

**USAID/OFFICE OF
SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

**RESULTS REVIEW AND
RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)**

MAY 18, 2001

Please Note:

The attached FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22209-2111

Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106

Fax: 703/351-4039

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after Oct. 1, 2003

MEMORANDUM

May 18, 2001

Valerie Dickson-Horton
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Africa

Dear Valerie:

I am pleased to submit, for your review, the FY2003 Results Review and Resource Request (R4) for the Office of Sustainable Development. We believe the program's impact extends beyond our defined and measurable performance targets, because of our leadership in selected technical areas, such as community-based natural resource management, as well as our essential support to missions in many domains. For example, every AFR/SD division has contributed substantially to the design, policy development and implementation of the new Nigeria program. We think our overall program is solidly on track and performing well—particularly in the areas of health, economic growth, agriculture, democracy promotion and environment.

Although I do not think that we have major crises that cry out for resolution, we do have three issues. One is the continuing loss of technical staff, not just in SD but throughout the Bureau. There are only three USDH education officers in the entire Bureau. USDH economists are down to three as well. We have only four USDH agriculture officers and only four USDH environmental officers. Without adequate technical staff, the Bureau's capacity to manage its development programs, represent itself in technical forums and maintain its technical edge is hampered. The second involves programming across sectors. We know that cross-sectoral approaches make sense, because they allow us to leverage scarce funds and because they maximize results. Yet the Agency does not give support for doing so. Our goals, indicators, results and rewards all tend to be built around sector-specific IRs, with innovation hampered by stovepiping, separate funding account reporting and earmarks. The third has to do with reinforcing the missions' understanding and support of the SD program. While we think we have made good progress in this area, it remains a concern that needs to be worked on jointly, particularly if resources become even scarcer.

We are now four years into AFR/SD strategy. While we think our strategic direction remains valid, we understand that with a new President and a new Administrator, along with the new emphases on food security, conflict and trade, we may have to take another look. Also, the realities of funding and staffing remain uncertain at best and grim at worst, dictating that we, like everyone else, reassess ourselves and our program vis-à-vis our operating environment. As always, our goal is to make certain that we continue to be as relevant and as effective as we possibly can.

Sincerely,

Thomas Park
Director

Table of Contents

MEMORANDUM	2
PLEASE NOTE:	3
TABLE OF CONTENTS	4
GLOSSARY	6
OVERVIEW—FACTORS AFFECTING PROGRAM PERFORMANCE	10
<i>Summary of Progress</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Factors Affecting Program Performance</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Significant Changes</i>	<i>11</i>
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-013 STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL SYNERGIES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE AND AFRICA BUREAU PROGRAMS IN KEY AREAS	12
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-014 ADOPTION OF IMPROVED STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS, AND ACTIVITIES FOR ACCELERATED, SUSTAINABLE, AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH	19
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-015 ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES	26
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-016 ADOPTION OF AFFORDABLE AND MORE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS FOR PRODUCING, SHARING, AND USING DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION	33
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-017 ACCELERATE PROGRESS IN THE SPREAD OF STRATEGICALLY VIABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	39
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-018 ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF BASIC EDUCATION SERVICES	47
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-019 ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, QUALITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES	55
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-020 ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES	64
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-021 ADOPTION OF COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD AND MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS	72
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-022 IMPROVED POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING, MITIGATING AND TRANSITING OUT OF CRISES	80
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-023 ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE TOOLS, METHODS AND APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES AND STRATEGIES IN MISSIONS' AND AFRICANS' PROGRAMS	88
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-024 POLIO ERADICATED IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN WAYS THAT BUILD SUSTAINABLE IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS	96
SO TEXT FOR SO: 698-025 EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE	102

R4 PART III: RESOURCE REQUEST	110
INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT	111
INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: E&E R4 DETAILED BUDGET INFORMATION	112
INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE	113
INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE	123
INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: NON-PRESENCE COUNTRIES (NPS)	124
INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: SUCCESS STORIES	125
Bringing Connectivity to Agricultural Researchers in Rural Uganda	125
Community Seed Production Schemes Increase Maize Yields and Farmers' Incomes.....	125
Increasing Commercial Options for Rooibos	126
New Sorghum-Based Products in West Africa	126
Regional Input Market Growth Through Seed Policy Harmonization	127
A Sustainable Financing System for African Agricultural Research	127
Making a Difference in the Congo Basin.....	128
Capitalizing on Change Over Time and Space: SD's Role	128
Improving the Quality of Health Care Services in Africa	129
Working to Prevent Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT) of HIV	129
Helping South Africa Educate Mothers on HIV Transmission Issues	130
Helping Curtail the Practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Mali	130
The Education and HIV Mobile Task Team (MTT)	130
INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION	132
INFORMATION ANNEX TOPIC: UPDATED RESULTS FRAMEWORK ANNEX.....	133

Glossary

ACCORD	African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes
ACTS	African Centre for Technology Studies
ADEA	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AELGA	African Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance Project
AERC	African Economic Research Consortium
AFP	acute flaccid paralysis
AFR	USAID's Bureau for Africa (Africa Bureau)
AFR/DP	The Africa Bureau's Office of Development Planning, USAID
AFR/SD	The Africa Bureau's Office of Sustainable Development, USAID
AFRICARE	A U.S. private voluntary organization
AFRO	Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization
AFSI	Africa Food Security Initiative
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AGRHYMET	Agro-Hydraulique et Météorologie (institute, CILSS)
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIR	American Institute of Research
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ARH	adolescent reproductive health
ASTA	American Seed Trade Association
ATRIP	Africa Trade and Investment Policy Program
AVSC	Association for Voluntary and Safe Contraception, now EngenderHealth
BASICS	Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival program
BESSIP	Basic Education Sub-Sector Investment Program
BSP	Biological Support Program
CA	Cooperating Agencies
CAI	Creative Associates International
CAP	Commercial Agriculture Promotion Project
CAPE	Protected Areas and Ecotourism component of NEA
CAR	Central African Republic
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment
CBNRM	community-based natural resource management
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CEFDHAC	Conférence sur les écosystèmes de forêts denses et humides d'Afrique centrale
CERPOD	Center for Studies and Research on Population and Development
CERTI	Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative
CESAG	Centre Africain d'Etude Supérieures en Administration et Gestion
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CILSS	<i>Comité Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel</i> (Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel)
CLEIAA	Capacity Development and Linkages for EIA in Africa
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the USA
CMAP	Collaborative Master's Program
CREA	Center for Research on Economic Analysis
CSD	child survival and diseases
CVA	Conflict Vulnerability Assessment
CY	calendar year
DA	Development Assistance (fund)
DAA	Deputy Assistant Administrator
DfID	Department for International Development (UK)
D/G	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	Democracy and Human Rights Fund

DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPT3	diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine, third dose
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAGER	Equity and Growth through Economic Research
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECSA	East, Central and Southern Africa
EDC	Educational Development Center
EDDI	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
EFA	Education for All
EG	Center for Economic Growth
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIS	Environmental Information Systems
ELI	Environmental Law Institute
EMEMP	Environmental Monitoring Evaluation and Mitigation Planning
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ENCAP	Environmental Capacity Building Program
ENRM	environment and natural resources management
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EPR	Epidemic Preparedness and Response
ERNWACA	Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa
ESS	Education Sector Support
ETA	Environmental Trends Analysis
EU	European Union
FAM	Food Aid Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAWE	Forum for African Women Educationalists
FDA	Foundation for Democracy in Africa
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FGC	female genital cutting
FHA	Family Health and AIDS
FRAME	An AFR/SD activity to promote strategic analysis of environmental issues in Africa
FY	fiscal year
G/HCD	Global Bureau's Human Capacity Development Center, USAID
G/PHN	Global Bureau's Population, Health and Nutrition Center, USAID
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GATT	General Agreement for Trade and Tariff
GDP	gross domestic product
GII	Global Information Infrastructure
GIS	geographical information systems
GTZ	<i>Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit</i> , the German service company supporting development projects
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative
HIV/AIDS/STI	Human Immune Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome/sexually transmitted infections
ICC	Inter-Agency Coordinating Committees
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IDSR	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Center
IEE	Initial Environment Examination
IFESH	International Foundation for Education and Self-Help
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPAA	International Partnership against AIDS in Africa
IR	Intermediate Result
IRM	Information and Resources Management Office

ISP	Integrated Strategic Plan
ISP	Internet service provider
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JSI	John Snow Incorporated
LEAT	Lawyers Environmental Action Team
LIFE	Leadership in Fighting Epidemics
LIFE	Living in a Finite Environment
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MEASURE	Monitoring and Evaluation to Assess and Use Results
MEO	mission environmental officer
MHO	mutual health organizations
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPP	Mission Performance Plan
MTCT	mother-to-child transmission
MTT	Ministry of Trade and Tourism
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NESDA	Network for Sustainable Development and the Environment in Africa
NGO	non-governmental organization
NHA	National Health Accounts
NID	National Immunization Days
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPC	non-presence countries
NR	natural resources
NRM	natural resources management
OPV	open-pollinated variety
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
PANA	Pan-African News Agency
PEA	primary education advisors
PEA	Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PEI	Polio Eradication Initiative
PHN	Population, Health, Nutrition
PHR	Partnerships for Health Reform
PMP	performance management plan
PNVA	National Agricultural Extension Project
POA	Program and Operations Assessment Division
PPC	Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination
PPS	policies, programs and strategies
PPT	pre-packaged therapy
PRISM	Performance Indicators for Strategic Management
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSI	Population Services International
PTCI	Programme de Troisième Cycle Interuniversitaire
PVO	private voluntary organization
R4	Results Review and Resource Request
RBM	Roll Back Malaria
RCSA	Regional Center for Southern Africa
REDSO	Regional Economic Development Support Office, USAID
REO	regional environmental officer
RH	reproductive health
RP	Results Package
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAGA	Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access

SARA	Support and Analysis for Research in Africa
SD	Office of Sustainable Development
SEAM	Strategic Environmental Assessment and Monitoring
SIP	Sector Investment Program
SISERA	Secretariat for Institutional Support to Economic Research in Africa
SMASH	Social Marketing for Adolescent Sexual Health Project
SO	Strategic Objective
SOAG	Strategic Objective Agreement
SPAAR	Special Program on African Agricultural Research
SSA	sub-Saharan Africa
SSO	Strategic Support Objective
STI	sexually transmitted infection
TA	technical assistance
TB	tuberculosis
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSO	U.N. Sudano-Sahel Office
U.S.	United States of America
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USAID/W	U.S. Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C.
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USG	United States government
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VCT	voluntary counseling and testing for HIV
WARP	West Africa Regional Program
WFP	World Food Program
WGHE	Working Group on Higher Education
WHO	World Health Organization
WHO/AFRO	WHO's Africa Regional Office
WRI	World Resources Institute
WWF	World Wildlife Fund/World Wide Fund for Nature

Overview—Factors Affecting Program Performance

Summary of Progress

Africa's Office of Sustainable Development (AFR/SD) has again met or exceeded all of its objectives during FY2000. AFR/SD believes that its success in this, the fourth year of its Strategic Plan, demonstrates the validity of its current approach: to promote policies, strategies, methods and tools that will ensure African-driven development.

AFR/SD's program pursues two broad themes: (1) strengthening African-based institutions and (2) improving and expanding networks, both in a variety of sectors. SD's commitment to strengthening indigenous institutions is built on the conviction that it is through them that development will ultimately be achieved. In the areas of economic growth, agriculture, environment and health, SO teams helped to raise the capacity of key African institutions to carry out research, formulate and advocate policies, promote and disseminate best practices among their members, and improve linkages with similar institutions. In every instance, the ultimate beneficiaries were individuals—professionals, farmers, entrepreneurs, women and children.

* In economic growth, SO14 funded 35 proposals (combined value: \$22 million) via the Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program. As one example among many, Uganda was able to harmonize its sanitary standards so that its economically vital fish exports could be resumed in a sustainable way. Another very complex ATRIP project helped the secretariat of ECOWAS (the Economic Community of West African States) and four countries on the West African coast to prepare for the coming long-distance gas pipeline.

* In agriculture, SO15 continued to help African institutions to mobilize and share scarce resources while spreading the benefits of agricultural research and training. For example, the activities of the network linking potato research programs in six countries of eastern and central Africa have greatly improved potato yields. Approximately 80 percent of farmers in the main producing area are now using improved varieties, with some farmers in Uganda earning as much as \$1,000 extra per year. The SO15 team also worked with the environment team on programs that foster biodiversity and lock large amounts of carbon into plants and trees, thus helping to slow the pace of global climate change.

* In environment, SO17 organized a “stock-taking” workshop where 40 West African practitioners and policy makers assessed long-term accomplishments and trends. The participants identified a paradigm shift in their advocacy for decentralized management of natural resources—a shift catalyzed by 20 years of USAID investments. In another important gathering, a contact group of over 50 senior African environmental specialists from 11 countries reviewed environmental trends and issues and provided USAID with strategic options involving natural resources management, HIV/AIDS, urbanization, networks and analytical tools. Finally, the team pioneered the linking of recently declassified Cold War satellite photos with recent Landsat data to detect local biophysical improvements due to long-term USAID investments in agriculture and natural resources.

* In health, SO19 supported Mutual Health Organizations (MHO) as a viable community health insurance approach. Seventy representatives of West African MHOs, government officials and partners reported substantial growth in the number and membership of MHOs in the region, raising the demand for tools, training and information. Investments by SO19, SO20 and the SO24 special objective team in the World Health Organization's African office (WHO/AFRO) have also strengthened WHO/AFRO's capacity to design and manage region-wide programs in malaria control, polio eradication and the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) while strengthening and expanding links and partnerships that multiply its impact manifold.

Factors Affecting Program Performance

In FY2000, sub-Saharan Africa continued to provide cause for both concern and hope. The continent's greatest threat to development comes from the burgeoning HIV/AIDS pandemic. According to a UNAIDS report of June 2000, 24.5 million of the world's 34.3 million HIV/AIDS victims lived in Africa in 1999, and 2.4 million Africans died from AIDS. This heavy toll on human life is now seriously compromising Africa's recent developmental gains. Production in key sectors (agriculture, industry) is projected to decline, life expectancy rates are falling and the ratio of active adults to dependents is drastically altering for the worse. There is also strong evidence that AIDS will

aggravate conflict and political instability. While we cannot yet assess its full impact on our development programs, we are certain that we and our African partners must aggressively address this pandemic.

Last year AFR joined the Global Bureau in developing USAID's global strategy to provide an expanded response to HIV/AIDS. The resource level for FY2000 was \$190 million. Three countries which have backed their anti-HIV/AIDS commitment with action—Uganda, Zambia and Kenya—will receive relatively higher funding to expand their successful interventions. These are designated as “rapid scale-up” countries and are expected to show results within one to two years. Another 10 countries and the West Africa Regional Program have been identified as “intensive focus” countries. These will also receive extra resources, although not on the scale of the three rapid scale-up countries, and are expected to show results in three to five years.

On the economic front, sub-Saharan Africa has continued to enjoy positive growth rates averaging 4.4 percent over the last five years (excluding Nigeria and South Africa, which lagged behind at rates of 2.1 and 2.3 percent, respectively). These compared favorably with growth rates in other developing regions and encouraged the belief that the continent was making gains. Nonetheless, key macroeconomic statistics continued to stagnate. Savings rates have yet to improve; the ratio of investment to GDP is the lowest of any developing region; and foreign direct investment is still a pittance, equivalent to just 1 percent of the region's GDP.

The SO14 team will continue its work in improving Africa's trade and investment climate. In addition, the follow-up to the team's EAGER program should substantially expand African capacity to perform the economic research and analysis needed for higher economic growth. Another critical business need is for better information flow. The informatics team, SO16, achieved a major milestone in FY2000 when Eritrea—the last remaining African nation without Internet access—was connected to the Net. Though hampered by reduced funding, the team is leveraging its resources—including funds from SO25, the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative—to help Africans build electronic infrastructure, negotiate better policies and utility costs for Internet use, and train people to take advantage of this new resource, which can power growth not only in business but also in education, health, agriculture, the environment and good government.

At the same time, conflict continued to plague the continent, and painfully brokered peace agreements fell apart. With an eye to helping missions to cope with these grim realities, AFR/SD's programs in democracy and governance (SO13) and in crisis prevention (SO22) were refined. SO22 is developing toolkits both to assess the risk of conflict and to address its root causes through multisector development programs. SO13 is helping missions to strengthen civil society and create more sustainable programs by incorporating democracy/governance principles into areas such as education, health, the environment and private enterprise.

Significant Changes

At this time, no significant changes are envisioned for the AFR/SD Strategic Plan. With only two years left in the Plan, the focus is on achieving the planned objectives and on considering future directions for the upcoming five-year plan. However, SD is in the midst of carrying out a midterm evaluation. If this evaluation identifies a needed change, the change will be implemented.

Also of special concern is SD's role in helping the Bureau mobilize a team that can quickly provide needed information, resources and services as complex crises develop. AFR/SD is currently examining this issue with Bureau management.

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

Country/Organization: USAID Bureau for Africa Office of Sustainable Development (AFR/SD)

Objective ID: 698-013

Objective Name: Strengthen cross-sectoral synergies between democracy and governance and Africa Bureau programs in key areas

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 5% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 15% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 15% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 25% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 20% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 5% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 5% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 5% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 5% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Democracy

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Former SD Director Jerry Wolgin once expressed his amazement at how synergistic Africa Bureau sectors had become despite the lack of Agency directives supporting it. The obstacle to achieving greater synergy, Wolgin observed, was that "our money is earmarked, and our programs are encouraged to be stovepiped." Wolgin's solution was to plan and manage strategically in order to achieve greater breadth of impact through cross-sectoral programming, an approach that has made Agency sectors substantially more effective.

The application of democracy and governance (D/G) principles across sectors is based on the premise that transparency, accountability, voice and empowerment constitute building blocks of development in every

development area. Indeed, as local governments and their communities assume responsibility for schools, clinics, woodlots, and business development, they invariably find themselves practicing basic D/G principles.

To promote the effective integration of D/G principles across sectors, SO 13 gathers, develops, synthesizes and disseminates knowledge of D/G synergies and helps missions apply that knowledge through tools, measures and technical assistance. In a sense, SO 13's most critical development contribution is to ensure that Bureau and indeed Agency successes resulting from more participatory, democratic and responsive development become the standard for future programming in all goal areas.

Key Results:

In addition to the successful activities reported under its Intermediate Results (IRs) below, SO 13 took part in managing vital Bureau resources, achieving five critical results:

- * The team helped to determine the strategic use of \$6 million in Economic Support Funds and \$2.5 million from the Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF). These funds helped USAID missions and U.S. embassies across sub-Saharan Africa to achieve U.S. foreign policy objectives and foster long-term sustainable development in countries moving into or consolidating democratic governance in volatile political environments. SD-D/G also organized and conducted DHRF training for some 25 U.S. embassies in Africa.

- * Significantly expanded collaboration with key State Department offices and other U.S. government agencies promoting democracy in Africa.

- * Co-sponsored a Francophone-specific workshop on decentralizing government functions from the national to the local level. The workshop for the first time united development staff from the United States, France, and the European Union (EU) to coordinate the promotion and strengthening of decentralization in Francophone Africa.

- * Assisted a private voluntary organization (PVO), the Foundation for Democracy in Africa, with redesign of an innovative proposal. FDA will bring together businesspeople and government officials in four West African countries to help them take advantage of the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). AGOA seeks to increase the African share in a number of U.S. markets.

- * Organized an interagency HIV/AIDS and D/G technical working group that seeks ways to mobilize African communities to (1) prevent and destigmatize HIV/AIDS, (2) support and care for persons with HIV/AIDS, and (3) safeguard the inheritance rights of AIDS widows and orphans. SO 13 staff designed a D/G-HIV/AIDS field study jointly funded with SO21, which was carried out in Ethiopia and Zambia by Pact, another PVO. The findings have led to the development of a toolkit, scheduled for release in FY2001, on applying D/G approaches to HIV/AIDS work. The team also funded Pact to build capacity in civic groups for HIV/AIDS interventions in Mozambique.

Performance and Prospects:

SD-D/G measures its performance by tracking seven indicators, three of which are described in the R4 data performance tables. D/G surpassed six of its seven indicator targets and met its remaining target in FY2000.

The first indicator for overall achievement of the SO is "the percentage of total Africa Bureau non-D/G SOs using approaches that incorporate principles of democratic governance." The team was encouraged by an increase in this percentage for the third consecutive year--87%, up from 82% last year and up from 52% in 1998. It was still more encouraging to observe a 33% improvement in the second indicator, "non-D/G SO IRs that initiate approaches incorporating principles of democratic governance during fiscal year." That total is now a healthy 73%.

SO13 Intermediate Results (IRs):

1. IR 13.1 State-of-the-art knowledge on participation and local governance developed and disseminated

The team tracks two indicators for this IR. The target for the first indicator, "Number of studies completed on cross-sectoral synergies," was exceeded for the third time, as D/G produced a synthesis report uniting and extending the insights from five individual case studies of successful cross-sector activities. The synthesis report included concrete examples of advantages conferred by the cross-sectoral approach, as well as ways to overcome obstacles. This report brought the total number of D/G studies on cross-sectoral synergies since 1998 to six, completing the number targeted through FY2003.

The target for the second indicator, "Information dissemination: workshops held; reports distributed," was also exceeded:

* Workshops: Three workshops were held, surpassing the target of one. (1) The SO team organized a roundtable discussion of cross-sectoral linkages at the partners' workshop held by the Democracy Center, a USAID Global Bureau office promoting cutting-edge work in D/G. (2) The director of the Cooperative League of the USA (CLUSA) in Guinea led a discussion for an important development partner, the U.S. Department of Agriculture International Cooperation and Development Office's Food Industries Division (USDA/ICD/FID), on the development value added by integrating D/G program components into USAID's private-sector activity in the Maritime Region of Guinea. (3) The team shared the comprehensive findings of the cross-sectoral case studies synthesis report at the summer seminar held by USAID's Center for Development Information and Evaluation (CDIE).

* Reports distributed: The team distributed both the Zambia and the Madagascar cross-sectoral case reports to missions and other USAID units, as well as to several PVO partners. This surpassed the target of one report distributed (see Table 13.2). The draft synthesis report of the five case studies was prepared for release in FY2001.

2. IR 13.2 Knowledge of how to integrate D/G principles into tactics and tools for non-D/G sectoral activities enhanced

Two indicators are tracked for this IR. The first, "Percentage of total number of AFR mission, non-D/G SO teams that receive technical assistance from the AFR/SD SO13 team," was exceeded for the third time. The team gave technical assistance to eight different missions, including 19 non-D/G SO teams. Thanks to sustained demand from the field, cumulative assistance to non-D/G teams came to 34%, more than twice the target of 15% (Table 3). Among the activities undertaken in partnership with the missions were:

- * Developing a Request for Applications (RFA) to emphasize cross-sectoral linkages among D/G, natural resources management, and health in Tanzania;
- * Integrating D/G across the sectors in the Ethiopia Strategic Plan;
- * Reviewing an RFA for local democratic decentralization in Senegal;
- * Developing a performance monitoring plan for Malawi;
- * Planning for joint cross-sectoral interventions for HIV/AIDS in Kenya;
- * Developing an Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) for Somalia, with emphasis on local NGO service delivery and partnerships with civil society;
- * Finalizing a regional cross-cutting conflict prevention strategy for the West Africa Regional Program (WARP);
- * Providing advice on developing indicators to track value added from D/G-cross-sectoral linkages in Benin.

