condom distribution has increased four fold since 1991, and the distribution/sales program here is the second most successful in Africa. Support to a nascent coalition of local and international NGOs working in family planning is beginning to generate increased NGO and community level activity on family planning.

At the end of the last elections under the Transitional Government, those opposition groups who chose to compete and were willing to participate in learning how to organize and campaign, benefitted from the various USAID supported training programs offered prior to the elections. Local NGOs who have benefitted from USAID support and training played credible roles in organizing training and observation related to the elections. USAID financial and technical support to the Donor's Election Unit, a uniquely structured expert body established to monitor the overall process of carrying out the May/June 1995 elections was also extremely effective. The Special Prosecutor's Office (SPO) which has prepared and is conducting the trials of indicted former officials of the Derg has received critical computer hardware and technical support to compile and organize mountains of evidence. USAID funded assistance from internationally recognized forensic groups is helping the SPO to literally "dig up" critical evidence of the alleged crimes of the former regime. Support is about to be provided to an independent local group to thoroughly and publically document the conduct and testimony of the trials. A major grant to a U.S. PVO is nearly completed,

and should result in a strong level of support and guidance for local NGOs to improve their institutional capacity to engage in development, and contribute to a more open society.

Social, Economic and Political Events since the FY 1994 API

During the three months since the API was submitted, significant developments have taken place on both the political and economic fronts. National and Regional elections were held in almost all regions of the country on May 7th, and the ruling coalition of parties, the Ethiopian People's Democratic Revolutionary Front (EPRDF) won in a landslide in almost all constituencies. Unfortunately most major opposition parties chose not to compete in the elections. Given Ethiopia's lack of experience with democratic elections and the difficulties confronted in a country of Ethiopia's size and poor resources, the elections were generally judged by analysts to be well administered and organized. Over the coming months the new legislature will meet, and the new government will be formed. The seating of the new government will allow the new central government and regional governments to focus more of their energies on making the new federal system work, and tackling the many challenges that lie ahead.

Concerns about weak and erratic rains causing a second poor crop year have lessened, and the early/small rains have been good throughout most of the country, and expectations are good for the main rains and crops. Based on reasonable to good agricultural performance, other positive economic factors (world coffee prices) and a generally strong response to free market economic opportunities in the small and medium scale enterprise range, government officials and some economists think the current year will return to GDP growth rates in the 6 - 8 % range. The flurry of privatization activity which occurred at the beginning of 1995 has dissipated somewhat, reportedly due to the low level of bids for most of the enterprises being offered for sale, and the lack of established capital markets. The generally strong performance of the economy bodes well for continued government increases in social sector financing which are needed, and for the ability of the government to play a facilitative role in restoring and creating the infrastructure necessary to support greatly increased economic activity in Ethiopia at all levels.

How Long is U.S. Assistance Required ?

Given Ethiopia's state of development following the fall of the Derg regime in 1991, the country will continue to require donor assistance for some time. Assuming that the political situation continues to develop positively, and that agricultural led economic growth continues, it is not unreasonable to see the need for concessional assistance ending in fifteen years. This projections is heavily dependent on the assumptions made about regional stability and the weather, both extremely unpredictable factors.

It is of considerable concern that our own program, which offers considerable promise to accelerate improvements in several critical sectors of economic and social development in Ethiopia is likely to be extremely underfunded. The overall effect of DFA

reductions will be greatly magnified by the threatened disappearance of Title III resources, which have proven an extremely valuable and flexible resource on the relief - recovery - development continuum that is so very real in Ethiopia. The vast and difficult investments which the U.S. made for relief activities during the socialist Derg Regime should not now be sacrificed as the country moves to recovery - development under a much more progressive and market-oriented government.

C. Appropriation Summary (Table I)

ETHIOPIA (663)

FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE I : APPROPRIATION SUMMARY (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	8,228	5,000	5,000	5,000
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	31,871	33,500	33,500	25,800
SUBTOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:	40,099	38,500	38,500	30,800
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES:				
BROAD BASED ECON GROWTH	30,061	32,204	33,266	26,557
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT	440	576	824	304
POPULATION GROWTH	5,608	3,650	3,475	3,000
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION	3,990	2,070	935	935
PL 480 TITLE II	29,433	26,342	27,542	27,542
PL 480 TITLE III	40,000	34,000	30,000	30,000
OPERATING EXPENSES	2,292	2,361	2,471	2,471
TRUST FUND	1,000	1,000	000	000

II. Strategic Objectives and Targets of Opportunity

II. A. Strategic Objective # 1 *Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops*

1. Relevance of Strategic Objective to Agency Priorities:

This SO is consistent with Agency attention to Economic Growth. Equally importantly, it responds to the inherent problems of Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa. Repeatedly over the past decades, the people of the United States have responded to the sufferings and famines of Ethiopia with generous and expensive humanitarian assistance. Working with a cooperative and constructively focused government and other donors, we now have an opportunity for approximately one tenth of the average annual cost of food assistance to help Ethiopia achieve food security. Even this opportunity is being threatened by the current low priority USAID gives to agriculture in a decreasing resource environment, and the potential loss of Title III resources.

From FY 1992 - 1994, USAID support to promote food security was focused on accelerating policy reforms necessary for increasing agricultural productivity and free-market operations by eliminating government monopolies in production and marketing activities. Development Fund for Africa support focused on increasing the supply of and access to fertilizer and eliminating major transport disincentives. The P.L. 480 Title III program supported policies which helped develop a targeted food safety-net program to meet the needs of Ethiopia's vulnerable population, promoted a greater role for the private sector in agricultural trade and increased productivity through the expanded utilization of industrial capacity. Title III commodities went into various programs, which supported productive enterprises, supplemented relief efforts in poor years, and helped build up strategic grain reserves.

A food security activity now in preparation with the government, NGOs, private sector groups and farmers will more systematically confront food-production constraints in selected crops in selected regions of the country. Through addressing policy and farm-level constraints, the new program aims to encourage farmers to increase production and productivity. This will (1) increase incomes of farmers; (2) improve household food security of both producers and consumers; and (3) begin to reduce the massive national food deficit. The program will also finance extension of farm interventions and information that can enhance productivity, relying primarily on existing technology, agricultural research and extension findings. The program will also support efforts to re-establish and strengthen agricultural and microenterprise information collection and analysis capability. Support for the development of a rural banking system related to production credit and financing for micro-enterprises will also be explored.

Title II food programs to improve rural infrastructure in vulnerable areas, and help

vulnerable farmers protect and enhance their productive assets necessary to keep farming (animal traction, tools, seeds), are also a key component of the package. In difficult years, like 1994, these resources keep circumstances in vulnerable and high risk areas from deteriorating and the populations in place and reasonably healthy. In reasonable or better years, as this year appears to be, these resources can contribute to strengthening the productive capacity of poorer groups and help them break out of a cycle of poverty and dependence that is all too common in Ethiopia.

Title III resources, if available, will also continue to be used to achieve this SO. In recent years these resources have been used to focus on deregulating trade and controls on grain marketing, and on encouraging the TGE to strengthen and expand safety net programs to protect the most vulnerable groups in the society. It is proposed that future Title III resources would be tied to continuing improvements in a maturing, hopefully, more stable free market.

2. Progress to Date

Under the guidance of a New Economic Policy set out in late 1991, with support and encouragement from a multi-donor consortium which USAID helped support, Ethiopia has made considerable progress in the liberalization of the agricultural economy.

- Transport controls have been lifted and the sector opened to the private sector. The number of private freight forwarders increased from zero in 1992 to 26 in 1994, providing more competitive prices to the user and allowing for more timely distribution of emergency food..
- Progress has been made on fertilizer liberalization and removing limitations to access by private sector firms to fertilizer distribution and retailing. Fertilizer sales in 1994 rose to 183,000 metric tons (MT) from 105,000 MT the previous year, and are expected to be close to 300,000 MT this year. The major fertilizer parastatal has been restructured, thereby providing more opportunities for private sector wholesalers and retailers. Licensed fertilizer traders have increased from 114 in 1992 to 1,518 in 1994, with private sector imports of fertilizer doubling between 1993 and 1994, thereby providing farmers access to fertilizer on a timely basis and in areas frequently unserved in the past. The TGE has announced that fertilizer prices will be fully decontrolled by 1998.
- Most state monopolies on distribution and sales of basic commodities have been eliminated.
- A major government safety net program has been put in place, implemented through both the central and regional governments. The safety net has benefitted an estimated 350,000 households and 35,000 retrenched workers and demobilized soldiers in 1993-94. The TGE also established an emergency food security reserve that non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) can borrow against until donor food pledges arrive, ensuring that emergency food aid will get to the needy in time.

USAID assistance in liberalizing and expanding the supply of fertilizer to Ethiopian farmers strikes at the heart of its low agricultural productivity. Increases in domestic production mean reductions in food-aid imports, which in recent years have been all donor supplied. For every additional bag of fertilizer used, farmers can get up to five bags of grain with associated rates of return of approximately 150 percent. In 1994/95, USAID provided \$12.5 million toward fertilizer imports, half imported through the private sector in a market where the private sector was not able to import fertilizer three years ago. In addition, USAID efforts to improve and strengthen Ethiopian grain markets has meant that farmers have received better prices for their products, market margins have declined, and the number of traders in the markets has increased. Further work on market liberalization and improving government's role in market management could produce added benefits by eliminating the large and volatile consumer price spikes that adversely affect poor consumers.

3. Assessment of S.O. Performance

a. Basis for Assessment

Through FY 95 efforts on this SO were supported with transitional assistance begun in FY 92 and the programs funded with Title II Regular and Title III resources. This Strategic Objective was restructured in late 1994, and more effective linkages of activities to planned results are now being worked out. Progress and impact have still been notably positive.

b. Rank = Middle 50%

c. Rationale

Progress made under transitional assistance from 1992 through 1995 toward this SO has been solid as reported in our FY 94 API, principally in the area of strengthening the productive environment, less directly in terms of increasing production, which was how the SO was defined in our recent API. Important changes include: the liberalization of several targeted aspects of the production system, the opening up of markets to the private sector, and overall improvement in the transparency of policy making on Agricultural inputs.

The new food security activity will combine several levels of complementary assistance and interventions to generate reasonably rapid progress on the impact indicators. Although three of the four outcomes have already been worked on under transitional assistance and with PL 480 resources, it is too early to rate progress on the associated impact indicators in the top 25 %. Thus, the SO is currently ranked in the middle 50%, since the transitional phase is just ending, and based on the newness of the overall assistance package and continuing poor quality of data on proposed impact measures.

4. Donor Coordination

The activities in pursuit of this SO will be complemented by planned program/project interventions by the European Union and the World Bank in transportation infrastructure development and related policy reform. Private sector seed market development is underway by the World Bank and FAO. The activities in support of increased access to fertilizer through more competitive and efficient markets will remain closely coordinated with the World Bank and five other major donors. Furthermore the focus on small-scale farm production will complement current Swiss efforts to enhance grain production in the major growing areas found in Arssi and Bale, and future World Bank efforts in Gojam (all surplus producing administrative regions).

The proposed activities will complement and likely make use of a number of pilot approaches being tested by Ethiopian and foreign NGOs, e.g., the Sasakawa Global 2000 Program. USAID involvement in fertilizer imports and as a vocal actor on agricultural policy issues has quickly put us in a lead position among donors involved in agriculture. There are regular donor meetings involved in fertilizer provision as well as a broader donor forum on agriculture issues. Several major studies which USAID has designed and financed over the past year have received wide attention and established our new technical staff as a reliable and well informed source of information on the sector. The other major donors in the sector are the European Union, the World Bank and the FAO. We and the European Union are investigating ways to work more collaboratively, particularly since the EU has committed itself to focusing primarily on Ethiopia and Eritrea under the food security thrust of the GHAI.

II. B. Strategic Objective #2

Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services

1. Relevance of Strategic Objective to Agency Priorities

Under this SO, USAID/E will help implement sound national health sector policies and promote effective family planning and health service delivery nationally and with specific hands-on involvement in one administrative "focus" region, with a population of about 15 million. Building on the efforts begun in 1992 under Support to AIDS Control (STAC) to deal with the growing AIDS problem, USAID is in the final stages of negotiating the "Essential Services for Health in Ethiopia" (ESHE) program and project, as the new consolidated project/program activity.

Although ESHE activities include substantial system building elements, the "end game" is to slow population growth while decreasing child mortality. In rural Ethiopia, if basic curative and preventive services are not available, the majority of women (let alone men) will not seek family planning. Thus, reduced population growth will be realized only if sustainable essential services are available. As the primary vehicle to achieve progress from the implementation of the package, ESHE is consistent with the Agency's stress on sustainable, client oriented interventions in HPN. ESHE is also highly consonant with Agency objectives of contributing to the sustainable control of population growth, the improvement of child survival in Ethiopia, and the availability of affordable preventive health care and AIDS prevention.

2. Progress to Date

Pursuit of this SO was approved in AID/W in April 1994, but the full range of activities to tackle the selected, high priority elements of basic preventive care are not yet on stream. The STAC project has expanded program coverage of the National AIDS Control Program since 1992. With STAC support, nearly 40 million condoms have been sold in over 8,000 outlets nationwide thereby increasing the availability of affordable, preventive health care for those unable to pay. Over two million condoms have been distributed free of charge by the National Aids Control Program. Four STD laboratories have been rehabilitated, 10 clinics have been refurbished, and Ethiopian NGOs have conducted education efforts that have reached over 21,000 teenagers about AIDS and STD prevention methods, and 50,000 books have been produced and distributed in high schools. A recent evaluation of this activity noted that there is clear evidence of improved public and private sector capacity to diagnose and manage STDs, that HIV/AIDS education efforts in schools are reaching key audiences, and that the condom social marketing program is increasing sales, overall up four fold since 1992. USAID has also fostered the formation of an NGO consortium active in the provision of family planning/maternal and child health services; this promotes working collaboratively rather than competing for resources.

Activities thus far have focused on support for the national AIDS control program, which has already expanded coverage significantly. The TGE's agreement with a comprehensive health and population program is expected shortly. This program will focus on policy reforms to: (1) increase resources allocated to the health sector; (2) reorient services more towards prevention of infant and child mortality; (3) institutionalize cost recovery and local financing; and (4) focus resources on community health care delivery, particularly for child survival initiatives. Project assistance in the Southern Ethiopian Peoples Region (SEPR - with a population of about 15 million) will be concentrated on: (1) a contraceptive social marketing program; (2) support to an indigenous NGO outreach family planning program; (3) strengthening the national AIDS control program; (4) developing and implementing a health care financing strategy and logistics management information system; (5) Demographic and Health Surveys; and, (6) enhanced rural health care service delivery to improve maternal and child health. Significant efforts are aimed at donor coordination, regional and central government program, and nurturing a real partnership with the NGO community.

3. Assessment of S.O. Performance

a. Basis for Assessment:

Although this S.O. has had a formal life of only a year, activities which contribute to achieving some key program outcomes have been underway for almost three years. Progress must therefore be assessed on the basis of how well ongoing activities have performed, and the projection of likely results from the broader range of interventions which are about to be initiated.

b. Ranking: = Middle 50%

c. Rationale for Ranking:

Ongoing activities under this S.O have performed as expected or better, but progress against indicators of overall SO achievement has been made in only three areas, which are generally not quantifiable. Collaborative analysis and design efforts with the government have already had positive impacts on health care financing policies, and on population policies. The promise of these initial policy accomplishments is encouraging. USAID funded advisory roles are being established now in both these areas to continue the foothold established. Progress under the STAC Project, which achieves results in one of the areas of program outcome, has been good, even if not meeting all project targets initially set. Overall it seems appropriate to give activities under this S.O. a middle ranking.

4. Donor Coordination

USAID spearheaded the establishment of a health sector donor coordination group in Ethiopia in 1993. This group has provided an effective mechanism for communication

among donors and government representatives about ongoing and planned activities, and technical issues which directly relate to donor programs. USAID has been in the lead on issues such as health care financing, AIDS and family planning using NGOs.

Historically, the multilateral agencies like the World Bank and UNDP have been involved in infrastructure development within the health sector and agencies like UNICEF, UNFPA and other bilateral donors like the Government of the Netherlands, SIDA, GTZ, the Government of Italy, the Austrian Government, etc. have specific primary and/or reproductive health care programs in parts of selected regions.

C. Strategic Objective #3 - Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded system

1. Relevance of Strategic Objective to Agency Priorities:

Under this SO, USAID assistance is aimed at helping the elementary school system deal in an effective and affordable way with the competing needs for rapid and equitable expansion and quality improvement. The returns to this assistance will not be rapid, but will be significant and critical for Ethiopia. USAID involvement in rebuilding the primary level of education is essential to ensuring the establishment of a sound beginning point in an educational system seriously degraded as a result of 17 years of authoritarian socialism and abuse and distortion of the educational system. The overall society is currently extremely short in many areas of skilled manpower needed for short and longer term economic growth. Reforming the education system which must produce middle and higher levels of skilled professionals must start from the primary levels. This contributes directly to the Agency's priority on economic growth, and equally strongly to building the preconditions for a strong market economy operating within a democratic political system.

USAID assistance is being directed at increasing the quality and equity of learning and strengthening system financing and (decentralized) administration, both through interventions at the national level and within two administrative "focus" regions totalling over 18 million in population. Targeted support will also be provided in these regions for improving the preparation of newly recruited primary school teachers, developing more relevant curricula, and providing more and better instructional materials to schools. National level support will be provided to aid in the implementation of needed policy reforms embodied in the recently enacted national education policy. It is expected that educational services and facilities will show a marked increase, especially at the primary level, as a result of the significant budget increase and the suitable conditions created for the involvement of the private sector.

2. Progress to Date:

Activities under BESO funding started in September 1994 and initial implementation steps are underway. Strong working relationships have already been established with the local educational officials at the center and in the selected regions. Following program approval, major reforms were approved positively affecting teachers salaries and career structures, female entry rates at Teacher Training Institutes, and the primary teacher education program. Several more USAID-advocated reforms are currently being analyzed and readied for consideration by policy-makers, in some instances based on a computer model of the education sector developed through USAID support. With the help of Research Triangle Institute consultants, this process of using MOE data to develop a policy analysis tool has been going on for the last one year. A nucleus of a policy analysis group is forming,

the beginnings of ownership of this powerful model are emerging.

Policy reforms are already beginning to have a direct impact. Interviews with teachers indicate that the new career structure has gone far in improving their working and career situations and restoring their professional motivation. Some instances have been observed of former teachers requesting to be re-assigned from their present administrative positions to their teaching jobs.

Gender disparities in enrollment in training institutes, in the teaching profession and in administrative positions prevail throughout the system. One major step taken by MOE is to institute an affirmative action program to encourage female entrants to Teacher Training Institutes (TTI), where they can also serve as role models for female students. Thirty percent of the places for new entrants are now reserved for females while the remaining are open for both sexes. This, in addition to the more targeted project support BESO will provide to female candidates in TTIs to motivate and keep them in the TTIs through completion, will result in a significant increase and upgrading of female teachers in the near future.

3. Assessment of S.O. Performance:

a. Basis for Assessment:

Since the major activities designed to achieve results under this S.O. have only recently been initiated (October 1994), its performance must be assessed on projections of what will happen, not what has. The changes achieved thus far are primarily at the central level, and relations established in the two focus regions for this S.O. appear to provide a good base for future achievements.

b. Ranking = Middle 50%

c. Rationale for Ranking:

This SO was formally approved for inclusion in the Mission strategy in April 1994, and assistance activities have been underway since October 1994. Initial progress, as described above, has been limited to contributing to and shaping policy changes. Many of these have had quite positive effects. There has been little measurable progress toward the longer-term indicators for achieving this S.O., which include (1) a 15% increase in fourth grade completion rates; (2) a reduction of two years in the primary school average completion cycle; (3) a 13% increase in primary school enrollment; and (4) improved quality and equity profiles of schools and students.

4. Donor Coordination:

USAID has re-established itself as a leader among donors involved in the education

sector in Ethiopia. It was instrumental in establishing the Education Discussion Group for Ethiopia (EDGE) in late 1993 and has become a major player in setting meeting agendas and articulating common donor positions on issues of sector policy and strategy. These donor coordination meetings represent an important opportunity to share the results of critical studies, which have been carried out on major issues in the sector with USAID support. Due to this heightened role and vocal concern for system level change, USAID has been able to influence approaches being taken or considered by other donors active in the sector.

Based on a successful one-year track record, EDGE has now received the endorsement and participation of MOE officials and a key member of the Ministry's policy committees now is part of the EDGE management team. In addition to EDGE, USAID has close direct consultations with major donors like UNICEF, SIDA, and the World Bank, all actively involved in basic education.