3. IR 13.3 Capacity to assess results attributed to program synergies increased

One indicator is tracked for this IR, "Monitoring and evaluation tools for assessing integrated approaches developed and implemented." D/G is on track to meet this target. This year, staff took part in meetings organized by the Agency's Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC) to develop qualitative indicators to capture impacts from various approaches. Through its work with Pact, the team is also designing a tool kit both to implement D/G-HIV/AIDS cross-sectoral activities and to measure their performance.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The following changes in indicators and targets will be reported in the R4 FY2004: (1) Indicator 1 under IR13.1 will be revised from "Number of studies completed on cross-sectoral synergies" to "Number of research activities completed on cross-sectoral linkages." Targets will be increased to 8, 10 and 12 over the next three years. (2) Indicator 2, "Information dissemination: workshops held/reports distributed," will no longer be reported. (3) Indicator 1 under IR13.2 will be revised to read: "% of total number of AFR mission SO teams that receive technical assistance from the AFR/SD SO13 team." Targets will be raised to 20%, 25% and 30% over the next three years and will not be cumulative. (4) The team is currently developing a new indicator that will assess the impact of their monitoring and evaluation tool for assessing the development and implementation of integrated approaches. Further adjustments are possible following a midterm review of the SO scheduled for June 2001. Note also that the second indicator under IR 13.2, "pilot activities designed and implemented," remained on hold during FY 2000 pending funding.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) are integrating democratic governance principles into their development programs through decentralization and policy reform.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The team placed a high priority on its collaboration with SO teams in SD and with other Agency units, including CDIE, the Democracy Center and the Office of Transition Initiatives. USDA/ICD/FID gives the SO important administrative and technical support. SD-D/G anticipates working more closely with U.S. NGOs and PVOs, such as CLUSA, Pact and the Foundation for Democracy in Africa, to carry out programs such as community mobilization to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS in Africa and to mitigate its effects.

Source:
SO13 team records

Indicator/Description:
Studies consist of two-week assessments examining "how, why, to what extent and to what effect" democratic governance principles are integrated into non-DG sector development activities.

Comments:
In FY98 and FY99, the team conducted studies on Mali, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Guinea and Madagascar and authored or co-authored the reports. In doing these studies, SO13 collaborated with SD staff, AFR/DP, CDIE/POA, G/DG, D/HCD, and AFR/SD/Health and Education. In FY00, SD/DG completed a synthesis review of the five case studies. Having met its 2002 targets for this indicator, the team will revise the language of the indicator to include significant research activities such as the Anti-corruption strategy/report produced for the Africa Bureau. Target will be increased (see Possible Adjustments to Plans).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Strengthen cross-sectoral synergies between democracy and governance and Africa Bureau programs in key areas

Objective ID: 698-013

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 13.1 State-of-the-art knowledge on participation and local governance developed and disseminated

Indicator: Number of studies completed on cross-sectoral synergies

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of studies

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	1	2
1999	2	5
2000	3	6
2001	4	NA
2002	5	NA
2003	6	NA

Source:
SO13 team records

Indicator/Description:
Workshops held in USAID/W and reports distributed to USAID/W and missions

Comments:
The team held three workshops in Washington. The first was to promote DG/EG/AG cross-sectoral linkages in Guinea, and involved bringing Ben Lentz from CLUSA Guinea to Washington where he gave presentations to USDA and to USAID. The second was organized as a roundtable at the G/DG partners' conference. Ben Lentz, Miles Toder (USAID Zambia) and Sarah Newhall (Pact) debated the challenges to implementing D/G-cross-sectoral linkages. The third was to disseminate findings and conclusions from the Synthesis draft report at the CDIE summer seminar. Reports: The Madagascar and Zambia case studies were distributed.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Strengthen cross-sectoral synergies between democracy and governance and Africa Bureau programs in key areas

Objective ID: 698-013

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 13.1 State-of-the-art knowledge on participation and local governance developed and disseminated

Indicator: Information dissemination

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of workshops held and the number of reports distributed annually

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	0	0
1999	1/2	3/2
2000	1/1	3/2
2001	0/1	NA
2002	2/1	NA
2003	1/1	NA

Source:
SO13 Team

Indicator/Description:

Technical assistance includes visits to the field to help develop or plan implementation of integrated strategies, virtual SO team membership, and responses (electronic or otherwise) to requests for input on designing, implementing, assessing impact of, or integrating strategies.

Comments:

Field demand for SD-D/G services continues to increase. Even though SD-D/G responded to this demand by helping all SO teams understand and apply D/G tactics and tools to advance their objectives and to achieve sustainable results in their sectors, only non-D/G SO teams were counted toward the targets. Beginning next year, SD will count non-cumulatively all SO teams receiving assistance and will increase the targets (see Possible Adjustments to Plans). Missions receiving this assistance in FY2000 included Senegal, Tanzania, Malawi, Somalia (REDSO), Kenya, Benin, Ethiopia and WARP.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Strengthen cross-sectoral synergies between democracy and governance and Africa Bureau programs in key areas

Objective ID: 698-013

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 13.2 Knowledge of how to integrate D/G principles into tactics and tools for non-D/G sectoral activities enhanced

Indicator: Percentage of the total number of AFR missions and non-D/G SO teams that receive technical assistance from the AFR/SD SO13 team

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative percentage of AFR missions and non-D/G teams.

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	5	6
1999	10	15
2000	15	34
2001	20	NA
2002	25	NA
2003	30	NA

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

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-014

Objective Name: Adoption of improved strategies, programs, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

50% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
25% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
25% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Sub-Saharan Africa has experienced a resurgence of economic growth in recent years, following poor performance in the late 1980s and early 1990s. However, growth remains fragile, and much more needs to be done to increase trade flows, improve savings and investment rates, and institutionalize legal and regulatory reforms. The SO works towards encouraging policy reforms in these areas and towards increasing African capacity to design, analyze and implement such reforms. The Equity and Growth through Economic Research (EAGER) and Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) programs are the primary vehicles for achieving these results.

Key Results:

The cumulative number of economic policy changes that SO activities have influenced since 1996 to present has been 18, representing a gain of five over FY99. New examples of policy influence in FY2000 include ATRIP support for work by the Zambia, Uganda and Kenya missions that significantly improved aspects of the trade and investment environment in their countries. Africans trained under EAGER are taking the lead in drafting their countries' Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs)—a major requirement for debt relief under the World Bank's Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. EAGER raised awareness of the HIV/AIDS issue in both Africa and the U.S., helping to spur increased funding for dealing with the pandemic.

ATRIP: ATRIP funded technical assistance to the Zambia Privatization Agency (ZPA) to produce an options paper for the privatization of the Zambia Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. The on-time completion of these studies allowed Zambia to meet a crucial HIPC conditionality of the IMF/World Bank. The ZPA agreed upon the study conclusions in November 2000, and they will have a Cabinet review this year.

ATRIP funds helped USAID/Uganda work with the GOU to lift a ban the European Union had imposed last year on fish imports from Uganda. ATRIP funded a study to establish (1) whether the EU was violating GATT Articles III in imposing the ban and (2) how the GOU could harmonize its sanitary standards with those of the EU so that the economically vital fish exports could be resumed in a sustainable way. The findings and recommendations of this study helped to get the ban lifted in August 2000.

In partnership with the American Seed Trade Association (ASTA) and Iowa State University, ATRIP has helped create a viable private-sector seed trade association in Kenya. The Seed Trade Association of Kenya (STAK) is now a strong voice in Kenya, helping to liberalize a sector formerly dominated by a parastatal. Following the successful passage of Kenya's first plant variety protection law in 1999, ATRIP funds have helped STAK influence several policy changes for FY00. One important policy change involves reducing time required for registering seed varieties from four to two years. This will allow new seeds to be marketed more rapidly, thereby increasing incentives for seed producers. In addition, a national framework has been put in place for accreditation and seed certification. These changes will encourage investment in the Kenyan seed sector and improve Kenyan farmers' access to modern genetic material.

EAGER: The Harvard researchers funded under EAGER have highlighted the impact of HIV/AIDS on Africa's economic growth prospects, as well as suggested strategies for dealing with people whose productive lives are prematurely shortened due to the disease. Harvard drafted a paper on capacity building and HIV/AIDS for presentation at the Durban HIV/AIDS conference in July 2000. This and similar papers have been cited extensively at various forums in the U.S. and Africa, contributing to the increased funding that USAID received in FY00 to tackle the HIV/AIDS issue in Africa.

The EAGER-supported African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) has been implementing a multi-donor, multi-country "Poverty, Income Distribution and Labor Market Issues" project to which EAGER has been an important contributor. The first phase of this four-year project is now ending, having attained number of significant accomplishments. Through their work on case studies and participation in training workshops supported through the project, a core of African researchers are now capable of carrying out poverty analyses related to a number of different policy issues in their respective countries. For example, an AERC researcher is a prominent member of the team preparing Chad's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. Similar achievements can be cited for research teams in Tanzania, Benin, Kenya and South Africa.

Performance and Prospects:

Achievements at the SO level come about largely via the policy analysis, training and technical assistance tracked at the IR level.

Policy agendas: This major indicator reflects the number of new policy agendas established in collaboration with host country policymakers to work on reforming economic policy. It is tracked via a proxy indicator—collaboratively written policy analysis papers. That figure rose to 105 (versus a goal of 67), a gain of 35 over FY99.

Technical assistance (ATRIP): The ATRIP technical review panel approved and funded 35 proposals (combined value: \$22 million) for technical assistance for FY00. Fourteen were in the area of trade and customs policy, nine in

business linkages, seven in investment/privatization/finance environment, and four in energy, telecommunications and infrastructure policy. An additional \$8 million dollars went directly to separately chosen activities in Nigeria. A few examples of noteworthy ATRIP-funded projects are:

West African gas pipeline: Project staff played a key role in developing the regulatory framework for the upcoming pipeline, collaborating through ECOWAS with the countries of the southern West African coast.

West African power pool: This program gives not only West Africans but also other donors a new framework for assessing current/future energy needs (using the Purdue University model already employed in Southern Africa). The framework will replace the present atomized, ad hoc structure with a rational—and regional—science-based model.

East African transportation standards: This project worked to improve management and harmonize cross-border standards in the transport industry in Eastern Africa, helping to remove another important barrier to trade.

Commercial law development: Project staff did the groundwork for workshops and training sessions in West Africa concerning regional legal integration. This is intended to start a dialogue between Anglophone and Francophone jurists and private-sector representatives that will lay the foundation for a new West African commercial code, a project that will begin implementation in FY 2001.

Training (EAGER): The SO component for skills strengthening and institutional development provides support to two key African regional capacity-building institutions: the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and the Secretariat for Institutional Support to Economic Research in Africa (SISERA).

USAID took a lead role in establishing SISERA in 1997. SISERA's mandate is to provide technical and financial support for African economic policy research institutions to ensure carrying out of relevant studies that will inform and influence policymakers. After just a few years of existence, SISERA has formed a network of 15 policy research institutions located throughout sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). SISERA has already had a significant impact in strengthening some of its member institutes. For example, the Center for Research on Economic Analysis (CREA) has been part of the University of Cheik Anta Diop in Senegal for many years. However, until recently, it was merely a collection of individual professors with little institutional capacity. With intensive technical and financial support from SISERA, CREA has become a cohesive and dynamic institution. The Senegalese government now sees CREA as a focal point for policy analysis, and in FY2000 requested that CREA coordinate the effort for the Poverty Strategy Reduction Paper (PRSP).

EAGER also supports two M.A. programs in economics: the Collaborative Master's Program (CMAP) for Anglophone Africa and the Programme de Troisième Cycle Interuniversitaire (PTCI) for Francophone Africa. Both have a harmonized program of core courses administered by a set group of universities within the two sub-regions. A total of 836 students have graduated from the two programs during FYs 1994–2000—the indicator target was 818. In FY2000, the combined total was 146. The CMAP program tracks the type of institution in which its graduates obtained places; in FY2000, the majority were placed within the public sector or universities. CMAP also reported that 16 percent of its graduates this year are women.

In addition to increasing the supply of M.A. graduates in economics, there is a clear need to provide support for Ph.D. economists in SSA. It is estimated that fewer than 20 Ph.D.'s in economics are produced in SSA yearly, while the demand is closer to 160. USAID is addressing this problem through its approval in November 2000 of an AERC proposal to establish a multi-year, multi-donor Ph.D. program in Africa. Planned USAID funding for this activity will help ensure it becomes operational. The program will enroll 142 Ph.D. students in the first 10 years, and 40 annually after that.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The follow-on activity to EAGER will begin in FY2001. The new activity, Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access (SAGA), will stress greater African ownership of the policy reform agenda by focusing more resources in Africa to strengthen economics education and training; build capacity of local economic research institutes; and increase policy analysis and its dissemination by Africans.

Other Donor Programs:

The program works with a rich array of partners, including multilateral donors, such as the World Bank and the Organization for Economic

Major Contractors and Grantees:

In the U.S., these include the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard University, Associates for International Resources and Development, Purdue and Tuskegee Universities, and other U.S. government agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. In Africa, partners include USAID missions, USAID's West Africa Regional Program, AERC and SISERA.

Source:

Reports from collaborating host-country institutions, project reports

Indicator/Description:

Policies included those dealing with promoting private sector "enabling environment" for trade and investment, domestic resource mobilization, private-sector industry competitiveness, and macroeconomic reforms.

Comments:

This indicator measures the number of policies that have been adopted with direct support provided by AFR/SD. The policies may involve broad changes in previous practices as well as narrower directional changes. The projections for 2001 and beyond assume continued funding under ATRIP.

* The word "implemented" has been changed to "adopted" based on audit feedback and changes in prevailing SD practice.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Adoption of improved strategies, programs, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth

Objective ID: 698-014

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: 14.1 Adoption of improved strategies, policies, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth

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

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of policies that have been adopted by relevant institutions

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	4
1997	5	6
1998	6	10
1999	9	13
2000	11	18
2001	13	NA
2002	15	NA
2003	18	NA

Source:

Project documents, reports from collaborating institutions, USAID missions

Indicator/Description:

Policy agendas are defined in accordance with policy analysis papers. The development of policy analysis papers is a proxy for the collaborative establishment of policy agendas because the papers are developed collaboratively between the analysts and the host country policymakers. Policy analyses address the following topics: private sector "enabling environment" for trade and investment, domestic resource mobilization, private-sector industry competitiveness, and macroeconomic reforms.

Comments:

Projects for FY2001 and beyond have not yet been established for SAGA, the follow-on activity to EAGER.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of improved strategies, programs, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth

Objective ID: 698-014

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 14.1 Improved strategies, policies, and activities to accelerate sustainable and equitable growth

Indicator: Policy agendas established in collaboration with host country policymakers

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of policy analyses approved by AFR/SD in areas of economic reform

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	6
1996	17	17
1997	29	29
1998	43	43
1999	53	70
2000	67	105

Source:
AERC and IDRC program documents

Indicator/Description:
Total number of graduates participating in the AERC and IDRC MA (Economics) training programs.

Comments:
USAID'S support for the AERC training program began in 1993, and the first group of students graduated in 1994. In 1994, IDRC was supported as well, and the first batch of students graduated in 1996. After the initial spurt of growth, the graduate program (IDRC and AERC) now steadily absorbs about 140 new graduates per year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of improved strategies, programs, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth

Objective ID: 698-014

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 14.2 Strengthen African capacity to design, manage, implement, and evaluate equitable economic growth strategies, policies, and activities

Indicator: Total number of graduates participating in the AERC and IDRC (International Development Research Centre) MA (Economics) training programs

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of graduates *

Year	Planned	Actual
1994	NA	58
1995	NA	132
1996	NA	258
1997	398	402 *
1998	538	548 *
1999	678	690 *
2000	818	836 *
2001	958	NA

SO Text for SO: 698-015 Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-015

Objective Name: Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

20% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
40% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
20% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
20% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Strategic Objective (SO) 15 contributes to the Agency's goals of generating broad-based economic growth and agricultural development (85 percent) and protecting the environment (15 percent). Through SO15, AFR/SD contributes to the development and adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies (PPS's) in sub-Saharan Africa, fostering changes that are necessary for economies to grow and poverty to recede. Working with USAID missions in partnership with African and U.S. public and private organizations and other donors, the SO15 team supports regional efforts to generate knowledge-based PPS options for African agriculture and leverages substantial resources from other donors for these efforts. Activities that expand private-sector participation, enhance food security, improve nutrition, facilitate technology transfer, build African capacity, increase productivity, and make African agriculture more competitive, and link African farmers and businesses with markets.

SO15 plays key roles in various Agency initiatives, including the African Food Security Initiative, the African Trade and Investment Program (ATRIP) and the Leland Initiative. By contributing to broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction, SO15 increases the ability of countries and households to invest in health and education and helps address the threats to development created by HIV/AIDS.

Funding for this SO comes from several accounts, including agriculture, environment, economic growth and child survival, an array that demonstrates its importance to other sectors. Half of the child survival funds were used to study the impact of agricultural programs on nutrition; the other half were transferred to G/PHN for a cooperative agreement (MOST) that promotes strategies (e.g., fortification and supplementation) to help vulnerable populations obtain important micronutrients.

Key Results:

A recent analysis aggregating results for all 26 activities indicates that overall, SO15 activities exceeded targets by about 10 percent in FY00. Through collaborative regional activities, SO15 helped to make 87 technologies available in FY00 (Table 15.1). SO 15 partners identified 57 groups introducing policy options to make input markets more efficient in FY00 (Table 15.2) and reported 26 program options available to increase the micronutrient content of selected foods (Table 15.3, cumulative totals since FY98). In FY00, the team made available 13 policy options to enhance regional trade and investment (Table 15.4).

SO15 activities have strengthened the capacity of numerous African institutions, especially regional organizations. During FY00, firms benefiting from SO15-sponsored expertise, multiplied or manufactured 135 technologies for selected commodity systems. SO15 partners organized 65 forums in Africa to share best practices and policy and program options. During FY00, the SO15 team provided extensive assistance to missions—to Kenya, Ethiopia and REDSO in conceptualizing agriculture strategies and to Nigeria, Angola and Liberia (transitional countries) in implementation.

Performance and Prospects:

All four indicators reported here either met or exceeded targets. Further, based on an in-depth analysis aggregating results across all activities, SO15 activities exceeded targets by about 10 percent in 2000, as in the two previous years. Performance for the three intermediate result (IR) areas is presented below.

IR15.1. Sustainable technology development and transfer. Technologies foster food security and economic growth by helping to increase food production and rural incomes, and by reducing the cost of food, the largest expense in the household budget of the poor. Technologies include new plant and animal varieties, improved seeds and growing practices, better processing methods and appropriate tools and equipment. The collaborative regional programs that develop and transfer technologies also support numerous bilateral mission programs that are working on agricultural productivity. Regional networks provide economies of scale and facilitated exchanges among countries where national research budgets are extremely limited. Through support for regional research networks, SO15 promoted 87 technologies across countries during FY2000.

For example, the network linking potato research programs in six countries of eastern and central Africa has greatly increased potato yields. Approximately 80 percent of farmers in the main producing areas are now using improved varieties of sweet potato. With widespread adoption of seed production technologies, some farmers in Uganda earned as much as \$1,000 per year extra from the planting materials. In Ethiopia, the introduction of resistant varieties of potatoes has reduced fungicide applications, with savings for both farmers and the environment. In another example, in southern Africa, SO15 partners are introducing technologies to standardize the processing, marketing and quality control of rooibos tea and other natural plants and helping small farmers increase their incomes by selling to export markets. SO15 continues to work with AFR/SD's environmental SO team to promote production systems that foster biodiversity and sequester large amounts of carbon, thus helping slow the pace of global climate change. For example, carbon sequestration is one possible payoff of the work SO15 and several partners are doing in western and eastern Africa, to promote tree crops (cocoa, coffee and cashew). Tree crops are also promising in terms of environmental and economic sustainability as well as poverty reduction.

SO15 leadership in the Special Program on African Agricultural Research (SPAAR), an organization of 28 donors, is influencing a multi-billion dollar international and national agriculture research agenda in Africa. Specific USAID contributions include innovative methods to fund research (e.g., competitive grants, endowments) and

promoting African engagement in restructuring the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR).

IR15.2. Private-sector agricultural marketing and support services. SO15 and its partners support the development of PPS's that optimize private-sector participation in agricultural marketing and encourage regional (cross-border) trade and investment. Since FY98, SO 15 partners have reported 128 groups (57 in FY00) introducing policy options to make input markets more efficient. One area of focus was seed policy, because poor seed quality has been a major barrier to increasing productivity levels. After reviewing analyses conducted by an SO15 partner, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda agreed to standardize seed policies and regulations. Standardization enables companies to market regionally (rather than meet different specifications for each country), thus reducing the transaction costs of seed trade and costs for farmers.

SO15 support for capacity building empowers Africans to define their own policy agenda and conduct applied food and agricultural policy research. One partner awarded grants for rural policy research to 17 men and 3 women from East and West Africa and collaborated with universities to sponsor several public debates that promoted African ownership of policy issues and encouraged attention to gender role issues. Another SO15 activity supported capacity building and the development of a policy environment for agricultural biotechnology. In FY00, Kenya approved field-testing of sweet potatoes that have been engineered to resist feathery mottle virus. SO15 partners working on tree crops have arranged market links between smallholder farmers and U.S. industry, creating a model of public-private partnership.

IR15.3. Increased impact of agriculture on nutrition. Adequate food and nutrition are important for all Africans and critical to those who are ill. For HIV-positive adults, improved nutrition can delay the onset of AIDS and help infected adults remain productive. However, in a study of USAID agricultural interventions in four countries (Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Uganda), SO15 and its partners found that few agricultural activities are designed to explicitly address nutrition improvements. These findings are being used in the development of an Agriculture Strategy for Africa. Encouragingly, since FY98, SO15 partners have generated 26 program options (3 in FY00) to increase the micronutrient content of selected foods.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

SO15 requested partners to review and close gaps in data submitted previously. This resulted in changing both planned and actual figures in most indicator tables. The first indicator also changed because of a more precise method was used to count technologies promoted across countries. In response to field interest and the current AIDS crisis, the SO15 team will develop options to assist missions in linking agriculture programs with both food security and HIV/AIDS. The team will develop an agriculture strategy for Africa, building on the exercise initiated by the Partnership to Cut Hunger in Africa, in which SO15 is currently active.

Other Donor Programs:

SO15 works directly with sub-Saharan regional organizations, host countries, SPAAR, the International Agricultural Research Centers, and donor and government policy and program groups, including major European and multilateral donors.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

These include SPAAR, regional agriculture research associations, the East and West African agricultural commodity networks, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Conservation International, The Mitchell Group, the International Food Policy Research Institute, Abt Associates, the Herb Foundation, Winrock, and several universities, including Michigan State, Tuskegee and Stellenbosch in South Africa.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies
 Objective ID: 698-015
 Approved: 1997-05-15 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
 Result Name: IR 15.4 Profitable technology for selected commodity systems adopted
 Indicator: Technologies promoted across countries
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of technologies

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	84	79
1998	89*	90*
1999	126*	126*
2000	87*	87
2001	77*	NA
2002	86	NA

Source:

The data are derived from activity reports. A new management system established in 1999 for SO15 enables detailed monitoring of field activities. Data consistency across activities is currently under review.

Indicator/Description:

Reports on the number of technologies released in sub-Saharan African countries. Technologies released in previous years continue to be promoted.