II, D

Strategic Objective #4 Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System

1. Relevance of Strategic Objective to Agency Priorities:

Ethiopia's prospects for stability and sustainable development hinge upon liberalizing the country's historically authoritarian mode of governance. The transition process begun in 1991 is revolutionary, ambitious and risky -- but one which must be pursued. Since 1992, the policy of the United States has been to accelerate, facilitate and guide the development of institutions and processes which underpin democratic societies. Since the resumption of development assistance in FY 1992, the provision of this economic assistance has been clearly linked to continuing progress toward a democratic society.

USAID has provided assistance to the TGE in designing and adopting democratic policies and practices and to public and private institutions which could play roles in this transition. Support has been targeted to: (1) the organization and implementation of open national and regional elections; (2) the drafting of a new constitution; (3) judicial reform for the protection of human rights and the institutionalization of the rule of law; (4) the promotion of an independent and responsible media; and (5) the development of increased capacity for regional self-government. In 1994, support was specifically introduced for the support of indigenous civic organizations.

USAID/E's S.O. in democracy and governance responds directly to one of the Agency's five major themes, the transition to and consolidation of democratic societies throughout the world -- a critical element in promoting stability and sustainable development.

The activities carried out to achieve this S.O. will contribute to peace and stability through the improvement of the social enabling environment, building and strengthening effective processes and institutions; and protecting and expanding human rights, including labor rights and those of women and the disadvantaged. All of these are priority areas under the Agency's democracy and governance theme.

2. Progress to Date:

In line with the components of this SO, project support was provided to the development of a new Ethiopian Constitution. This Constitution is now in place, having first been discussed by the general public and Council of Representatives, then debated and adopted by an elected constituent assembly. The Constitution provides guarantees of basic human and democratic rights.

The Constituent Assembly election of 1994 and the National and Regional elections of

May-June 1995 which will lead to the formation of the first post-transition Government in the coming months, reflect considerable progress over the elections of 1992. Recent elections have suffered in providing real choice from a lack of participation by most major opposition groups who continue to resist efforts at reconciliation. Nonetheless, election administration continues to improve, suggesting that the capacity of the National Election Board is, with USAID support, growing. USAID/E assisted the election process directly through support to the National Election Board (NEBE) resulting in strengthened communication between the Board and election centers. Data collection, processing and reporting were strengthened through the provision of radios and computer facilities.

Procedures for party, candidate and voter registration have been explained by the NEBE extensively through various channels, and candidate access to public media has improved. USAID supported civic education efforts in conjunction with local and international NGOs. These were an area of considerable success, although much more remains to be done. Successful initial efforts are being expanded. Most registered political parties have attended USAID-sponsored workshops on issues of campaigning, organization and related civics issues in support of the general effort underway. The TGE tried, with limited success, to pave the way for the participation of opposition groups in the May/June election.

The project has also been active in the judicial/human rights area. Activities initially focused on strengthening the capacity of the Special Prosecutors Office to bring charges against members of the former government suspected of crimes against humanity. Later support was provided to the Supreme Court which was to begin hearing these cases, to introduce conformity with international standards.

The new Constitution mandates a judiciary independent of government interference. While this is happening, and judgements are issued against the government, interference with judicial decisions and periodic intimidation or arrest of judges also occur from time to time. However, the major constraint is the limited capacity of the judiciary, particularly at regional and lower levels. In response to this constraint, a wide range of technical and small-scale material assistance is being planned to improve the capacity and efficiency of the regional justice system.

Attention has also been focused on strengthening institutions of civil society, primarily through the provision of training and technical assistance to local civic NGOs, as well as small grants to support programming by these organizations in support of the democratization process. Work with local NGOs will be intensified over the coming months as a new NGO capacity building activity comes on line.

With the ratification of the new constitution and election of a post transition government, an increasingly decentralized federal state has emerged. Preparations are presently underway to assist both central and regional governments in their effort to rationalize the re-delegation of powers from center to regions and to strengthen the capacity

4. Donor Coordination

A firm pattern of coordination and communication among the Ambassadors of major countries represented in Ethiopia was established from the birth of the Transitional Government. This has continued and been institutionalized at the Ambassadorial and technical levels, including the United Nations and World Bank. The U.S. Government plays an informal lead role in these donor groups.

Another major effort of donor coordination in which USAID/E played an important lead role was the establishment of a Donor's Election Unit (DEU) for the just completed May 1995 National and Regional Elections. The DEU, a multi-donor advisory group of qualified electoral experts, had the responsibility of monitoring the election process, both prior to the elections as well as on election day. The pre-election focus was on monitoring the environment for opposition participation. This approach to coordinating pre-election and election monitoring is, we believe, a first.

Target of Opportunity # 1 Emergency Humanitarian Assistance provided to the Most Vulnerable Groups in a Timely Manner

1. Relevance of Strategic Objective to Agency Pricrities:

USAID/Ethiopia was extremely pleased when the Agency added a fifth priority area to the four developmental areas identified in early 1994. During the formulation of our strategy in 1993, considerable debate went into the issue of how to deal with the chronic food deficits in Ethiopia that have in the past resulted in the deaths and displacement of millions of people as well as the loss of many of the poor's productive assets. During the last seven years of the Mengistu regime, humanitarian concerns led the U.S. Government to provide over a billion dollars in humanitarian assistance. To produce a "development" strategy that ignored this dominant influence on all aspects of national life in Ethiopia was considered folly. The Mission insisted that efforts to "manage the next food shortage" be kept as a permanent part of the Mission's mandate and staffing until such time as a radically more stable food security situation is achieved. This became our poorly titled "target of opportunity."

Even with steady progress toward increased agricultural production, Ethiopia will continue to have food deficits for years to come. While sufficient food assistance has been provided by the donor community in recent years, there are serious problems getting it out to those that need it because of their inaccessibility, limited port capacity and limited transport capacity. Internal transport is improving as trucking is deregulated and privatized, but the basic road structure is lacking. Port infrastructure in Eritrea and Djibouti, which Ethiopia must depend on, is also limited, poorly maintained and requires major new investments which are not currently available. The impetus, resources and regional perspective which the GHAI can bring to some of these food security issues is welcomed by Ethiopia, particularly since increasing food security (agriculture) has not been a popular area for resource allocation in USAID.

2. Progress to Date

Since the resumption of development assistance in FY 1992, USAID/E has increasingly integrated planning and implementation of relief and development assistance to Ethiopia. The Mission's commitment to dealing with all of these resources with equal seriousness was positively reinforced by our experience in dealing with the food shortages in 1994, which engaged full Mission attention from November 1993 through the summer of 1994. Considerable progress has been made in the timing and quality of programming and monitoring P.L. 480 Title II emergency and regular and Title III food aid programs. These programs support a portfolio of Food for Work, development, relief and food safety net activities. The ability of USAID to flexibly program Title III resources in 1994 for relief as well as development purposes was a major factor in our being able to assist the TGE avoid

what could have been a major food crisis.

The accrued benefits of a decade of donor investment and experience, when coupled with a concerned and transparent government was demonstrated in 1994 when one million metric tons of food aid (equal to what was shipped in 1984) was moved to drought-stricken populations and effectively prevented famine and mass migrations. This was the amount of food assistance needed to meet the emergency needs of an estimated 6.7 million people and is roughly split between a predictable "structural" shortfall of 500,000 MT and 700,000 MT in emergency needs. Despite government and donor success in moving relief food aid, Ethiopians continue to only eat an estimated 1500-1600 calories a day, against an international minimum level of 1800 calories. While food intake needs to increase, relief efforts have managed to keep farmers on their land where they can benefit from development efforts intended to boost agricultural productivity.

The TGE's National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management has laid down important principles for managing responses to disaster in a way which optimizes the overall development impact of "relief" and attempts to bridge operational differences between development and relief. Many of these elements parallel the directions sought under the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative. In April 1995 a Task Force structure was established by the RRC after consultation with donors and NGOs which incorporates all relevant groups in a planning, coordination and implementation system.

In 1994, the U.S. Government contributed 387,676 MT of food aid to help an estimated 6.7 million people, representing an expenditure of roughly \$17 per person. Given the scale of suffering seen in Ethiopia when relief has not come, USAID believes this cost is justified. Although accurate statistics are not available, it is estimated that 1 million people died in the 1984/85 drought, versus roughly 5000 in 1994. The absolute food shortages in these two years were similar! The U.S. contribution was the largest single contribution and was key in both its timing and magnitude in avoiding major suffering. Projections for 1995 indicate there will be somewhat reduced shortfall and that early needs can be met with carryover stocks of food from 1994 and the remainder with commitments already made by major donors, including the U.S.

3. Assessment of T.O. Performance

a. Basis for Assessment

The criteria identified for measuring "progress" or "impact" for this T.O. are essentially negative, we will succeed if we can avoid certain things (famine deaths, depopulation of rural areas, and decapitalization of marginal producers) happening, and decreasing their occurrence in the future. In general, in addition to effectiveness criteria, elements of cost effectiveness and sustainability must also be built in. These would assess the real cost per delivered ton of relief food and hopefully look for this to decrease, although realistic stockpiling approaches may make this difficult.

b. **Ranking=Top 25 %**

c. **Rationale for Ranking**

USAID/E works in its humanitarian programs to ensure a (1) decrease in deaths due to starvation; (2) decrease in loss of productive assets for the most vulnerable groups; and (3) decrease in displacement of the population. Based on these criteria over the past several years efforts within this TO have been extremely effective, and should be rated in the top 25% based on performance.

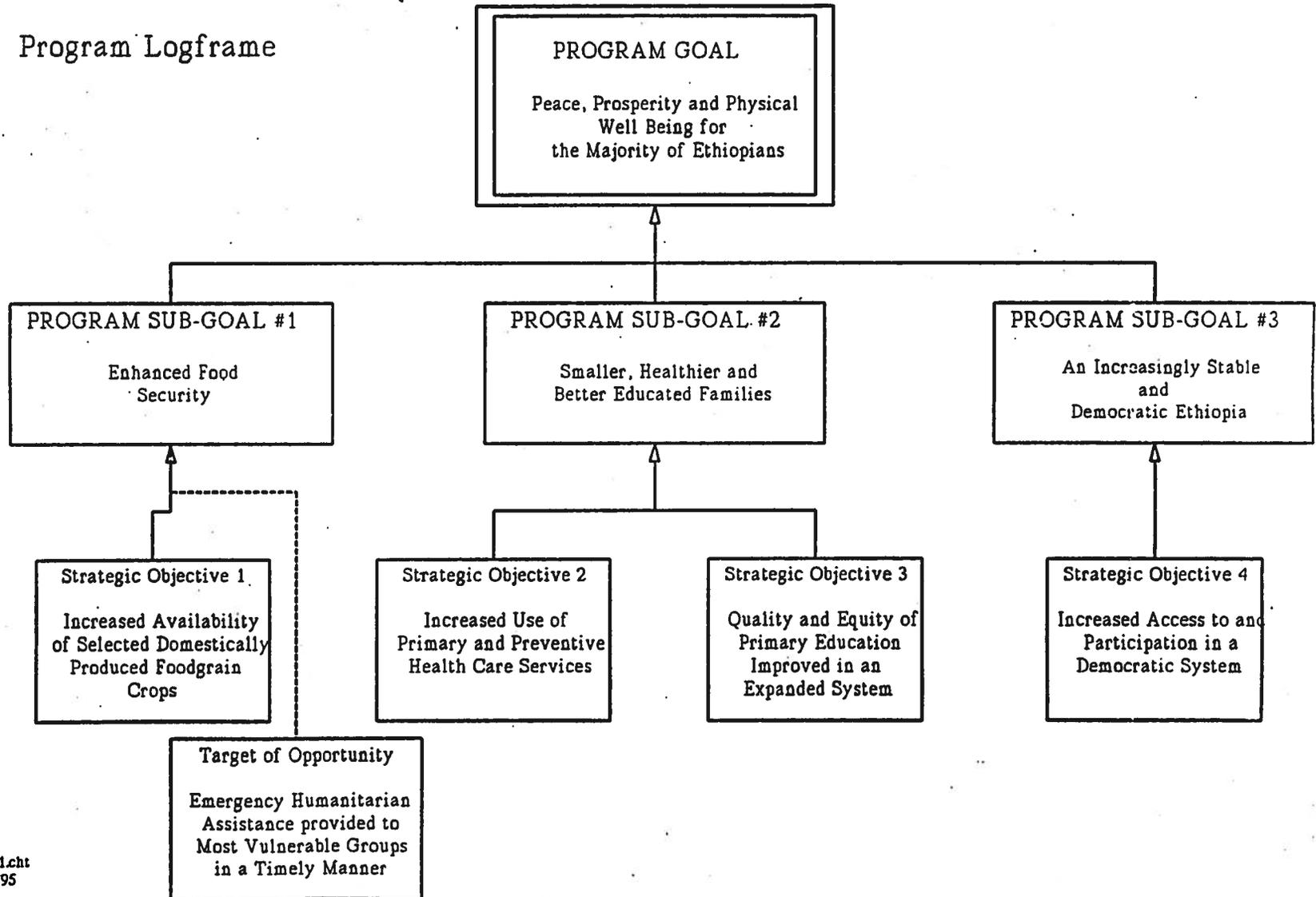
4. Donor Coordination

Mechanisms and groups developed over the past decade for coordination in planning and implementation of relief efforts among donors and with the government have been retained by the TGE with appropriate modifications in membership and frequency. Meetings include monthly open reporting sessions on planned and accomplished commodity imports and the frequent distribution of hardcopy and electronic commodity commitment and shipping information from a United Nations' assisted unit of the Government's Relief Commission. Direct inter-donor coordination is extremely good, with the World Food Program taking a lead on coordination, with emphasis on the European Union and U.S. who are consistently the largest donors.

The Multi-Agency Task Force recently set up by the RRC in April 1995 is an important step in implementing the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management. This Task Force innovatively integrates key government agencies, donors and NGOs in an operational structure of working groups and committees which should greatly facilitate future planning and implementing future disaster assistance and aid to vulnerable groups.

USAID/Ethiopia

Program Logframe



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III. A. 2. Summary of Funding

ETHIOPIA (663)

FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE/ ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
S.O. 01 INCREASED AVAIL. OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	1,039	400	400	400
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	9,971	6,800	9,900	7,300
Of which NPA is:	8,000	4,000	5,800	3,200
PL 480 TITLE III	40,000	34,000	30,000	30,000
S.O. 02 INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	6,030	4,100	4,100	4,100
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	16,400	10,500	9,800	7,900
Of which NPA is:	7,500	8,000	4,800	2,900
S.O. 03 QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	959	400	400	400
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	000	13,000	11,800	8,600
Of which NPA is:	000	10,000	7,800	4,600
S.O. 04 INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	200	100	100	100
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	4,000	2,200	1,000	1,000
S.O. TO EMERGENCY HUMAN. ASSIST. PROVIDED TO VULNERABLE GROUPS				
			No budget data entered for this S.O.	
OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS				
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000

III. A. 3. S.O. Projected Impact

(a) AFR Table 1

Detailed Impact matrices for SOs 1 - 4 and TO 1, updated since the Assessment of Program Impact are included as Appendix A to this Action Plan. USAID/Ethiopia's strategy for absorbing the two levels of DFA reduction we have been given by Washington is based on taking the cuts in both fiscal years from the significant levels of Non-project Assistance to which funds have been allocated in our programs. At the 20 - 25% cut level, we feel that the diminishing of our policy impact and higher risks of achieving the positive influences intended are preferable to cuts in project assistance. Higher cut levels would lead us to reconsider this strategy, and there will be a review of actual allocation of cuts when these are actually announced. Given the high proportion of food aid in our overall portfolio -- typically 60 - 75% of our overall portfolio value -- and the uncertainty on these levels, we cannot plan the future with too much precision.

SO 1: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 1: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS				
1.0.1 Increased per capita production of selected foodgrains nationally	146 kg/yr (1990/91)	-	-	CSA/MOA Statistics FAO and other external assessment
1.0.2 Increased number of private grain wholesalers in target areas	TBD			Baseline and subsequent surveys

Extensive design work and consultations in preparation for the activities under this SO, to be obligated before the end of this fiscal year, have confirmed most of the basic assumptions of the Agricultural Strategy analytical piece completed in December 1994. The program outcomes and indicators tentatively identified in POs 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 are likely to remain in the results matrix for the new activity. The final structure and indicators of the impact measures will be worked out simultaneously with final decisions on activity design in

July and August of this year. Given the data being produced by design work and the data environment of the likely project area, baseline data for about one-half of the final indicators should be available by the end of this fiscal year. Data for remaining indicators should be available from studies carried out in the early phases of the activity. Field investigations are confirming the need to greatly increase reliable and timely access to critical inputs (seed and fertilizer) and the credit to obtain these for a wide range of farming households. Competition among suppliers needs to be increased, and the role of the private sector in all levels of import and distribution expanded and strengthened.

The reductions in assistance levels proposed will be taken in this SO (and all SOs) by taking a roughly 40% reduction in NPA funds for FY 97. The NPA funds under this SO which would be cut have been tentatively identified as those linked with efforts to ensure that the private sector can freely operate in the input markets without policy or procedural disincentives that make their operations unprofitable. Reducing our assistance in these areas will not eliminate our ability to influence events, particularly relating to fertilizer, but it will make our role much less effective. Unfortunately the approaches of other major donors in the arena of input policies and markets has not always been what they should. We have been able to frequently intervene with great positive effect, over the past two years, in debates among donors and with the TGE on issues relating to fertilizer supply.

The effect of DFA reductions for this SO will be greatly magnified if there are not Title III resources available. Our original concept for the food security program now being designed incorporated significant Title III resources linked to a number of areas of policy change. As mentioned elsewhere, the Title III commodities themselves have also proved to be an extremely important resource in meeting various aspects of the food security challenge in Ethiopia. The uncertainty of Title III resources which will exist through the initial obligation of this activity will make formulation of a policy agenda difficult.

SO 2: INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE (PPHC) SERVICES

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline (1994)	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 2: INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE (PPHC) SERVICES				
2.0.1: Increased Percent of Population using PPHC Services in Focus Areas	National = 20% - 40% SEPR = 20%-40%		30%-50%	-National Census, DHS special surveys
			50% - 60%	-DHS, national MIS, Project MER
2.0.2 : Increased Contraceptive Use in Focus Areas	National = 4.8%		10%	-Nat. Family and Fertility Survey 1990
	Rural = < 2% (1990)		7% Rural (SEPR)	-DHS Surveys (1996 & 2001) Project MER
	Urban = 14% (1990)		20% Urban (nat.) 25% Urban (SEPR)	-as above

The agreement for the major activities which will achieve this SO are not signed yet, but considerable progress has already been made in collecting and analyzing data on the focus region (the Southern Ethiopian Peoples Region (SEPR)) for this SO . . Work in the last stages of the STAC project, which will be superseded by the new activity, will also be providing data to allow updating and refinement of the AIDS data under PO 3. This should allow us to adjust and correct a number of the baseline indicators shown in the detailed impact matrices. The general impression of technical experts who are initiating efforts in many of the target areas under this SO is that the results identified are indeed achievable, in some cases in shorter periods of time than indicated.

If the cuts projected for FY 97 take place, these will be taken in this SO through a forty percent reduction in the Non Project Assistance component of this activity. While the final impact of these cuts on the conditionality matrix for this program will be worked out when the cuts are reality, thinking at this time is that our ability to leverage the critical overall budget changes identified in PO 1 (2.1.1 - 2.1.3) would be seriously weakened. The extent of weakening will partly depend on the performance of the Ethiopian economy over the next several years. If the economy grows at the rate it is likely to achieve this year (5 - 6 %), then the aggregate increases desired should not be a problem. Allocation decisions within the health sector remain a problem at both national and regional levels, with

continuing strong tendencies to devote disproportionate levels of funds to hospitals and curative activities. Our ability to influence these decisions is also likely to be weakened. The impact of these changes will be to slow down the establishment of rural health facilities and limit the access of much of the population to basic health and population control services of all types.

SO 3: QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned - > Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 3: QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM				
3.0.1 Improvement in primary examination results in selected regions (SRs)	TBD			Min of Education, Reg Educ Burx, School studies
3.0.2 Improvements in school quality and equity profiles in SRs	TBD			Composite Index to be defined.
3.0.3 Increase in % female and rural enrollment, persistence and completion in SRs ¹				MOE Statistics Reg. Educ Bureaus
females - %	Reg1 = 33%			
P	SEPR = 13%			
C	TBD			
rural - %	TBD			MOE Statistics Reg. Educ Bureaus
P	Reg1 < 39%			
C	SEPR < 20%			
C	TBD			
C	TBD			
3.0.4 Improvements in average primary school cycle costs in SRs	TBD			TBD at time of BESO baseline

¹ Persistence refers to the average number of years completed by primary students; completion refers to percent of primary students able to continue until graduation (i.e., net of dropouts).

Impact under this SO, from relatively new activities, is still largely limited to the positive results of the joint design process carried out for the activity. This has led to influence by USAID staff and consultants on a number of TGE policies which have affected teacher employment and incentives, access of females as teachers and students, among others. The completion of baseline data collection is being accelerated by the work of new USAID FSN professionals who are encouraging the regional Education Bureaus to review, upgrade and share their available statistics on primary education in each of the focus regions. Although this will only partially meet baseline data requirements, it will considerably accelerate our ability to begin measuring the impact of our assistance. Contract Technical Assistance teams, once fielded, will be responsible for carrying out supplementary baseline studies where necessary.

Cuts in FY 97 levels under Option B would result in a 40 percent cut in the NPA levels associated with the detailed policy reform and change agenda agreed to under this SO with the TGE. The final allocation of these cuts would be the subject of discussions, (possibly renegotiations) with the Government. Current thinking is that cuts would be taken linked to reforms currently agreed upon relating to school-community improvements and quality related improvements at the school and local level. With a single year cut, the affects on encouraging these changes is likely to be slight. If cuts are sustained on a multi-year basis there is likely to be a more severe effect on motivation for local communities to carry out some of the changes proposed.

SO 4 INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Indicators	Sources/Comments
SO 4 INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM		
It has not yet been possible to identify a consolidated indicator of overall SO performance. For the present time we will use progress on the nine Program Outcome indicators for this SO as a basis for assessing overall performance toward the SO.		

Given the Mission's current strategy to absorb cuts in DFA levels, limiting these to the NPA portion of funding, the entirely PA funding for this SO is not affected at this point. Funding in FY 96 and 97 will complete planned obligations for the Support to Democracy and Governance activity which is scheduled to end in FY 1998. Funding is also shown for the newly initiated grant to strengthen NGOs in Ethiopia.

After reviewing our options on USAID/ E will work on refining the indicators and program outcome measures for this SO over the months before the next "API-like" document is to be prepared. Most impact measurement for this SO is currently being done qualitatively rather than quantitatively, and will remain so unless scheduled consultations with G/DG this Fall identify readily applicable quantitative measures. The structure and regularity of this impact reporting will be improved.

With the completion of the national and regional elections this past month, efforts under this SO will begin to focus more heavily on support to the rapidly growing structure of regional governments. Plans for assistance in this area by the Government are now formulated and provide some basis for proceeding with assistance. Indicators of progress in achieving results at the regional level will be refined over the next six months, and areas of support and intervention are clarified. A mechanism with USIS is now in the final stages of being negotiated to provide renewed assistance to the local media. The results of this assistance will be captured in reporting over the next year.

III A, 4. Description of Changes in Content of SOs as a Result of Funding Reductions

USAID/E's assistance strategy for three of our five priority areas combines the use of project and non-project mechanisms to achieve desired results (one of the five areas, the Target of Opportunity, is funded almost entirely with Title II Emergency resources, although some Title III resources have also been used in the past two years to supplement the Title II resources available. While project resources are used to provide inputs of commodities, services and ideas necessary to make desired changes, non-project resources are used to facilitate, encourage and reward progress on necessary policy and procedural changes. Over the life of our currently funded or planned activities, proposed DFA funds are split roughly 50/50 between project and non-project mechanisms. (with the addition of G Bureau field support funds the balance tips in favor of project resources).

After considerable review of options on absorbing a major cut in DFA resources, we have determined that our best response at the 20 - 25% reduction in levels provided us by the Africa Bureau is to take the full reduction in resources in each relevant year under discussion from non-project funding allotments.

The alternative at this level of cutting an SO, beginning in either FY 96 or FY 97 does not make sense in the context of our current program. Cutting TO 1 would be playing games, since humanitarian assistance will not go away in our program here, it will only be poorly or well managed. Cutting SO 4 does not really save enough program money to help, and most of the staff time on this is already program funded.

We cannot see any sense in eliminating SO 1 which attempts to get us out the food assistance business in the medium term, and since it deals with one of the two major themes of the new GHAI -- food security. That leave SO 2 or SO 3 as likely candidates. Both of these get at fundamental developmental problems in Ethiopia, they are in heavily "earmarked" sectors, and they appear to be extremely promising programs which do and will increasingly depend on NGOs. We do not feel that at this level of reduction it makes sense to eliminate or phase out of an SO.

If these levels of cuts apply over the full life of our SOs, it would amount to a much heavier cut in NPA resources. For the two fiscal years in question (FY 96 and FY 97) the total cuts required equal roughly 35 % and 45 % of the planned NPA levels. The levels of NPA resources to be provided to promote the achievement of each of these three strategic objectives have not been based on direct facilitative or offset calculations in relation to the policy or budgetary changes to be made. The levels of NPA are instead equivalent to incentives for making the necessary changes.

Our proposed approach to taking significant DFA cuts is partially based on the level of success we have had to date on discussions of policy directions with the TGE. We expect

this relationship to carry over to the new permanent Government of Ethiopia, and rather than directly cutting project funding, we will risk a tougher battle on the policy front. This strategy will obviously be reconsidered over the coming months, and as actual resource levels are identified and allocated, we will decide on final cuts.

III. A. 5. (a) New Partnership Initiative Attributions AFR Table 2 (following page)

III. A. 5. (b) Changes under Scenario 2

Since Scenario 2 (reducing DFA funding in FY 97 by 20 + %) has been taken in the USAID/E portfolio by cuts in NPA levels, the three SOs (1, 2 and 3) which are to receive NPA funding all show appropriate reductions in the attributed benefits under NPI categories in FY 97. These are shown in the table on page 36.

NEW PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

AFR - TABLE 2, SCENARIO 1

SO NO.	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NAME/ NPI COMPONENT	OBLIGATION (000 \$)			% ATTRIBUTION			IMPLEMENTING AGENT & COMMENTS
		FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	
1	Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops	11,010.0	7,200.0	10,300.0				
	NP Ac	8,000.0	4,000.0	5,800.0				
	Democrat Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				0 26 0	0 28 0	0 28 0	Private sector fertilizer imports
2	Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services	22,430.0	14,800.0	13,900.0				
	NP Ac	7,500.0	8,000.0	4,900.0				
	Democrat Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				0 0 0	0 5 20	0 14 23	Global 2000 AGU, Global 2000,
3	Quantity and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System	953.0	13,400.0	12,200.0				
	NP Ac	0.0	10,000.0	7,800.0				
	Democrat Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				2 0 0	3 0 0	2 9 0	
4	Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System	4,200.0	2,300.0	1,100.0				
	NP Ac	953.0	3,400.0	4,400.0				
	Democrat Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				0 0 0	12 0 6	13 0 9	Regional & Zonal governments TDA (local NGO), other NGOs
TO	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Provided to Most Vulnerable Groups in a Timely Manner	31,242.0	28,628.5	23,493.3				
	NP Ac							
	Democrat Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				43 0 52	43 0 52	0 0 100	NGOs, local groups, Universities PACT, local NGOs
TOTAL	NP Ac	15,500.0	22,000.0	18,400.0	\$448.6	\$4,468.0	\$278.0	
	Democrat Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				\$3,852.6	\$3,356.0	\$6,637.0	
	PA	23,093.0	15,500.0	13,100.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
DFA	Democrat Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				\$1,806.0	\$993.0	\$0.0	
					\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
					\$2,194.0	\$4,196.0	\$1,100.0	
TOTAL	NP Ac	38,593.0	37,500.0	37,500.0	\$8,402.2	\$3,993.0	\$8,075.0	
	Democrat Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
	PA	31,242.0	28,628.5	23,493.3	\$1,874.6	\$2,290.3	\$2,065.0	
TOTAL	69,841.0	66,128.5	66,993.3	\$10,276.7	\$12,283.3	\$10,140.0		

NEW PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

AFR - TABLE 2. SCENARIO 2

SO NO.	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE MEMENPI COMPONENT	OBLIGATION (000 \$)			% ATTRIBUTION			IMPLEMENTING AGENT & COMMENTS
		FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	
1	Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops	11,010.0	7,200.0	7,700.0				
	MPC:	8,000.0	4,000.0	3,200.0				
	Democratic Local Govern.				0	0	0	
	Small Business Partnerships				36	28	21	Private sector fertilizer imports
	NGO Empowerment				0	0	0	
	FC:	3,010.0	3,200.0	4,500.0				
	Democratic Local Govern.				0	0	0	
	Small Business Partnerships				0	5	18	Global 2000
	NGO Empowerment				0	20	26	MSU, Global 2000,
2	Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services	22,430.0	14,600.0	12,000.0				
	MPC:	7,500.0	8,000.0	2,900.0				
	Democratic Local Govern.				2	3	2	
	Small Business Partnerships				0	0	6	
	NGO Empowerment				0	0	0	
	FC:	14,930.0	6,600.0	9,100.0				
	Democratic Local Govern.				2	3	5	BASICS
	Small Business Partnerships				1	1	2	FSI
	NGO Empowerment				5	5	11	Pathfinder, BASICS, AVSC, FHI, Local NGOs
3	Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System	959.0	13,400.0	9,000.0				
	MPC:	0.0	10,000.0	4,600.0				
	Democratic Local Govern.				0	30	0	
	Small Business Partnerships				0	10	17	
	NGO Empowerment				0	0	0	
	FC:	959.0	3,400.0	4,400.0				
	Democratic Local Govern.				0	12	18	Regional & Zonal governments
	Small Business Partnerships				0	0	0	
	NGO Empowerment				0	6	12	TDA (local NGO), other NGOs
4	Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System	4,200.0	2,300.0	1,100.0				
	MPC:							
	Democratic Local Govern.				43	43	0	NGOs, local groups, Universities
	Small Business Partnerships				0	0	0	
	NGO Empowerment				52	52	100	FACT, local NGOs
TO	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Provided to Vulnerable Groups in a Timely Manner	31,242.0	28,628.5	29,499.3				
	MPC:							
	Democratic Local Govern.				0	0	0	
	Small Business Partnerships				0	0	0	
	NGO Empowerment				6	8	7	CRS, CARE FHI, VVI, SCF, EDC & FST
	FC:	15,500.0	22,000.0	10,700.0				
	Democratic Local Govern.				\$448.6	\$4,458.0	\$210.0	
	Small Business Partnerships				\$3,963.6	\$3,356.0	\$3,867.0	
	NGO Empowerment				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
	FC:	23,099.0	15,500.0	19,100.0				
	Democratic Local Govern.				\$1,806.0	\$989.0	\$0.0	
	Small Business Partnerships				\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	
	NGO Empowerment				\$2,184.0	\$1,196.0	\$1,100.0	
	MPC:	38,599.0	37,500.0	29,800.0	\$8,402.2	\$9,999.0	\$5,207.0	
	FC:	31,242.0	28,628.5	29,499.3	\$1,874.5	\$2,290.3	\$2,065.0	
	TOTAL	69,841.0	66,128.5	59,299.3	\$10,276.7	\$12,289.3	\$7,272.0	

III. A. 6. Microenterprise funding (Table X)

ETHIOPIA (663)
 FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS
 (U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUNCTION FUND & FUNCTION	FY 94 ACTUAL	FY 95 ESTIMATE	FY 96 PLANNED	FY 97 PROPOSED
01 Increased Avail. of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
02 Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
03 Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
04 Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
TO Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Most Vulnerable Groups				
LC Loans to Microenterprises	315,313	161,368	225,321	226,277
LC Training and Technical Assistance	13,927	32,706	22,167	25,704
LC Institutional Development & Support	699	3,325	6,092	47,280
LC Other	175	905	1,800	1,200
OBJECTIVE TOTAL:	330,114	198,304	255,380	300,461
XX OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
REPORT TOTAL:	330,114	198,304	255,380	300,461

ETHIOPIA (663)
FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS
COUNTRY RECAP
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUND SOURCE FUNCTION	FY 94 ACTUAL	FY 95 ESTIMATE	FY 96 PLANNED	FY 97 PROPOSED
NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES				
Loans to Microenterprises	315,313	161,368	225,321	226,277
Training and Technical Assistance	13,927	32,706	22,167	25,704
Institutional Development & Support	699	3,325	6,092	47,280
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other	175	905	1,800	1,200
LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES	TOTAL:			
	330,114	198,304	255,380	300,461
GRAND TOTAL	330,114	198,304	255,380	300,461

III. A. 7. G Bureau Services (AFR Table 3)

G Bureau Resources - FY 95

Activity Name	Activity No.	Field Support Agreement	\$ from Miss	Total	Comments
SO 1					
IFCC	936-0054	0.0	0.0	0.0	Not to be used this year
IARC	936-4111	175.0	0.0	175.0	ILCA support - check project #
Agric. Policy Analysis II	936-4201	0.0	180.0	180.0	For FSDS Design
	936-4201	65.0	45.0	110.0	Safety Net Study
	936-4201	150.0	0.0	150.0	Food Policy Inventory
Food Security II	936-5459	449.0	710.0	1,159.0	Am 5/95 \$360 K FY94 LSGA, 350K COV
Fin. Sector Dev. Project	940-0025	150.0	0.0	150.0	For credit activities.
Priv. Enterp. Dev. (FEDS)	940-2028	50.0	0.0	50.0	For Soap Operas
Subtotal		1,039.0	935.0	1,974.0	
SO 2					
CHS I	936-3028	675.0	250.0	925.0	
Farm Ring Logistics Mgt	936-3038	200.0	0.0	200.0	
Family Health International	936-3041	150.0	0.0	150.0	
RARDIV	936-3046	275.0	75.0	350.0	
Pop Com Services	936-3052	350.0	0.0	350.0	
Int Pop. Fellow s Program	936-3054	180.0	0.0	180.0	
Central Contracept Proc.	936-3057	1,000.0	500.0	1,500.0	
Pathfinder	936-3062	600.0	300.0	900.0	
Assoc. for Vol. Surg. Contr.	936-3068	250.0	0.0	250.0	
Western Consortium	936-3070	300.0	0.0	300.0	
Policy Project	936-3078	150.0	0.0	150.0	
HIV/AIDS Tech. Support	936-5972	750.0	0.0	750.0	
JHU Child Survival Project	936-6004.08	150.0	0.0	150.0	
BASICS	936-6006	1,000.0	885.0	1,885.0	
Subtotal		6,030.0	2,010.0	8,040.0	
SO 3					
Advancing Basic Ed. & Lit	936-5832	400.0	0.0	400.0	MDU approved, RDT in clearance (4/20)
	936-5832	559.0	0.0	559.0	MDU approved
Improving Quality Educ.	936-5836	0.0	0.0	0.0	Activity not used
Subtotal		959.0	0.0	959.0	
SO 4					
WID Strategies & Res.	936-0100	50.0	50.0	100.0	
Global Demn & Grow	936-5466	150.0	0.0	150.0	Possible use for regionalization design

Subtotal	200.0	50.0	250.0
Totals	8,228.0	3,465.0	11,693.0

G Bureau Resources - FY96

Activity Name	Activity No.	Within Ceiling			Requested		
		Red Support Agreement	Subcontractor	Total	Red Support Agreement	Subcontractor	Total
S01							
IFDC	936-0054	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IAPC	936-4111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agric. Policy Analysis II	936-4201	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
	936-4201	0.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	0.0	120.0
	936-4201	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food Security II	936-5459	200.0	500.0	700.0	450.0	500.0	950.0
Fin. Sector Dev. Project	940-0025	200.0	200.0	400.0	300.0	200.0	500.0
Riv. Enterp. Dev. (FEDS)	940-2028	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		400.0	820.0	1,320.0	970.0	700.0	1,670.0
S02							
CHS I	936-3028	50.0	0.0	50.0	75.0	0.0	75.0
Fam Ring Logistics Mgt	936-3038	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Family Health International	936-3041	150.0	0.0	150.0	150.0	0.0	150.0
RAFOW	936-3046	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rip Corn Services	936-3052	250.0	0.0	250.0	350.0	0.0	350.0
Int. Pop. Fellow s Program	936-3054	180.0	0.0	180.0	180.0	0.0	180.0
Central Contracept. Proc.	936-3057	0.0	600.0	600.0	100.0	600.0	700.0

Reminder	936-3062	300.0	300.0	600.0	300.0	300.0	600.0
Assoo. for Vol. Surg. Contr.	936-3068	250.0	0.0	250.0	250.0	0.0	250.0
Western Consortium	936-3070	200.0	0.0	200.0	300.0	0.0	300.0
Policy Project	936-3078	100.0	75.0	175.0	150.0	75.0	225.0
HIV/AIDS Tech. Support	936-5972	370.0	375.0	745.0	420.0	375.0	795.0
JHU Child Survival Project	936-6004.08	50.0	0.0	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
BASICS	936-6006	2,000.0	1,250.0	3,250.0	2,100.0	1,250.0	3,350.0
AIDS Emerg. Condems	??	100.0	0.0	100.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
Subtotal		4,100.0	2,650.0	6,750.0	4,975.0	2,650.0	7,625.0
S03							
Advancing Basic Ed. & Lit.	936-5832	200.0	200.0	400.0	400.0	200.0	600.0
	936-5832	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improving Quality Eduo.	936-5836	200.0	200.0	400.0	200.0	200.0	400.0
Subtotal		400.0	400.0	800.0	600.0	400.0	1,000.0
S04							
WID Strategies & Res.	936-0100	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Global Democ. & Gov.	936-5466	100.0	50.0	150.0	150.0	50.0	200.0
Subtotal		100.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	100.0	300.0
Totals		5,000.0	3,465.0	8,465.0	6,745.0	3,850.0	10,595.0

G Bureau Resources - FY 97

Activity Name	Activity No	Within Ceiling			Requested		
		Fed Support Agreement	From Mission	Total	Fed Support Agreement	From Mission	Total
S01							
IFC	936-0054	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IADC	936-4111	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agric. Policy Analysis II	936-4201	0.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	400.0
	936-4201	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	936-4201	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food Security II	936-5459	200.0	500.0	700.0	450.0	500.0	950.0
Fin Sector Dev. Project	940-0025	200.0	200.0	400.0	300.0	200.0	500.0
Riv. Enterp. Dev. (FEDS)	940-2028	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Subtotal		400.0	900.0	1,300.0	950.0	900.0	1850.0
S02							
D-E I	936-3028	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
Fam Ring Logistics Mgt	936-3038	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Family Health International	936-3041	100.0	0.0	100.0	150.0	0.0	150.0
RARDIV	936-3046	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pop Com Services	936-3052	250.0	0.0	250.0	323.0	0.0	323.0
Int. Pop. Fellow s Program	936-3054	180.0	0.0	180.0	180.0	0.0	180.0
Central Contracept. Proc.	936-3057	0.0	850.0	850.0	100.0	850.0	950.0
Pathfinder	936-3062	500.0	500.0	1,000.0	550.0	500.0	1050.0
Assoc. for Vol. Surg. Contr.	936-3068	250.0	0.0	250.0	250.0	0.0	250.0
Western Consortium	936-3070	100.0	0.0	100.0	150.0	0.0	150.0
Policy Project	936-3078	150.0	75.0	225.0	150.0	75.0	225.0
HIV/AIDS Tech. Support	936-5972	350.0	375.0	725.0	405.0	375.0	780.0
JHU Child Survival Project	936-6004.08	70.0	0.0	70.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
BASICS	936-6006	2,000.0	1,665.0	3,665.0	2100.0	1665.0	3765.0
AIDS EMERG CONDOMS	??	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	0.0	200.0
Subtotal		4,100.0	3,465.0	7,565.0	4,758.0	3,465.0	8223.0
S03							
Advancing Basic Ed. & Lit.	936-5832	400.0	200.0	600.0	400.0	200.0	600.0
Girls & Womens Educ Proj.	936-5848	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	200.0	700.0
Subtotal		400.0	200.0	600.0	900.0	400.0	1,300.0
S04							
WID Strategies & Res.	936-0100	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0
Global Democ. & Gov.	936-5466	100.0	50.0	150.0	150.0	50.0	200.0
Subtotal		100.0	100.0	200.0	200.0	100.0	300.0
Totals		5,000.0	3,165.0	8,165.0	6,808.0	4,865.0	11,673.0

III. A. 8. Description of other AID/W backstopping and support requirements

General:

Current staffing plans show a large turnover of staff in the Summer of 1997, four years after the doubling of USDH staff in the late Summer of 1993. It is likely that the Mission will be looking for TDY coverage in both technical and management positions during this period if the departure and arrival schedules of staff do not overlap.