Comments:

This indicator captures the effectiveness of the regional framework for cooperation in facilitating technology development and transfer and optimizing the use of scarce scientific capacities in Africa. Of the 87 technologies released, 44% were for coarse grains (maize, sorghum, rice), 18% were for roots, tubers and beans (cassava, potato, sweet potato, beans), 13% were for improved natural resource management techniques, 22% were for vegetables and specialty crops, and 3% were for processed foods. These technologies were developed in partnership with the West Africa Maize Development Network; West Africa Sorghum Development Network; West Africa Rice Development Network; West Africa NRM Development Network; East Africa Bean Development Network; East Africa Root Crops Development Network; East Africa Potato and Sweet Potato Development Network; Southern Africa Vegetable Development Network; West Africa Cowpea Development Network; Natural Products Development; and Strengthening Africa Food Product and Enterprise Network.

*Figures have been updated to present data using a more precise method to count the number of technologies. Previously, a technology was counted whenever it was introduced into a new country. Under the new method, a technology is counted once it has been introduced into the first target country.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies

Objective ID: 698-015

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 15.5 Policies established to enhance regional, national and international trade in agricultural inputs and outputs

Indicator: Policy options to enhance input supply

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of groups/agencies introducing or generating input supply policy options

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	20	25
1999	43*	46*
2000	54*	57
2001	72*	NA
2002	29*	NA

Source:

Data relate to the following activities: Pilot Commercialization of Agricultural Input Technology; Economic Impact Assessment of Agricultural Sector Interventions; Market Policy Reform Analysis and Dialogue; African Rural Social Science Research Network; Strategic Framework for Agricultural Input Supply System Development; and the Soil Fertility Initiative.

Indicator/Description:

A policy option clearly identifies and sufficiently develops an alternative to increase the supply of agricultural inputs (e.g., seed, fertilizer, pesticides, and equipment) available to agricultural producers to enable increased farm efficiency.

Comments:

An example of policy option development work measured by this indicator is provided by the Market Policy Reform Analysis and Dialogue activity implemented in collaboration with the Department of Agricultural Economics at Michigan State University. Studies of regional impact of CFA franc devaluation identified options for reform that are being used extensively by West African governments.

In Nigeria, as assessment conducted by SO15 team members and partners identified constraints to private-sector participation in agricultural input markets. SO15 is supporting a stakeholders' workshop in FY01 to help build national consensus for the programs and policies recommended in the assessment.

*Target and actual figures have been changed to present updated data.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies
 Objective ID: 698-015
 Approved: 1997-05-15 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
 Result Name: IR 15.6 Increased access to micronutrient-fortified or naturally rich foods
 Indicator: Program options for increasing micronutrient content of foods
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of program options for increasing micronutrient content of foods

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	2*	1*
1999	18*	23*
2000	22*	26
2001	33	NA
2002	38	NA

Source:

Data relate to the following activities: Africa Micronutrient Product Development; Agricultural Impacts on Nutrition: Program, Policy and Strategy Options; East Africa Potato and Sweet Potato Network; Southern Africa Vegetable Development Network.

Indicator/Description:

A program option is a knowledge-based product or idea that clearly identifies and sufficiently develops an alternative for increasing micronutrient content (Vitamin A, iron, or iodine) of a food which is being (or has the potential to be) widely consumed in program countries.

Comments:

This indicator includes policy options for increasing the micronutrient content of foods. These options are organized as research findings and recommendations addressing the following: mission policy, child survival programs, agricultural research, increased productivity, marketing, cooperatives and associations, fortification, and performance monitoring.

In one activity undertaken at the request of USAID/Ghana, SO15 and its partners helped transfer skills and a low-cost technology to process tomatoes into tomato paste in an area of Ghana with a seasonal glut of tomatoes. A pilot plant completed its first test run in September 2000. The intervention increased revenue for farmers, extended the shelf life of tomatoes in the region and increased the availability of a low-cost food rich in Vitamin C. Tomato paste will be sold to local schools and institutions.

*Target and actual figures have been changed to reflect updated data.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies

Objective ID: 698-015

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 15.5 Policies established to enhance regional, national and international trade in agricultural inputs and outputs

Indicator: Policy options to enhance regional, national and international trade and investment

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of groups/agencies introducing or generating policy options for regional trade and investment

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	0
1998	2	2
1999	6	7
2000	8	13
2001	9	NA
2002	11	NA

Source:

Data relate to the following activities: U.S. Market for Rare and Exotic African Processed Wood and Wood Products; Agribusiness Association Development; Finance and Production Support Services for Agriculture; Strengthening African Food Product and Enterprise Network Development; Southern Africa Agricultural Policy Network; East and Central Africa Program for Agriculture Policy Analysis; Food Safety, Biosafety, Grades and Standards; and Regional Commodity Exchange.

Indicator/Description:

A program option is a knowledge-based product or idea that clearly identifies and sufficiently develops an alternative to increase the efficiency of commerce, either within a geographic area, across national borders, or internationally.

Comments:

This indicator reflects efforts made to identify options to facilitate cross-border trade among African countries. For example, SO15 partners are collaborating with the Kenya Agricultural Commodity Exchange to establish a commercially viable information system to promote trade throughout the Greater Horn of Africa. The information system was installed and tested during 2000 and linkages were established with commodity dealers in Kenya. Contact with commodity dealers in other countries is planned in FY01. Potential clients include governments, non-governmental organizations, relief agencies and small-scale businesses that need reliable market information. The demand for market information has accelerated because of market liberalization in countries of the Greater Horn.

The SO15 team is currently reviewing the indicator, targets and related data and may make changes in 2001.

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

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-016

Objective Name: Adoption of affordable and more effective mechanisms for producing, sharing, and using development information

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 20% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 4% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 4% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 4% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 4% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 4% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 4% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 4% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 4% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 4% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 4% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 4% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 4% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 4% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 4% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 4% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 4% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 4% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 4% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 4% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 4% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

African countries are trending noticeably towards more open economies and societies. However, information gaps remain formidable obstacles to sustainable development. Access to information is fundamental to the development process—donors expose African policymakers and practitioners to new approaches to solving health problems, producing goods or educating children, while these individuals in turn share what they have learned with their fellow citizens so that new methods and ideas can be considered, adapted and put into practice.

Rapidly burgeoning technology has made information easier to access, move and manage. The United States is the world leader in developing such technology and in adapting it to a myriad of uses. This SO supports all Agency goal

areas by assisting its development partners to obtain and master those information technologies that will help support rapid and sustainable development.

Key Results:

To introduce and establish modern information and communication practices, this program works in partnership with African telephone companies, entrepreneurs and development institutions; host country governments; and the U.S. private sector. SO16 assists its key development partners in three broad, interdependent areas:

- Helping our partners implement policies that promote affordable access to and increased use of modern information and communication practices;
- Promoting a sustainable supply of information and communication technologies in host countries;
- Strengthening the capacity of Africans to use these new information and communication technologies and approaches.

Activities related to each of these areas are discussed in the following section.

Performance and Prospects:

This activity is on track. Over the reporting period, SO16 and its African development partners have achieved a number of policy advances, infrastructure build-out is progressing, and an informed and capable user base is continuing to grow. Ongoing and planned activities to achieve the SO's expected results (see bulleted list, above) include the following:

Policy Reform: USAID policy experts promote an Internet-friendly policy environment by introducing affordable (yet profitable) pricing, setting aside long-standing monopoly telephone practices in favor of a level playing field for multiple private Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and encouraging the free flow of information consistent with the laws of the host country. For example, with SO16 assistance, Kenyan universities joined forces to successfully negotiate lower Internet wholesale tariffs, achieving a 33% reduction for general wholesale consumers and a stunning 67% reduction for universities, which now saves Kenya's 40,000 Internet subscribers more than \$20 million per year. In Mozambique, private-sector ISPs have used SO16 assistance to branch out of the capital city, investing their own capital, technical skills and entrepreneurial ambition to bring Internet access to three secondary cities not yet served by the phone company. Major policy reforms were achieved in two countries during this reporting period, with a third well on its way. This brings the total number of Leland countries with modern Internet-related policy approaches to 17—one country shy of the performance targets established for this key Intermediate Result.

Promoting a Sustainable Technology Supply: U.S. technical experts apply emerging technologies to create national Internet gateways, extend the Internet to underserved areas and permit private-sector ISPs to offer a range of services to clients. In Ghana, an innovative public-private partnership is bringing the Internet to Cape Coast through a powerful satellite dish, while in Eritrea a national gateway was activated and phone company microwave links now connect four major secondary cities, linking this war-torn society to the global Eritrean diaspora. In Rwanda, wireless technology connects the agricultural research station to the Internet gateway at the National University and thus to the worldwide research community.

Developing User Capacity: SO16 helps developing country partners use the communication and information tools of the Global Information Infrastructure (GII) to advance sustainable socioeconomic development. For example, with SO16 support, Howard University's Department of Emergency Medicine and the Umtata General Hospital in South Africa are using Internet-based technologies to exchange training materials and case consultations, while avoiding the costly travel of exchange tours of the past. In Zimbabwe, the Medical School Library now accesses free online medical journals through SO16 technology, which has removed one of the key constraints to effective participation in the globalizing world of higher education. In Guinea, an enterprising entrepreneur is using the Internet to identify and procure products for his booming second-hand clothing business.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

SO16 continues to focus on two major challenges:

(1) helping countries revamp current restrictive Internet policies (as opposed to the activity's earlier focus on helping countries create Internet policies where none existed), and (2) identifying ways to extend Internet access and use to traditionally underserved people and locations. To achieve the former, the SO is assisting newly formed telecommunications regulatory bodies to strengthen their ability to monitor and reinforce the competitive level playing field that is critical to expanding access to the Internet. To achieve the latter, SO16 has begun to help key user institutions such as universities and government entities to develop information strategies and identify the technologies required to fulfill those strategies. SO16 fell short of its performance targets, effecting full-scale policy reforms in only two countries (three countries were targeted)—due primarily to a shortage of funding resources. The SO will reconfigure its Indicator Tables to reflect more accurately the selected performance measures being reported herein.

Other Donor Programs:

SO16 is closely coordinating its efforts with those of the World Bank, the UN Development Program (UNDP) and a host of bilateral donors in order to reduce duplication and ensure the consistent application of proven policy approaches. In addition, the World Bank, foundations and bilateral donors are incorporating SO16 practices in school-to-school Internet partnerships, executive office management and Internet-based business linkages, among others.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

SO16 works with the Department of State on policy issues, with Science Applications International Corporation for hardware acquisition and training and with the Department of Agriculture for technical support. The Academy for Educational Development is the principal contractor for training in development applications.

Source:
Leland reports

Indicator/Description:
Counts countries that have met requirements in three policy areas: cost-based tariffs, free access to Internet information, and private sector retail Internet service providers.

Comments:
* Denotes reduction of target by 1 to reflect reduced resources. Given the rapid pace of change in technology, new indicators or targets for 2002 and beyond need to be developed.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of affordable and more effective mechanisms for producing, sharing, and using development information
Objective ID: 698-016
Approved: 1997-05 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: IR 16.1.1 Create enabling policy environment
Indicator: Number of USAID target countries with policies supporting access to the Internet
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries signing the Leland Initiative Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or equivalent document

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	3	9
1998	9	14
1999	15	15
2000	18	17
2001	19 *	NA

Source:
Leland country reports

Indicator/Description:
Counts countries that have a sustainable supply of Internet and other global information infrastructure and communication services.

Comments:
Given the rapid pace of change in technology, new indicators or targets for 2002 and beyond need to be developed.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Adoption of affordable and more effective mechanisms for producing, sharing, and using development information
Objective ID: 698-016
Approved: 1997-05 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: IR 16.1.2 Establish sustainable supply of Internet and other global information infrastructure and communication services
Indicator: Number of USAID target countries (with Leland Initiative MOUs) with two or more Internet service providers
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	6	5
1998	10	7
1999	16	16
2000	19	17
2001	20	NA

Source:
Leland country reports

Indicator/Description:
Counts countries where 5 or more USAID in-country partners have Internet access.

Comments:
* Denotes target increased by 2.

Given the rapid pace of change in technology, new indicators or targets for 2002 and beyond need to be developed.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of affordable and more effective mechanisms for producing, sharing, and using development information
Objective ID: 698-016
Approved: 1997-05 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: IR 16.1.3 Expand effective demand for information communications technology
Indicator: Number of USAID target countries with five or more key development partners subscribing to the Internet
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	1	1
1998	8	8
1999	16	16
2000	20	21
2001	22 *	NA

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

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-017

Objective Name: Accelerate progress in the spread of strategically viable and environmentally sound environmental management systems

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 15% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 15% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 20% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 50% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Natural resources are a major source of wealth and power in Africa. The efficiency, effectiveness and equity with which they are managed are key to long-term development on the continent. Natural resource management (NRM) contributes to economic growth, good governance and to environmental protection. The SO17 team helps advance strategically viable and environmentally sound NRM and supports Agency objectives in the areas of global climate change, biological diversity and sustainable management of natural resources. Even while understaffed, the team developed numerous methodological tools, increased NRM knowledge and communication, strengthened advocacy and governance skills, supported networks, made 20 TDYs, managed numerous contractors, and provided

information, analyses and other forms of support to the missions, Africa Bureau and African institutions and other partners.

Key Results:

Eighty-seven percent of mission SOs receiving Environmental Sector funds are in countries with policies or programs aimed at broader use of sound NRM practices. This is slightly above the target. The Intermediate Result that tracked the percentage of countries using lessons transferred by SO17 (87%) is greater than planned. Civil society participation in environmental monitoring and governance in the Congo Basin region also increased significantly during 2000, as a result of CARPE (Central African Regional Program for the Environment) partners' continued work with local researchers and NGOs to document practices in the forest sector.

Performance and Prospects:

Several factors bode well for continued achievement of results. The Environment/Natural Resource Management (E/NRM) team is now fully staffed for the first time in over 16 months. Several activities, such as decision-support tools, are at a point where inputs are producing higher returns and are ready for broader application and impact. Analyses show that African countries continue to make progress toward sharing natural resources management, authority and responsibility with communities—a prerequisite for equitable, efficient and sustainable resource use. Since lessons learned contribute to future results, we think that the prospects of continued progress are high.

Partners: Our partners include U.S.- and Africa-based institutions and individuals, contractors and grantees, and internationally-focused research centers. Africa-based institutions include the Environmental Information Service (EIS), a group of 3,000 Africa-based professionals that provides a network of EIS practitioners throughout Africa. These professionals work for various NGOs; international, governmental and non-governmental organizations; and universities throughout Africa, many of which are involved in USAID-funded programs. Partners also include CILSS (the Sahelian sub-regional inter-country organization) and UNSO (United Nations Office to Combat Desertification and Drought). Through FRAME, an activity that promotes a framework for strategic analysis of environmental issues, we work with over 40 senior Africa-based practitioners and policymakers in assessing environmental trends and emerging issues that affect partners' and USAID's programming, and in comparing and contrasting experiences across Africa.

USAID Mission Support: During 2000, SO17 assisted missions in strategic planning and program analysis, development and reviews of PMPs, taking stock of accomplishments and lessons, administrative support and monitoring. Assistance was provided in a range of substantive areas including protected area management, forest policy, environmental governance, community participation, monitoring and evaluation, and non-wood forest products. The SO17 team increased its capabilities in PMP, participated as a resource in several PMP training sessions, and participated in the development and review of the PMP in Kenya.

SO17 plays a role in strategic planning; therefore, team members traveled to Kenya to assist in the design of their ISP (Integrated Strategic Plan) and to WARP (West Africa Regional Program) headquarters in Bamako to finalize the design of SO15. In Kenya, the mission is integrating long-term land use change monitoring into their NRM program and PMP and followed up on the review process in Washington. The SO17 team assisted RCSA (Regional Center for Southern Africa) to develop intermediate results for transboundary NRM and provided ecological information for the SO on "Increased Regional Cooperation to Manage Shared Natural Resources." The AfricaLink activity is connecting wildlife units in RCSA countries to the Internet and assisting them with Transboundary NRM as requested by the mission.

CARPE achieved its five-year objective of research and learning about environmental and NRM issues in the Congo Basin, which culminated in a series of 25 briefing sheets (representing only a small percentage of the overall information gathered) on a wide range of subjects from greening the private sector, to non-wood forest products, to environment and conflict. This information, available in both French and English and distributed widely to government and non-government users, significantly clarifies understanding of the factors driving deforestation and forest degradation and will have a broad impact on environmental governance, policy and investment across the Congo Basin. CARPE also completed a management assessment of the feasibility of working in a non-USAID presence setting.

Support to African Institutions: Our support to Africa-based institutions aims to strengthen their technical, organizational and advocacy skills. Toward this end, we continued our support of EIS-Africa, which is now legally incorporated as an NGO, has developed a business and strategic plan and has established an interim board of directors.

In collaboration with CILSS and UNSO, SO17 supported a workshop in Burkina Faso where 40 West African practitioners and policymakers took stock of past accomplishments and trends and debated constraints to broad-based changes. A synthesis was posted on the Web and presented at a FRAME workshop.

A FRAME contact meeting in Senegal united over 50 participants from more than 11 African countries and the United States. Attendees compared and contrasted development experiences and discussed the nexus between NRM, urbanization, HIV/AIDS, networks and analytical tools. Lack of communication was seen as a constraint to advocacy and accelerated NRM policy development.

CARPE has supported the African regional initiative "CEFDHAC" (Conférence sur les écosystèmes de forêts denses et humides d'Afrique centrale), the only regional environmental dialogue in the Congo Basin. In June 2000, CEFDHAC held its third meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi, on the topic of "governance and local management of forest ecosystems"—a topic that would have been inconceivable four years earlier. USAID's vocal and written support, coupled with very nominal financial support, has helped to ensure that CEFDHAC continues to foster constructive dialogue, especially among NGOs, on environmental issues and opportunities in the Congo Basin.

The Environmental Law Institute's (ELI) work on opportunities for advancing public participation and environmental governance in Africa have informed and supported the efforts of the World Resources Institute (WRI), the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), the Lawyers' Environmental Action Team (LEAT) and other organizations in Africa. ELI also strengthened the capacity of the African Ministerial Conference on Environment to consider how to incorporate public involvement into environmental matters at the national and regional levels.

AfricaLink has been assisting the Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (NESDA) with electronic conferencing and information dissemination.

Tools and Techniques: Development and Use of Informational and Analytical Tools: The Environmental Trends Analysis (ETA) was designed to help identify broad trends and critical factors. Using a team of experts, SO17 created a model of natural resource capital and GDP dynamics, which provides partners and the Africa Bureau with a tool to follow the results achieved by its operating units as compared to regional environmental issues.

SO17 supports the NetWeaver CBNRM Analysis, a scenario-based planning and implementation tool. We formed an expert group to develop a CBNRM model, conducted a test and applied the model in Zambia jointly with the World Bank. The model helped Zambian partners and the World Bank analyze the role of natural capital in national economic growth and improve the strategic nature of their investments and efforts in E/NRM. Attention has now turned to practical, in-country activities that support mission, regional and country strategic-plan formulation and monitoring.

In conjunction with SO23, SO17 supported the development of the approach, "Strategic Environmental Assessment for Programming," that developed tool kits and methodologies for broad strategic assessments of environmental impacts of strategic plans and objectives.

To help missions and African partners detect biophysical change over time and space, SO17 engaged the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to use the newly released Corona data (high-resolution photos from the 1960s) in conjunction with Landsat data to detect program-induced changes from USAID/Mali's Upper River Valley Development Program. Preliminary results (from FY2001) prove this to be a viable tool and have demonstrated positive biophysical program results. In addition, through a grant to the U.S. Forest Service, an analysis and monitoring system of forest cover change in the Eastern Arc Mountains of Kenya and Tanzania was developed. A series of monitoring plots was established and a geographic information system developed. Implementing partners were trained in the use of the GIS (Geographic Information System) as well as an Internet-based communication tool.

Both the FRAME and NRM-Tracker Web sites were upgraded, and preliminary “hit” data show a positive trend. FRAME country pages, an analytical tools section and a French-language interface were added. The Tracker has a growing number of pages in both English and French. Demonstrations were held in Tanzania and were attended by 57 participants from 37 different local organizations.

The Biodiversity Support Program (BSP) organized a working group on armed conflict and its impacts on biodiversity, as part of Conservation International’s West Africa biodiversity priority-setting workshop. Results from the working group have influenced the followup work of Conservation International and its partners in the region.

Analysis and Research: Soil carbon sequestration is beginning to attract attention in Africa because of developing carbon markets. However, a number of issues will have to be addressed, including the potential for various soils to sequester carbon and whether a process can be developed that would allow reliable measurement of changes in soil carbon. After a multi-partner workshop in Dakar, USGS, with our support, established field tests in Senegal. This work paves the way for improved policies and programs that combine good environmental practice with economic returns—making sustainable agriculture and NRM more attractive financially.

In addition to collaborative work with USGS, SO17 staff participated in the International Seminar of the International Society on Remote Sensing of the Environment and the World Federation of Scientists’ Symposium on Planetary Emergencies. The former included substantive discussions on soil carbon sequestration, remote sensing access and distribution in southern Africa, and EIS-Africa and RCSA ecological monitoring activities. At the latter, a paper was presented on USAID’s approach to soil carbon sequestration as a means of mitigating global climate change.

We supported analysis of Community-Based Natural Resources Management that a) assessed the impact and significance of CBNRM; b) developed an analytical framework; c) conducted an economic analysis of enabling conditions; and d) developed a database and documentation of analysis. We also produced a CD-ROM of data and analyses containing data sets, economic analyses, multivalent analysis tools, GIS data layers, and reports.

SO17’s support to the International Fertilizer Development Center’s (IFDC) ‘Farmers for the Future’ (FtF) program has yielded the following preliminary results, after two years: an increase in fertilizer use efficiencies, increases in yields of farmer-managed fields, and an increase in interest by producers. On some plots, farmers are once again planting maize after having abandoned it after soil productivity declined. Partial budget analysis for sample sites produced internal rates of return to invested capital ranging from 140% to 250%.

SO17, in collaboration with SO15, provided technical assistance to the Sustainable Tree Crop Program (STCP), a coordinated effort by industry, governments, and research, development and conservation agencies to improve smallholder agricultural systems based on tree crops in Africa. Support was provided in the areas of agroforestry, remote sensing and environmental certification. As a result, the tree crops program is now developing a geographic information system (GIS) through our inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Geological Survey Office. The GIS system will monitor changes in vegetative cover resulting from improved NRM practices on the tree crop farms.

SO17, with a range of partners, notably the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the Environmental Law Institute (ELI), have been at the forefront of environmental governance discussions at both international and national levels. Internationally, we support work on international environmental conventions. Nationally, we work to identify methods and cases to increase transparency, accountability and participation in the NRM sectors, such as decentralization case studies and support to environmental NGOs.

Support to Bureau and Agency: The SO team provided many hours of staff work for the Africa Bureau and for the Agency as a whole. Last year, support to the Bureau included work by the Information Working Group that completed a study of the use of GIS in national-level decision-making in West Africa and circulated a report for comments and discussion at the next EIS-Africa meeting.

In addition to tracking the regional ramifications of international environmental conventions and programs, SO17 staff represented the Africa Bureau on the U.S. delegation to the Conference of Parties meeting of the UN’s

Convention for Combating Desertification. As well as participating in numerous plenary and strategy meetings and holding side meetings with members of African delegations, the U.S. delegation also officially commented on a majority of African Country Plans.

SO17 led the environment sector review for all R4s that included an E/NRM SO and participated in the reviews of other SOs that had received environmental sector funds. In addition to reviewing the Results Report, we entered into a substantive dialogue with missions about their E/NRM programs. The SO17 team prepared and delivered the Bureau's Environment Sector Wrap-up to the Agency.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

We are in the process of revising the Results Framework and the indicators as a result of an external review and partner and internal team meetings. While keeping the same fundamental objectives and results, the modifications will help to simplify and clarify the framework and allow the team to better organize its implementation.