It is also likely that we will identify additional assistance requirements in administrative and operating systems areas over the coming months as the implications of Reengineering become clearer. These would translate into TDY requirements for FY 96 which are currently only moderately budgeted for. It would be helpful if some funds could be set aside in Washington to cover what is likely to be an Agency-wide need over the initial year or so of Reengineering.

Strategic Objectives:

It is anticipated that at least during the early stages of implementation under SO 1, support is likely to be drawn from a number of G Bureau activities, most of which have been tentatively identified in Tables earlier. It is not clear what, if any, individual TDY assistance will be needed.

Work in the HPN sector (SO 2) in Ethiopia has already benefited tremendously from the efforts and resources of central projects working on population, family planning, demographic issues, AIDS and a variety of other health related issues. This level of interaction is expected to continue, but there have not been specific TDY or support requirements identified beyond the G project requirements identified above.

At the current stage of work under SO 3 it is anticipated that limited and selective use will be made of specialized central programs to support the implementation of BESO. Known requirements from projects have been identified earlier. The ongoing TDY from G Bureau in Washington on the new Girls and Women's Education Initiative, will help spell out downstream requirements.

III. A. 9. S.O. Mortgages (AFR Table 4)

	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3	
	Terminal FY	Mortgage Needed after FY 97	Terminal FY	Mortgage Needed after FY 97	Terminal FY	Mortgage Needed after FY 97
SO 1	2001	39,600.0	2001	33,600.0	2001	29,600.0
SO 2	2001	44,700.0	2001	37,200.0	2001	37,200.0
SO 3	2001	40,600.0	2001	35,600.0	2001	34,600.0
SO 4	2000	6,000.0	2000	6,000.0	2000	6,000.0
TO 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Activities (PD&S)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		130,900.0		112,400.0		107,400.0

III. B. Program and Budget Scenario 3 (20% Cut in FY 96 and FY 97)

1. Objective Tree (No change from Objective Tree on page36)

III. B. 2. Summary of Funding - Scenario 3

ETHIOPIA (663)

FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT (REV 1)

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
S.O. 01 INCREASED AVAIL. OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	1,039	400	400	400
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	9,971	5,100	9,900	7,300
Of which NPA is:	8,000	2,300		3,200
FL 480 TITLE III	40,000	34,000	30,000	30,000
S.O. 02 INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	6,030	4,100	4,100	4,100
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	16,400	7,500	9,800	7,900
Of which NPA is:	7,500	5,000		2,900
S.O. 03 QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	959	400	400	400
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA		10,000	11,800	8,600
Of which NPA is:	000	7,000		4,600
S.O. 04 INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	200	100	100	100
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	4,000	2,200	1,000	1,000
S.O. TO EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS				

No budget data entered for this S.O.

III. B. 3. S.O. Projected Impact

(a) AFR Table 1

Detailed Impact matrices for SOs 1 - 4 and TO 1, updated since the Assessment of Program Impact are included as Appendix A to this Action Plan. USAID/Ethiopia's strategy for absorbing the two levels of DFA reduction we have been given by Washington is based on taking the cuts in both fiscal years from the significant levels of Non-project Assistance to which funds have been allocated in our programs. At the 20 - 25% cut level, we feel that the diminishing of our policy impact and higher risks of achieving the positive influences intended are preferable to cuts in project assistance. Higher cut levels would lead us to reconsider this strategy, and there will be a review of actual allocation of cuts when these are actually announced. Given the high proportion of food aid in our overall portfolio -- typically 60 - 75% of our overall portfolio value -- and the uncertainty on these levels, we cannot plan the future with too much precision.

SO 1: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 1: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS				
1.0.1 Increased per capita production of selected foodgrains nationally	146 kg/yr (1990/91)	--	--	CSA/MOA Statistics FAO and other external assessment
1.0.2 Increased number of private grain wholesalers in target areas	TBD			Baseline and subsequent surveys

The reductions in assistance levels proposed under Option C will be taken in this SO (and all SOs) by taking a roughly 40% reduction in NPA funds for both FY 96 and FY 97. The NPA funds under this SO which would be cut have been tentatively identified as those linked with efforts to ensure that the private sector can freely operate in the input markets without policy or procedural disincentives that make their operations unprofitable. Reducing our assistance in these areas will not eliminate our ability to influence events, particularly relating to fertilizer, but it will make our role much less effective.

Unfortunately the approaches of other major donors in the arena of input policies and markets has not always been what they should. We have been able to frequently intervene with great positive effect, over the past two years, in debates among donors and with the TGE on issues relating to fertilizer supply.

The effect of DFA reductions for this SO will be greatly magnified if there are no Title III resources available. Our original concept for the food security program now being designed incorporated significant Title III resources linked to a number of areas of policy change. As mentioned elsewhere, the Title III commodities themselves have also proved to be an extremely important resource in meeting various aspects of the food security challenge in Ethiopia. The uncertainty of Title III resources which will exist through the initial obligation of this activity will make formulation of a policy agenda difficult.

SO 2: INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE (PPHC) SERVICES

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline (1994)	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 2: INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE (PPHC) SERVICES				
2.0.1: Increased Percent of Population using PPHC Services in Focus Areas	National = 20% - 40% SEPR = 20%-40%		30%-50% 50% - 60%	-National Census, DHS special surveys -DHS, national MIS, Project MER
2.0.2 : Increased Contraceptive Use in Focus Areas	National = 4.8%		10%	-Nat. Family and Fertility Survey 1990
	Rural = < 2% (1990)		7% Rural (SEPR)	-DHS Surveys (1996 & 2001) Project MER
	Urban = 14% (1990)		20% Urban (nat.) 25% Urban (SEPR)	--as above

If cuts take place in both FY 96 and FY 97, these will result in a forty percent reduction in the Non Project Assistance component of this activity for both years. While the final impact of these cuts on the conditionality matrix for this program will be worked out when the cuts are reality, thinking at this time is that our ability to leverage the critical overall budget changes identified in PO 1 (2.1.1 - 2.1.3) would be seriously weakened. The extent of weakening will partly depend on the performance of the Ethiopian economy over the next several years. If the economy grows at the rate it is likely to achieve this year

(5 - 6 %), then the aggregate increases desired should not be a problem. Allocation decisions within the health sector remain a problem at both national and regional levels, with continuing strong tendencies to devote disproportionate levels of funds to hospitals and curative activities. Our ability to influence these decisions is also likely to be weakened. The impact of these changes will be to slow down the establishment of rural health facilities and limit the access of much of the population to basic health and population control services of all types.

SO 3: QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned - > Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 3: QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM				
3.0.1 Improvement in primary examination results in selected regions (SRs)	TBD			Min of Education, Reg Educ Burx, School studies
3.0.2 Improvements in school quality and equity profiles in SRs	TBD			Composite Index to be defined.
3.0.3 Increase in % female and rural enrollment, persistence and completion in SRs ²				MOE Statistics Reg. Educ Bureaus
females - %	Reg1 = 33%			
P	SEPR = 13%			
C	TBD			
rural - %	TBD			MOE Statistics Reg. Educ Bureaus
P	Reg1 < 39%			
C	SEPR < 20%			
C	TBD			
C	TBD			
3.0.4 Improvements in average primary school cycle costs in SRs	TBD			TBD at time of BESO baseline

Cuts in FY 96 and FY 97 levels under Option C would result in 40 percent cuts in the NPA levels associated with the detailed policy reform and change agenda agreed to under

² Persistence refers to the average number of years completed by primary students; completion refers to percent of primary students able to continue until graduation (i.e., net of dropouts).

this SO with the TGE. The final allocation of these cuts would be the subject of discussions (possibly renegotiations) with the Government. Current thinking is that cuts would be taken linked to reforms currently agreed upon relating to school-community improvements and quality related improvements at the school and local level. The multi-year cuts under Option C will result in a more severe effect on motivation for local communities to carry out some of the changes proposed.

SO 4 – INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Indicators	Sources/Comments
SO 4 -- INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM		
It has not yet been possible to identify a consolidated indicator of overall SO performance. For the present time we will use progress on the nine Program Outcome indicators for this SO as a basis for assessing overall performance toward the SO.		

There are no changes in this SO as a result of moving from Option B to Option C.

III B, 4. Description of Changes in Content of SOs as a Result of Funding Reductions

USAID/E's assistance strategy for three of our five priority areas combines the use of project and non-project mechanisms to achieve desired results (one of the five areas, the Target of Opportunity, is funded almost entirely with Title II Emergency resources, although some Title III resources have also been used in the past two years to supplement the Title II resources available. While project resources are used to provide inputs of commodities, services and ideas necessary to make desired changes, non-project resources are used to facilitate, encourage and reward progress on necessary policy and procedural changes. Over the life of our currently funded or planned activities, proposed DFA funds are split roughly 50/50 between project and non-project mechanisms. (with the addition of G Bureau field support funds the balance tips in favor of project resources).

After considerable review of options on absorbing a major cut in DFA resources, we have determined that our best response at the 20 - 25% reduction in levels provided us by the Africa Bureau is to take the full reduction in resources in each relevant year under discussion from non-project funding allotments. If this were applied over the full life of our SO

activities, it would amount to a much heavier cut in NPA resources. For the two fiscal years in question (FY 96 and FY 97) the total cuts required equal roughly 35 % and 45 % of the planned NPA levels. The levels of NPA resources to be provided to promote the achievement of each of these three strategic objectives have not been based on direct facilitative or offset calculations in relation to the policy or budgetary changes to be made. The levels of NPA are instead equivalent to incentives for making the necessary changes.

Our proposed approach to taking significant DFA cuts is partially based on the level of success we have had to date on discussions of policy directions with the TGE. We expect this relationship to carry over to the new permanent Government of Ethiopia, and rather than directly cutting project funding, we will risk a tougher battle on the policy front. This strategy will obviously be reconsidered over the coming months, and as actual resource levels are identified and allocated, we will decide on final cuts.

NEW PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

AFR - TABLE 2. SCENARIO 3

SO NO.	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NAME/PI COMPONENT	OBLIGATION (USD \$)			% ATTRIBUTION			IMPLEMENTING AGENT & COMMENTS
		FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	
1	Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops	11,010.0	5,500.0	7,700.0				
	NPA:	8,000.0	2,300.0	3,200.0				
	Democractic Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				0 36 0	0 21 0	0 21 0	Rustic sector fertilizer inputs
2	Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services	22,430.0	11,600.0	12,000.0				
	PA:	3,010.0	3,200.0	4,500.0				
	Democractic Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				0 0 0	0 7 26	0 18 26	Global 2000 MSU, Global 2000,
3	Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System	959.0	10,400.0	9,000.0				
	NPA:	0.0	7,000.0	4,600.0				
	Democractic Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				2 0 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	
4	Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System	4,200.0	2,300.0	1,100.0				
	PA:	959.0	3,400.0	4,400.0				
	Democractic Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				2 1 5	4 1 6	5 2 11	BASCS PSI Pathfinder, BASICS, AVSC, FH, Local NGOs
TO	Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Provided to Most Vulnerable Groups in a Timely Manner	31,242.0	28,628.5	29,499.3				
	NPA:							
	Democractic Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				0 0 6	0 0 8	0 0 7	Regional & Zonal governments TDA (local NGO), other NGOs
TOTAL	NPA:	15,500.0	14,300.0	10,700.0	\$48.6	\$3156.0	\$240.0	
	Democractic Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				\$3963.6 \$0.0	\$2,091.0 \$0.0	\$3,867.0 \$0.0	
	PA:	23,099.0	15,500.0	19,100.0	\$1,806.0 \$0.0	\$989.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	
DFA	Democractic Local Govern. Small Business Partnerships NGO Empowerment				\$2,184.0	\$1,196.0	\$1,100.0	
		38,599.0	29,800.0	29,800.0	\$8,402.2	\$7,432.0	\$5,207.0	
Title II		31,242.0	28,628.5	29,499.3	\$1,874.5	\$2,290.3	\$2,065.0	
TOTAL		69,841.0	58,428.5	59,299.3	\$10,276.7	\$9,722.3	\$7,272.0	

III. B. 5. (b) Changes under Scenario 3

Scenario 3 (reducing DFA funding in FY 96 and FY 97 by 20 + %) is taken in the USAID/E portfolio by cuts in NPA levels, the three SOs (1, 2 and 3) which are to receive NPA funding all show appropriate reductions in the attributed benefits under NPI categories in FY 96 and FY 97.

III. B. 6. G Bureau Services (AFR Table 3)

(No changes in these requirements: See AFR Table 3, pages 40 - 42)

III. B. 7. S.O. Mortgages (AFR Table 4)

	Scenario 1		Scenario 2		Scenario 3	
	Terminal FY	Mortgage Needed after FY 97	Terminal FY	Mortgage Needed after FY 97	Terminal FY	Mortgage Needed after FY 97
SO 1	2001	39,600.0	2001	33,600.0	2001	29,600.0
SO 2	2001	44,700.0	2001	37,200.0	2001	37,200.0
SO 3	2001	40,600.0	2001	35,600.0	2001	34,600.0
SO 4	2000	6,000.0	2000	6,000.0	2000	6,000.0
TO 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other Activities (PD&S)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total		130,900.0		112,400.0		107,400.0

IV. NARRATIVE FOR OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET REQUEST AND WORKFORCE REQUEST.

IV. A. Overview of FY 95 Estimate

USAID/Ethiopia's revised OE budget for FY 95 has reached \$2,291,500. After the fall of the Mengistu regime in May of 1991, U.S. relations with the Transitional Government of Ethiopia have improved rapidly. Because of the TGE's interest in receiving U.S. economic assistance, in addition to the relief and humanitarian assistance which has been provided since 1984, USAID/W decided to initiate a full program of economic assistance to Ethiopia in FY 93.

In FY 93, U.S. direct hire employees increased from six to ten (excluding one assigned to Asmara), and FSN employees increased from 19 to 30. USAID also moved its offices off of the Embassy compound and incurred rental as well as renovation costs. In FY 94, two additional USDH positions were added for a total of 12, and FSN staff levels increased to 54. Our PSC approval level dropped in early FY 94 from 5 to 4 as we eliminated the Deputy EXO position and switched to FSN recruitment. The remainder of the PSC positions were program funded in FY 94/95. In FY 95, another USDH position was added for a total of 13, and two IDI positions were approved. FSN staff levels increased from 54 to 80 and residential security guards increased from 37 to 46. USAID/E also lost "housing" on the Embassy compound, for which we still believe we should receive compensation since they are USAID built houses. We are awaiting clarification of this issue by a joint USAID/State cable. This led to increases to U100, U300, U400, U500 and U600.

The NXP freezes for FY 94 and the first six months of FY 95 have prevented the Mission from carrying out minimum new procurement (office and residence equipment and furniture and PCs) for the increasing staffing levels and replacement of older equipment and furniture. This deferred procurement is reflected in the NXP procurement budgeted for FY 95 and FY 96 to meet the Mission's basic needs of an expanding staff.

IV. B. Overview of FY 96, 97 Request

USAID/ Ethiopia is about to complete the build up of staff and resources for the second largest assistance program in Africa. This program will assist the efforts of the second most populous country in sub-Saharan Africa to catch up in economic and social service development which had a generation lost to the ravages of civil war and authoritarian socialism. Ethiopia and USAID/E are also playing a major role in promoting President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI).

We have benefitted from being able to put together a program and Mission virtually from the ground up. But starting from scratch has its costs in terms of training, materials,

renovation, rent for larger facilities -- all of which are OE expenses. We have done this in a most cost effective manner and believe that the program (\$150 million plus in FY95) to staff (USDH and PSC) ratio demonstrates a lean, focused organization that can easily move into the reengineering era.

We presently have 13 USDH positions (the contracting officer also covers Eritrea as well as Ethiopia) and 4 project-funded USPSC positions. We are requesting approval for one more PSC position. Our present four PSC positions are recruited from the U.S. They include: a DG advisor, an economist, the project manager for the Developing Competitive Markets Project/Program and an OFDA funded regional disaster advisor who, works primarily outside of Ethiopia. We have sought, wherever possible to recruit professional FSNs or qualified spouses for positions. Until recently this has proven successful and cost effective. A problem has recently materialized on staffing our Democracy program (SO4), which is presently staffed by one USPSC, and two spouses. (We do not believe that the sensitivities involved in DG issues in Ethiopia at this time, are appropriate for FSN involvement. This is the only area where we have made that judgement and it is based on experience.) We have not been able to recruit qualified spouses for this unit within existing Embassy and USAID rules, and may have to cut back activities under this SO unless we gain approval for an additional PSC. This is discussed further in the Issues Section V, C.

We are proposing to take the major cuts in FY 96 and FY 97 in our program levels from the Non-project Assistance (NPA) components which contribute to three of our five SOs/TOs. These reductions at the 20-25% of our DFA levels will result in the reduction and slowing down of policy changes. We have not chosen to eliminate SOs, per the rationale laid out in III A. 4. This approach, however, does not reduce OE costs, and a 25% cut in DFA represents an overall cut of 8 - 10 % in our overall portfolio including PL 480 programs. A lengthier discussion of this is presented earlier in this Action Plan. In reality, if we try to achieve the same outcomes on the policy front, it will require heavier reliance on and interaction with other donors and greater persuasive powers and analysis with the government.

As a mission which has just completed the process of building up, and is still in process of working out efficient modes of sharing support and operating burdens with our colleagues in the Embassy, we have little fat or dead wood to cut on the administrative side. We will experiment with contracting out services where possible, but do not have an accurate idea of the feasibility of this and possible cost savings. Initial attempts we made to contract for our office maintenance were not cost effective.

Our OE funded technical staff is still small, and we do not foresee any additional growth after we stabilize in FY 95. We have cancelled plans to ask for additional PSC authority for a US PSC on monitoring/evaluation, given the cost to the OE budget. We will try to do this through FSN staff and project funding.

At the program reduction levels dealt with in this plan we do not foresee OE savings,

but basically a straight lined budget with some upward drift because of inflation and salary increments. Some short term increases occur because of USDH staffing turnover costs. Offsetting savings may be possible through shifts in rental expenses to trust funded facilities, and various shifts in appropriate costs from OE to program sources. We know this is not what you are looking for. However, we believe that given the commitment of the Ethiopian government to pursue development, the importance of the Ethiopian program in the context of the GHAI, and the fact that operations are just now being staffed for the second largest USAID program in Africa, it is difficult to reduce the OE budget dramatically. We have looked carefully at cost saving measures and incorporated these where possible.

The principal factors in budget increases for FY 96 and FY 97 are (1) annualization of USDH allowances and FSN and security guard salaries and benefits, (2) an additional USDH position to 13 USDH and two new IDI positions in FY 95 (The \$25,000 allocation for each IDI from Washington does not cover their full cost), (3) an increase of an additional eight FSN staff to 88 and an increase of security guards to 46, combined with an estimated average increase of 26% in salaries and benefits. (The eight additional FSNs if USAID is forced to take over our own residential maintenance and withdraw from the Embassy FAAS. This is a result of the Embassy indicating they can no longer provide these services), (4) an inflation factor of 5% annually on most recurring costs, (5) budgeting for much needed NXP procurement for FY 96 and FY 97, particularly ADP deferred in FY 93 and FY 94 and needed to meet requirements of USDH and FSN staff increases from earlier years, as well as to accommodate reengineering and the transfer of all accounting and controller functions from RFMC in Nairobi, (6) additional rent in FY 96 for the new contracts officer and two IDIs added in FY 95, (7) higher residential housing costs, as a result of expiration of TGE leased houses and the anticipated increase in rent to reflect the existing market prices, and (8) the transfer of two tandem USDH couples to USAID/W, during these two years, with the post required to fund travel, and their projected replacement by non-tandem USDH each in FY 96 and FY 97, requiring additional freight and housing costs.

USAID/Ethiopia is presently negotiating to acquire new office space to accommodate increased staff and reduce overall office leasing costs. The new space will be financed using trust funds with the first payments due in FY 96. In order to get the greatest possible reduction in lease costs, the Mission is negotiating a lease which will contain renewal options up to twenty years with fixed rents, and which may, with appropriate approvals, involve front-end loading of the lease. With the new space, USAID/E expects to lower annual per square meter costs from the present \$169 to a more reasonable and affordable \$96, subject to successful completion of negotiations.

Following is an explanation of variances in several specific line items which may not be evident from the above general explanation of FY 96 and FY 97 budget increases.

U106 Education Allowance - In FY 97 there is an estimated increase in the number of children of four associated with the replacement of four USDHs (including one tandem

couple), combined with an anticipated 5% increase in the annual school fee.

U112 PA Freight - The costs for FY 96 and FY 97 reflect estimated freight costs of \$30,000 each applicable to replacements for five USDH positions, the transfer for two tandem couples to USAID/W (one in FY 96 and one in FY 97), and post assignment of five USDH replacements each year.

U113 and U114 Home Leave Travel and Freight - The costs for FY 96 are decreased due to lower costs associated with home leave transfer of four USDHs, which is one way travel and freight as opposed to home leave round trips. In FY 97 three USDHs will be eligible for home leave round trips and four USDHs will be eligible for home leave transfer. The average unit cost for a round trip for home leave travel and freight is \$20,000. These figures include a 5% inflation factor over and above FY 96.

U116 R & R Travel - The increase in FY 96 is due to the large number of USDH (eleven) eligible for R & R as compared to only six in FY 95.

U200 FSNDH Basic Pay - The increase for FY 96 reflects an estimated 26% wage increase based on a just completed wage scale survey, and 3% in FY 97 for annual increases/promotions.

U302 USPSC Salaries and Benefits - In FY 95 three TDY USPSCs were hired on a short term basis. The decrease in FY 96 and FY 97 is reflected due to the budget assumption that only one TDY USPSC will be required.

U304 FSNPSC Salaries/Benefits - The increases are due to annualization of payroll, an increase of seven FSN positions and an estimated 26% wage increase in FY 96 and 3% increase in FY 97 for annual step increases and/or promotions.

U401 Residential Rent - The increase of \$50,000 in FY 96 represents annualization of three housing leases for the new contracts officer, the two IDIs and an additional house for one of the two USDH replacements of a tandem USDH couple. In FY 97 rents will further increase by \$63,500 as a result of the need for an additional house for another replacement of a tandem couple and expected adjustments by the Ethiopian Government Housing Administration to increase rents to reflect current market prices. The Embassy is occupying four USAID-owned apartment units on the Embassy compound, without an offset. Until September 1994, the Embassy paid the rent for two houses on behalf of USAID to help offset our residential housing costs. The Mission has sought USAID/W assistance in having the units returned, which would result in savings in housing costs of \$60,000 - 80,000 in both FY 96 and FY 97.

U501 Office Rent - USAID/E plans to lease or rent an office building beginning in FY 96 with trust funds. The estimated savings to our O.E. budget will be \$217,600 per fiscal year, or about \$1,000,000 in total savings through FY 2000.

U513, U514, U515, U516, U517, U518 Travel - Increases in U513, U515, U517 and U518 travel categories reflect an annual inflation factor of 5%. The Mission will be fully staffed in FY 96, site visits (U514) by AID/W staff are expected to decrease by \$14,000 and training travel (now substantial for new staff) is also expected to decline in FY 96 by \$15,700 and again in FY 97 by \$11,700.

U600 NXP Procurement - USAID/E plans to replace two vehicles in FY 96 and three vehicles in FY 97. The NXP in FY 96 and FY 97 are replacement items. Also, automation requirements for the New Operating Systems include the purchase of two LAN and one UNIX servers in FY 96 amounting to \$70,000. Software upgrades and improvements for FY 96 and FY 97 amount to \$57,000 and \$71,000, respectively. These improvements are required under reengineering and as part of our assuming all controller functions from RFMC in Nairobi.

TRUST FUNDS

The Mission currently has \$1,000,000 in trust funds which will help cover the costs of acquiring a new office building necessitated by the expansion of the USAID presence in Ethiopia. The Mission is negotiating with the TGE to amend the Trust Fund Agreement to increase the funds by another \$1,000,000 to a total of \$2,000,000 in FY 96 or FY 97.

The Mission is negotiating with a local property owner to lease a new office building to be funded by trust funds. The building being considered is ideally suited to accommodate the Mission both in terms of size and location. The Mission has succeeded in negotiating a substantially reduced rental rate for this property (approximately \$96 per square meter per annum vs. our current rate of \$169 per square meter) based on our ability to make an extraordinary advance rental payment in the first year (for which approval will be sought in advance of final, formal commitment). To the extent possible, USAID intends to utilize trust funds to finance rental and renovation costs of the building and warehouse on adjacent land under the same ownership. Remaining trust funds will be utilized for other office administrative costs such as utilities and building maintenance.

In order to meet IG/SEC procurement planning requirements (IG/SEC will finance required security upgrades) fiscal planning needs, the Mission will need to make the first payment under the proposed lease early in October, 1995. This will, therefore require urgent and rapid approval of the trust funds portion of this budget.

IV, C. Out Year Requirements FY 1998 - 2000

Earlier narrative has indicated that the program reduction scenarios submitted by USAID/Ethiopia will not themselves result in OE or staff savings. The OE savings reflected in FY 98 returning to the same level as FY 95 and then staying level are based on operating expense savings from shifting some costs to Trust Funds, a reduction of one USDH as the Controller's operations stabilize and the bugs are worked out of the new computer systems,

shifting some costs from OE to program funding, and the completion of a major cycle of USDH replacement. Some additional savings can possibly be achieved by further tightening down in some of these areas, but not significant cuts.

An inflation factor of 5% annually is estimated for most recurring costs. NXP in FY 98 through FY 2000 are primarily for replacement items. In planning its ADP requirements for the next five years, USAID/Ethiopia has considered current equipment inventories, equipment requirements as updated periodically by IRM and the budgetary guidance provided for ADP planning purposes under reengineering. Our new accounting systems will be in place by FY 98 and the Mission will eliminate the USDH Deputy Controller position.

All initial reports from Experimental Labs for reengineering indicate that the changes and improvements introduced have increased rather than decreased staff requirements. There may be longer term savings and efficiencies introduced, but many of the changes to "team" based operations and more broadly participatory styles of developing and carrying out assistance appear to increase staff and OE costs. Although we are looking at how to most effectively accomplish reengineering, our budget does not take these emerging "lessons" into account.

IV, D. Material Weakness

None. Mission's major material weakness is related to inventory controls and NXP reconciliation which will be corrected by the end of FY 95.

TABLE VIII (a1) - Operating Expense Request
 BPC: FOEA-95-21663-U000
 Mission: USAID/ETHIOPIA

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FC	FY 1995 Estimate				FY 1996 Request				FY 1997 Request				FY 1998 Estimate			FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Estimate		
		OE	TF	TOTAL	Units	OE	TF	TOTAL	Units	OE	TF	TOTAL	Units	OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL
U.S. DIRECT HIRE:																						
Other Salary	U105	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0										
Education Allowances	U106	110.4		110.4	10.0	109.7		109.7	11.0	151.9		151.9	15.0									
Cost of Living Allow.	U108	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0										
Other Benefits	U110	12.6		12.6		9.9		9.9		10.6		10.6										
Post Assign Travel	U111	15.0		15.0	4.0	26.5		26.5	5.0	36.8		36.8	5.0									
Post Assign Freight	U112	120.0		120.0	4.0	209.0		209.0	5.0	219.1		219.1	5.0									
Home Leave Travel	U113	41.9		41.9	17.0	11.4		11.4	12.0	44.6		44.6	22.0									
Home Leave Freight	U114	46.8		46.8	17.0	10.5		10.5	12.0	51.3		51.3	22.0									
Education Travel	U115	9.8		9.8	2.0	10.3		10.3	2.0	0.0		0.0	0.0									
R & R Travel	U116	17.9		17.9	14.0	50.3		50.3	32.0	28.8		28.8	15.0									
Other Travel	U117	35.0		35.0	3.0	12.6		12.6	3.0	20.0		20.0	3.0									
Subtotal	U100	409.4	0.0	409.4		450.2	0.0	450.2		563.1	0.0	563.1		411.8	411.8	610.1	0.0	610.1	271.7	0.0	271.7	
F.N. DIRECT HIRE:																						
F.N. Basic Pay	U201	13.3		13.3	3.0	16.8		16.8	3.0	17.9		17.9	3.0									
Overtime/Holiday Pay	U202	1.3		1.3	3.0	1.7		1.7	3.0	1.8		1.8	3.0									
Other Code 11 - FN	U203	1.8		1.8		2.2		2.2		3.8		3.8										
Other Code 12 - FN	U204	5.0		5.0		6.5		6.5		7.0		7.0										
Benefits - Former FN	U205			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0										
Accrued Separation Liability	U206	1.2		1.2		1.5		1.5		1.6		1.6										
Subtotal	U200	22.6	0.0	22.6		28.7	0.0	28.7		32.1	0.0	32.1		35.3	35.3	38.8		38.8	42.7		42.7	
CONTRACT PERSONNEL:																						
U.S. PSC - S&B	U302	131.8		131.8	2.8	111.9		111.9	2.8	114.1		114.1	3.0									
Other U.S. PSC Costs	U303	77.1		77.1		19.6		19.6		21.6		21.6										
FN PSC - S&B	U304	293.5		293.5	72.0	407.3		407.3	77.0	419.5		419.5	77.0									
Other FN PSC Costs	U305	37.0		37.0		50.8		50.8		52.2		52.2										
Manpower Contracts	U306	3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		3.0										
Accrued Separation Liability	U307	15.0		15.0		15.0		15.0		15.0		15.0										
Subtotal	U300	557.4	0.0	557.4		607.6	0.0	607.6		625.4	0.0	625.4		656.7	656.7	689.5		689.5	724.0		724.0	
HOUSING:																						
Residential Rent	U401	176.9		176.9	13.3	227.0		227.0	14.5	290.5		290.5	15.5									
Residential Utilities	U402	10.0		10.0		13.0		13.0		15.0		15.0										
Maint/Repairs	U403	32.0		32.0		20.0		20.0		21.0		21.0										
Living Quarters Allow	U404			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0										
Security Guards	U407	80.0		80.0	37.0	95.0		95.0	37.0	96.8		96.8	37.0									
Official Res. Exp.	U408			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0										
Representation Allow	U409	1.3		1.3		1.3		1.3		1.3		1.3										
Subtotal	U400	300.2	0.0	300.2		356.3	0.0	356.3		424.6	0.0	424.6		424.6	424.6	445.8		445.8	452.6		452.6	

TABLE VIII (a1) - Operating Expense Request
 BPC: FOEA-95-21663-U000
 Mission: USAID/ETHIOPIA

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FC	FY 1995 Estimate				FY 1996 Request				FY 1997 Request				FY 1998 Estimate			FY 1999 Estimate			FY 2000 Estimate		
		OE	TF	TOTAL	Units	OE	TF	TOTAL	Units	OE	TF	TOTAL	Units	OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL
OFFICE OPERATIONS:																						
Office Rent	U501	217.8		217.6	2.5	0.0	675.0	675.0	2.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	2.0									
Office Utilities	U502	15.0		15.0		17.3		17.3		0.0	20.0	20.0										
Building Maint/Repair	U503	35.0		35.0		5.0	275.0	280.0		20.0	30.0	50.0										
Equip. Maint/Repair	U508	15.0		15.0		15.8		15.8		16.6		18.6										
Communications	U509	90.0		90.0		94.5		94.5		99.2		99.2										
Security Guards	U510	18.0		18.0	9.0	19.2		19.2	9.0	21.1		21.1	9.0									
Printing	U511	1.5		1.5		1.7		1.7		1.8		1.8										
Site Visits - Mission	U513	16.6		16.6		17.4		17.4		18.3		18.3										
Site Visits - AID/W	U514	41.7		41.7	7.0	27.8		27.8		27.8		27.8										
Information Meetings	U515	16.1		16.1		16.9		16.9		17.8		17.8										
Training Travel	U516	62.8		62.6	26.0	46.9		46.9		35.2		35.2										
Conference Travel	U517	16.7		16.7	12.0	17.5		17.5		18.4		18.4										
Other Operational Trv	U518	15.6		15.6	13.0	18.2		16.2		17.0		17.0										
Supplies	U519	85.0		85.0		50.0		50.0		52.5		52.5										
FAAS	U520			0.0		0.0		0.0				0.0										
Consultant Contracts	U521	53.2		53.2		50.0		50.0		50.0		50.0										
Mgmt/Prof Svcs Cont	U522	15.3		15.3		16.1		16.1		16.9		16.9										
Spec. Studies/Analyses	U523			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0										
ADP H/W Lease/Maint	U525	1.1		1.1				0.0		0.0		0.0										
ADP S/W Lease/Maint	U526			0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0										
Trans/Freight - U500	U598	30.0		30.0		22.0		22.0		24.2		24.2										
Other Contract Svcs	U599	25.0		25.0		26.3		26.3		27.6		27.6										
Subtotal	U500	769.0	0.0	769.0		460.6	950.0	1,410.6		464.4	250.0	714.4		437.6	225.0	662.6	459.5	300.0	759.5	557.5	225.0	782.5
NXP PROCUREMENT:																						
Vehicles	U601	0.0		0.0	0.0	65.0		65.0	3.0	75.0		75.0	3.0									
Residential Furniture	U602	28.2		28.2		30.4		30.4		29.6		29.6										
Residential Equipment	U603	25.8		25.8		16.0		16.0		8.0		8.0										
Office Furniture	U604	0.4		0.4		46.9	50.0	96.9		5.9		5.9										
Office Equipment	U605	4.4		4.4		30.1		30.1		29.5		29.5										
Other Equipment	U606	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		5.7		5.7										
ADP H/W Purchases	U607	125.0		125.0		138.0		138.0		78.0		78.0										
ADP S/W Purchases	U608	5.5		5.5		56.5		56.5		71.0		71.0										
Trans/Freight - U600	U698	43.6		43.6		75.1		75.1		59.1		59.1										
Subtotal	U600	232.9	0.0	232.9		458.0	50.0	508.0		361.8	0.0	361.8		259.8		259.8	316.0		316.0	411.5		411.5
Real Property Purchase/Const.	U900			0.0				0.0				0.0										
TOTAL OE COSTS		2,291.5	0.0	2,291.5		2,361.4	1,000.0	3,361.4		2,471.4	250.0	2,721.4		2,225.8	225.0	2,450.8	2,559.8	300.0	2,859.8	2,460.0	225.0	2,685.0
Less Dollar Funded FAAS				0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0										
Less Real Property Savings																						
TOTAL OE REQUEST	U000	2,291.5	0.0	2,291.5		2,361.4	1,000.0	3,361.4		2,471.4	250.0	2,721.4		2,225.8	225.0	2,450.8	2,559.8	300.0	2,859.8	2,460.0	225.0	2,685.0
Alternative Budget If Bur. Program Cut 25%	U000					2,361.4	1,000.0	3,361.4		2,471.4	250.0	2,721.4		2,225.8	300.0	2,525.8	2,559.8	300.0	2,859.8	2,460.0	225.0	2,685.0
SPECIAL INFORMATION:																						
Local Currency Usage - %				49.3				49.8				51.2				50.1			50.1			50.1
Exchange Rate used in Calculations				6.2				6.2				6.2				6.2			6.2			6.2
Trust Fund End-of-Year Balance				1,000.0				0.0				750.0				525.0			225.0			0.0
USDH FTE				13.0				13.0				13.0				13.0			12.0			12.0

TABLE VIII (b) - Workforce Request
 BPC: FOEA-95-21663-U000
 MISSION/BUREAU/OFFICE: USAID/ETHIOPIA

<u>Category</u>	FY 1995 ESTIMATE				FY 1996 REQUEST				FY 1997 REQUEST			
	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
U.S. Direct Hire (USDH)	13.0			13.0	13.0			13.0	13.0			13.0
F.N. Direct Hire (FNDH)	3.0			3.0	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0
U.S. PSC			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
F.N. PSC	77.0		3.0	80.0	84.0		5.0	89.0	84.0		5.0	89.0
Total FTE	93.0	0.0	7.0	100.0	101.0	0.0	9.0	110.0	101.0	0.0	9.0	110.0

NOTE: Report USDH in FTEs.
 Report PSCs as end-of-year on-board.

<u>Category</u>	FY 1998 ESTIMATE				FY 1999 ESTIMATE				FY 2000 ESTIMATE			
	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
U.S. Direct Hire (USDH)	13.0			13.0	12.0			12.0	12.0			12.0
F.N. Direct Hire (FNDH)	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0
U.S. PSC			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
F.N. PSC	84.0		5.0	89.0	84.0		5.0	89.0	84.0		5.0	89.0
Total FTE	101.0	0.0	9.0	110.0	100.0	0.0	9.0	109.0	100.0	0.0	9.0	109.0

NOTE: Report USDH in FTEs.
 Report PSCs as end-of-year on-board.

NAMING CONVENTION: WF21663.WK4

**BUDGET AT BUREAU
PROGRAM CUT OF 25%**

<u>Category</u>	FY 1995 ESTIMATE				FY 1996 REQUEST				FY 1997 REQUEST			
	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
U.S. Direct Hire (USDH)	13.0			13.0	13.0			13.0	13.0			13.0
F.N. Direct Hire (FNDH)	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0
U.S. PSC			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
F.N. PSC	77.0		3.0	80.0	84.0		5.0	89.0	84.0		5.0	89.0
Total FTE	94.0	0.0	7.0	101.0	101.0	0.0	9.0	110.0	101.0	0.0	9.0	110.0

NOTE: Report USDH in FTEs.
Report PSCs as end-of-year on-board.

<u>Category</u>	FY 1998 ESTIMATE				FY 1999 ESTIMATE				FY 2000 ESTIMATE			
	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>OE</u>	<u>TF</u>	<u>PG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
U.S. Direct Hire (USDH)	13.0			13.0	12.0			12.0	12.0			12.0
F.N. Direct Hire (FNDH)	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0
U.S. PSC			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
F.N. PSC	84.0		5.0	89.0	84.0		5.0	89.0	84.0		5.0	89.0
Total FTE	101.0	0.0	9.0	110.0	100.0	0.0	9.0	109.0	100.0	0.0	9.0	109.0

NOTE: Report USDH in FTEs.
Report PSCs as end-of-year on-board.

NAMING CONVENTION: WF21663.WK4

TABLE VIII (c) - Consulting Services
 BPC: FOEA-95-21663-U000
 MISSION/BUREAU/OFFICE: USAID/ETHIOPIA

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FY 1995 ESTIMATE				FY 1996 REQUEST				FY 1997 REQUEST			
	OE	TF	PG	TOTAL	OE	TF	PG	TOTAL	OE	TF	PG	TOTAL
Management and Professional Support Services	53.0			53.0	50.0			50.0	50.0			50.0
Studies, Analysis and Evaluations				0.0				0.0				0.0
Engineering & Technical Services				0.0				0.0				0.0
Total Consulting Services	53.0	0.0	0.0	53.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0

NAMING CONVENTION: CS21663.WK3

TABLE VIII (d) - FN Voluntary Separation
 BPC: FOEA-95-21663-U000
 MISSION: USAID/ETHIOPIA

Category	FY 1995 ESTIMATE			FY 1996 REQUEST			FY 1997 REQUEST		
	OE	PG	TOTAL	OE	PG	TOTAL	OE	PG	TOTAL
F.N. Direct Hire (FNDH)	1.2		1.2	1.5		1.5	1.6		1.6
F.N. PSC	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
Total Obligations	16.2	0.0	16.2	16.5	0.0	16.5	16.6	0.0	16.6
Estimated Withdrawals	0.5		0.5	1.0		1.0	1.1		1.1

NAMING CONVENTION: FSN21663.WK4

TABLE VIII (e) - Cost of Controller Operations
 BPC: FOEA-95-21663-U000
 Mission: USAID/ETHIOPIA

EXPENSE CATEGORY	FUNC CODE	FY 1996 ESTIMATE			FY 1996 REQUEST			FY 1997 REQUEST			FY 1998 REQUEST			FY 1999 REQUEST			FY 2000 REQUEST		
		OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL	OE	TF	TOTAL
U.S. DIRECT HIRE	U100	41.9		41.9	69.6		69.6	66.5		66.5	23.8		23.8	64.3		64.3	46.9		46.9
F.N. DIRECT HIRE	U200	12.8		12.8	15.4		15.4	15.6		15.6	16.3		16.3	17.2		17.2	18.0		18.0
CONTRACT PERSONNEL	U300	78.5		78.5	64.2		64.2	65.6		65.6	67.6		67.6	69.6		69.6	71.7		71.7
HOUSING	U400	23.8		23.8	29.3		29.3	39.9		39.9	40.0		40.0	40.1		40.1	40.2		40.2
OFFICE OPERATIONS	U500	84.3		84.3	52.5	113.7	166.2	54.1	32.5	86.6	51.1	36.7	87.8	51.9	38.7	88.6	58.2	33.4	91.6
NXP PROCUREMENT	U600	27.5		27.5	62.4	6.5	68.9	44.8		44.8	29.5		29.5	41.0		41.0	53.7		53.7
TOTAL OE COSTS		268.8	0.0	268.8	293.4	120.2	413.6	286.5	32.5	319.0	228.1	36.7	264.8	284.1	36.7	320.8	288.7	33.4	322.1
Less "OE" FAAS																			
TOTAL OE REQUEST	U000	268.8	0.0	268.8	293.4	120.2	413.6	286.5	32.5	319.0	228.1	36.7	264.8	284.1	36.7	320.8	288.7	33.4	322.1
SPECIAL INFORMATION:																			
Local Currency Usage - %				50.3			50.1			55.1			67.5			57.0			58.8
Exchange Rate used In Calculations				6.2			6.2			6.2			6.2			8.2			6.2
Trust Fund End-of-Year Balance				130.0			9.8			107.3			70.6			33.4			0.0
USDH FTE				2.0			2.0			2.0			1.0			1.0			1.0

IAMING CONVENTION: CO21663.WK4

V. A. Title II non-emergency food aid requirements (AFR Table 5)

NGO	Commodity Value	I T S H		Total Value
		Ocean	Inland	
Care	3,227.0	905.3	825.6	4,957.90
CRS	6,738.7	2,088.5	1,592.8	10,420.00
WVI/E	2,414.5	860.2	816.0	4,090.70
EOC	966.1	280.1	256.9	1,503.10
FHI	1,042.5	270.6	348.8	1,661.90
SCF/US	1,036.3	377.9	481.6	1,895.80
REST	1,841.0	609.4	562.6	3,013.00
TOTAL	17,266.10	5,392.00	4,884.30	27,542.40

B. Impact of "lost " resources (Title III)

The likely unavailability of PL 480 Title III resources after fiscal year 1995 will be a major blow to our programming in the agriculture sector. During the three years that this program has provided agricultural commodities, we have been able to encourage and accelerate changes in Government of Ethiopia policies and operations, provide extremely useful commodities, and help to establish a strong and credible position at the policy dialogue table for the U.S.