Other Donor Programs:

The program works closely with the World Bank on a variety of activities of mutual interest. Other partners include the UN Development Program, the African Development Bank and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, as well as bilateral donors on specific activities. Good relations with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and the World Wildlife Fund, among others, allow strong activity implementation.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Prominent research center partners include USGS, the International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), and the World Resources Institute (WRI). Our major contractors and grantees include the International Resources Group, WRI, the Biological Support Program (BSP), Associates in Rural Development, IFDC, the Heron Group, Peter Freeman and Associates, World Wildlife Federation, and Wildlife Conservation Society.

Source:

R4 reviews and other mission reports; TDY reports; special reports

Indicator/Description:

Counts countries that have adopted new or modified programs aiming at accelerating the rate of adoption of NRM practices. The percentage reflects the ratio between those countries adopting or modifying programs and the total number of countries receiving ENV funds. To count, the programs need to have been established in a prior year. Countries receiving a threshold amount of ENV funds are Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, RCSA and the Sahel Regional Program. Through assessments, changes in all countries or regions except South Africa and Tanzania were counted.

Comments:

A measure of progress in the sector has been the shift over the past 12 years from projects to programs. Over that period SO17 contributed substantially to that transition by serving as an institutional memory, a provider of tools and analyses, and a means of transferring lessons over time and space.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Accelerate progress in the spread of strategically viable and environmentally sound environmental management systems

Objective ID: 698-017

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 17.1.3 Adoption or implementation of policies, programs and activities

Indicator: Countries in which there is adoption of programs aiming at broader use of sustainable natural resources management practices

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	85
1998	85	87.5
1999	85	75
2000	85	87
2001	85	NA

Source:

R4 reports, TDY and miscellaneous reports

Indicator/Description:

Counts operating units that have program elements attributed to SO 17 collaboration and input versus the total number of operating units which have received a threshold amount of ENV funds. The following countries received a threshold amount of ENV funds: Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, RCSA and the Sahel Regional Program. Of these, 13 have programs to which SO17 contributed. (Ghana and South Africa were the exceptions.)

Comments:

While it is important to support field operating units, this particular indicator may not be the best measure of performance. Both the numerator and denominator are affected by other factors which have nothing to do with performance such as changes in the countries receiving or not receiving ENV funds in a particular year. This indicator will probably change after the Results Framework is modified.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerate progress in the spread of strategically viable and environmentally sound environmental management systems

Objective ID: 698-017

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 17.2 Flow and use of environmental and NRM information increased

Indicator: Strategic Objectives which contain inputs transferred by SO 17

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percentage of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	53
1998	53	56
1999	67	94
2000	67	87
2001	75	NA

Source:

R4 reports, TDY and miscellaneous reports

Indicator/Description:

Two reports on logging policies and land governance were drafted for Gabon and Cameroon. Final reports, written in both English and French, were published in February 2000. A new report for DRC is in draft.

Comments:

This CARPE-funded activity is being implemented by the WRI under the Global Forest Watch. The activity links the Congo Basin to a global environmental NGO watchdog effort.

This is the last year for this indicator.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Accelerate progress in the spread of strategically viable and environmentally sound environmental management systems

Objective ID: 698-017

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 17.3.1 Analytical capacity strengthened in targeted institutions

Indicator: Monitoring network established for environmental advocacy

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of reports and workshops

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	NA
1999	2	2
2000	3	3

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

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-018

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 2% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 1% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 2% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 5% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 85% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 1% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 4% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

For over a decade, the AFR/SD education team has advanced access to quality basic education, especially for girls and women, by developing and refining an approach called education sector support (ESS). ESS seeks to improve children's classroom learning by supporting systemic national education reform via (1) strengthening country capacity to analyze and make policy, achieve fiscal responsibility and set priorities; and (2) engaging in dialogue with stakeholders at all levels of the education system to broaden ownership of reform. The SO18 team carries out this approach by directly supporting 11 bilateral USAID basic education programs, several African research networks and two U.S. special initiatives. Indirectly, the team advances its goals through collaboration with other

bilateral, multilateral, regional and global activities and organizations. Adequate technical staffing remains an issue in field missions, where only 3 out of 11 basic education programs are managed by education officers.

Key Results:

- * The ESS Approach: Effective ESS requires leaders with strong technical and managerial skills, as well as a framework for analyzing changes at many entry points to the education system, from ministries to classrooms and communities. Policy dialogue and inputs at all levels are vital. Also critical is mission staff's ability to analyze sector needs and manage programs. The SD team met or exceeded all indicators in the application of ESS.
- * Basic Education Summer Training Program: Over the past decade, to build the skill base needed for education reform, AFR/SD sponsored three large workshops in Africa for AID/W, mission, and cooperating institution personnel. In July 2000, the education team organized a fourth workshop in Amherst, Mass., to (1) work with agency and mission staff in responding to loss of direct-hire education staff, (2) help new USAID professionals understand ESS, and (3) give technical support to mission personnel managing basic education programs.
- * Sector Investment Programs (SIPs): Carefully targeted investment is the next step after the ESS analysis. Working with host governments, USAID missions, and other donors, SD actively participated in designing and implementing SIPs in Uganda, Malawi, Mali, Ethiopia and Guinea. Design of a SIP for Nigeria also began.
- * Mobile Task Team for HIV/AIDS in Education: SD created a Mobile Task Team for HIV/AIDS in education using African experts based at the University of Natal in Durban. The team helps education ministries develop and implement strategic plans for HIV mitigation and prevention in the education sector. Activities were launched in FY2000 but will be reported on in FY2001, when implementation actually occurred.
- * Partnerships to Support Community Schooling: SD strengthens stakeholders' capacity to support and expand education services through partnerships with international and local NGOs, parents, governments, and donors. USAID-supported community schools in Mali now enroll 117,042 children, over 10 percent of national enrollment. In Guinea and Malawi, SD supported the development and training of parents' associations to promote increased access to and quality of schooling. In Namibia, SD supported the mission in carrying out a program to strengthen community involvement in government schools and provide incentive grants for school improvement.

SD's successes in this sector sprang from three key factors: (1) program designs that focused on strengthening local capacity to plan and manage for results reflecting the priorities of host countries and USAID; (2) emphasis on cross-sectoral impacts and initiatives; (3) enhanced links between SD, other USAID bureaus, and development partners such as the World Bank, DfID (the U.K.-based Department for International Development), and such groups as IFESH (International Foundation for Education and Self-Help), FAWE (Forum for African Women Educationalists), ERNWACA (Educational Research Network for West and Central Africa) and ADEA (Association for the Development of Education in Africa).

Performance and Prospects:

SO18 has three indicators of progress toward achievement of the SO: the degrees to which (1) countries, (2) USAID missions, and (3) other operating units within USAID and other development partners use strategies and methods developed and promoted by the SO team.

- * African Countries: SD measures success by the extent to which African countries provide equitable, quality basic education to all children. A key indicator is whether countries with USAID support adhere to ESS principles, including launching and managing national education sector reforms, adequately financing the sector, and incorporating one or more ESS reform strategies. This year's target was again exceeded, as Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia met these criteria.
- * USAID Missions: Currently, nine missions with education programs in Africa actively use the ESS approach, again exceeding targets. Adoption of the ESS model by missions indicates the success of the SO team in preparing missions to implement systematic, high-impact basic education programs.
- * Other USAID Units and Development Partners: The SO team noted several cases where internal or external partners adopted its approaches and tools. For example, the World Bank used an ESS approach to carry out an EMIS (Education Management Information System) assessment in Nigeria, and the ADEA working-group evaluation team used key components of ESS as a lens to review existing programs and activities. SD played a lead role in outlining key issues and common approaches for HIV/AIDS through multiple interventions, including a series of consultative meetings. The wide dissemination of the Africa Bureau's Strategic Framework for Basic Education is another way

ESS is shared with development partners. UNESCO's regional office in Dakar used the tool to formulate its basic education strategy, and USAID/Mozambique used it to guide its work in the country's agricultural sector.

Progress toward the SO's targeted Intermediate Results (IRs) occurred in the following areas:

1. Development of state-of-the art strategies and tools

- * SD produced a 10-minute video showing the success of the ESS approach in Uganda.
- * SD completed the first comprehensive analysis of education data from the Demographic and Health Survey. The module was developed and analyzed in collaboration with G/HCD.
- * SD drafted the Africa Bureau's position statement and held a multi-agency/multi-donor stakeholder meeting for the Global Food for Education Initiative.
- * SD produced a CD-ROM, From Information to Action, with guidance and original research for practitioners designing programs that incorporate community participation.

2. Promotion and dissemination of SO18-developed materials and tools

- * GirlsPLACE, a model for doing participatory learning activities with girls, continues to be disseminated widely. It was the core teacher-training tool used by USAID/India and was also used by Pennsylvania school boards to examine classroom gender relations.
- * SD published and disseminated the document Lessons from School-Based Environmental Education Programs in Three African Countries.
- * The video on ESS in Uganda was disseminated to high schools across the United States. The World Bank continues to disseminate the video worldwide through its Global Links program.

3. Promote enabling environment for better education-sector policies, programs and strategies

- * SD significantly aided program design and management of reform in education programs in Ethiopia, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria and Zambia, and advised USAID/Senegal on its possible launch of a basic education SO.
- * SD extensively supported Nigeria's new education SO, assisting with policy dialogue with government and donors; strategy and SOAG development; and operational support, including development of two annual program statements and a \$4 million EDDI (Education for Development and Democracy Initiative) program with mission and embassy partners. SD plans to continue to support the mission, as needed, as they begin implementing the program in FY2001.
- * SD brought representatives from three African regional education networks to open a dialogue with U.S. institutions during the annual meeting of the Comparative International Education Society. During the study tour, they learned about advocacy, lobbying and policy formation, as well as the use of information technology in education.
- * The HIV/AIDS Mobile Task Team (MTT) began assisting education ministries in Namibia, Zambia, Malawi and South Africa. SD sponsored a workshop in April 2000 that led to the Ghana Ministry of Education's development of a strategic plan to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS. The MTT facilitated demonstrations by participant SADC and ECOWAS countries (Eastern and Southern Africa) at regional workshops.
- * SD and senior African educationalists at the National Summit for Africa (February 2000) led a debate on integration of African identity in education and USAID programs.
- * SD supported the Education for All (EFA) forum both at preliminary workshops in South Africa and at Dakar. SD helped fund country case studies and made a major presentation at the forum on the issue of quality.
- * SD participated actively in the EDDI Interagency Working Group. Girls' and women's education and training is one of EDDI's focus areas, and many training, mentoring and scholarship programs have been set up in countries where SD supports basic education programs.
- * SD was instrumental in introducing EDDI to ADEA and encouraging it to participate in the steering committee of ADEA's Working Group on Higher Education (WGHE). As a result, the WGHE has received funding of \$1 million for regional networking proposals for FY2001.
- * SD helped missions in Ethiopia, Ghana and Nigeria develop funding proposals and structure activities to receive support through EDDI.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The SO18 team has reviewed its SO and contributing IRs. The review aimed to validate the team's strategy while modifying its approach to take account of such major changes as increasing conflict, the impact of HIV/AIDS on

Africa's economies, "Education For All" initiatives, and greater movement toward alternative education delivery systems. As a result, the results framework for SO18 will be altered to reflect current strategic priorities, and this will be the final year of reporting in the current format.

Other Donor Programs:

Key donor partners include the World Bank, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNAIDS, foundations such as Rockefeller, and bilateral aid organizations, especially those of the British, Canadians, French and Scandinavians.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Partners include the U.S. Departments of Labor and of Health and Human Services, the American Institute for Research (AIR), the Academy for Educational Development (AED), the Educational Development Center (EDC), Creative Associates International (CAI), IFESH and ADEA.

Source:

Mission reports, SO 18 analyses and TDYs, and ADEA meetings

Indicator/Description:

Calculates the number of countries with USAID education programs that have established or are maintaining participatory policy dialogue and strategy development, adequate sector financing, and incorporating one or more reform strategies promoted by SO 18, as a proportion of the total number of countries with USAID education programs. **Required Strategies: participatory policy dialogue and comprehensive strategy development; resource allocation and/or funding formulas to favor primary education. Other reform strategies: restructured instructional service and delivery system (e.g., continuous assessment, teacher support, instructional material availability); systemic approach to girls' education (e.g., integrated into routine operations); FQEL planning framework.

Comments:

Targets may change as new countries are added or additional policies/strategies are advocated. * Numbers planned and percentages were changed in FY98 due to the addition of Zambia. ** In FY99 the indicator definition was changed. The policies and strategies in the list are not of equal importance or even compulsory for reform. The bar was raised this year-in order for countries to be counted here, they must be implementing both the policy dialogue/strategy development and resource allocation formulas along with one of the other three strategies. The governments of Ethiopia, Guinea, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, and Zambia have adopted SO-18 promoted policies and strategies.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services

Objective ID: 698-018

Approved: 1997-05

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services

Indicator: Number of countries implementing reform policies and strategies advocated by SO 18

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	2	2
1998	3*	3
1999	5	6
2000	6	6
2001	8	NA
2002	9	NA
2003	10	NA

Source:

Mission reports, SO 18 analyses and TDYs

Indicator/Description:

Number of USAID missions employing ESS as a proportion of the total number of countries with USAID education programs or projects

Comments:

The ESS approach is characterized by: (i) support for restructuring/reforming education systems to meet national priorities (e.g., primary education); (ii) systemic educational change (coordination of links between levels, components and loci of system); (iii) institutional capacity building; (iv) sustainability (within national resource envelope); (v) donor coordination; (vi) accountability; and (vii) national-level impact. Targets may change if new countries are added. *The numbers planned and the percentages were changed in FY98 due to the addition of Zambia. A key measure of SO 18's impact is the degree to which USAID missions adopted the ESS approach advocated by SO 18. This indicator was not reported in FY98, but is included in FY99 because it applies to an area in which major progress has been made. In FY 97, five USAID missions with education programs in Africa were employing the ESS approach. In FY99, all 10 were actively employing this approach -- a goal SO 18 had not expected to reach until 2003. The missions involved were Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Uganda, and Zambia.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services

Objective ID: 698-018

Approved: 1997-05

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services

Indicator: Number of USAID education programs/projects employing ESS approach

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of USAID education programs/projects

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	5	5
1998	6*	7
1999	8	10
2000	8	10
2001	9	NA
2002	10	NA
2003	10	NA

Source:

Mission reports, SO 18 TDYs and workshops

Indicator/Description:

Number of USAID missions using at least 50% of the "bundle" of approaches, procedures, methods, tools and/or instruments developed and promoted by SO 18 to design, manage and evaluate their education programs, as a proportion of total number of countries where USAID has education programs or projects, such as (illustrative): updated action plan, FQEL framework, conditionality development/use, policy dialogue methods, impact measurement, Ed* Assist, health education linkages, community participation tools.

Comments:

The tools in this "bundle" will be decided on an annual basis, as new tools are included. Not all countries/missions need all of SO 18's tools; also, they may not need them for the entire length of the monitoring plan. Targets may change if additional countries are added. *Numbers planned and percentages were changed in FY98 due to the addition of Zambia. In FY99, missions were using the following SO 18-promoted tools: **Benin: FQEL, health education linkages, updated action plan, community participation. **Ethiopia: FQEL, conditionality, policy dialogue methods, community participation. **Ghana: conditionality, community participation, impact measurement, health education linkages. **Guinea: FQEL, conditionality, policy dialogue methods, impact measurement. **Malawi: conditionality, policy dialogue methods, community participation, updated action plan. **Mali: policy dialogue methods, community participation, updated action plan, health education linkages. **Namibia: impact measurement, updated action plan, community participation, policy dialogue. **South Africa: updated action plan, policy dialogue methods, impact measurement. **Uganda: FQEL, conditionality, policy dialogue methods, community par., impact measurement, Ed*Assist. ** Zambia: health education linkages, policy dialogue, updated action plan, community participation, Ed* Assist.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

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

Approved: 1997-05

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services
Indicator: Number of the 10 USAID missions with basic education programs using SO 18-promoted methods in their education program -- (Number)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of USAID missions

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	5	5
1998	6*	8
1999	6	9**
2000	6	7
2001	6	NA
2002	6	NA
2003	6	NA

Source:
Agency documents

Indicator/Description:
The number of joint studies, sector assessments, project designs or other joint activities between funding agencies, funding agencies and donor countries players

Comments:
Comments: See below: Instances of collaborative activities in FY99. *Number planned in FY99 to reflect concentrated focus and effort in this area. Instances of collaborative activities in FY99: 1. Video on education reform in Uganda disseminated with World Bank; 2. Zambia: joint design, planning, management of education sector program/BESSIP; 3. Uganda: joint management of education sector program/ESIP; 4. Malawi: joint donor collaboration with MOE on analysis of sector; 5. Ethiopia: joint management of education sector program; 6. Working Group on Education Sector Assessment (collaboration on Ghana study); 7. USAID/JICA action plan for school health in Zambia implemented; 8. Development of PRISM database on all education sector projects by ADEA; 9. SO 18 provided the lead person on the evaluation of ADEA Working Groups; 10. World Bank school health production of new documents; 11. HIV/AIDS toolkit (UNICEF/UNDP/World Bank); 12. School health work with World Bank on Senegal and Zambia; 13. Three-country program assessments of environmental education programs (WWF/USAID); 14. Joint SO 18-World Bank seven-country study on quality and girls' education.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services
Objective ID: 698-018
Approved: 1997-05 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: IR 18.2 Extend and strengthen enabling environment to promote improved education sector policies, programs, and strategies
Indicator: Number of joint activities between funding agencies or between funding agencies and donor countries
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of joint activities

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	2	4
1998	2	8
1999	2	14
2000	6*	12
2001	8	NA
2002	10	NA
2003	12	NA

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

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-019

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 90% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 10% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

The purpose of this Strategic Objective is the adoption of policies and strategies that will increase the sustainability, quality, efficiency and equity of health services in Africa. Key intermediate results include: the promotion of improved strategies and policies for health care financing and organizational reform; child survival, including infectious diseases and maternal health; and improving the enabling environment to design, manage and evaluate health programs. The SO is linked to Agency Objective 4: "World's Population Stabilized and Human Health Protected."

Key Results:

Out of four indicators, the SO met two of its FY2000 targets, exceeded one, and fell short in one. Thirteen countries (the goal was 12) are implementing Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategies beyond their pilot districts; 42 countries (the goal was 42) have malaria control plans that incorporate at least two elements of the Africa Regional Strategy for Malaria Control; and 15 USAID missions (the goal was 15) have incorporated nutrition interventions, including micronutrient interventions, into their programs. Although four new countries (totaling 39) now have multi-year national immunization plans that follow WHO/EPI standards, this indicator fell short of its target of 41.

Performance and Prospects:

IR 19.1 Health Financing and Organizational Reform: In FY2000, two long-term health-financing activities reported significant results and products. In 1996, AFR/SD, with the Family Health and AIDS (FHA) and the Partnership for Health Reform (PHR) projects, initiated a regional effort to learn about and promote Mutual Health Organizations (MHOs) as a viable community health insurance approach. A state-of-the-arts meeting in Dakar in September 2000, with 70 representatives from West African MHOs, government officials and cooperating agencies, reported substantial increases in the number and membership of MHOs in the region. For example, a woman's MHO in Senegal reported a 300% membership increase in 2000, while a Ghana MHO increased its membership from 43,000 to 48,000. In addition, in Ghana, the number of MHOs increased from 4 to more than 24 last year, and the Minister of Health has committed to expand this number throughout the country. Demand for tools and training in this area increased. Over 5,000 copies of the training-of-trainers manual and 400 copies of the video, "MHO Best Practices, Lessons Learned," were distributed. Groups using these tools include Union Techniques des Mutualités Maliennes, the ILO, Alliance Nationale des Mutualités Chrétiennes, donors like the GTZ and Danida. Finally, both USAID/Ghana and USAID/Senegal are investing bilateral resources to continue support for MHOs. As a final product of AFR/SD work in equity, Management Sciences for Health published Ensuring Equal Access to Health Services: User Fee Systems and the Poor, which contains state-of-the-art guidance on protecting the poor within a user-fee system. This book will be used for policy dialogue both with African decision-makers and with the U.S. Treasury.

IR 19.2 Child Survival and Maternal and Health Policies and Strategies

Nutrition: AFR/SD continued to support cutting-edge activities in the area of nutrition and AIDS. SARA published and distributed widely a state-of-knowledge document entitled Nutrition and AIDS, a user-friendly primer on the interactions between nutrition and HIV/AIDS. AFR/SD-supported Mother to Child Transmission (MTCT) field activities in Zambia, South Africa and Zimbabwe saw substantial results and follow-on actions. For example, the MTCT activities of LINKAGES and SARA, in collaboration with USAID/Zambia and Global/PHN, in Ndola, Zambia, led to a government and USAID/Zambia commitment to expand the program across the nation. Also, Ndola has become a regional training program that now includes Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Malawi. The University of the Western Cape used formative research tools developed in Ndola to evaluate an ongoing MTCT program in South Africa. Results of the assessment led to improvements in the program and widespread dissemination of these results throughout the Durban AIDS conference. In addition, the West Africa Regional Office of BASICS reports that support for the Focal Points network of nutrition advisors in the region resulted in the integration of the Minimum Package for Nutrition in development programs in Niger, Mali, Ghana and Burkina Faso. With AFR/SD technical support through BASICS, exclusive breastfeeding in target communities in Benin increased from 19% to 52% in infants less than 4 months in age.

Malaria and Tuberculosis: During FY2000, seventeen USAID missions, the Regional Economic Development Support Office for East Africa (REDSO/E) and FHA engaged in malaria activities and received technical support directly from AFR/SD, as well as AFR/SD funds funneled through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the BASICS Project, and the Environmental Health Project. With AFR/SD support, the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO) assisted ten countries in the initial planning and implementation of the Roll Back malaria program in Ethiopia, Chad, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

AFR/SD's successful efforts to increase the prominence of malaria and pregnancy on the international agenda and in field programs have been especially significant. Since its first meeting two years ago, the AFR/SD-initiated Working Group on Malaria and Pregnancy expanded its partnership to include the World Bank, CDC, and the National

Institutes of Health (NIH). It disseminated over 20 documents and distributed more than 4,000 copies of the new malaria and pregnancy advocacy brochure, in English, French and Portuguese. Based on the findings from the AFR/SD-supported KEMRI (Kenya Medical Research Institute) study showing the significant impact of bednets on pregnancy outcomes, USAID missions in Zambia, Malawi and Kenya are including bednets in their antenatal programs.

New advocacy materials for TB including Tuberculosis in Africa, Old Scourge, New Alliance and an e-note to missions, Deadly Alliance: TB and HIV/AIDS in Africa, have been disseminated. With these materials, technical support from AFR/SD and additional infectious disease funds, South Africa, Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, DROC (the Democratic Republic of Congo), Kenya, Uganda and REDSO/E have received funds for TB programs. AFR/SD assisted with the scaling up of community-based TB programs in Kenya, Malawi and Uganda.

Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR): With AFR/SD support, AFRO and CDC are working closely together in the development of integrated disease surveillance and epidemic response in the region. Protocols have been developed for assessing national surveillance systems and guidelines for district-level planning. Using these tools, and with joint training and technical assistance by CDC and AFRO, 20 countries adopted IDSR and conducted national assessments. Ten countries have IDSR plans of action. Four countries—Ghana, Mali, Tanzania and Uganda—have begun country-level implementation. With help from an SD-financed CDC bacteriologist, seconded by AFRO, the Southern sub-regional laboratory network has been established.