In 1994 Title III foodgrain shipments provided a major supplement to emergency and structural contributions, and closed the gap on national requirements. Even though much of the foodgrains did not arrive in time to directly meet distribution needs, the guarantee of their coming allowed the GOE to comfortably draw upon reserve and stocking arrangements to meet immediate needs. The flexibility of Title III foodgrains allowed us to make an effective allocation of overall resources among emergency, and food for work programs, as well as replenishing and stocking reserves. It met many of the demands which would have been put on Title II Emergency resources, with the added benefits of policy change and the Government's assumption of responsibility for implementing a transitional relief to development program.

The loss of Title III commodities will also have a serious impact on Ethiopia's ability to meet its food import requirements -- both for structural and emergency uses. Nearly 1/5 of the country's import requirements was met by the Title III Program in FY 94 and FY 95. While our own efforts under SO 1, and the government's are trying to reduce this yearly food requirement, this cannot happen in the short term. What is the likely impact of 200,000 MT less of grain?

If harvests are good, if other donors compensate, and if commercial imports are restored and profitable we may avert the 1984 CNN television broadcasts. Even with this scenario, the majority of Ethiopians will remain longer at a caloric intake level below the norm. If these optimistic assumptions do not hold true, we are each left to make our own projections of the consequences.

The lack of the Title III program will also considerably weaken our overall negotiating position and influence in the agricultural policy arena. As discussed in the context of the effects of overall cuts on our food security program, we feel that even at a reduced resource level we can and should continue to make important contributions in moving Ethiopia toward the food self-reliance that its resource base can support. Severe reductions in the resources we can bring to bear on this sector will simply make the task more difficult and the needed changes achieved more slowly. Perhaps more than any other sector, the advice and directions supported by other key players in agriculture (IBRD, EU, FAO, UNDP) are often quite flawed and deficient. We frequently feel that we are far from "just another" donor, but sometimes the only donor who is giving the GOE good advice.

C. Mission Concerns and Issues

PSCs: Ethiopia Specific: A problem has recently materialized on SO4, which is presently staffed by one USPSC, and two spouses. (We do not believe that the sensitivities involved in DG issues, are appropriate for FSN involvement. This is the only area where we have made that judgement and it is based on experience.) One of the spouses is married to a PSC. We have been notified that spouses of PSCs are not exempt from the PSC limitation. Thus at the end of the present contract, we will have to cancel her contract. In a recent attempt to advertise for this position on a short term basis (6 months), she was the only applicant. The Embassy has been unable to recruit from the spousal community for their vacant positions...thus we are dealing with a lack of supply.

The second USDH spouse will be leaving in FY 96. The DG project is staff-intensive, dealing with 6 different areas of interest, numerous contractors/cooperative agreements/grantees, and a modus operandi which does not lend itself to a broad institutional contract. The one USPSC cannot serve the function of both "advisor" (one who serves both USAID and the Embassy), and project manager...yet without an additional PSC ceiling (which would allow us to recruit within Ethiopia, but expanded outside the USDH spousal sphere), we do not know how we can realistically operate this activity and the objectives of the program will have to be cut-back. We believe we have sought out all available alternatives, but would be open to other suggestions. If this fails, we request an increase in our PSC authority.

PSCs: Agency Wide: We believe it is time to relook at the internally imposed restrictions on PSCs. Given reductions in budgets, we need to look closely at the cost-effectiveness issue. If technical assistance is required and the PSC route is not an option, the alternative is much more costly institutional contracting.

PSCs: Africa Wide: The Africa Bureau approach of requiring each Geographic Office to allocate PSCs within their own "ceiling" may have made sense before programs changed. With the elimination of many missions and changes in regional emphasis, it is time to revisit this approach as well!

APPENDIX A
IMPACT MATRICES

SO 1: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 1: INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS				
1.0.1 Increased per capita production of selected foodgrains nationally	146 kg/yr (1990/91)	--	--	CSA/MOA Statistics FAO and other external assessment Baseline and subsequent surveys
1.0.2 Increased number of private grain wholesalers in target areas	TBD			
1.0.3 Decrease in donated food as percentage of total domestic consumption	TBD			RRC, EUE (UNDP), WFP

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 1: Increased Use of Improved on-farm Production Technologies				
1.1.1 Percent of farmers in target areas using at least 1 improved technology				
male	TBD			Field Surveys
female	TBD			
Sub-Program Outcome (SPO) 1.1: Improved Access to Financial Resources for Producers				
1.1.1.1 Number/value of loans disbursed to farmers by various credit institutions in target areas				
male	TBD			Commercial Banks, cooperatives, NGO data
female	TBD			
SPO 1.2: Improved Access to Production Technology and Information				

1.1.2.1 Number/percent of farmers contacted by extension agents from various extension services in target areas	male female	TBD TBD			MOA data, field surveys
1.1.2.2 Number contacts/farmer by extension agents in target areas		TBD			Field Surveys, MOA data

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 2: Increased Access to/use of Fertilizer				
1.2.1 Aggregate volume of fertilizer sold through public and private retailers	140,000 MT (1992)	250,000 MT		FAO
1.2.2 Percent of farmers using fertilizer in amounts within XX % of recommended amounts in target areas	TBD TBD			Field Surveys, private dealer and AISCO data
	female male			
SPO 1.2.1 Increased Private Sector Participation in the Fertilizer Market				
1.2.1.1 Percent of fertilizer imported through the private sector	0 (1991)	75,000 MT		Fertilizer Agency, FAO
1.2.1.2 Percent of fertilizer moved through private sector wholesalers	0 (1991)	50%		Fertilizer Agency FAO
1.2.1.3 Percent of fertilizer sold through private sector retailers	0 (1991)	65%		Fertilizer Agency, FAO
SPO 1.2.2 Increased Access to Financial Resources for Producers and Suppliers				
1.2.2.1 Number/value of loans disbursed to farmers by various credit institutions (for fertilizer?)	TBD TBD			Commercial Bank, cooperatives, private vendor and NGO data
	male farmers female farmers			

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2000	
PO 3: Increased Efficiency of Grain Markets				
1.3.1 Farmgate price as a percent of regional market retail price in target areas	TBD			Market and farm survey data
1.3.2 Regional or seasonal market price differentials for selected foodgrains	TBD			EGTE price and market data
SPO 3.1 Increased Private Sector Participation in Grain Markets				
1.3.1.1 Value/percent of marketed foodgrain handled by private wholesalers (??)	TBD			Project Field Surveys/monitoring
1.3.1.2 Number of registered private sector foodgrain dealers	TBD			Nat'l/Regional licensing data
SPO 3.2 Increased Public Sector Institutional Capacity for Monitoring and Policy Formulation				
1.3.2.1 Number of regions for which farm and market agricultural data are regularly collected	TBD			Program/project monitoring
1.3.2.2 Number of policy studies completed by inter-organization working groups (Indicator to be formulated)				
SPO 3.3 Improved Access to Market Information				
1.3.3.1 Regular publication and broadcasting of price data for Ethiopia's major grain crops	TBD			EGTE/TGE data, project surveys

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2000	
PO 4: Stabilized Productive Capacity of Target Groups				
1.4.1 Percent of Target Group receiving supplementary income or production assistance or Nutritional status of Target Group population under 5 years	TBD (by NGOs in FY-95)			Will be established by NGOs in the Title II Program Agreements
1.4.2 Percent increase in income for Target Group.				
1.4.3 Percent increase in ag productivity of Target Group				

SO 2: INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE (PPHC) SERVICES

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline (1994)	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 2: INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE (PPHC) SERVICES				

2.0.1: Increased Percent of Population using PPHC Services in Focus Areas	<i>National</i> = 20% - 40% <i>SEPR</i> = 20%-40%	30%-50% 30 - 40% if S #2/3 50% - 60% 40 - 50% if S #2/3	--National Census, DHS special surveys --DHS, national MIS, Project MER
2.0.2 : Increased Contraceptive Use in Focus Areas	<i>National</i> = 4.8% <i>Rural</i> = < 2% (1990) <i>Urban</i> = 14% (1990)	10% 7% Rural (SEPR) 15 - 20% Urban (nat.) 20 - 25% Urban (SEPR)	--Nat. Family and Fertility Survey 1990 --DHS Surveys (1996 & 2001) Project MER --as above
2.03 Decrease in infant (<1yr) mortality	120/1000 (1993 UNICEF est.)	TBD	UNICEF, DHS

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline (1994)	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 1: Increased Resources Dedicated to the Health Sector				
2.1.1 Health Allocation in TGE National Budget Increases	5.8%	6.9% 6.3% if S#2/3	9.0% (2000) 8.0% if S#2/3	National Budgets, expenditure data and project Analyses
2.1.2 Increased percent of recurrent expenditures used for institutions providing PPHC	36%	36%	50% 45% if S#2/3	"
2.1.3 Increased percent of Total Recurrent costs generated by cost recovery retained within in the Sector	≈8%	8%	20%	"

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline (1994)	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 2: Increased Availability of and Demand for Modern Contraceptive Services in Focus Areas.				
2.2.1 Increase in number of Gov. and NGO Service Delivery Points (SDPs) providing FP Services	TBD			Project Baseline Studies
2.2.2 Increased number of Clients receiving modern FP Services. (to be gender disaggregated)	20-40 % public cov. National CPR <2%, SEPR CPR < 2%		40%-60% National CPR >7% SEPR CPR >10%-12%	Project Data Base (including DHS) as above
2.2.3 Increased volume of condoms and oral Contraceptives sold	18 million condoms/Yr	24 million/yr 300,000 cycles of orals	42 million/yr 3 million cycles of orals	PSI Reports and project data bases

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline (1994)	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 3: Increased Availability of HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Services in Focus Areas				
2.3.1 Increased Condoms sold through Social Marketing Program	7 M (1992)	24 M/Yr	45 M/Yr	PSI Quarterly Reports
2.3.2 Increased number of sites offering integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Services	0 (1992)	< 20 (1994-5)	40-50	National AIDS Control Program Monthly Reports
2.3.3 Increase in females receiving integrated HIV/AIDS P+C in Focus Areas	< 10 %		> 20 %	AIDSCAP Quarterly Reports
2.3.4 Increases in urban multi-partner sexual contacts (MPSCs) using condoms = safe sex total female male	< 10 %		> 25%	AIDSCAP Quarterly Reports

Strategic Objective/Program Outcome	Baseline (1994)	Planned -> Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 4: Increased Availability of PPHC Services in the SEPR				
2.4.1 Increased number of rural health facilities providing satisfactory level of PPHC services ¹	20% <i>in SEPR</i>	20% <i>in SEPR</i>	>50% in SEPR >40% if S#2/3	Project data base, National/Regional Statistics
2.4.2 Increased number of communities receiving appropriate, accessible and sustainable Health Services	<10% <i>in SEPR</i>	<10% <i>in SEPR</i>	>40% in SEPR	Project data base, National/Regional Statistical Data Bank
2.4.3 Increased Use of PPHC Services in SEPR	20%	20%	>40%	as above

¹ A satisfactory level of PPHC services is defined as a package of essential services including family planning, appropriate management of the sick child, attention to maternal health, encouragement of breastfeeding and other nutritional guidance, and discouragement of adverse traditional practices.

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline (1994)	Planned -> <i>Actual</i>		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 5: Increased Private Sector Involvement (Commercial and Nonprofit) in Health Service Delivery in Focus Areas				
2.5.1 Expansion of SDPs provided by NGOs and by Commercial Enterprises in Focus Areas	TBD by Baseline Survey	TBD	20% of total PPHC delivered by NGOs	Government Documents on improved legal climate. Project data base on SEPR

SO 3: QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned - > Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
SO 3: QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM				
3.0.1 Improvement in primary examination results in selected regions (SRs)	TBD			Min of Education, Reg Educ Burx, School studies
3.0.2 Improvements in school quality and equity profiles in SRs	TBD			Composite Index to be defined.
3.0.3 Increase in % female and rural enrollment, persistence and completion in SRs ²				
females - %	Reg1 = 33%			MOE Statistics
P	SEPR = 13%			Reg. Educ Bureaus
C	TBD			
rural - %	TBD			
P	Reg1 < 39%			MOE Statistics
C	SEPR < 20%			Reg. Educ Bureaus
	TBD			
	TBD			
3.0.4 Improvements in average primary school cycle costs in SRs	TBD			TBD at time of BESO baseline

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned - > Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 1: Improved key quality related inputs and equity enhancing measures for primary education				

² Persistence refers to the average number of years completed by primary students; completion refers to percent of primary students able to continue until graduation (i.e., net of dropouts).

3.1.1 Percent of TTI graduates scoring over X% (TBD) on completion exams in selected regions (SRs)	TBD			TTI records
3.1.2 Percent of female graduates from the TTI in SRs	TBD			TTI records
3.1.3 Improvements in performance measures of school management in SRs	TBD			BESO Information System (IS)
3.1.4 Indices on textbooks, furniture other key inputs being available at schools in a timely manner in SRs	TBD			MOE/BOE information, supp. by BESO IS

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Baseline	Planned - > Actual		Sources/ Comments
		1995	2001	
PO 2: Improved Decentralized Management of the Primary Education System				
3.2.1 Key program area plans in place and being implemented in a timely fashion in SR	TBD			Regional Educ. Bureau documents, ---SEPR & Tigray
3.2.2 Selected budget items being expended on schedule (within X% of plan?) in SR	TBD			-Regional Educ. Bureau documents, SEPR & Tigray -Regional Educ. Bureau documents, SEPR & Tigray
3.2.3 Increased level of regional primary education budget/ per student in SR	TBD			-MOE and Regional Educ. Bureau documents, SEPR & Tigray
-Government Source	TBD			
-Non-Gov (community, etc.) sources	TBD			
3.2.4 Increased % recurrent budget allocated to non-salaries and wages	TBD			

Strategic Objective/ Program Outcome	Indicators	Sources/Comments
SO 4 -- INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM		
It has not yet been possible to identify a consolidated indicator of overall SO performance. For the present time we will use progress on the nine Program Outcome Indicators below as a basis for assessing overall performance toward the SO.		

Strategic Objective/Program Outcome	Indicators	Sources/Comments
PO 4.1 Increased Access to the State and its Decision Making via Transparent Mechanisms		
<p>4.1.1 Broadly participatory and effectively administered elections held on a regular basis at national and regional levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percent vote won by non-incumbent parties or candid • Increase in the number of registered voters by sex and place of residence - male/female, rural/urban). • Increase in % eligible population voting (male/female, rural/urban) 	<p>Embassy, Multi-donor and NEB reports</p>
<p>4.1.2 Constitution containing guarantees of basic rights, democratic processes drafted through participatory and transparent process, ratified, and effectively implemented;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neutrality of the election management body as reflected in the management's composition and other criteria (PROXY) • State actions constitutionally limited; • The rights of the individual (male/female), economic, cultural, social and political, clearly guaranteed. • Provision for separation of power. • Provision for regular elections 	<p>Embassy, USAID and consultant reports</p>
<p>4.1.3 Judicial structures function effectively and autonomously to guarantee impartial administration of justice and protection of constitutional rights</p>	<p>Reduction in reported human rights violations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court cases lost by Government. • Willingness of the administrative and police authorities to carry out court decisions. • Decrease in pending cases and backlogs. • Decrease in judges dismissed outside regular channel. 	<p>Embassy, USAID and NGO reports</p> <p>[Obtaining reliable data may be difficult, and will depend on working out reliable sources]</p>

4.1.4 State and private sector media function independently, effectively and responsibly to provide accurate information to public and private audiences

(4.1.5 on next page)

- Presentation by the media of a wide spectrum of views, opinion and news in an objective and professional manner.
- Increase in the number and type of private media.
- Decrease in court cases involving the private media and decrease in reports of "political" detention of journalists.

- . Content analysis
- . Ministry of Information
- . USIS and NGO analyses
- . Court records

Strategic Objective/Program Outcome	Indicators	Sources/Comments
PO 4.1 Increased Access to the State and its Decision Making via Transparent Mechanisms (Continued)		
4.1.5 Democratic and effective self-government emerges at regional level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective development plans developed and implemented by regional governments. • Effective utilization and accounting of budgets by regions. • Disputes between regions/ Federal Govt. resolved via constitutionally prescribed mechanisms. • Transparent formulae for allocation of resources between center and regions and between regions developed and implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and Regional Plan office implementation reports. • Documentary analysis.

Strategic Objective/Program Outcome	Indicators	Sources/Comments
PO 4.2 – Expanded and More Active Mechanisms for Voluntary Participation in Social and Political life		
4.2.1 NGOs are able to be formed, legally registered and function in a wide variety of subject matter areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in number of civic NGOs registered and undertaking activities. • Increase in civic NGOs with acceptable administrative and accounting procedures. • Increase in NGOs with feasible quality development plans for their target areas. • Increase in NGOs registering above average performance in implementing their plans. 	Embassy, USAID, consultant and NGO reports
4.2.2 Political parties formed and develop capacity to articulate and promote constituent interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition of party leadership and members (sex, age, education, nationality; economic status, etc.). • Incr. in no. of parties with feasible, and objective national vision and program. • Incr. in the no. and type of fora parties employed to meet their members and promote party interests. 	Embassy, USAID, consultant and NGO reports NEBE reports and interviews
4.2.3 Voluntary associations, political and non-partisan, are able to form, meet and carry out their objectives without harassment or co-option by the State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of non-governmental demonstrations held. • No. of legitimately-solicited permits denied. • No. of meetings disrupted. 	Embassy, USAID, Consultant and NGO reports Government Reports Independently verified Opposition reports

4.2.4 Citizens gain increased understanding of rights and obligations, and the ability to articulate needs to influence public policy.

- Public consultations held on issues of public policy.
- Policies and regulations as a result of public pressure:
- Government policy overturned as a result of popular pressure.
- Demonstrations against unpopular policies.

Embassy, USAID, Consultant and NGO reports
Government Reports
Independently verified Opposition reports

APPENDIX B-1

BPD 97 TABLES

Scenarios 1 & 2

TABLE I : APPROPRIATION SUMMARY (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	8,228	5,000	5,000	5,000
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	31,871	33,500	33,500	25,800
SUBTOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:	40,099	38,500	38,500	30,800
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES:				
BROAD BASED ECON GRWTH	30,061	32,204	33,266	26,557
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT	440	576	824	308
POPULATION GROWTH	5,608	3,650	3,475	3,000
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION	3,990	2,070	935	935
PL 480 TITLE II	29,433	26,342	27,542	27,542
PL 480 TITLE III	40,000	34,000	30,000	30,000
OPERATING EXPENSES	2,292	2,361	2,471	2,471
TRUST FUND	1,000	1,000	000	000

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
S.O. 01 INCREASED AVAIL. OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	1,039	400	400	400
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	9,971	6,800	9,900	7,300
PL 480 TITLE III	40,000	34,000	30,000	30,000
S.O. 02 INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	6,030	4,100	4,100	4,100
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	16,400	10,500	9,800	7,900
S.O. 03 QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	959	400	400	400
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA		13,000	11,800	8,600
S.O. 04 INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	200	100	100	100
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	4,000	2,200	1,000	1,000
S.O. TO EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS				
No budget data entered for this S.O.				
OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS				
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
ACTIVITY CODES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

		FY 1995 ESTIMAT		FY 1996 PLANNED		FY 1997 PROPOSE		FY 1997 @ 80%	
ACTIVITY		AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM
AGAB	AGRIBUSINESS	1,101	2.7%	1,440	3.7%	2,060	5.4%	1,540	5.0%
AGPP	AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING	8,808	22.0%	4,320	11.2%	6,180	16.1%	4,620	15.0%
AGRM	RESOURCE MGMT FOR AGRIC. PRODUCTION & PRODUCT	1,101	2.7%	1,440	3.7%	2,060	5.4%	1,540	5.0%
DICE	CIVIC EDUCATION	840	2.1%	230	0.6%	165	0.4%	165	0.5%
DICS	CIVIL SOCIETY	1,680	4.2%	920	2.4%	770	2.0%	770	2.5%
DIDE	DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE	210	0.5%	345	0.9%				
DIEA	ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE	210	0.5%						
OIHR	HUMAN RIGHTS	210	0.5%	115	0.3%				
DILJ	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	210	0.5%	115	0.3%				
DIME	FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION	210	0.5%	115	0.3%				
DIPI	REPRESENTATIVE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS	210	0.5%	115	0.3%				
DIPP	POLITICAL PARTY SUPPORT	210	0.5%	115	0.3%				
EDEC	BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN	959	2.4%	13,400	34.8%	12,200	31.7%	9,000	29.2%
HECS	CHILD SPACING/HIGH RISK BIRTHS	1,122	2.8%	730	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
HEDD	DIARRHEAL DISEASE CONTROL/ORAL REHYDRATION TH								

HEHA	HIV/AIDS	1,122	2.8%	730	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
HEMA	MALARIA	3,365	8.4%	2,190	5.7%	2,085	5.4%	1,800	5.8%
HEMH	WOMEN'S HEALTH	1,122	2.8%	730	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
HERI	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)	1,122	2.8%	730	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
HESD	HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,729	16.8%	4,380	11.4%	4,170	10.8%	3,600	11.7%
NUBF	BREASTFEEDING	1,122	2.8%	730	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
ORDC	ORPHANS/DISPLACED CHILDREN	210	0.5%	230	0.6%	165	0.4%	165	0.5%
PNCN	FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES	1,122	2.8%	730	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
PNPD	FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	2,243	5.6%	1,460	3.8%	1,390	3.6%	1,200	3.9%
PNSD	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY	2,243	5.6%	1,460	3.8%	1,390	3.6%	1,200	3.9%
	UNCODED ACTIVITIES	1,500	3.7%	1,000	2.6%	1,000	2.6%	1,000	3.2%
	PROGRAM TOTAL	40,099	100.0%	38,500	100.0%	38,500	100.0%	30,800	100.0%

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
SPECIAL INTEREST CODES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

		FY 1995 ESTIMAT		FY 1996 PLANNED		FY 1997 PROPOSE		FY 1997 @ 80%	
SPECIAL INTEREST		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM	
I. Substantive									
A. Special Targets									
FBN	FEMALE SHARE OF BENEFITS	3,576	8.9%	7,404	19.2%	6,964	18.1%	5,447	17.7%
MBN	MALE SHARE OF BENEFITS	561	1.4%	365	0.9%	348	0.9%	300	1.0%
CHS	CHILD SURVIVAL	6,761	16.9%	4,415	11.5%	4,220	11.0%	3,650	11.8%
ADO	ADOLESCENTS	2,355	5.9%	1,533	4.0%	1,460	3.8%	1,260	4.1%
STD	SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	2,692	6.7%	1,752	4.6%	1,668	4.3%	1,440	4.7%
DEC	DECENTRALIZATION	9,227	23.0%	12,647	32.8%	11,313	29.4%	9,000	29.2%
PSD	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	5,505	13.7%	4,940	12.8%	6,370	16.5%	4,750	15.4%
SFI	SOCIAL SECTOR FINANCING	480	1.2%	6,700	17.4%	6,100	15.8%	4,500	14.6%
PVX	PVO INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	6,126	15.3%	3,605	9.4%	3,278	8.5%	2,965	9.6%
INS	INSTITUTION BUILDING	6,697	16.7%	12,024	31.2%	10,795	28.0%	8,400	27.3%
SPR	SECTORAL POLICY REFORM	12,876	32.1%	9,563	24.8%	10,983	28.5%	8,460	27.5%
ECD	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	53	0.1%	58	0.1%	160	0.4%	160	0.5%
EDU	EDUCATION	252	0.6%	138	0.4%	231	0.6%	231	0.8%
B. Food, Agriculture & Rural Development									
IAS	INTEGRATED AGRICULTUREAL SYSTEMS	1,101	2.7%	1,440	3.7%	2,060	5.4%	1,540	5.0%
ALT	LAND TENURES	110	0.3%	144	0.4%	206	0.5%	154	0.5%
NFC	NUTRITION AND FOOD CONSUMPTION								

		336	0.8%	184	0.5%	308	0.8%	308	1.0%	
C. Energy/Environment										
IPM	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT									
		220	0.5%	288	0.7%	412	1.1%	154	0.5%	
SOC	SOIL CONSERVATION									
		220	0.5%	288	0.7%	412	1.1%	154	0.5%	
II. Institutional Mechanisms										
A. PVO/NGOs										
PVU	PVO/NGOs, U.S.	2,756	6.9%	2,787	7.2%	1,809	4.7%	1,413	4.6%	
PVL	PVO/NGOs, LOCAL	3,110	7.8%	2,512	6.5%	2,418	6.3%	2,144	7.0%	
B. Universities										
UNV	UNIVERSITIES (OTHER THAN HBC AND TITLE XII) .	105	0.3%	196	0.5%					
III. Research and Development Activities										
A. Applied Research										
RAG	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	330	0.8%	432	1.1%	618	1.6%	462	1.5%	
RBE	EDUCATION RESEARCH	96	0.2%	1,340	3.5%	1,220	3.2%	900	2.9%	
B. Basic Research										
C. Development										
RDV	DEVELOPMENT (if not applied or basic)	840	2.1%	414	1.1%					

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
SPECIAL INTEREST CODES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

FY 1995 ESTIMAT FY 1996 PLANNED FY 1997 PROPOSE FY 1997 @ 80%

SPECIAL INTEREST		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		PCT OF AMOUNT TOTAL PROGRAM		
IV. Training										
TUS	TRAINING, U.S.-BASED	1,730	4.3%	1,765	4.6%	1,653	4.3%	1,350	4.4%	
TTH	TRAINING, THIRD COUNTRY-BASED	1,682	4.2%	1,095	2.8%	1,043	2.7%	900	2.9%	
TIC	TRAINING, IN-COUNTRY	8,023	20.0%	4,823	12.5%	3,772	9.8%	3,297	10.7%	
TPU	TRAINING, PUBLIC	8,877	22.1%	6,684	17.4%	5,946	15.4%	4,980	16.2%	
TPV	TRAINING, PRIVATE	2,291	5.7%	1,417	3.7%	834	2.2%	720	2.3%	

TABLE IIIB : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 01 TITLE: Increased Avail. of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops									
AGAB AGRIBUSINESS									
SI CODE: PSD	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,101	1,440	2,060	1,540
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	1,101	1,440	2,060	1,540
AGPP AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING									
SI CODE: PSD	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	4,404	2,160	3,090	2,310
SI CODE: SPR	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	8,808	4,320	6,180	4,620
TOTAL AC CODE:	80 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	8,808	4,320	6,180	4,620
AGRM RESOURCE MGMT FOR AGRIC. PRODUCTION & PRODUCTIVITY									
SI CODE: ALT	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	110	144	206	154
SI CODE: IAS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,101	1,440	2,060	1,540
SI CODE: IPM	20 %	20 %	20 %	10 %	0 %	220	288	412	154
SI CODE: RAG	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	330	432	618	462
SI CODE: SOC	20 %	20 %	20 %	10 %	0 %	220	288	412	154
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	1,101	1,440	2,060	1,540
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	11,010	7,200	10,300	7,700

OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 02 TITLE: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services

HECS CHILD SPACING/HIGH RISK BIRTHS									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
HEDD DIARRHEAL DISEASE CONTROL/ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
HEHA HIV/AIDS									
SI CODE: ADO	70 %	70 %	70 %	70 %	0 %	2,355	1,533	1,459	1,260
SI CODE: DEC	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	1,682	1,095	1,042	900
SI CODE: PVX	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	1,009	657	625	540
SI CODE: STD	80 %	80 %	80 %	80 %	0 %	2,691	1,752	1,668	1,440

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
SPECIAL INTEREST CODES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

FY 1995 ESTIMAT FY 1996 PLANNED FY 1997 PROPOSE FY 1997 @ 80%

SPECIAL INTEREST	FY 1995 ESTIMAT		FY 1996 PLANNED		FY 1997 PROPOSE		FY 1997 @ 80%	
	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM
IV. Training								
TUS TRAINING, U.S.-BASED	1,730	4.3%	1,390	4.5%	1,653	4.3%	1,350	4.4%
TTH TRAINING, THIRD COUNTRY-BASED	1,682	4.2%	870	2.8%	1,043	2.7%	900	2.9%
TIC TRAINING, IN-COUNTRY	8,023	20.0%	4,073	13.2%	3,772	9.8%	3,297	10.7%
TPU TRAINING, PUBLIC	8,877	22.1%	5,364	17.4%	5,946	15.4%	4,980	16.2%
TPV TRAINING, PRIVATE	2,291	5.7%	1,237	4.0%	834	2.2%	720	2.3%

TABLE 111B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 01 TITLE: Increased Avail. of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops									
AGAB AGRIBUSINESS									
SI CODE: PSD	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,101	1,100	2,060	1,540
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	1,101	1,100	2,060	1,540
AGPP AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING									
SI CODE: PSD	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	4,404	1,650	3,090	2,310
SI CODE: SPR	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	8,808	3,300	6,180	4,620
TOTAL AC CODE:	80 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	8,808	3,300	6,180	4,620
AGRM RESOURCE MGMT FOR AGRIC. PRODUCTION & PRODUCTIVITY									
SI CODE: ALT	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	110	110	206	154
SI CODE: IAS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,101	1,100	2,060	1,540
SI CODE: IPM	20 %	20 %	20 %	10 %	0 %	220	220	412	154
SI CODE: PAB	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	330	330	618	462
SI CODE: SOC	20 %	20 %	20 %	10 %	0 %	220	220	412	154
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	1,101	1,100	2,060	1,540
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	11,010	5,500	10,300	7,700
OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 02 TITLE: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services									
HECS CHILD SPACING/HIGH RISK BIRTHS									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
HEDD DIARRHEAL DISEASE CONTROL/ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
HEHA HIV/AIDS									
SI CODE: ADO	70 %	70 %	70 %	70 %	0 %	2,355	1,217	1,459	1,260
SI CODE: DEC	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	1,682	870	1,042	900
SI CODE: PVX	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	1,009	522	625	540
SI CODE: STD	80 %	80 %	80 %	80 %	0 %	2,691	1,392	1,668	1,440

TOTAL AC CODE:

15 %

15 %

15 %

15 %

0 %

3,364

1,740

2,085

1,800

HEMA MALARIA

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
HEMH WOMEN'S HEALTH									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
HERI ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
HESD HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT									
SI CODE: DEC	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	6,729	3,480	4,170	3,600
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	3,364	1,740	2,085	1,800
SI CODE: SPR	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	3,364	1,740	2,085	1,800
SI CODE: TIG	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	3,364	1,740	2,085	1,800
SI CODE: TDU	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	6,729	3,480	4,170	3,600
SI CODE: TTS	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	0 %	1,682	870	1,042	900
SI CODE: TUS	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	0 %	1,682	870	1,042	900
TOTAL AC CODE:	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	6,729	3,480	4,170	3,600
MUSF BREASTFEEDING									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
PNCN FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES									
SI CODE: FBN	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	0 %	1,009	522	625	540
SI CODE: MBN	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	112	58	69	60
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	580	695	600
PNPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT									
SI CODE: INS	70 %	70 %	70 %	70 %	0 %	1,570	812	973	840
SI CODE: PVX	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	448	232	278	240
SI CODE: SPR	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	448	232	278	240
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	2,243	1,160	1,390	1,200
PNSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY									

SI CODE: FBN

80 %

80 %

80 %

80 %

0 %

1,794

928

1,112

960

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
SI CODE: INS	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	672	348	417	360
SI CODE: MBN	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	448	232	278	240
SI CODE: PVL	60 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	1,345	696	834	720
SI CODE: PVU	40 %	40 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	897	464	556	480
SI CODE: PVX	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	2,243	1,160	1,390	1,200
SI CODE: TIC	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	2,243	1,160	1,390	1,200
SI CODE: TPU	40 %	40 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	897	464	556	480
SI CODE: TPV	60 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	1,345	696	834	720
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	2,243	1,160	1,390	1,200
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	22,430	11,600	13,900	12,000

OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 03 TITLE: Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System

EDEC BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN									
	%	%	%	%	%				
SI CODE: DEC	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	479	5,200	6,100	4,500
SI CODE: FBN	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	323	2,160	2,380	3,600
SI CODE: INS	60 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	575	6,240	7,320	5,400
SI CODE: MBN	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	100	100	100	100
SI CODE: PVL	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	520	520	520	520
SI CODE: PVU	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	1,240	1,220	1,220	900
SI CODE: RBE	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	95	1,040	1,220	900
SI CODE: SFI	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	479	5,200	6,100	4,500
SI CODE: SPR	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	191	2,080	2,440	1,800
SI CODE: TPU	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	95	1,040	1,220	900
SI CODE: TUS	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	-7	520	520	450
TOTAL AC CODE:	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	959	10,400	12,200	9,000
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	959	10,400	12,200	9,000

OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 04 TITLE: Increased Access to and Participation in Democratic System

DICE CIVIC EDUCATION									
	%	%	%	%	%				
SI CODE: FBN	10 %	10 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	84	23	33	33
SI CODE: PVL	70 %	80 %	90 %	90 %	0 %	588	184	148	148
SI CODE: PVU	30 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	252	46		
SI CODE: PVX	60 %	65 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	504	149	165	165
SI CODE: TIC	70 %	70 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	588	161	66	66
SI CODE: TPU	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	420	115		

TOTAL AC CODE:	20 %	10 %	15 %	15 %	0 %	840	230	165	165
DICS CIVIL SOCIETY									

TABLE IIIB : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
SI CODE: DEC	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	84	46		
SI CODE: ECD	0 %	0 %	10 %	10 %	0 %			77	77
SI CODE: EDU	15 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	252	138	230	230
SI CODE: FBN	15 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	252	138	230	230
SI CODE: NFC	20 %	20 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	336	184	308	308
SI CODE: PVL	65 %	70 %	90 %	90 %	0 %	1,092	644	693	693
SI CODE: PVU	35 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	588	276		
SI CODE: PVX	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,680	920	770	770
SI CODE: RDV	30 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	504	276		
SI CODE: TIC	55 %	45 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	924	414	230	230
SI CODE: TPU	10 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	168	92		
SI CODE: TPV	40 %	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	672	368		
TOTAL AC CODE:	40 %	40 %	70 %	70 %	0 %	1,680	920	770	770
DIDE DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE									
SI CODE: DEC	100 %	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	345		
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	172		
SI CODE: PVL	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	172		
SI CODE: PVU	20 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42	69		
SI CODE: TIC	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	172		
SI CODE: TPU	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	172		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	15 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	345		
DIEA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE									
SI CODE: INS	65 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	136			
SI CODE: PVL	65 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	136			
SI CODE: RDV	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	84			
SI CODE: TIC	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	63			
SI CODE: TPU	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210			
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210			
DIHR HUMAN RIGHTS									
SI CODE: PVL	0 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		34		
SI CODE: PVU	100 %	70 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	80		
SI CODE: PVX	100 %	80 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	92		
SI CODE: TIC	60 %	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	126	69		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
DILJ LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT									
SI CODE: DEC	20 %	70 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42	80		

SI CODE: INS

50 %

60 %

0 %

0 %

0 %

105

69

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
SI CODE: PVL	0 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		11		
SI CODE: PVU	100 %	70 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	80		
SI CODE: RDV	30 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	63	34		
SI CODE: TIC	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	57		
SI CODE: TPU	100 %	80 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	92		
SI CODE: TPV	0 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		23		
SI CODE: UNV	0 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		23		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
DIME FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION									
SI CODE: RDV	10 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	21	11		
SI CODE: TIC	90 %	90 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	189	103		
SI CODE: TPU	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	57		
SI CODE: TPV	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	57		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
DIP: REPRESENTATIVE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS									
SI CODE: INS	80 %	80 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	66	92		
SI CODE: PVL	20 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	11	11		
SI CODE: RDV	60 %	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	11	59		
SI CODE: SPP	10 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	2	11		
SI CODE: TIC	40 %	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	84	46		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
DPPP POLITICAL PARTY SUPPORT									
SI CODE: PVU	100 %	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
SI CODE: RDV	20 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42	23		
SI CODE: TIC	100 %	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
SI CODE: TPU	20 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42	23		
SI CODE: TPV	80 %	80 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	168	92		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
ORDC ORPHANS/DISPLACED CHILDREN									
SI CODE: CHS	15 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	31	34	49	49
SI CODE: ECD	25 %	25 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	52	57	82	82
SI CODE: FBN	25 %	25 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	52	57	82	82
SI CODE: PVL	40 %	40 %	80 %	80 %	0 %	84	92	132	132
SI CODE: PVU	10 %	10 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	21	23	33	33
SI CODE: PVX	15 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	31	34	49	49

TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	10 %	15 %	15 %	0 %	210	230	165	165
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	4,200	2,300	1,100	1,100

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
OBJECTIVE NUMBER: XX	TITLE: OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS								
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0	0	0	0
REPORT TOTALS						38,599	29,800	37,500	29,800

ETHIOPIA (663)
FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT (REV 1)

PAGE 7

AGGREGATION OF AC/SI CODES FOR SPECIAL ISSUES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
(1) Child Survival Funding	6,936	3,710	4,335	3,765
(2) Other Health	6,729	3,480	4,170	3,600
(3) Environment	440	440	824	308
(4) Energy	--	--	--	--

Refer to AC/SI Coding Instructions for aggregation basis

The above summaries are aggregations of ACs and SIs. Other aggregations consist of ACs only and can be derived from AC section of the Aggregate Analysis Report

TABLE IIIc : OBJECTIVES BY TARGET AREA
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	AREA	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
01	Increased Avail. of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops				
	ENVIRONMENT	440	440	824	308
02	Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services				
	POPULATION	5,608	2,900	3,475	3,000
	TOTAL HEALTH	16,823	8,700	10,425	9,000
	CHILD SURVIVAL	6,729	3,480	4,170	3,600
	NON-CHLD SURV	6,729	3,480	4,170	3,600
	AIDS	3,365	1,740	2,085	1,800
03	Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System				
	BASIC EDUCATION	959	10,400	12,200	9,000
04	Increased Access to and Participation in Democratic System				
	TOTAL HEALTH	210	230	165	165
	CHILD SURVIVAL	210	230	165	165

XX OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS

REPORT TOTALS					
	BASIC EDUCATION	959	10,400	12,200	9,000
	ENVIRONMENT	440	440	824	308
	POPULATION	5,608	2,900	3,475	3,000
	TOTAL HEALTH	17,033	8,930	10,590	9,165
	CHILD SURVIVAL	6,939	3,710	4,335	3,765
	NON-CHLD SURV	6,729	3,480	4,170	3,600
	AIDS	3,365	1,740	2,085	1,800

ETHIOPIA (663)
 FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT (REV 1)