Immunization: To redress declining routine immunization coverage throughout Africa, AFR/SD supports a joint WHO/AFRO and UNICEF targeted-countries grant. In FY2000, memos of understanding were signed by all members of the interagency coordination committees in Uganda, Ghana, Mali and Ethiopia, identifying specific actions to increase routine immunization. Ethiopia was the first country to move forward and has already improved coverage in eight out of the ten lowest-performing districts targeted by the grants. In addition, AFRO and BASICS, with AFR/SD support, conducted immunization program reviews in Cameroon, Guinea, Mali and Senegal and developed plans of action based on the review recommendations. At the policy dialogue level, AFR/SD was instrumental in delaying the adoption of a regional measles strategy until a more intensive review could be performed by members of the Task Force on Immunization. AFR/SD was also influential in helping to form an African/Global Alliance Fund for Immunization (GAFI) Africa Working Group.

Provider Performance: AFR/SD, in collaboration with AFRO and BASICS, has been supporting the introduction of IMCI in Africa both as an approach to improve provider quality of care and as an entry point to strengthen health systems. Thirty-seven countries are now implementing IMCI, while forty-two countries committed funds for IMCI in their 2000–2001 WHO budget—an increase of 10 countries since 1999–2000. Thirteen countries are in the expansion phase of IMCI implementation (four more than in FY1999), including Ethiopia, Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia. Sixteen countries have adopted IMCI as the strategy for reduction of child mortality in their national policies; six countries include IMCI in their district-level minimum health package; while ten USAID missions are providing support to IMCI. AFR/SD has been planning with WHO how to initiate actions to increase sustainability and scale up IMCI. As a step towards sustainability, nursing and medical schools in seven countries have introduced IMCI into their curricula. To scale up, new training approaches have been used in Uganda and Ethiopia; in Uganda and Ethiopia, computer-based training is being used, and WHO/AFRO has developed a 6-day abridged course. Of particular significance has been the development of a strategic framework that links IMCI with the Roll Back Malaria program.

Home and Community Management of Child Health: After initiating the movement three years ago to increase attention and support for home and community management of child health in Africa through grants to AFRO and UNICEF, AFR/SD can report that activities are growing rapidly. Seventeen countries have plans for community IMCI, as compared to eight countries last year. Six countries (Madagascar, Mali, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) are implementing community IMCI beyond demonstration projects. (See Donor Collaboration section.)

IR 19.3 Enabling Environment to Design, Manage and Evaluate Health Programs

Africa Regional and National Capacity Building: AFR/SD continues to promote African leadership and capacity building through support to AFRO, African institutions such as CERPOD and CESAG, and regional networks like SAGO. Cadres of consultants and country technical staff have been trained by AFRO for malaria control, IMCI and

IDS. A second regional course on monitoring and evaluation was held by the Centre Africain d'Étude Supérieures en Administration et Gestion (CESAG) for MOH staff and NGOs. A network of nutrition focal groups in West Africa and at the University of the West Cape are sharing state-of-the-art practices in community nutrition, monitoring and evaluation and Vitamin A in southern and West Africa.

Innovative Advocacy Strategies: Nutritional advocacy remains a focus of AFR/SD. By 2001, African institutions from ten countries were trained in the use of PROFILES—a rapid advocacy tool—including Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Togo Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Madagascar and South Africa. A review of the direct impact of PROFILES revealed that, for example, in Ghana, nutrition and infant feeding became the number-one priority of the new Child Survival Strategy; in Burkina Faso, a national action plan for nutrition was approved by the government; and in Mali, the nutrition office became a higher-level division. Advocacy efforts for essential obstetric care have been enhanced with the development of REDUCE, a model which uses country-level data to estimate the consequences of maternal mortality and illness. The first field tests in Uganda motivated the Uganda stakeholders to develop a district-level model and led to demand for the tool from USAID/Senegal and other USAID PVOs.

Sector-Wide Donor Assistance: The Interagency Working Group on Community IMCI, including UNICEF, WHO/AFRO and the World Bank, has produced important tools that include indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of community child health, a guide for promoting participatory communications in communities, and a briefing package for consultants. New partners include DFID, AMREF and several U.S. PVOs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

An evaluation of the UNICEF and AFRO community IMCI grants in May 2001 will determine AFR/SD investments this next year. Field visits to Guinea, Ethiopia and the regional AFRO/EPR team in Abidjan will also influence directions for AFR investments in the AFRO grant. In FY01, epidemic preparedness and response (EPR) will move from SO22, Crisis Mitigation, to this SO and the newly developed tuberculosis and surveillance RP. This is a logical move, as the response for common epidemic and non-epidemic diseases such as measles, meningitis, cholera and polio, is a routine component of surveillance.

Other Donor Programs:

Other donors involved in the SO19 areas include UNICEF, WHO/AFRO, the EU, AND DfID.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

AED, Tulane University, Moorehouse School of Medicine, Management Sciences for Health, John Snow, Inc., UNICEF, WHO/AFRO, Abt Associates.

Source:

WHO/AFRO annual reports, BASICS (Flagship or TASC) annual reports

Indicator/Description:

Number of countries that have action plans to improve the IMCI in health facilities beyond the initial phase of pilot districts (usually 2).

Comments:

The 9 countries are Botswana, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Objective ID: 698-019

Approved: 1999-05-01

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Indicator: Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) action plans.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	3
1999	5	9
2000	12	13
2001	15	na
2002	17	na
2003	19	na

Source:

WHO/AFRO and national malaria control plans

Indicator/Description:

Number of countries with malaria control plans incorporating 2 or more of the basic elements of the African Regional Strategy for Malaria Control. The elements of the African Regional Strategy for Malaria Control include: - monitoring the therapeutic efficacy of first and second-line anti-malarials; - periodic review of national anti-malarial drug policy; - development and implementation of national policies for deployment of insecticide-treated mosquito nets; - strengthened malaria-related antenatal services; - strengthened capacity to recognize and respond to malaria epidemics; - development and implementation of community-based approaches to malaria control; - defining structures for identifying, implementing, and acting upon the findings of operational research questions; and - ongoing monitoring and evaluation of malaria control activities.

Comments:

This indicator reached its overall target in FY2000. The malaria results package team is replacing this indicator with one for the Roll Back Malaria program. This new indicator is included in this R4.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Objective ID: 698-019

Approved: 1999-05-01

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Indicator: National malaria control plans compliant with regional malaria control strategy

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NA	0
1999	8	38
2000	42	42

Source:
Mission R4s, TDYs

Indicator/Description:
Number of countries where nutrition activities, including micronutrient and other interventions, are integrated into USAID mission-supported programs.

Comments:
SO 19-recommended interventions include assessments, formative research, training, information dissemination and advocacy, information, education and communication, and monitoring and evaluation to promote and support (1) exclusive breastfeeding for about 6 months; (2) appropriate complementary feeding and continued breastfeeding for children 6-24 months of age; (3) appropriate feeding practices for HIV+ women; (4) adequate vitamin A intake by women and children; (5) appropriate nutritional case management for women and children (treatment of infections that affect nutrition or require nutrition therapy, such as measles, diarrhea, hookworm, and malaria); (6) prenatal iron-folate supplementation and increased dietary intake during pregnancy; and (7) use of iodized salt. AFR/SD also encourages feasibility assessments and operations research for new interventions such as multiple micronutrient supplementation for women of reproductive age.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services
Objective ID: 698-019
Approved: 1999-05-01 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services
Indicator: Nutrition activities integrated into mission programs
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	4
1998	9	9
1999	11	13
2000	15	15
2001	17	Na
2002	19	Na
2003	21	Na

Source:
WHO/AFRO

Indicator/Description:

Number of countries with multi-year national plans that follow WHO EPI (Expanded Program of Immunization) standards. The standards include EPI objectives, delivery strategies, vaccination schedules and vaccine administration, logistics of vaccine management, funding, role of partners, disease surveillance and monitoring and evaluation plans.

Comments:

The 8 new countries in FY99 were Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Objective ID: 698-019

Approved: 1999-05-01

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Indicator: National Immunization Plans

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	12	15
1998	18	27
1999	36	35
2000	41	39

Source:

WHO/AFRO bi-annual report

Indicator/Description:

Number of malaria endemic countries in the region accelerating the implementation of roll back malaria according to the regional guidelines

Comments:

This is a new indicator that is replacing the indicator on "national malaria control plans compliant with regional malaria control strategy."

Implementation of RBM is a process that includes:

- Situation analysis
- Initial planning based on control plan
- Stakeholder meeting
- Implementation

The denominator is 42 WHO-supported African countries with endemic malaria

RATIONALE:

The RBM activities in countries are in support of the Abuja summit goals, which are now USAID's malaria goals:

- 60% of under 5 appropriately treated for malaria within 24 hours of onset of fever
- 60% of vulnerable pregnant women receiving intermittent presumptive treatment or chemo-prophylaxis
- 60% of vulnerable persons sleeping under insecticide treated bednets

VERIFICATION:

By WHO report and awareness of country progress

NOTE: New targets reflect the introduction of RBM and its objectives

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Objective ID: 698-019

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency and equity of health services

Indicator: Countries accelerating programs for Roll Back Malaria (RBM)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
2000	11	10
2001	21	
2002	38	
2003	42	

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

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-020

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 80% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 20% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

SO20 supports the USAID objective of “stabilizing world population growth and protecting human health.” AFR/SD’s SO20 promotes the adoption of policies and strategies (IR 20.1) that: i) address the family planning and reproductive health needs of underserved populations (adolescents and males); ii) improve urban reproductive health services; iii) improve reproductive health logistics management; and iv) empower women to help them protect their reproductive health. IR20.2 improves the enabling environment by developing and promoting policies that: i) strengthen African capacity to plan, manage and implement FP/RH programs; ii) support innovative advocacy activities for the expansion of FP and RH programs; and iii) improve coordination among partners including leveraging resources.

Key Results:

Adolescent Reproductive Health (ARH): Three more programs incorporated adolescent reproductive health strategies, exceeding the one originally targeted, for a total of 17 programs. In its final year, the Urban Initiative was successful in three programs (Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe), improving reproductive health services for high-risk urban youth. A report, *Applying Best Practices to Youth Reproductive Health*, was published and disseminated at the end-of-project conference in February 2000. Building on a previous AFR/SD-supported, four-country research study, successful strategies and lessons learned for youth programs were disseminated. Over 8,000 stakeholders and partners in Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea, South Africa and the United States attended dissemination workshops to share lessons learned. Best practices from the study, *Social Marketing for Adolescent Sexual Health*, are being incorporated into new programs in Rwanda, Madagascar and Cameroon. (In 1999, Population Services International successfully leveraged a \$5 million foundation grant to replicate ARH programs based on lessons learned and models investigated in the AFR/SD-supported research project.) As a result of the study, gender-specific messages for young girls and boys will now be considered in all new youth programs designed by our social marketing partner.

Innovative Advocacy Strategies/News Media: Eighty-six new advocacy and media events occurred, greatly exceeding the target. AFR/SD continued to support a network (Pop’Mediafrique) of 15 print and broadcast editors and local health officials in West Africa to expand and sustain coverage of key Reproductive Health (RH) issues. Results to date have included improvements in data-based reporting, news content, the investigative process and changes in media organizations’ strategies, such as increased numbers of reporters assigned to report on RH issues and new regular RH news features. This activity is now evolving into a more proactive, advocacy-oriented program. In FY2000, editors from two countries—Mali and Burkina Faso—created national networks of journalists. The Mali network held their first national seminar on "AIDS and Young People," attended by over 60 journalists, Ministry of Health (MOH) officials, reproductive health experts, donors and youth peer educators. Timed to lead into International AIDS Day, the journalists produced two 4-page supplements included in Mali's major national newspapers, a series of radio broadcasts, and a TV spot. The SO20 team also launched a new West Africa network for women journalists, Fem’Mediafrique, that brings together women journalists and influential leaders from five countries. Outcomes include increased policy dialogue on key gender issues and over 33 articles and broadcasts focusing on “Women and AIDS.” In an effort to expand the listening audience (“the multiplier effect”), these radio programs are being distributed through the Panos regional radio “bank” in Bamako, and print articles appear in the Pan African News Agency’s (PANA) biweekly newswire bulletin on women, serving sub-Saharan Africa.

Integration of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) Prevention: Three more strategies for STI integration were introduced in programs for a total of 5 (target exceeded). Since 1995, AFR/SD has supported major operations research to answer the question of how best to integrate STI prevention and management into existing family planning and maternal health services. This year, work has focused on i) dissemination of research and lessons learned (Kenya and Zimbabwe); ii) alternative approaches for screening maternal syphilis (South Africa and Kenya); iii) influencing WHO/Geneva guidelines on integration and promotion of dual protection; and iv) documenting successful community-based models for STI prevention (Zimbabwe). AFR/SD research findings were disseminated at fourteen technical conferences in Africa, and two in Europe, at which best practices and state-of-the-art techniques in preventing STIs and reducing HIV transmission were presented. Using AFR/SD-funded research, the Population Council and its African partners are emerging as technical leaders in addressing the complex issues of integration throughout the region.

Regional Logistics Initiative: Five more strategies have been incorporated for improving FP/RH logistics and procurement systems (target exceeded). AFR/SD and REDSO/ESA investments continue to yield impressive results by introducing logistic management in five new countries in FY2000—Mozambique, Uganda, South Africa, Madagascar and Eritrea. Leveraging \$2.75 million in field support, this activity is generating a demand for logistics management among missions. AFR/SD partners provided technical assistance to improve FP/RH forecasting and procurement systems, build local capacity in logistics management, and accelerate MOH commitment for increasing efficiency and sustaining contraceptives and STI drugs. Through AFR/SD support, south-to-south regional tours have been conducted to share best practices, software and tools to increase African capacity and skills in logistics management. A Regional Quality of Care Conference (Uganda) was held for 240 regional participants, and technical support was provided to create a national, private health supplies company for procuring drugs and supplies (Kenya).

Performance and Prospects:

In 2000, the SO met nearly all and in fact exceeded planned targets for the reporting period. Strong performance has been due to more specificity in defining indicators, better monitoring, improved documentation and timely reporting in each activity area. SO performance has been enhanced due to increased advocacy and dissemination of AFR/SD-supported research and cutting-edge approaches by implementing partners. This resulted in increased adoption of policies and practices by missions, MOHs and other donors.

USAID continues to influence and shape selected technical areas in reproductive health in the region. Perhaps the best statement of our leadership is the success of SO partners leveraging funding to replicate and scale up interventions and research originally funded by AFR/SD. For example, SO partners leveraged approximately \$3.2 million—nearly \$1 million more than the SO20 budget for the year. The ability to sustain these policies and strategies is reinforced by the active participation of African professionals and institutions in advocacy, research, and development of region-specific tools and approaches. The SO, however, will continue to focus its efforts on gender-appropriate strategies and interventions for promoting reproductive health issues affecting both men and women. A summary of these gender-specific interventions is described below.

Male Involvement: This year, AFR/SD documented the experiences of Cameroon, Mozambique, South Africa and Uganda in the social marketing of pre-packaged therapy (PPT) to treat STIs in men. These therapies are sold through pharmacies and outlets. This intervention is shaping strategy development in Nigeria, other African countries and, unexpectedly, in the Caribbean and Southeast Asia. In addition, AFR/SD is training service providers in Guinea and Uganda to provide reproductive health services to men.

Empowering Women: In 2000, AFR/SD supported several activities to address gender issues and promote women's empowerment in accessing RH services. This has resulted in the following: i) joint support with G/PHN for a Senior Technical Advisor to increase advocacy within USAID on female genital cutting (FGC); ii) documenting new strategies in Senegal's, Burkina Faso's and Mali's programs that encourage abandonment of FGC; iii) documenting issues in promoting the female condom; and iv) developing case studies for Nigeria and Mali on the effectiveness of working through women's NGOs to expand access to FP/RH services. (See success stories in Annex). The most significant result to date was the adoption of an Agency-wide FGC policy urging its eradication. These activities reinforce the Agency's commitment to gender equity.

Linkages With Other SOs: SO staff continues to manage maternal health activities, supported with SO19 funds, oversee SO21-supported special initiatives (Africa Alive, Morehouse University, AFRICARE) and backstop the FHA/West African Regional Program managed out of Senegal. (See Operating Units R4 results on these programs.)

SO Portfolio Assessment: In 2000, SO20 initiated a major portfolio review to assess the current influence of its portfolio, identify gaps and recommend changes or adjustments. Preliminary findings reconfirm that the current mix of family planning and reproductive health interventions are valid. The assessment recommended that the SO stay the course with the current mix of activities. The results emerging from the review include: i) graduating the Urban Initiative; ii) increasing attention to adolescents and males, supporting G/PHN efforts on dual protection and STI prevention; and iii) accelerating work on FP financing and contraceptive security.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

In January 2001, the Bush administration struck a blow to international family planning programs by reinstating the 1985 Mexico City Policy that restricts funds to organizations that conduct abortion-related activities with their own funds. This is likely to impact future funding of international population programs and may threaten USAID's ability to maintain a leadership position, signaling to the global community a declining USG commitment to African family planning and reproductive health programs. Increased time and efforts to respond to congressional queries will be required, which will detract from managing technical SO activities. Impacts on current SO20 activities are unclear, but it seems that reproductive health activities may have to be adjusted. However, the SO does anticipate initiating a new grant with a consortium of historically black colleges and universities to support USAID work on international reproductive health programs.

Other Donor Programs:

Contributions from other donors resulted in AFR/SD partners leveraging an estimated \$3.2 million in FY2000. During the year, SO implementing partners collaborated with the following donors in contributing to reported results: USAID missions, World Bank, GTZ, WHO and private foundations.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

SO funds support research, analysis, documentation and dissemination of best practices and technical tools for promoting family planning and reproductive health policies and strategies. SO20 works through Global Bureau cooperative agreements and contracts, universities or foundations. Those implementing activities in FY2000 were Academy for Education Development; AVSC; Save the Children's NGO Networks Project; John Snow International; Management Sciences for Health; The Futures Group; Population Services International; Pathfinder International; Population Reference Bureau; Population Council; Family Health International; and the Public Health Institute. All grants are implemented through African institutions, Ministries of Health, NGOs, universities, and private commercial sector entities.

Source:

Reports of cooperating agencies (CAs) and collaborating partners and independent evaluations

Indicator/Description:

Counts programs that have incorporated adolescent reproductive health strategies. Strategies include voluntary counseling and testing, social marketing combined with peer education, youth-friendly services, program with cross-sectoral linkages, and the establishment of permanent groups to advocate for adolescent RH and promote the development of appropriate programs. Programs were implemented at several levels: country, regional, district or local level.

Comments:

This indicator was listed in the FY99 R4 as "Programs with action plans for addressing reproductive health needs of adolescents." The Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) was revised, including this SO-level indicator measuring performance on the adolescent results package (RP), in order to achieve greater precision in measuring performance. Targets remain unchanged. As a result of the \$5 million foundation grant in 1999, four new programs in Madagascar, Rwanda, and Cameroon continued implementation in 2000.

In 2000, the Urban Initiative was officially closed, and three youth programs in Senegal, Zambia and Zimbabwe are being realigned and reported under the youth RP. Four ongoing programs under SMASH-Social Marketing for Adolescent Sexual Health Project continue, with funding leveraged by PSI from a private U.S. foundation.

In addition, AFR/SD's previous work with Pathfinder Intl., resulted in the dissemination of technical tools for adolescent reproductive health programming and evaluation throughout the region. Also, Pathfinder provided technical assistance to FHA/West Africa Regional Program (WARP) to conduct a situational analysis and inventory of ARH programs and develop a strategy for Francophone West Africa to address reproductive health needs of youth in the region.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services

Objective ID: 698-020

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services

Indicator: Programs that have incorporated adolescent RH strategies

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of programs

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	4
1998	5	11
1999	12	14
2000	15	17
2001	20	NA
2002	23	NA
2003	25	NA

Source:

Staff quarterly reports; cooperating agencies' annual reports; media products submitted by participants and analysis of media products by CERPOD and PRB.

Indicator/Description:

Examples include mass media seminars, community mobilization campaigns, participatory meetings to develop advocacy action plans, newspaper articles and broadcast programs, international seminars to promote south-to-south dialogue and public endorsements.

Comments:

Media articles include single articles, series of articles, and multi-page supplements.

- News media articles/broadcasts-78
- PRB Mali Media Event-1
- PRB Fem' Mediafrique journalist seminar-1
- Journalists sent to Durban HIV/AIDS Conf.-1
- PSI session on Youth RH at Durban Conf.
- RESAR male involvement session in Conakry-1
- Maternal Health pres. (REDUCE) in Kampala-1
- SEGOU strategic planning conference-1
- Pop Council technical conferences-16
- JSI-RLI study tours-3

TOTAL = 104

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services

Objective ID: 698-020

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 20.2.2 Innovative advocacy strategies to increase support for expanded reproductive health programs developed and promoted

Indicator: Promotional events for new advocacy approaches

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of advocacy events

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	21
1998	31	40
1999	50	87
2000	105	191
2001	220	NA
2002	250	NA
2003	280	NA

Source:

Reports of CAs and collaborating partners; independent evaluations

Indicator/Description:

Programs that have incorporated STI/HIV/AIDS strategies. Strategies include: syndromic management utilizing accepted algorithms; STI screening and treatment; maternal syphilis screening in antenatal settings; voluntary counseling and testing; condom promotion (both male and female); training of clinical service providers in STI integration; establishing guidelines for STI management into family planning, reproductive health and other health programs; influencing guidelines and standards for STI integration; developing national policies and protocols establishing integrated STI programs; and influencing adoption of guidelines by regional and international institutions. Programs can be at the country, regional, district or local level.

Comments:

This is a new indicator to be reported in FY2000. Planned targets listed in last year's R4 were readjusted downward from 16 to 11 by 2003 in order to adequately reflect the time it takes to disseminate new STI strategies and subsequent adoption into existing programs. This year the Population Council spent considerable time disseminating best practices in STI integration during 16 technical conferences throughout the region, including 2 in Europe. Three programs being reported as increases over the last year are Nairobi, Kwa Zulu Natal and ZNFPC in Zimbabwe.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services

Objective ID: 698-020

Approved: 1997-05-15

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services

Indicator: Programs that have incorporated STI/HIV/AIDS strategies

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of strategies

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	0	0
1999	2	2
2000	4	5
2001	7	NA
2002	9	NA
2003	11	NA

Source:
Reports of CAs and collaborating partners; independent evaluations

Indicator/Description:
Programs that have incorporated procurement and logistics strategies. Strategies include: increasing skills and African capacity to manage logistics systems; adopting tools, job aids and software to strengthen logistics management; establishing procedures and guidelines for strengthening logistics and procurement management; creating components that improve skill in forecasting, warehousing, distribution and costing for ensuring family planning and STI drug supplies; advocacy activities to support improvements in logistics management; and leveraging funds to strengthen logistics activities.

Comments:
This is a new indicator reported in FY2000. Logistics activities were initiated in 5 new countries, Mozambique, Uganda, South Africa, Madagascar and Eritrea, where nearly \$2.5 million was leveraged from bilateral programs.

Ongoing TA and south-to-south activities including study tours and regional trainings continued in 9 countries for a total of 14 countries with logistics activities.