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS
 (U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUNCTION FUND & FUNCTION	FY1994 ACTUAL	FY1995 ESTIMATE	FY1996 PLANNED	FY1997 PROPOSED
D1 Increased Avail. of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
D2 Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
D3 Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
D4 Increased Access to and Participation in Democratic System OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
T0 Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Most Vulnerable Groups				
.. Loans to Microenterprises	315,313	161,368	225,321	226,277
.. Training and Technical Assistance	13,927	32,706	22,167	25,704
.. UNDP National Development & Support	699	3,325	1,000	1,250
.. OTHER	175	905	1,000	1,200
OBJECTIVE TOTAL:	330,114	198,304	255,388	300,461
D5 OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
REPORT TOTAL:	330,114	198,304	255,388	300,461

ETHIOPIA (663)
 FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT (REV 1)

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS
 COUNTRY RECAP
 (U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUND SOURCE FUNCTION	FY1994 ACTUAL	FY1995 ESTIMATE	FY1996 PLANNED	FY1997 PROPOSED
NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
NET DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance	315,313	161,368	225,321	226,277
Institutional Development & Support	13,927	32,706	22,167	25,704
	699	3,325	6,092	47,280

Policy/Regulatory Reform

Other

175 905 1,800 1,200

LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES

TOTAL:

330,114 198,304 255,380 300,461

GRAND TOTAL

330,114 198,304 255,380 300,461

TOTAL AC CODE: 15 % 15 % 15 % 15 % 0 % 3,364 2,190 2,085 1,800

HEMA MALARIA

TABLE 111B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
HEMH WOMEN'S HEALTH									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
HERI ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
HESD HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT									
SI CODE: DEC	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	6,729	4,380	4,170	3,600
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	3,364	2,190	2,085	1,800
SI CODE: SPR	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	3,364	2,190	2,085	1,800
SI CODE: TIC	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	3,364	2,190	2,085	1,800
SI CODE: TPU	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	6,729	4,380	4,170	3,600
SI CODE: TTH	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	0 %	1,682	1,095	1,042	900
SI CODE: TUS	25 %	25 %	25 %	25 %	0 %	1,682	1,095	1,042	900
TOTAL AC CODE:	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	6,729	4,380	4,170	3,600
HUBF BREASTFEEDING									
SI CODE: CHS	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
PHCN FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES									
SI CODE: FBN	90 %	90 %	90 %	90 %	0 %	1,009	657	625	540
SI CODE: MBN	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	112	73	69	60
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	1,121	730	695	600
PHPD FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT									
SI CODE: INS	70 %	70 %	70 %	70 %	0 %	1,570	1,022	973	840
SI CODE: PVX	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	448	292	278	240
SI CODE: SPR	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	448	292	278	240
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	2,243	1,460	1,390	1,200

PHSD FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY

SI CODE: FBN

80 % 80 %

80 %

80 %

0 %

1,794

1,168

1,112

960

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
SI CODE: INS	30 %	30 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	672	438	417	360
SI CODE: MBN	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	448	292	278	240
SI CODE: PVL	60 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	1,345	876	834	720
SI CODE: PVU	40 %	40 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	897	584	556	480
SI CODE: PVX	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	2,243	1,460	1,390	1,200
SI CODE: TIC	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	2,243	1,460	1,390	1,200
SI CODE: TPU	40 %	40 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	897	584	556	480
SI CODE: TPV	60 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	1,345	876	834	720
TOTAL AC CODE:	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	2,243	1,460	1,390	1,200
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	22,430	14,600	13,900	12,000

OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 03 TITLE: Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System

EDEC BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN									
SI CODE: DEC	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	479	6,700	6,100	4,500
SI CODE: FBN	40 %	40 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	383	5,360	4,880	3,600
SI CODE: INS	60 %	60 %	60 %	60 %	0 %	575	8,040	7,320	5,400
SI CODE: PSD	0 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %		1,340	1,220	900
SI CODE: PVL	0 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %		670	610	450
SI CODE: PVU	0 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %		1,340	1,220	900
SI CODE: RBE	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	95	1,340	1,220	900
SI CODE: SFI	50 %	50 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	479	6,700	6,100	4,500
SI CODE: SPR	20 %	20 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	191	2,680	2,440	1,800
SI CODE: TPU	10 %	10 %	10 %	10 %	0 %	95	1,340	1,220	900
SI CODE: TUS	5 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	0 %	47	670	610	450
TOTAL AC CODE:	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	959	13,400	12,200	9,000
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	959	13,400	12,200	9,000

OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 04 TITLE: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System

DICE CIVIC EDUCATION									
SI CODE: FBN	10 %	10 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	84	23	33	33
SI CODE: PVL	70 %	80 %	90 %	90 %	0 %	588	184	148	148
SI CODE: PVU	30 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	252	46		
SI CODE: PVX	60 %	65 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	504	149	165	165
SI CODE: TIC	70 %	70 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	588	161	66	66
SI CODE: TPU	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	420	115		

TOTAL AC CODE:

20 %

10 %

15 %

15 %

0 %

840

230

165

165

DICS CIVIL SOCIETY

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
SI CODE: DEC	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	84	46		
SI CODE: ECD	0 %	0 %	10 %	10 %	0 %			77	77
SI CODE: EDU	15 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	252	138	230	230
SI CODE: FBN	15 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	252	138	230	230
SI CODE: NFC	20 %	20 %	40 %	40 %	0 %	336	184	308	308
SI CODE: PVL	65 %	70 %	90 %	90 %	0 %	1,092	644	693	693
SI CODE: PVU	35 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	588	276		
SI CODE: PVX	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	0 %	1,680	920	770	770
SI CODE: RDV	30 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	504	276		
SI CODE: TIC	55 %	45 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	924	414	230	230
SI CODE: TPU	10 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	168	92		
SI CODE: TPV	40 %	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	672	368		
TOTAL AC CODE:	40 %	40 %	70 %	70 %	0 %	1,680	920	770	770
DIDE DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE									
SI CODE: DEC	100 %	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	345		
SI CODE: INS	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	172		
SI CODE: PVU	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	172		
SI CODE: SPZ	20 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42	69		
SI CODE: TIC	60 %	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	126	207		
SI CODE: UNV	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	172		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	15 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	345		
DIEA ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE									
SI CODE: INS	65 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	136			
SI CODE: PVU	65 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	136			
SI CODE: RDV	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	84			
SI CODE: TIC	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	63			
SI CODE: TPU	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210			
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210			
DIHP HUMAN RIGHTS									
SI CODE: PVL	0 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		34		
SI CODE: PVU	100 %	70 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	80		
SI CODE: PVX	100 %	80 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	92		
SI CODE: TIC	60 %	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	126	69		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
DILJ LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT									
SI CODE: DEC	20 %	70 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42	80		

SI CODE: INS

50 %

60 %

0 %

0 %

0 %

105

69

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
SI CODE: PVL	0 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		11		
SI CODE: PVU	100 %	70 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	80		
SI CODE: RDV	30 %	30 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	63	34		
SI CODE: TIC	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	57		
SI CODE: TPU	100 %	80 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	92		
SI CODE: TPV	0 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		23		
SI CODE: UNV	0 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %		23		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
DIME FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION									
SI CODE: RDV	10 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	21	11		
SI CODE: TIC	90 %	90 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	189	103		
SI CODE: TPU	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	57		
SI CODE: TPV	50 %	50 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	105	57		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
DIFI REPRESENTATIVE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS									
SI CODE: INS	80 %	80 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	168	92		
SI CODE: PVU	60 %	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	126	69		
SI CODE: RDV	60 %	60 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	126	69		
SI CODE: SPR	10 %	10 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	21	11		
SI CODE: TIC	40 %	40 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	84	46		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
DIFF POLITICAL PARTY SUPPORT									
SI CODE: PVU	100 %	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
SI CODE: RDV	20 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42	23		
SI CODE: TIC	100 %	100 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
SI CODE: TPU	20 %	20 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	42	23		
SI CODE: TPV	80 %	80 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	168	92		
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	210	115		
OPDC ORPHANS/DISPLACED CHILDREN									
SI CODE: CHS	15 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	31	34	49	49
SI CODE: ECD	25 %	25 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	52	57	82	82
SI CODE: FBN	25 %	25 %	50 %	50 %	0 %	52	57	82	82
SI CODE: PVL	40 %	40 %	80 %	80 %	0 %	84	92	132	132
SI CODE: PVU	10 %	10 %	20 %	20 %	0 %	21	23	33	33
SI CODE: PVX	15 %	15 %	30 %	30 %	0 %	31	34	49	49
TOTAL AC CODE:	5 %	10 %	15 %	15 %	0 %	210	230	165	165

OBJECTIVE TOTAL 100 % 100 % 100 % 100 % 0 % 4,200 2,300 1,100 1,100

TABLE III B : AC/SI SUMMARY REPORT
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	% FY95	% FY96	% FY97 @100%	% FY97 @ 80%	% FY97 @ 0%	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
OBJECTIVE NUMBER: XX	TITLE: OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS								
OBJECTIVE TOTAL	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0	0	0	0
REPORT TOTALS						38,599	37,500	37,500	29,800

ETHIOPIA (663)
FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

PAGE 7

AGGREGATION OF AC/SI CODES FOR SPECIAL ISSUES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
(1) Child Survival Funding	6,936	4,610	4,335	3,765
(2) Other Health	6,729	4,380	4,170	3,600
(3) Environment	440	576	824	308
(4) Energy	--	--	--	--

Refer to AC/SI Coding Instructions for aggregation basis

The above summaries are aggregations of ACs and SIs. Other aggregations consist of ACs only and can be derived from AC section of the Aggregate Analysis Report

TABLE IIIC : OBJECTIVES BY TARGET AREA
(U.S Dollars Thousands)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE	AREA	FY 1995 ESTIMATE	FY 1996 PLANNED	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
01	Increased Avail. of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops				
	ENVIRONMENT	440	576	824	308
02	Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services				
	POPULATION	5,608	3,650	3,475	3,000
	TOTAL HEALTH	16,823	10,950	10,425	9,000
	CHILD SURVIVAL	6,729	4,380	4,170	3,600
	NON-CHLD SURV	6,729	4,380	4,170	3,600
	AIDS	3,365	2,190	2,085	1,800
03	Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System				
	BASIC EDUCATION	959	13,400	12,200	9,000
04	Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System				
	TOTAL HEALTH	210	230	165	165
	CHILD SURVIVAL	210	230	165	165
XX	OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS				

REPORT TOTALS	BASIC EDUCATION	959	13,400	12,200	9,000
	ENVIRONMENT	440	576	824	308
	POPULATION	5,608	3,650	3,475	3,000
	TOTAL HEALTH	17,033	11,180	10,590	9,165
	CHILD SURVIVAL	6,939	4,610	4,335	3,765
	NON-CHLD SURV	6,729	4,380	4,170	3,600
	AIDS	3,365	2,190	2,085	1,800

ETHIOPIA (663)
 FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS
 (U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUNCTION FUND & FUNCTION	FY1994 ACTUAL	FY1995 ESTIMATE	FY1996 PLANNED	FY1997 PROPOSED
01 Increased Avail. of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrain Crops OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
02 Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
03 Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
04 Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
TO Emergency Humanitarian Assistance to Most Vulnerable Groups				
LC Loans to Microenterprises	315,313	161,368	225,321	226,277
LC Training and Technical Assistance	13,927	32,706	22,167	25,704
LC Institutional Development & Support	699	3,325	6,092	47,280
LC Other	175	275	1,800	1,200
OBJECTIVE TOTAL:	330,114	198,304	255,380	300,461
YX OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS OBJECTIVE TOTAL:				
REPORT TOTAL:	330,114	198,304	255,380	300,461

ETHIOPIA (663)
 FY 1997 BUDGET PLANNING DOCUMENT

TABLE X : MICROENTERPRISE PROGRAMS
 COUNTRY RECAP
 (U.S Dollars Thousands)

FUND SOURCE FUNCTION	FY1994 ACTUAL	FY1995 ESTIMATE	FY1996 PLANNED	FY1997 PROPOSED
NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
NON SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS				
Loans to Microenterprises				
Training and Technical Assistance				
Institutional Development & Support				
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				
SUST. DEV. DOLLAR OBLIGATIONS	TOTAL:			
LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES				
Loans to Microenterprises	315,313	161,368	225,321	226,277
Training and Technical Assistance	13,927	32,706	22,167	25,704
Institutional Development & Support	699	3,325	6,092	47,280
Policy/Regulatory Reform				
Other				

175 905 1,800 1,200

LOCAL CURRENCY EXPENDITURES

TOTAL:

330,114 198,304 255,380 300,461

GRAND TOTAL

330,114 198,304 255,380 300,461

APPENDIX B-2
BPD Rev 1 TABLES
Scenario 3

TABLE I : APPROPRIATION SUMMARY (\$000)

ACCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	8,228	5,000	5,000	5,000
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	31,871	25,800	33,500	25,800
SUBTOTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:	40,099	30,800	38,500	30,800
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEMES:				
BROAD BASED ECON GRWTH	30,061	25,390	33,266	26,557
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT	440	440	824	308
POPULATION GROWTH	5,608	2,900	3,475	3,000
DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION	3,990	2,070	935	935
PL 480 TITLE II	29,433	26,342	27,542	27,542
PL 480 TITLE III	40,000	34,000	30,000	30,000
OPERATING EXPENSES	2,292	2,361	2,471	2,471
TRUST FUND	1,000	1,000	000	000

TABLE III : STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (\$000)

OBJECTIVE CCOUNT	FY 1995 ESTIM.	FY 1996 ESTIM.	FY 1997 REQUEST	FY 1997 @ 80%
S.O. 01 INCREASED AVAIL. OF SELECTED DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED FOODGRAIN CROPS				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	1,039	400	400	400
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	9,971	5,100	9,900	7,300
PL 480 TITLE III	40,000	34,000	30,000	30,000
S.O. 02 INCREASED USE OF PRIMARY AND PREVENTIVE HEALTH CARE SERVICES				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	6,030	4,100	4,100	4,100
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	16,400	7,500	9,800	7,900
S.O. 03 QUALITY AND EQUITY OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVED IN AN EXPANDED SYSTEM				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	959	400	400	400
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA		10,000	11,800	8,600
S.O. 04 INCREASED ACCESS TO AND PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM				
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FUND	200	100	100	100
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	4,000	2,200	1,000	1,000
S.O. 10 EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS				
no budget data entered for this S.O.				
OTHER ACTIVITIES IN SUPPORT OF AGENCY GOALS				
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
ACTIVITY CODES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

		FY 1995 ESTIMAT		FY 1996 PLANNED		FY 1997 PROPOSE		FY 1997 @ 80%	
ACTIVITY		AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM
AGAB	AGRIBUSINESS	1,101	2.7%	1,100	3.6%	2,060	5.4%	1,540	5.0%
AGPP	AGRICULTURAL POLICIES & PLANNING	8,808	22.0%	3,300	10.7%	6,180	16.1%	4,620	15.0%
AGRM	RESOURCE MGMT FOR AGRIC. PRODUCTION & PRODUCT	1,101	2.7%	1,100	3.6%	2,060	5.4%	1,540	5.0%
DICE	CIVIC EDUCATION	840	2.1%	230	0.7%	165	0.4%	165	0.5%
DICS	CIVIL SOCIETY	1,680	4.2%	920	3.0%	770	2.0%	770	2.5%
DIDE	DECENTRALIZATION/LOCAL GOVERNANCE	210	0.5%	345	1.1%				
DIEA	ELECTORAL ASSISTANCE	210	0.5%						
DIEB	HUMAN RIGHTS	210	0.5%	115	0.4%				
DIEJ	LEGAL AND JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENT	210	0.5%	115	0.4%				
DIEF	FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION	210	0.5%	115	0.4%				
DIEI	REPRESENTATIVE POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS	210	0.5%	115	0.4%				
DIPP	POLITICAL PARTY SUPPORT	210	0.5%	115	0.4%				
EDEC	BASIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN	959	2.4%	10,400	33.8%	12,200	31.7%	9,000	29.2%
HECS	CHILD SPACING/HIGH RISK BIRTHS	1,122	2.8%	580	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
HEDD	DIARRHEAL DISEASE CONTROL/ORAL REHYDRATION TH								

HEHA	HIV/AIDS	1,122	2.8%	580	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
HEMA	MALARIA	3,365	8.4%	1,740	5.6%	2,085	5.4%	1,800	5.8%
HEMH	WOMEN'S HEALTH	1,122	2.8%	580	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
HERI	ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)	1,122	2.8%	580	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
HESD	HEALTH SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	6,729	16.8%	3,480	11.3%	4,170	10.8%	3,600	11.7%
NUBF	BREASTFEEDING	1,122	2.8%	580	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
ORDC	ORPHANS/DISPLACED CHILDREN	210	0.5%	230	0.7%	165	0.4%	165	0.5%
FNCH	FAMILY PLANNING CONTRACEPTIVES	1,122	2.8%	580	1.9%	695	1.8%	600	1.9%
FNPD	FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	2,243	5.6%	1,160	3.8%	1,390	3.6%	1,200	3.9%
FNSD	FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE DELIVERY	2,243	5.6%	1,160	3.8%	1,390	3.6%	1,200	3.9%
UNCODED ACTIVITIES		1,500	3.7%	1,000	3.2%	1,000	2.6%	1,000	3.2%
PROGRAM TOTAL		40,099	100.0%	30,800	100.0%	38,500	100.0%	30,800	100.0%

TABLE IIIA : AC/SI AGGREGATE ANALYSIS
SPECIAL INTEREST CODES
(U. S. Dollars Thousands)

		FY 1995 ESTIMAT		FY 1996 PLANNED		FY 1997 PROPOSE		FY 1997 @ 80%	
SPECIAL INTEREST		AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM	AMOUNT	PCT OF TOTAL PROGRAM
I. Substantive									
A. Special Targets									
FBN	FEMALE SHARE OF BENEFITS	3,576	8.9%	5,829	18.9%	6,964	18.1%	5,447	17.7%
MBN	MALE SHARE OF BENEFITS	561	1.4%	290	0.9%	348	0.9%	300	1.0%
CHS	CHILD SURVIVAL	6,761	16.9%	3,515	11.4%	4,220	11.0%	3,650	11.8%
ADO	ADOLESCENTS	2,355	5.9%	1,218	4.0%	1,460	3.8%	1,260	4.1%
STO	SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	2,692	6.7%	1,392	4.5%	1,668	4.3%	1,440	4.7%
DEC	DECENTRALIZATION	9,227	23.0%	10,022	32.5%	11,313	29.4%	9,000	29.2%
PSD	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	5,505	13.7%	3,790	12.3%	4,370	16.5%	4,750	15.4%
SFI	SOCIAL SECTOR FINANCING	480	1.2%	5,200	16.9%	6,100	15.8%	4,500	14.6%
PVX	PVO INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	6,126	15.3%	3,110	10.1%	3,278	8.5%	2,965	9.6%
INS	INSTITUTION BUILDING	6,657	16.7%	9,474	30.8%	10,795	28.0%	8,400	27.3%
SPR	SECTORAL POLICY REFORM	12,876	32.1%	7,433	24.1%	10,983	28.5%	8,460	27.5%
ECD	EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT	53	0.1%	58	0.2%	160	0.4%	160	0.5%
EDU	EDUCATION	252	0.6%	138	0.4%	231	0.6%	231	0.8%
B. Food, Agriculture & Rural Development									
IAS	INTEGRATED AGRICULTUREAL SYSTEMS	1,101	2.7%	1,100	3.6%	2,060	5.4%	1,540	5.0%
ALT	LAND TENURES	110	0.3%	110	0.4%	206	0.5%	154	0.5%
NFC	NUTRITION AND FOOD CONSUMPTION	336	0.8%	184	0.6%	308	0.8%	308	1.0%

C. Energy/Environment

IPM	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	220	0.5%	220	0.7%	412	1.1%	154	0.5%
SOC	SOIL CONSERVATION	220	0.5%	220	0.7%	412	1.1%	154	0.5%

II. Institutional Mechanisms

A. PVO/NGOs

PVU	PVO/NGOs, U.S.	2,756	6.9%	2,367	7.7%	1,809	4.7%	1,413	4.6%
PVL	PVO/NGOs, LOCAL	3,110	7.8%	2,182	7.1%	2,418	6.3%	2,144	7.0%

B. Universities

UNV	UNIVERSITIES (OTHER THAN HBC AND TITLE XII) .	105	0.3%	196	0.6%				
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III. Research and Development Activities

A. Applied Research

RAG	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	330	0.8%	330	1.1%	618	1.6%	462	1.5%
RSE	EDUCATION RESEARCH	96	0.2%	1,040	3.4%	1,220	3.2%	900	2.9%

B. Basic Research

C. Development

RDV	DEVELOPMENT (if not applied or basic) . . .	840	2.1%	414	1.3%				
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