In addition, Kenya has requested technical assistance for the creation of a new national private-sector health supplies provider--Kenya Medical Supplies Agency (KEMSA) -- to procure health products financed by the government.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services
Objective ID: 698-020
Approved: 1997-05-15 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services
Indicator: Programs that have incorporated procurement and logistics strategies
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of programs

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	0	2
1999	2	9
2000	7	14
2001	16	NA
2002	17	NA
2003	18	NA

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

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-021

Objective Name: Adoption of cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
2% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
3% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
5% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
85% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
5% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

This Strategic Objective (SO) was designed to develop cost-effective strategies that will help prevent the transmission of HIV and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS. To achieve these goals, the SO implements and supports a range of activities such as workshops on critical issues, research on cutting-edge ideas, and documentation of best practices or innovative approaches. SO staff also provides technical assistance to missions in planning and implementing HIV/AIDS strategies. The SO advances the Agency objectives that contribute to stabilizing world population growth and protecting human health, while furthering the AFR/SD objective, “to promote policies, strategies, methods and tools that will ensure African-driven development.”

Key Results:

During the last fiscal year, the SO's most notable results occurred in two areas: 1) advancing a multisectoral approach to preventing and mitigating HIV/AIDS and 2) facilitating USAID's rapid response to HIV/AIDS in Africa. Last year's R4 reported that the Africa Bureau had taken important steps in operationalizing multisectoral strategies that address HIV/AIDS as a development crisis. This year, as a result of the SO's efforts, at least twelve countries have adopted multisectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention. These countries include: Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The previous R4 also described the vital role AFR/SD played in obtaining a threefold increase in funding for HIV/AIDS—known as the LIFE initiative. During this fiscal year, the SO played a major role in ensuring its effective implementation. Specifically, the SO team:

- Developed guidelines for the use of LIFE funds and provided technical assistance to missions in developing new strategic plans or activities;
- Worked closely with CDC, the International Partnership Against AIDS in Africa and other international donors to ensure coordination;
- Made significant contributions to the development of the Agency's "Expanded Response to HIV/AIDS," in anticipation of FY2002 budget increases.

Performance and Prospects:

IR 21.1: Improved strategies to prevent and mitigate the spread of HIV and AIDS

Developing multisectoral approaches: The SO led the way in promoting multisectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation that address both the underlying methods of transmission and the effects of AIDS-related deaths on economies and societies. This year, considerable progress was made in engaging non-health sectors both in Washington and at the country levels. The SO provided technical support and seed money to different sectoral HIV/AIDS Working Groups to initiate activities that include HIV/AIDS in their programs. A Multisectoral Working Group, chaired by the AFR/SD Director, provided coordination and encouragement. The SO was able to leverage additional funding for the multisectoral programs from different sectors. In addition, the SO team took every opportunity to sensitize lead staff of other SOs (Health, Education, Democracy and Governance, Agriculture) to HIV/AIDS issues. Sector-specific details of these successful interventions are described in Annex I.

Expanding NGO prevention efforts: The public sector in Africa has limited resources, and in some cases, lacks committed and proactive leadership. Consequently, expansion of coverage and strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is critical to HIV/AIDS programs in Africa. Voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) is one area in which NGOs have an important role to play. The SO supported an assessment by the International HIV/AIDS Alliance that examined coverage and quality of VCT and related services in Zambia. Based on this study, the Alliance leveraged new funding (over \$1 million proposed) from USAID Zambia. The Zambia activity serves as a model for similar VCT assessments planned in FY2001 in Ethiopia, Madagascar and Nigeria.

Reaching youth: Changing the sexual and social behaviors of young people—in particular, teaching them to adopt safe sex practices—is critical to stemming the HIV/AIDS pandemic. To this end, the SO has supported Africa Alive!, an initiative that uses music and popular entertainment as a medium through which HIV prevention practices can be communicated to youth. In the last fiscal year, Africa Alive! hosted a range of informational and educational activities. Africa Alive!, now established in its Durban headquarters, hosted a concert and launched a CD of songs by well-known Africa artists at the XIII International AIDS Conference in Durban. The country offices in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia directed several communications activities targeted to youth. The SO has leveraged additional funds from a variety of sources.

Providing technical assistance for mission strategic planning: As resources available for HIV/AIDS have increased, missions now require greater levels of technical assistance in order to develop new strategies and activities. AFR/SD staff made numerous trips to missions to assist in the planning and management of HIV/AIDS programs in both the Health and Education sectors, such as to missions in Eritrea, Ghana, Malawi, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Assistance was also provided to the West Africa Regional Program.

IR 21.2: Increased African commitment to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation

Enhancing government commitment: The SO supported a number of activities that will strengthen government response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including strategies to overcome stigma and denial. Top-level government commitment is essential in the fight against HIV/AIDS, not only because the government allocates resources and determines policy, but because the work requires exemplary leadership. Specific SO activities towards this IR include:

- Supporting a conference of Ministers of Health and Finance from East, Central and Southern Africa (ECSA), through the SARA project, that developed resolutions on resource mobilization. Participating governments have now adopted these resolutions, and the ECSA is designing a plan to monitor implementation.
- Assisting the Health Ministers from Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland, along with other senior officials from the SADC member states (again through SARA), to develop and launch their HIV/AIDS Strategic Framework. At this meeting, attendees developed a list of research priorities, one of which was the impact of HIV/AIDS on the Health sector. The SO will support research on that subject in the coming fiscal year, while WHO will support other research topics.

IR 21.3: Increased African regional and national capacity to plan, manage and implement HIV/AIDS programs

Improving capacity to implement: AFR/SD worked with various partners to identify opportunities and support mechanisms that will improve African technical and institutional capacity to mount effective responses to the pandemic. Activities included the following:

- In East Africa, SARA helped the ECSA develop its capacity to monitor the HIV/AIDS policies of its member-states.
- In West Africa, SARA provided support to the Centre d'Études et de Recherche sur la Population pour le Développement (CERPOD) for development of a regional HIV/AIDS monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan, to be completed next year. The SO promoted activities that complement other programs under FHA, of which CERPOD is one partner.
- In southern Africa, the International HIV/AIDS Alliance and the Zimbabwe NGO Fact co-hosted a workshop on issues and strategies for supporting community-based organizations' capacity to respond to HIV/AIDS. Sixteen organizations attended. The Alliance also generated draft guidelines for assessment and strategy development for expanding and improving community action on HIV/AIDS.
- Also in southern Africa, HEARD (the Health Economics and HIV/AIDS Research Division of the University of Natal in Durban) has developed a Local Government Toolkit, which outlines, in a user-friendly way, how local governments can develop a response to HIV/AIDS and which is now being used in several South African provinces. In addition, HEARD developed general AIDS Toolkits, which outline how to develop a response to AIDS at both National Government and Sector/Ministry levels.

Improving capacity to monitor and evaluate: Monitoring and evaluating HIV/AIDS programs has always been challenging due to the rapid evolution of the pandemic and thus of HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment. Nevertheless, it is essential to develop and refine indicators that can be used consistently over time in order to measure impact, develop more effective strategies and convey the story to a larger audience. With Africa Bureau (and Global) support, the Measure Project, in conjunction with UNAIDS, CDC and WHO, produced a groundbreaking manual, National AIDS Programmes: A Guide to Monitoring and Evaluation. This manual, also available on CD-ROM, is now used by National AIDS Programs in 15 African countries. Measure also assisted Burkina Faso, Malawi and Tanzania to develop M&E plans, field-tested an AIDS survey in two countries, and conducted research on new indicators in the area of policy and commitment.

IR 21.4: Enhanced coordination of partners to support HIV/AIDS programs

Coordinating with other donors: AFR/SD has worked directly with development partners to enhance coordination, thereby eliminating gaps and duplicated efforts in the field and helping to improve partners' programs, strategies and policies. Particular attention was given to:

- International Partnership Against AIDS in Africa (IPAA): The SO team leader played a key role in developing a strategic framework for the IPAA.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): The SO worked closely with CDC to enhance coordination as CDC expanded its role in Africa. The SO developed the inter-agency agreement that allowed CDC to transfer 7.26 million dollars to AFR/SD, which enabled CDC to support programs in Côte D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and the Southern Africa Regional Bureau.
- European Union (EU): The SO team leader worked closely with the EU to develop a coordinated approach to HIV/AIDS.
- World Health Organization (WHO): The SO team worked with WHO on a number of issues, including mother-to-child transmission, breastfeeding, and surveillance.

Involving the private sector: This is a relatively new area for the SO team that will grow in importance over the next year. In the past year, HEARD assisted the Harvard Institute for International Development to assess the impact of AIDS on companies in South Africa. This task revealed enormous data constraints and has consequently led to the development of new methodologies.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Because this SO is fairly new, no substantive changes are anticipated. However, results packages and indicators may be adjusted.

Other Donor Programs:

The SO works directly with its development partners and regional programs to improve their programs, strategies and policies. Significant collaboration with UNAIDS, the European Commission, the World Bank and bilateral donors has occurred, and joint activities are being planned and implemented to maximize effectiveness in the field.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

Major partners include such African institutions as the University of Natal, South Africa and the Commonwealth Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa; as well as the Academy for Educational Development, Measure Project; the International HIV/AIDS Alliance; and Johns Hopkins University.

Source:

Report from Family Health International on Southern Africa Regional Program

Indicator/Description:

Evaluate = assess the performance of an activity in relation to the result/s desired. Approach = program, activity, project, policy, or strategy.

Comments:

The country mix changed due to greater focus on operations in cross-border areas as part of the regional program. *Uganda. **Kenya, Malawi, Zambia. #Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa. This indicator will be revised based on an updated results framework.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Adoption of cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS

Objective ID: 698-021

Approved: 1998-10

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 21.1.1 Evaluate and improve interventions (e.g., behavior change) for preventing HIV/STI transmission

Indicator: Number of countries that have evaluated, via internal or external individuals, groups and/or institutions, their approaches for preventing HIV/STI transmission

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	1	1 *
1999	3 **	3 #
2000	4	0
2001	6	NA
2002	8	NA
2003	10	NA

Source:

USAID mission strategies; R4s; activity reports

Indicator/Description:

Management = direction and/or coordination. Technical = specific skills related to HIV/AIDS, such as epidemiology, laboratory or diagnostic expertise, or economics. Capacity = ability to plan, implement, and evaluate program activities. Capacity-building = development of the capacity of individuals and institutions.

Comments:

Sources for 1998 Actual figures were Civil-Military Alliance, MEASURE M&E; sources for 1999 Actual figures were MEASURE, Alliance, and University of Natal. The results framework is being reviewed and the results may be edited over the year.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS

Objective ID: 698-021

Approved: 1998-10

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 21.2.3 Strengthen African regional and national capacity to plan, manage, and implement HIV/AIDS programs

Indicator: Number of AFR/SD-funded HIV/AIDS activities that include management or technical capacity-building

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of activities

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	1	2
1999	3	3
2000	4	13
2001	6	NA
2002	8	NA
2003	10	NA

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS

Objective ID: 698-021

Approved: 1998-10

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 21.2.2 Improve coordination with donor and other partners for HIV/AIDS programs

Indicator: Number of AFR/SD-funded HIV/AIDS activities co-designed with other U.S. agencies or international organizations

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of activities

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	NA	NA
1998	1	2
1999	3	3
2000	4	8
2001	6	NA
2002	8	NA
2003	10	NA

Source:

USAID mission strategies, R4s, USG papers, reports from MEASURE

Indicator/Description:

Partners = individuals, groups, and institutions with whom, by whom, and for whom this results package is directed. Examples include (but are not limited to) ministries of health, regional health consortia, non-governmental organizations, task forces, professional organizations, grassroots and other advocacy groups, and U.S. cooperating agencies. Co-design = develop a plan together. U.S. agencies = public institutions such as the Centers for Disease Control, Department of Defense, National Institutes of Health, etc. International organizations = public and private institutions that work in countries other than the U.S.

Comments:

Sources for 1998 Actual figures were AIDS Toolkits, ICASA; sources for 1999 Actual figures were LIFE, Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators, and ICASA. The results framework is being reviewed and the results may be edited over the year.

Source:
Activity reports

Indicator/Description:
Evaluate = assess the performance of an activity in relation to the result/s desired. Approach = programs, activity, project, or strategy.

Comments:
This is a new indicator for 2001.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Adoption of cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS
Objective ID: 698-021
Approved: 2000-03 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: 21.1.1 21.1.1 Evaluate and improve interventions (e.g., behavior change) for preventing HIV/STI transmission
Indicator: Number of approaches, communication and advocacy tools, measurement instruments, or methodologies developed and used
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of tools, measurement instruments, or methodologies

Year	Planned	Actual
2001	11	

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

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-022

Objective Name: Improved policies, strategies and programs for preventing, mitigating, and transiting out of crises

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
27% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
4% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
4% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
8% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
8% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
27% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
20% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
2% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

SO 22 develops preventive systems for early detection and response to threatened crises. Since not all crises are preventable, SO 22 also develops mechanisms for mitigating crises and for moving from crisis response into sustainable development initiatives. All three activities—prevention, mitigation, and transition—involve integrated, interdisciplinary responses to manage the four major causes of crises in Africa: epidemics, pestilence, famine and conflict. The SO is funded from child survival (CSD) and development assistance (DA) accounts. CSD funds promote epidemic preparedness and response. DA funds are used to prevent pestilence and famine through early warning systems, capacity-building and rapid-response readiness. DA funds also strengthen African regional organizations working to prevent and resolve conflict.

Key Results:

In FY2000, the IR22.1-supported WHO/AFRO epidemic preparedness and response (EPR) team provided technical support to all 23 countries in the West Africa and Great Lakes regions; outbreak response for dysentery, yellow fever, cholera, malaria, and viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Marburg) in six countries; and much-appreciated technical support regarding a meningitis threat. IR 22.2, the AELGA (Africa Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance) project, continued to target pestilence prevention, coupled with environmentally sound surge capacity to manage pestilence. In FY2000, 9 of 10 AELGA target countries were free of outbreaks. In the tenth, Mauritania, emergency capacity linked to prior AELGA assistance helped to avert national crop losses and food shortages. It also limited the outbreak, sparing vital cash crops in vulnerable neighbors like Morocco.

As drought and famine continued in the Horn of Africa, FEWS (IR 22.3) helped lead consensus-based response planning in Kenya and Ethiopia. In July the team launched a redesigned activity, the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), to build on the network-building efforts of the former Famine Early Warning System (FEWS). IR 22.4, the Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Resolution/Reconciliation team, developed a draft manual for assessment of conflict vulnerability and introduced a groundbreaking Web site. Its partner ACCORD took part in mediation and/or conflict resolution efforts in five countries and trained over 3,500 people in conflict resolution.

FY2000 was the first full year of operation for the Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative (CERTI), an interagency consortium (35 groups) whose startup was strategically aided with USAID funds. CERTI aims to: (1) establish broad-based international consensus on best practices during and after Africa's increasingly frequent and severe complex emergencies (CEs); and (2) strengthen capacity of groups offering public health interventions during and after CEs. In its Year 1, CERTI developed strategy and implementation tools for USAID missions and partners, based on policy analyses and applied research that CERTI generated or supported.

Performance and Prospects:

* Epidemics: In FY2000, a USAID-initiated evaluation of IR22.1's EPR program reported more timely detection and notification of outbreaks, stronger laboratory capacity, and increased availability of vaccines, drugs and other supplies for quick response. The review also documented greater awareness that better control of epidemic-prone diseases is feasible—and showed that there is increasing advocacy for doing so.

* Pestilence: In FY2000, despite challenges posed by reorganization within a partner agency, AELGA raised African capacity for pest prevention and management and continued to spearhead technical assistance to clean up obsolete pesticides in Africa. A programmatic environmental evaluation (PEA) of the AELGA program was launched, to be completed in FY2001. Continuing conflicts prevented a planned assessment of training efforts in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Botswana.

AELGA trained 25 key Namibian headquarters and regional crop protection officers in emergency pest prevention and management assistance. They will now train field extension officers and contact farmers, thus building local capacity. AELGA's Virginia Tech (VPI) grant sponsored an Africa-wide workshop on registering natural biological control agents for use in managing locust and grasshopper outbreaks. VPI trained 40 representatives of plant protection services, pesticide registration authorities, and other stakeholder organizations from 15 African countries. AELGA also facilitated the production and distribution of another 500 African-produced emergency pest training books through its capacity-building initiatives.

AELGA staff provided the Mali mission with technical assistance to improve human safety and environmental protection, while studying methods for cleanup of old AID-donated pesticide stocks for locust control. Funds from an AELGA-supported FAO grant to pursue disposal options, conditioned on other donor participation, have begun to promote greater awareness of the problem and glean support from other donors. AELGA assistance also launched a cleanup effort to remove over 2,000 metric tons of obsolete pesticides from Ethiopia.

* Famine. In July 2000 IR22.3 launched a redesigned activity, FEWS NET, to build on the work of the former Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) in strengthening food security information networks in Africa. During its first year, FEWS NET's capacity-building efforts included responding to a request from the AGRHYMET center in Niger for on-site scientific expertise to improve access to remote sensing data from NASA, the National Oceanic

and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the U.S. Geologic Survey (USGS). FEWS NET also trained local specialists in southern Sudan and Mali in the use of geographic information systems.

As drought and conflict pushed over 8 million people into food insecurity in Ethiopia, FEWS provided USAID/Ethiopia with early indications of drought and played a leading role in helping the Government of Ethiopia and the international community to reach an early consensus about the size of expected food deficits. The Ethiopian government responded by moving 100,000 tons of food to hard-hit areas. FEWS then aided USAID/Ethiopia in developing a response plan that eventually helped USAID, the World Food Program (WFP) and the EU respond to the threat of famine with specific geographically targeted food interventions. In Kenya, where rains also failed in the north, FEWS helped USAID and the food security community reach consensus about food aid needs in the most drought-affected pastoral areas.

* Conflict: Through an agreement with Tulane University, IR 22.4 developed a draft manual for conflict vulnerability assessment (CVA). It will be a practical tool for conducting CVAs and informing the strategic planning process. IR 22.4 held a workshop in Dakar (July 2000) to review the draft manual and to make it user-friendlier. IR 22.4 also developed and maintains the USAID-wide ConflictWeb, USAID's first conflict-centered Web site (internally: inside.usaid.gov/AFR/conflictweb/; externally: www.usaid.gov/regions/afr/conflictweb). ConflictWeb gives development practitioners an entry point into the conflict field by offering a variety of resources.

During FY2000, IR 22.4 partner ACCORD participated in mediation efforts in five countries (Angola, Burundi, DRC, Sudan and Zimbabwe), with efforts in Zimbabwe and DRC taking place at a high political level. ACCORD's FY2000 conflict resolution interventions predominantly involved Burundi, Sudan and Zimbabwe. ACCORD also trained 3,585 persons (NGO and government) in conflict resolution during the year. Women represent 47% of this figure.

* CERTI: Using research provided by CERTI, World Vision is developing a consensus forum on best practices for mental health needs in countries affected by severe CEs (such as Rwanda). CERTI also began significantly improving the utility of DHSs (Demographic and Health Surveys) as a policy and program tool during conflict and transition. Other important technical results included draft policy/strategy analyses of (1) a framework for addressing psychosocial aspects of conflict and CEs, (2) leveraging health interventions with the "Health as a Bridge to Peace" strategy, (3) "Human Security" as a strategic framework for transition programming, and (4) addressing the ties between HIV/AIDS, demobilization and reintegration. CERTI-developed draft tools for missions and partners included: (1) Conflict Vulnerability Analysis (via CERTI support to an SO 22 conflict team activity), (2) mental health assessment methods for PVOs, (3) performance monitoring and evaluation methods for missions and partners in transition settings, and (4) post-conflict training tools in HIV/AIDS for military/uniformed services.

A midterm assessment found that CERTI was responsive to USAID and that CERTI's tools/analyses would serve the missions well. It suggested USAID continue funding the initiative to permit adoption of CERTI's methods and tools in the field. CERTI's year 2 plans include giving strategic support to REDSO; to the Angola, Rwanda, Eritrea, and DRC USAID missions; and possibly to the U.S. Embassy in Congo/Brazzaville, as well as technical support for important regional transition-related meetings. Based on this year's mission R4s, CERTI intends to mainstream its tools and strategies into missions' planning and evaluation during transitions by fielding Strategic Support Teams and by innovative use of electronic media. CERTI will continue to emphasize capacity strengthening and institutional development.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

(1) EPR is an integral part of Integrated Disease Surveillance, particularly for common threats to child survival such as measles, meningitis, cholera, yellow fever and malaria. With development of a new results package (RP) under SO 19 for infectious diseases, it is more logical to place IR 22.1 under this new RP. (2) The FEWS NET partners have drawn up guidelines for added IR indicators to more clearly track its results in information dissemination, vulnerability analysis, networks, and host country capacity. Lessons from current FEWS NET pilot activities may lead to modifications adapting the drought early-warning networks to flood threats, per mission and country requests. FEWS NET may also link with other related efforts, especially vis-à-vis safety net interventions for poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS mitigation, and child survival. (3) The conflict team is reviewing and proposing revisions in several indicators in order to better capture the scope of the team's activities. (4) A proposed new IR

within SO 22, Health and Human Security, would address cross-sectoral issues of crisis mitigation, transition (both pre- and post- conflict), and recovery. CERTI could become a major activity within that new IR.

Other Donor Programs:

In addition to other U.S. government agencies such as the Department of State and the National Security Council, these include UN bodies (e.g., FAO, UNICEF, the WFP, the UN Development Program), the World Bank, bilateral European donors, the EU, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Center of Excellence for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, the Civil Military Alliance to Combat HIV and AIDS, African civil society groups, the European Commission, and the Ford, Mellon and Rockefeller Foundations.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Centers for Disease Control, NOAA, NASA, USGS, the FAO, WHO/AFRO, ACCORD, Tulane University, SARA Project, Chemonics, and Associates in Rural Development.

Source:
The WHO/AFRO disease control unit

Indicator/Description:
Number of countries

Comments:
In mid-2000, the WHO/AFRO disease control unit abandoned this indicator in favor of incorporating its results into the new Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response Program. See "Possible Adjustments to Plans" in the narrative.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved policies, strategies and programs for preventing, mitigating, and transiting out of crises
Objective ID: 698-022
Approved: 1997-07 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: IR 22.1 Epidemic disease preparedness and response
Indicator: Disease surveillance activities development and implemented
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries with established plans of action.

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	12	18
1999	20	20
2000	23	21
2001	NA	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:
USAID and FAO reports

Indicator/Description:
For each emergency that occurred, the Africa Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance Team provided rapid response in the field.

Comments:
Plagues and emergencies are not predictable (NP), so no figure can be given under "planned".

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Improved policies, strategies and programs for preventing, mitigating, and transiting out of crises
Objective ID: 698-022
Approved: 1997-07 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: IR 22.2 Improved environmentally sound and effective management of grasshoppers, locusts and other emergency pests in target countries
Indicator: Number of emergencies mitigated
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of emergencies mitigated

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	NP	4
1999	NP	2
2000	NP	1
2001	NP	NA
2002	NA	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:

Performance Monitoring Report 1999, Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), by Associates in Rural Development, Inc., January 14, 2000; Annual Performance and Monitoring Report for the Year 2000, Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET), Chemonics International, Inc., December 18, 2000

Indicator/Description:

A consensus plan is a detailed formulation of a program of action to which the principal organizations working in food security in a country or region assent. A potential crisis is a possible state of grave food insecurity or physical danger strongly indicated by available information. The indicator is cumulative.

Comments:

FY98 plans: 1. Ethiopia 1998 donor crop assessment; 2. Somalia 1998 food gap assessment; 3. Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) vulnerability assessment method; and 4. Uganda monthly food insecurity forum. FY99 plans: 1. Ethiopia pastoral assessment, Jan. 1999; 2. Mozambique Food Fund, Feb. 1999; and 3. Uganda inter-agency food aid estimate; Sept. 1999. FY2000 plan: Kenya Food Security Steering Group food aid plan, March 2000.

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved policies, strategies and programs for preventing, mitigating, and transiting out of crises

Objective ID: 698-022

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 22.3 Improved famine prevention, drought preparedness, and adoption of response plans

Indicator: Number of consensus plans adopted in response to potential crises

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Consensus plans

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	4	4
1999	6	7
2000	7	8
2001	8	NA
2002	9	NA
2003	10	NA

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Improved policies, strategies and programs for preventing, mitigating, and transiting out of crises
 Objective ID: 698-022
 Approved: 1997-07 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
 Result Name: IR 22.4 Country and sub-region conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution/reconciliation improved
 Indicator: Number of countries or sub-regions covered by an early warning system (EWS)
 Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries or sub-regions covered by and early warning system

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	0	0
1999	0	0
2000	8	4
2001	1	NA
2002	2	NA
2003	NA	NA

Source:
 ACCORD reports

Indicator/Description:
 An EWS results from the systematic collection and analysis of information from areas of crises toward anticipating the escalation of conflict, developing strategic responses to crises, and presenting options to decision-makers and other critical actors. This indicator is not cumulative.

Comments:

1. As proposed last year, the Results Name above represents a slight revision from the original one, which was "Country and sub-regional approaches for conflict prevention and resolution improved."
2. Last year's report indicated that EWS covered 53 countries or sub-regions. It should be noted that the figure of 53 actually refers to the number of countries or sub-regions where data were captured. Of the eight countries targeted for EWS for FY2000, four were actually covered by EWS: Angola, DRC, Nigeria and Zimbabwe.
3. As last year's R4 reported, this indicator was to be revised this year. However, the revision was not completed early enough to capture data for FY2000. The draft results framework is still in the process of being reviewed. Reporting under the revised framework will begin in FY2001.

SO Text for SO: 698-023 Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies in missions' and Africans' programs

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-023

Objective Name: Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies in missions' and Africans' programs

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 10% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 10% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 30% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 10% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 10% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 30% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Under the National Environmental Policy Act and its own statutory responsibilities, USAID must see to it that its overseas programs avoid or minimize environmental harm. Thus, it is the mission of the AFR/SD's environmental quality program (SO23) to ensure that in achieving USAID's other goals, its staff and partners never lose sight of the critical goal of environmental protection. SO23 seeks to also advance two other major USAID goals: (a) human capacity development through education and training, aimed at strengthening staff and partners' capacity to judge the potential environmental impact of their development strategies or programs, and (b) democracy and good

governance, by helping African countries to choose and manage environmentally sound activities and ultimately adopt their own rules and procedures for doing so, transparently and in consultation with all stakeholders.

Key Results:

In FY00, the SO23 team carried out 47 initial environmental examinations (IEEs) of planned USAID activities and programs, and developed one programmatic environmental assessment for all of sub-Saharan Africa dealing with the use of pesticide-treated bednets for malaria control. These were completed for 21 missions across sub-Saharan Africa, as well as for seven working units within the Africa Bureau. In addition, six different thematic analyses and assessments of Washington-based SOs were conducted during FY2000. Improvements or conditions were incorporated into dozens of USAID projects or programs as a result of these reviews, including trade activities funded under the Africa Trade and Investment Program (ATRIP) and environmental education programs under the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI).

Environmental management capacity building continued to progress under the SO's Environmental Capacity Building Program (ENCAP), particularly with the private voluntary organizations (PVOs) carrying out the Title II food aid program. This work affects nearly \$400 million in aid around the world, aiming to ensure that development projects backed by food-for-work programs are environmentally sound. How-to courses in environmental assessment were held in Washington, D.C.; Angola, and Mali (in French). The Washington, D.C., course, a training-of-trainers for non-governmental organizations from throughout the world, reached 27 participants from 26 organizations in 16 countries. These three courses altogether reached 89 participants representing PVOs and host country partners from 69 different organizations (country-level and international), co-funded by USAID, PVOs and the African Development Bank. This brings the total number of ENCAP courses delivered to 21 (since 1995), in 16 countries.

Performance and Prospects:

Analyzing research, building information networks, capacity building, training, and developing and using assessment tools all played crucial roles in the SO 23 team's efforts.

Analyses: In FY2000, SO23 again worked with the environment SO team to support environmental trends analysis under the EPIQ contract. The SO also funded a major analysis of large-scale trends, policy issues, economic issues, and strategies with strong multiplier effects to meet the environmental challenges of explosive urbanization in Africa. Based on the latter analysis, case studies will be conducted in selected secondary cities within several countries to inform guidelines for rational urban development.

The SO has been conducting a Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) of the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets in USAID malaria control programs across Africa. SO23 has also been working with USAID/Tanzania and Tanzania's national parks on a PEA of road improvements in the parks, and it has been advising the mission in Guinea on a PEA concerning management plans for classified tropical forests in that country.

SO23 played a key role in analyses for the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI) and has reviewed various NBI proposals for which it is investigating possible USAID mission support. SO members expect to take part in the upcoming NBI Council of Ministers discussions as well.

Networks: The SO has helped to establish many linkages in environmental and integrated pest management networking in Africa. Through the AfricaLink program, SO23 aided the Network for Sustainable Development and the Environment in Africa (NESDA), the Pesticide Action Network in Africa, the Cover Crops Network, and a chemicals management capacity-building initiative in Africa with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.N. Environmental Programme. Assistance included Web site development, training, and Internet connectivity. In addition, in ongoing discussions with NESDA and its partners the SO has helped NESDA plan an effective long-term role as it seeks stable and diversified funding.

For the past six years the SO has supported the development of Environmental Information Systems-Africa (EIS), an important network of over 3,000 environmental information systems practitioners. In FY2000, EIS became a recognized NGO, elected its first Board of Directors, and prepared a development strategy as well as a financial plan.

Capacity Building: SO23 continued to support the development of African capacity for environmental impact assessment (EIA) capacity by strengthening African EIA institutions. The SO funded the participation of five leaders in African EIA organizations in the annual meeting of the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA). In May, the SO took part in a high-level consultative meeting of African countries and donors in the Hague to plan the next regional steps toward greater regional EIA capacity. Out of this meeting came a new multi-donor funded organization, Capacity Development and Linkages for EIA in Africa (CLEIAA), whose goal is to jump-start EIA capacity development and linkage building in Africa.

Training: See "Key Results" for major achievements. Note also that the SO's environmental assessment training program (ENCAP) was again used by other USAID bureaus, notably the humanitarian response bureau and the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau. SO23 began planning the development of an ENCAP Web site that will provide EIA resources of particular interest to USAID and partners, as well as a database of contact information for persons trained through this program.

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment: In addition to the accomplishments noted in the "Key Results" section, SO23 began refining its IEE Tracker database to make it a Web-based tool that USAID missions can use to develop their own IEEs. The database will also form the basis of a Freedom of Information Act mechanism, giving the public access to the IEEs developed by USAID in Africa over the past six years.

SO23 began developing the Strategic Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (SEAM) program to help missions consider environmental outcomes from strategic plans early in the strategic planning process. Replacing the more cumbersome Environmental Monitoring Evaluation and Mitigation Planning (EMEMP) process, the SEAM process will help missions to avoid options that may be not be feasible, or that generate more environmental impacts than others. It will also help missions to find or create linkages and synergies with other sectoral programs, and it can help avoid costly delays after the SO is implemented. SO23 plans to conduct training in the SEAM process for environmental officers and other relevant staff of missions and partners during development of forthcoming mission strategic plans.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The SO23 team has continued to exceed expectations, a trend that is three years running. Several outside factors will affect SO23's success in the future. First, with the Bureau's present focus on episodic problems and mandatory initiatives, more time may have to be devoted to activities not closely aligned with SO23's original goals. Moreover, while SO23 staffing shortages have been resolved, staffing shortages in the missions lay an extra burden on Bureau personnel and limit the effective application of federal regulations in the field. Finally, funding is an increasing constraint, placing certain key collaborative activities at risk.

Working with the environmental SO, SO23 will incorporate new directions or refine its priorities following their joint internal strategic assessment [held in January 2001]. Nevertheless, the quality of its support, analysis and evaluation work should remain high, as long as the needed funds and staff are available.

The SO23 plan originally called for continuing the Environmental Monitoring Evaluation and Mitigation Planning (EMEMP) process. During a 1999 assessment, SO23 found that fundamental changes in this concept were necessary if its original intent—incorporating environmental assessment more broadly in mission plans—were to be met. Hence the new SEAM process (see "Environmental Monitoring and Assessment" above) was designed. In 2001, the plan's targets will be adjusted to accommodate implementation of this improved process. In addition, training in SEAM will take place and strategic plans will incorporate this process as they are developed.

In addition, SO23 has reexamined its Results Framework and plans to modify its Intermediate Result on environmental review capacity building. The IR will now incorporate new indicators tracking the quality of the SO's training programs, the number of persons trained and the number of organizations affected. Note that this year's R4 does not report the indicator concerning the number of training events conducted for mission and other operating unit staff, since the target of 1 has been fully met each year since 1996, and this situation is expected to continue.

Other Donor Programs:

Other donors are the World Bank and the African Development Bank, which often co-fund the activities. For example, the African Development Bank has sponsored trainers at courses for PVO collaborators. Many other instances of collaboration arise: the Multi-Donor Secretariat for Environmental Action Planning is hosted by the World Bank and funded by several donors, including USAID. The new coordinating entity, CLEIAA, is sponsored by USAID and a long list of distinguished donors and organizations. The U.S. State Department is funding USEPA and UNEP for the chemicals management capacity-building initiative.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

These include U.S. and African PVOs and non-government organizations, such as Africare, CARE, World Resources Institute, and NESDA; U.S. institutional contractors; U.S. universities such as Cornell and Virginia Tech; Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey; and multilateral organizations, including the World Bank and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

Source:

Data obtained from solicited testimony from the field and from reports, including the R4. Information-gathering will be carried out periodically, but at least twice a year. Responsible agents will be the regional environmental advisor and bureau environmental officer, drawing especially on the regional environmental officers and mission environmental officers.

Indicator/Description:

USAID operating units, NGOs/PVOs and African institutions targeted by SO 23 change elements of their program in response to the input from analyses, assessments and case studies. This demonstrates adaptation into programmatic action.

Comments:

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies in missions' and Africans' programs

Objective ID: 698-023

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 23.1 Analytical processes lead to improved environmental soundness of humanitarian and development programs

Indicator: Adoption by operating units and collaborators of program elements influenced by SO 23 and case studies

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of partners reporting taking measures linked to SO 23 activities and/or analyses

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	4	3
1997	6	6
1998	8	11
1999	12	14
2000	16	18
2001	20	NA
2002	24	NA
2003	28	NA

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies in missions' and Africans' programs

Objective ID: 698-023

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

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

Indicator: Partners reached are incorporating environmental review integrally into planning and achieving.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of entities

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	4	4
1997	7	8
1998	12	15
1999	20	22
2000	30	32
2001	40	NA
2002	50	NA
2003	70	NA

Source:

USAID staff reports and solicited testimony from the field

Indicator/Description:

Targeted NGO/PVO partners and African organizations adopt environmental screening procedures and guidelines adapted to their specific operating environments and implementation needs.

Comments:

Partners' adoption of environmental reviews is in part a result of USAID capacity building through the ENCAP program. In FY2000, ENCAP's environmental assessment course for NGOs/PVOs and other collaborators was held three times: (1) Mali for environment and natural resource management partners; (2) Angola for PVOs working with Title II Food Aid Programs; (3) Washington D.C., a training-of-trainers program for PVOs working with Title II Food Aid programs. This work affects nearly \$400 million in food aid development programming worldwide.

During FY2000, the sourcebook for the ENCAP workshops for Title II PVOs, the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response/Food Aid Management (FAM) Environmental Working Group's "Environmental Documentation Manual," continued to have worldwide use throughout the Agency. In Guinea, Tanzania and sub-Saharan Africa (concerning malaria control) SO23 advisors have continuously supported field program development for environmental assessment in technical areas related to private-sector and agricultural development (pesticide issues) and forest management.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies in missions' and Africans' programs

Objective ID: 698-023

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

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

Indicator: Environmental training events conducted for mission and other operating unit staff

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of operating units reached per year in training events for SO teams, mission environmental officer and Food for Peace Officers.

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	0	0
1997	5	6
1998	5	11
1999	8	7
2000	8	10
2001	8	NA
2002	9	NA
2003	10	NA

Source:

Temporary duty reports, regional environmental officer (REO) and mission environmental officer (MEO) reports, other mission reports.

Indicator/Description:

SO 23 and REOs collaborate in organizing at least one MEO-specific workshop per year in Africa, to which other members of the SO teams are invited as well. The number of operating units (missions) represented is tracked. USAID SO team members attending regular collaborator environmental assessment workshops are also counted. Numbers are not cumulative.

Comments:

Note that this year's R4 does not report the indicator concerning the number of training events conducted for mission and other operating unit staff, since the target of 1 has been fully met each year since 1996, and this situation is expected to continue. In addition, SO23 has reexamined its Results Framework and plans to modify its Intermediate Result on environmental review capacity building. The IR will now incorporate new indicators tracking the quality of the SO's training programs, the number of persons trained and the number of organizations affected.

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies in missions' and Africans' programs

Objective ID: 698-023

Approved: 0000-00-00

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

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

Indicator: Establishment and implementation of monitoring and mitigation approaches within strategic plans at the unit level for the Africa Bureau

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of approaches established and implemented by missions. Incidence (cumulative)

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	2	0
1997	2	0
1999	2	3
2000	3	3
2001	4	NA
2002	6	NA
2003	9	NA

Source:

Case studies and field reports

Indicator/Description:

Although one approach will be elaborated, based on planned analyses, the ultimate result will be the rates of adoption among the Africa Bureau's operating units and partners.

Comments:

The SO23 plan originally called for continuing the Environmental Monitoring Evaluation and Mitigation Planning (EMEMP) process. During a 1999 assessment, SO23 found that fundamental changes in the concept were necessary if its original intent--incorporating environmental assessment more broadly in mission plans--were to be met. Hence the new SEAM process was designed. In 2001, the plan's targets will be adjusted to accommodate implementation of this improved process. In addition, training in SEAM will take place and strategic plans will incorporate this process as they are developed.

SO Text for SO: 698-024 Polio eradicated in selected countries in ways that build sustainable immunization programs

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-024

Objective Name: Polio eradicated in selected countries in ways that build sustainable immunization programs

Self Assessment: Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: **(Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):**

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 100% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

USAID support for eradicating polio in Africa is designed to complement AFR/SD ongoing efforts under SO19 to develop sustainable immunization delivery systems toward meeting the Agency goal of improving infant and child health. The World Health Assembly and the World Summit for Children adopted the goal of global poliovirus eradication by the year 2000. Delays in achieving this goal have been due to civil unrest, political instability and, to some extent, shortfalls in the supply of polio vaccine. The goal is now 2005, and sub-Saharan Africa is the greatest challenge in the final push. Polio eradication strategies include sustaining high vaccination coverage with oral polio vaccine (OPV); mass immunization campaigns in which all children under five years of age receive OPV to interrupt poliovirus transmission; and surveillance to detect cases and document eradication. Particularly in countries where USAID is working, this activity supports the global goal in a way that will contribute to the

development of sustainable health systems, especially those needed for the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI).

While substantial progress has been achieved with implementation of the Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI), particularly during 2000, what remains to be done includes implementation of high-quality National Immunization Days (NIDS), the establishment of certification-standard-quality surveillance in all countries and increasing routine coverage of children under one year of age with at least three doses of polio vaccine.

Key Results:

Accelerated efforts to achieve polio eradication are showing progress in some areas. From January to November 2000, the 35 polio-endemic countries conducted successful NIDS. Approximately 130 million children aged less than 5 years (80% of the target population) received two doses of supplemental oral polio vaccine. Performance exceeded expectations in terms of the number of rounds, quality of NIDS (reaching more children through house-to-house campaigns, especially zero-dose children), reduction in the number of countries in which wild poliovirus was isolated (from 17 in 1999 to 11 in 2000) and strengthening of the surveillance/laboratory network. At this time, all countries in the WHO/AFRO region have access to an accredited polio laboratory.

The indicator of one case of non-polio AFP (acute flaccid paralysis) per 100,000 children less than 15 years of age is being met in 32 countries. The non-polio AFP rate doubled from 0.3 in FY1998 to 0.7 in FY1999. In FY2000, the rate was 1.3 cases per 100,000 children less than 15 years of age, with relatively good geographic distribution. The goal is to report one non-polio case of AFP per 100,000 population. The improvement in AFP surveillance was the result of increased funding for AFP surveillance beginning in late 1998, initiation of province-level active surveillance in some countries, and arrival of transport for active surveillance in early 2000.

Performance and Prospects:

With USAID support, WHO/AFRO took several steps to improve the quality of NIDS. WHO/AFRO organized an ambitious campaign with UNICEF that synchronized NIDS in 17 countries in West and Central Africa. This conformed to recommendations of the May 2000 Global Technical Consultative Group (TCG). The aim of the synchronized NIDS campaign is to reach every child through house-to-house immunization, paying particular attention to hard-to-reach populations and intensification of cross-border activities. Preliminary analysis of the first round of synchronized NIDS by 17 countries shows that more children were reached (70 million children under five years of age were targeted), and the overall quality was better than in previous NIDS. Political commitment was stronger than ever, with seven African presidents participating in launching ceremonies. The President of Niger addressed the nation on the eve of the NIDS and declared May 19, 2000, to be a paid day off for all those who mobilized to help eradicate polio.

USAID support to UNICEF and WHO/AFRO regional offices enabled these organizations to provide more technical and financial assistance to polio-endemic countries. For the first time, over 150 international consultants and 320 national consultants (epidemiologists, logisticians, social mobilization experts and administrative staff) were recruited at a total cost of approximately USD 4 million to assist in preparing NIDS microplans, conducting, supervising and evaluating NIDS. The consultants arrived in country two to three months before the first round of NIDS and assisted with preparing detailed microplans, arranging logistics for the distribution of vaccines and other supplies and evaluating the NIDS after each round. The Inter-agency Coordinating Committees (ICCs) made special efforts to estimate better the cost of NIDS in the region. The ICCs reviewed plans developed by the Ministries of Health, assisted in mobilizing local funding for NIDS and estimated external funding needs. The private sector was engaged in Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC) in the management of vehicles, which saved time and attention of critical NIDS staff.

Surveillance was also improved through the recruitment of epidemiologists from countries with better surveillance indicators. Most of these officers were sent to the 23 countries in West and Central Africa for 2–3 month periods. They traveled extensively in their country of assignment, performed record reviews in selected health facilities, conducted case investigations of identified AFP cases and conducted sensitization of clinicians, community leaders and traditional healers. This led to the dramatic improvement in AFP surveillance previously mentioned.

The remaining major challenges to interrupting wild poliovirus transmission include:

1) sustaining the current gains made in all the sub-regions; 2) conducting quality NIDS and maintaining quality surveillance, especially in countries likely to delay polio eradication; 3) strengthening the polio lab network to better respond to ever-increasing demands; 4) addressing basic routine EPI infrastructure in Angola, DROC, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Liberia; 5) obtaining the necessary resources (human, financial, material); 6) gaining access to all children in countries affected by conflict, e.g., DROC, Angola, Congo Brazzaville and Sierra Leone; and 7) stepping up the certification process.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

No major adjustments to the overall plan will be made. However, special attention will be paid to enhancing the implementation of this initiative in countries in “difficult circumstances,” such as Angola, DROC, Ethiopia and Nigeria. The overriding priority for 2001 is to rapidly improve the quality of all polio eradication activities to maximize the likelihood of achieving eradication by the end of 2002. This requires additional technical support; expansion of the eradication framework with additional NID/SNID rounds in priority countries; and strengthening high-level advocacy support of policymakers and the UN system in targeted priority countries.

Other Donor Programs:

USAID will coordinate with other USG agencies, the EU, the Gates Foundation, the UN Foundation and the World Bank, in particular, in seeing that the strategies and activities for achieving and maintaining high routine immunization coverage with polio vaccine, as well as surveillance for AFP and other preventable diseases, are supported along with the supplementary OPV activities needed for the eradication of polio.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID provides support to WHO/AFRO, UNICEF and the BASICS II and CHANGE projects to strengthen partnerships, immunization, cold chain logistics and surveillance systems; provide technical assistance in planning, training and provision of supplemental immunization; improve social mobilization and information collection; and provide program support in 23 countries.

Source:
WHO/AFRO reports

Indicator/Description:
Countries where 80 percent of all children under one year of age have received at least three doses of polio vaccine at the appropriate intervals.

Comments:
*Country results for FY00 will be available in April/May 2001. Future targets are currently being established for the slightly revised indicator.

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Polio eradicated in selected countries in ways that build sustainable immunization programs
Objective ID: 698-024
Approved: 1997-05-15 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: Polio eradicated in selected countries in ways that build sustainable immunization programs
Indicator: Routine immunization coverage for children < 1 year of age increases
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries with DPT3 and OPV3 coverage >80%

Year	Planned	Actual
1996	NA	3
1997	NA	4
1998	NA	8
1999	12	9
2000	15	see comments
2001	20	NA
2002	25	NA

Source:
WHO/AFRO reports

Indicator/Description:
Countries continue to report no new confirmed polio cases. The target is zero cases per country.

Comments:
Estimates of the future number of cases to be established in 2000

Performance Data Table **Fiscal Year: FY2003**

Objective Name: Polio eradicated in selected countries in ways that build sustainable immunization programs
Objective ID: 698-024
Approved: 1997-05-15 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: Polio eradicated in selected countries in ways that build sustainable immunization programs
Indicator: Zero cases of confirmed polio reported in all countries
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries reporting 0 cases of polio

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	5	15
1998	10	12
1999	15	19
2000	20	28
2001	25	NA
2002	35	NA
2003	43	NA

Source:
WHO/AFRO reports

Indicator/Description:
Cases of acute flaccid paralysis not caused by polio per 100,000 population aged less than 15 years.

Comments:

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Polio eradicated in selected countries in ways that build sustainable immunization programs
Objective ID: 698-024
Approved: 1997-05-15 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: Polio eradicated in selected countries in ways that build sustainable immunization programs
Indicator: Improve and integrate acute-flaccid-paralysis surveillance with surveillance for other infectious diseases
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of countries with non-polio AFP rate of 1/100,000 in children 0-59 months of age

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	0	1
1998	3	3
1999	10	18
2000	15	32
2001	20	NA
2002	30	NA
2003	41	NA

SO Text for SO: 698-025 Education for Development and Democracy Initiative

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Objective ID: 698-025

Objective Name: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: (Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):

- 0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
- 0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
- 5% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
- 0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
- 20% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
- 20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
- 10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
- 40% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
- 5% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
- 0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
- 0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
- 0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
- 0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
- 0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
- 0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
- 0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
- 0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
- 0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
- 0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
- 0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
- 0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests:

Primary Link to MPP Goals:

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the SO:

Established in March 1998 as a result of an executive-level visit to Africa, the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) is an African-led development program, with special emphasis on girls and women. EDDI concentrates on (1) improving the quality of and access to education; (2) enhancing the availability of technology; and (3) increasing citizen participation in government to accelerate democracy. EDDI is implemented through an interagency working group in Washington, D.C., with representatives from the Department of State, Peace Corps, and USAID. Child Survival funds are used for EDDI activities involving partnerships that focus on girls.

Key Results:

EDDI has exceeded all expectations. The first year of EDDI was spent designing a strategic framework and laying the groundwork for various activities. Once in place, a range of programs were initiated in focus countries, which include Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. EDDI also operates one or more activities in an additional 21 African countries for a total of 36 countries on that continent, while its U.S. partners are found in 35 different states and the District of Colombia. Activities include:

- * Resource Centers: These help schools and community-based organizations serve school populations and the surrounding community by providing technical equipment with Internet access, as well as skills training, mentoring programs, literacy training and civic education. There are resource centers in Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia.
- * School-to-School Partnerships: Five partnerships have been established to facilitate exchanges among middle- and secondary-school students and educators in Africa and the United States on a variety of subjects, such as cultural traditions and norms, classroom curricula, teaching methods and the use of technology. Classes are being video-conferenced so students are able to interact with their peers.
- * University Partnerships: Sixty-one university partnerships are connecting and strengthening African and U.S. institutions through assistance in the areas of technology links, information resources, labor market-oriented training, teaching techniques, curriculum reform and joint research.
- * Democracy Network Partnerships: There are 24 democracy networks which promote exchanges among professionals and policymakers in Africa and the United States to enhance policy and operational skills; promote cooperation across the divides of political differences and government-civil society divisions; and aid the development of regional standards.
- * Technology Partnerships: EDDI is implementing 77 technology partnerships, through which institutions develop communication strategies, conduct feasibility studies, acquire equipment, train users, leverage donations from the technology industry (e.g., Kodak, CiscoSystems, Hewlett-Packard, Microsoft, Lucent, Texaco, Avaya, etc.) and establish strategic partnerships in distance education. Technology-driven educational networks have been set up in Kenya, Guinea, South Africa and Rwanda.
- * Female Empowerment: Over 6,000 scholarships have been awarded to girls and women to provide tuition, fees, books, uniforms and other support, so that those at risk of leaving school prematurely may remain enrolled in primary, secondary or tertiary studies.
- * Ronald H. Brown Institute: This institute was established in South Africa during FY2000. By the end of the initiative, it will have placed 250 participants (30% of whom will be women) with U.S. businesses based in sub-Saharan Africa for internships where they will learn international business practices.

The successes for the SO are a result of four major factors:

1. The Interagency Working Group (IWG) in Washington, made up of representatives from the Department of State, Peace Corps, and USAID, met weekly to make policy and program decisions, review implementation progress and challenges, and report on related activities from each agency. The structure of the IWG is repeated at each post, which helps ensure that programs reflect the USG policy for that country as a whole rather than fall within the purview of any one government agency represented.
2. All programs focus on strengthening local capacity of organizations so that they will be better able to plan and manage for results.
3. Activities are cross-sectoral in their impact.
4. Linkages are formed between SD, other USAID bureaus, other government agencies, development partners and the private sector. The private sector has shown support for EDDI by committing its own funds for various activities, thereby expanding on what they or the federal government could have done individually.

Performance and Prospects:

Progress toward IR 25.1 (Developing and Disseminating Knowledge and Guidance) took place in two areas: (1) developing strategies and tools that help define development challenges and how they may be addressed; (2) promoting and disseminating SO25-developed materials. EDDI:

- * Cooperated with the National Security Council in determining development deliverables for African state visits in the areas of education, democracy, and technology.
- * Hosted a workshop of the 61 higher education partners so that they could share the accomplishments and challenges of their individual programs.
- * Hosted a workshop for EDDI coordinators.
- * Developed a booklet cataloging EDDI activities which was disseminated to the National Security Council, Department of State, Peace Corps, and USAID; other government agencies, and various congressional representatives and staff.
- * Responded to requests from embassies, USAID missions, and Peace Corps concerning experience and suggestions for developing specific pilot programs in education, democracy, and technology.
- * Distributed publicity and programmatic brochures and quarterly newsletters.

EDDI made progress toward IR 25.2 (Increased Access to Education) as it:

- * Awarded scholarships to over 6,000 females to keep them involved in formal education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. Mentoring and computer literacy were also a part of each scholarship program.
- * Worked with teachers in several countries to enhance their instructional techniques and understanding of how people learn.
- * Established school-to-school partnerships to facilitate professional and peer exchanges, giving middle and high school instructors exposure to various teaching techniques.
- * Awarded 61 higher-education partnership grants in various technical and administrative disciplines.
- * Supported the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA) with \$1 million for Africa-to-Africa higher-education partnerships.
- * Participated on several international committees, such as Working Group on Higher Education; Advisory Board for Commission for Refugee Women and Children; and Women in International Security.

In the area of progress toward IR 25.3 (Increased Access to Democracy), EDDI:

- * Increased the exchange of useful information and perspectives on government decentralization among local- and central-level peers working in government, within and across sectors, within and across participating countries and regions of Africa.
- * Strengthened local government effectiveness, particularly in the areas of public finance, local revenue generation, and citizen involvement in local governance.
- * Increased local engagement in developing and implementing decentralization policy.

Finally, in the area of progress toward IR 25.4 (Increased Access to Technology), EDDI:

- * Began the process of bringing affordable connectivity and capacity building to the 21 public and private universities in Kenya in building the Kenya Educational Network (KENET).
- * Worked with the University of Kankan and the National Assembly in Guinea to install high-speed Internet and to train students, teachers, administrators and legislatures in its use.
- * Worked with Cisco Systems, Inc., to establish high-quality computer networking training centers in nine African countries.
- * Worked with the Northern Province Education Ministry in South Africa to develop computer access strategies.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

The SO25 Interagency Working Group has reviewed progress already made through EDDI. This review has helped set the agenda for the upcoming conference, which includes EDDI coordinators and implementation partners and which will recommend any needed modifications. The National Security Council will make recommendations for the future of EDDI and determine how it may help in establishing future initiatives.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and Schools-On-Line are cooperating with EDDI to bring computers, Internet connectivity, training and curriculum development to 10 schools each in Ghana, Senegal, Uganda and South Africa. EDDI is

leveraging two dollars for each dollar it invests. The U.S. Department of State, through its Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, is providing \$1 million in assistance through its partnerships and through the Hubert H. Humphrey Fellowship program. Peace Corps is providing \$5 million through education volunteers and staffing resource centers. In cooperation with other initiatives, the private sector is providing \$1 million in technology hardware, software and expertise. EDDI works with ministries of education, African universities and other institutions of higher learning, and virtually all donors active in various aspects of African education.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

This initiative is built around the active participation of a large number of U.S. partners, including the U.S. Departments of Education, State and Defense, the Peace Corps and the Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. universities and community colleges; foundations; businesses (particularly computer manufacturers and information producers); non-governmental associations such as parent-teacher associations; and state and local governments. These are partnership relations, not contractual ones, and each partner is expected to bring resources that match or exceed USAID resources.

Source:
African Association of Universities

Indicator/Description:
Number of Universities becoming more financially independent

Comments:

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
Objective ID: 698-025
Approved: 1999 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: IR 25.1 The quality of education and democracy programs developed and disseminated
Indicator: African universities becoming more financially independent
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: African Universities

Year	Planned	Actual
FY97	NA	N/A
FY98	NA	N/A
FY99	NA	N/A
FY00	N/A	1
FY01	5	NA
FY02	N/A	NA

Source:
African Association of Universities

Indicator/Description:
More services provided to the community

Comments:

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
Objective ID: 698-025
Approved: 1999 Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development
Result Name: IR 25.1 The quality of education and democracy programs developed and disseminated
Indicator: African universities re-orienting their mandates to provide more services to the community
Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: African Universities

Year	Planned	Actual
FY97	NA	NA
FY98	NA	NA
FY99	NA	0
FY00	3	3
FY01	10	NA
FY02	70	NA

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative

Objective ID: 698-025

Approved: 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 25.2 Access to and use of technology in education and democracy programs

Indicator: Regional and national Educational Reform Networks strengthened (networks are comprised of the educational policy-makers and practitioners in the United States and Africa)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Regional and Educational Reform Networks

Year	Planned	Actual
FY97	NA	NA
FY98	NA	NA
FY99	NA	0
FY00	3	5
FY01	30	NA
FY02	NA	NA

Source:

African Association of Universities

Indicator/Description:

Number of regional and national networks strengthened

Comments:

Source:
African Association of Universities

Indicator/Description:
Number of democracy networks strengthened

Comments:

Performance Data Table Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative

Objective ID: 698-025

Approved: 1999

Country/Organization: USAID Office of Sustainable Development

Result Name: IR 25.2 Access to and use of technology in education and democracy programs

Indicator: Democracy Networks strengthened (network participants include journalists, non-governmental organizations, women's advocacy groups, parliamentarians and civic leaders)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Democracy Networks

Year	Planned	Actual
FY97	NA	NA
FY98	NA	NA
FY99	NA	0
FY00	3	5
FY01	25	NA
FY02	35	NA

R4 Part III: Resource Request

Financial Plan

AFR/SD's program fund requirements for FY2001 through FY2003 are presented in the following tables. As in previous years, the request contains items that are included in the SD program fund at the request of AFR/DP. In most instances, these additional activities will be implemented not by SD, but by the missions or the Global Bureau. A list of these items, and their associated amounts, are located at the end of the budget for each FY under the corresponding SO.

The size of the resource request, vis-à-vis those of individual AFR missions, should also be considered in terms of the impact of the special initiatives. The ATRIP and EDDI programs, which are overseen by Interagency Working Groups and assigned to AFR/SD for management, come with large mandated budgets (approximately \$18 million for ATRIP and \$35 million for EDDI in FY2001). The polio eradication activities, region-wide infectious disease activities (e.g., malaria), and special activities such as FEWS and AELGA are also big-ticket items that are implemented by AFR/SD.

Lastly, the FY2002 budget contains increases in the D/G, AG and ENV accounts. These reflect anticipated increases in expenditures (and/or earmarks) for agriculture (SO15), specifically the African Food Security Initiative (AFSI) and the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); energy (SO17); and crisis activities (SO22), respectively.

Program Priorities

It is difficult, and perhaps pointless, to prioritize SD's SOs by virtue of their importance to the SD Office. This is because SD's mandate is to provide services to missions and African partners in sectors deemed critical by missions; by this criterion, all are crucial. On the other hand, several sectors have emerged as "key" for Africa over the last four years, and in consequence, the SOs that support these sector programs are, de facto, priority programs. The major priority in FY2000 was HIV/AIDS (SO21), identified in the overview as the number one threat to Africa's development. SO21's contribution to combating HIV/AIDS through designing the Leadership and Investment in Fighting the Epidemic (LIFE) initiative and assisting missions implement expanded innovative programs was one of SD's strong achievements this year. Natural and conflict-related crises (SO22) are also Bureau priorities. Although SD is meeting its objectives at the SO level, it is not currently equipped to provide the kind of rapid response to episodic crises that the Bureau and the missions frequently require. In FY2001, SO22 will strengthen its capacity to meet ever-growing Bureau and mission needs in this area.

Trade and investment (SO14), agriculture (SO15) and basic education (SO18) remain high-priority areas, and each sector has its adherents who believe that it is *the* key to development. The ATRIP, AFSI and EDDI initiatives all confirm the importance of these sectors and the influence of their supporters. Lastly, the environment (SO17) and the health and population sectors (SO19 and SO20) have retained priority status through both their intrinsic significance and the large earmarks they receive.

At the same time, one must note that budget levels do not necessarily determine the ultimate importance of a particular SO. A case in point is the democracy/governance (D/G) objective (SO13), which, despite its small budget, is providing 26 mission-level D/G programs with the tools that will permit them to incorporate D/G methodologies into other sectoral programs, thereby rendering them more effective and sustainable. Similarly, the Leland Initiative (SO16), although operating on a minuscule budget, has made major strides towards bringing and expanding Internet connectivity to the continent.

Information Annex Topic: Environmental Impact

Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) are planned for the Education (SO18) and Informatics (SO16) Strategic Objectives. Amendments will be prepared for the ATRIP (SO14—Economic Growth) and EDDI (SO25—Education for Development and Democracy Initiative) IEEs in order to accommodate the grants that have been made under these Strategic Objectives for FY2001. The Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) mandated for malaria control efforts that use insecticide-treated bednets (SO19—Health) will be completed during FY2001. All other Strategic Objectives in the Office of Sustainable Development have valid and up-to-date IEEs.

Information Annex Topic: E&E R4 Detailed Budget Information

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Base Level

Program/Country: Africa Regional

SO#, Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY01
Bilateral/Field Spt	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health(*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (**)	Environ	D/G		
698-013: STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL SYNERGIES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE AND AFRICA BUREAU PROGRAMS IN KEY AREAS															
Bilateral	3,229	3,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,205	5,609	825
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3,229	3,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,205	5,609	825
698-014: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR ACCELERATED, SUSTAINABLE, AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH															
Bilateral	18,527	20,868	0	19,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	0	18,000	21,395
Field Spt	3,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	513
	22,040	20,868	0	19,468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,400	0	21,000	21,908
698-015: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND STRATEGIES															
Bilateral	9,902	10,080	9,980	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	10,066	9,916
Field Spt	1,880	2,160	2,060	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	1,880	2,160
	11,782	12,240	12,040	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	11,946	12,076
698-016: ADOPTION OF AFFORDABLE AND MORE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS FOR PRODUCING, SHARING, AND USING DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION															
Bilateral	3,018	878	138	300	200	0	0	125	0	0	0	115	0	2,900	996
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	3,018	878	138	300	200	0	0	125	0	0	0	115	0	2,900	996
698-017: ACCELERATE PROGRESS IN THE SPREAD OF STRATEGICALLY VIABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS															
Bilateral	10,836	7,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,400	0	10,375	7,861
Field Spt	330	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	330	360
	11,166	7,760	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,760	0	10,705	8,221
698-018: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF BASIC EDUCATION SERVICES															
Bilateral	6,861	4,091	0	0	4,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,408	4,544
Field Spt	686	200	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	686	200
	7,547	4,291	0	0	4,291	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,094	4,744
698-019: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, QUALITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES															
Bilateral	20,826	10,445	0	0	0	0	0	5,302	5,143	0	0	0	0	12,223	19,048
Field Spt	6,080	6,450	0	0	0	0	0	3,850	2,600	0	0	0	0	6,080	6,450
	26,906	16,895	0	0	0	0	0	9,152	7,743	0	0	0	0	18,303	25,498
698-020: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES															
Bilateral	274	289	0	0	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	224
Field Spt	1,850	2,072	0	0	0	0	2,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,850	2,072
	2,124	2,361	0	0	0	0	2,361	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,189	2,296
698-021: ADOPTION OF COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD AND MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS															
Bilateral	4,201	1,743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,743	0	0	0	2,960	2,984
Field Spt	3,320	6,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,175	0	0	0	3,320	6,175
	7,521	7,918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,918	0	0	0	6,280	9,159

698-022: IMPROVE POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING, MITIGATING, AND TRANSITING OUT OF CRISES															
Bilateral	10,367	8,008	700	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	6,490	618	12,032	6,343
Field Spt	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0
	10,453	8,008	700	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	6,490	618	12,118	6,343
698-023: ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE TOOLS, METHODS, AND APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES AND STRATEGIES															
Bilateral	821	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	996	525
Field Spt	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0
	871	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	0	1,046	525
698-024: POLIO ERADICATED IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN A MANNER THAT BUILDS SUSTAINABLE IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS															
Bilateral	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	0
Field Spt	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000
	0	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	2,000
698-025: EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE															
Bilateral	13,236	18,500	0	0	2,994	15,506	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,230	14,506
Field Spt	2,203	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,203	1,500
	15,439	20,000	0	0	2,994	17,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,433	16,006
Total Bilateral	102,098	89,052	10,818	19,768	7,285	15,506	289	8,372	5,343	1,743	0	16,105	3,823	101,983	89,167
Total Field Su	19,998	20,917	2,060	0	200	1,500	2,072	5,950	2,600	6,175	0	360	0	19,485	21,430
TOTAL PROC	122,096	109,969	12,878	19,768	7,485	17,006	2,361	14,322	7,943	7,918	0	16,465	3,823	121,468	110,597

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	32,646
Democracy	3,823
HCD	24,491
PHN	32,544
Environment	16,465
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program Total	72,301
CSD Program Total	37,668
TOTAL	109,969

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

Africa Regional FY 2001 Amounts Include Funding for the Following:
 (\$000)

698-013	DHRF	2,480
698-014	ATRIP	18,000
698-015	Dairy Directive	1,000
	Biotechnology	4,000
698-017	Gorillas	1,500
698-021	South Africa Regional HIV/AIDS	3,959

Levels for ATRIP and EDDI reflect amounts before country distribution.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Base Level

Program/Country: Africa Regional

SO#, Title		FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY02
Bilateral/Field Spt	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health(*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (**)	Environ	D/G			
698-013: STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL SYNERGIES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE AND AFRICA BUREAU PROGRAMS IN KEY AREAS																
Bilateral	825	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	7,205	1,120	
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	825	7,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,500	7,205	1,120	
698-014: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR ACCELERATED, SUSTAINABLE, AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH																
Bilateral	21,395	13,500	0	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,100	18,795	
Field Spt	513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	0	
	21,908	13,500	0	13,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,613	18,795	
698-015: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND STRATEGIES																
Bilateral	9,916	6,875	6,875	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,499	7,292	
Field Spt	2,160	2,125	2,025	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2,160	2,125	
	12,076	9,000	8,900	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	11,659	9,417	
698-016: ADOPTION OF AFFORDABLE AND MORE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS FOR PRODUCING, SHARING, AND USING DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION																
Bilateral	996	821	193	0	128	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	867	
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	996	821	193	0	128	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	950	867	
698-017: ACCELERATE PROGRESS IN THE SPREAD OF STRATEGICALLY VIABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS																
Bilateral	7,861	6,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,900	0	7,630	7,131	
Field Spt	360	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	360	350	
	8,221	7,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,250	0	7,990	7,481	
698-018: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF BASIC EDUCATION SERVICES																
Bilateral	4,544	5,300	0	0	3,800	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,591	2,253	
Field Spt	200	200	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	
	4,744	5,500	0	0	4,000	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,791	2,453	
698-019: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, QUALITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES																
Bilateral	19,048	10,703	0	0	0	0	0	5,350	5,353	0	0	0	0	11,350	18,401	
Field Spt	6,450	6,450	0	0	0	0	0	3,850	2,600	0	0	0	0	6,450	6,450	
	25,498	17,153	0	0	0	0	0	9,200	7,953	0	0	0	0	17,800	24,851	
698-020: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES																
Bilateral	224	128	0	0	0	0	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	202	
Field Spt	2,072	2,072	0	0	0	0	2,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,072	2,072	
	2,296	2,200	0	0	0	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,222	2,274	
698-021: ADOPTION OF COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD AND MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS																
Bilateral	2,984	8,328	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,328	0	0	0	7,959	3,353	
Field Spt	6,175	2,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,345	0	0	0	6,175	2,345	
	9,159	10,673	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,673	0	0	0	14,134	5,698	

698-022: IMPROVE POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING, MITIGATING, AND TRANSITING OUT OF CRISES																
Bilateral	6,343	7,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	6,800	952	8,050	6,245
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6,343	7,952	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	6,800	952	8,050	6,245
698-023: ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE TOOLS, METHODS, AND APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES AND STRATEGIES																
Bilateral	525	887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	887	0	747	665
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	525	887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	887	0	747	665
698-024: POLIO ERADICATED IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN A MANNER THAT BUILDS SUSTAINABLE IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS																
Bilateral	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	0
Field Spt	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,500	1,500
	2,000	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,345	1,500
698-025: EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE																
Bilateral	14,506	11,500	0	0	4,810	6,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,200	7,806
Field Spt	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
	16,006	13,000	0	0	4,810	8,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,700	9,306
Total Bilateral	89,167	83,239	7,068	13,500	8,738	8,690	128	8,195	5,553	8,328	0	14,587	8,452	98,276	74,130	
Total Field Spt	21,430	17,042	2,025	0	200	1,500	2,072	5,950	2,600	2,345	0	350	0	21,930	16,542	
TOTAL PROC	110,597	100,281	9,093	13,500	8,938	10,190	2,200	14,145	8,153	10,673	0	14,937	8,452	120,206	90,672	

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	22,593
Democracy	8,452
HCD	19,128
PHN	35,171
Environment	14,937
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program Total	58,372
CSD Program Total	41,909
TOTAL	100,281

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

Africa Regional FY 2002 Amounts Include Funding for the Following:
 (\$000)

698-013	DHRF	2,500
698-013	Transition & Conflict	4,000
698-014	Transition & Conflict	7,000
698-014	PACT	2,000
698-014	ECA	1,000
698-015	Transition & Conflict	1,000
698-015	Dairy Directive	1,500
698-017	Wildlife Conservation	750
698-018	ETA II (IFESH)	1,000
698-021	HIV/AIDS set-aside	3,000
	South Africa Regional HIV/AIDS	3,959

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country: Africa Regional
 Approp Acct: DA/CSD
 Scenario: Base Level

SO#, Title

FY 2003 Request															Est. S.O.	Est. S.O.
Bilateral/ Field Spt	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri- culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health(*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (**)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expendi- tures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY03	
698-013: STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL SYNERGIES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE AND AFRICA BUREAU PROGRAMS IN KEY AREAS																
Bilateral	1,120	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,500	1,620	
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1,120	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	3,500	1,620	
698-014: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR ACCELERATED, SUSTAINABLE, AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH																
Bilateral	18,795	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,550	11,745	
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	18,795	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,550	11,745	
698-015: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND STRATEGIES																
Bilateral	7,292	9,600	9,500	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	9,451	7,441	
Field Spt	2,125	1,000	900	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2,125	1,000	
	9,417	10,600	10,400	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	11,576	8,441	
698-016: ADOPTION OF AFFORDABLE AND MORE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS FOR PRODUCING, SHARING, AND USING DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION																
Bilateral	867	2,500	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,367	
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	867	2,500	0	2,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,367	
698-017: ACCELERATE PROGRESS IN THE SPREAD OF STRATEGICALLY VIABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS																
Bilateral	7,131	8,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,650	0	9,588	6,193	
Field Spt	350	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	350	350	
	7,481	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000	0	9,938	6,543	
698-018: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF BASIC EDUCATION SERVICES																
Bilateral	2,253	6,800	0	0	3,800	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,800	3,253	
Field Spt	200	200	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	
	2,453	7,000	0	0	4,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	3,453	
698-019: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, QUALITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES																
Bilateral	18,401	16,500	0	0	0	0	0	11,000	5,500	0	0	0	0	12,850	22,051	
Field Spt	6,450	6,450	0	0	0	0	0	3,850	2,600	0	0	0	0	9,450	3,450	
	24,851	22,950	0	0	0	0	0	14,850	8,100	0	0	0	0	22,300	25,501	
698-020: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES																
Bilateral	202	1,428	0	0	0	0	1,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,025	605	
Field Spt	2,072	2,072	0	0	0	0	2,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,072	2,072	
	2,274	3,500	0	0	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,097	2,677	
698-021: ADOPTION OF COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD AND MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS																
Bilateral	3,353	2,265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,265	0	0	0	3,000	2,618	
Field Spt	2,345	2,235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,235	0	0	0	2,345	2,235	
	5,698	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,500	0	0	0	5,345	4,853	

698-022: IMPROVE POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING, MITIGATING, AND TRANSITING OUT OF CRISES															
Bilateral	6,245	11,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	700	0	7,000	3,000	9,402	8,343
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6,245	11,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	700	0	7,000	3,000	9,402	8,343
698-023: ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE TOOLS, METHODS, AND APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES AND STRATEGIES															
Bilateral	665	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	915	750
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	665	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	915	750
698-024: POLIO ERADICATED IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN A MANNER THAT BUILDS SUSTAINABLE IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS															
Bilateral	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	0
Field Spt	1,500	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	1,500
	1,500	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	4,845	1,500
698-025: EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE															
Bilateral	7,806	13,500	0	0	4,810	8,690	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,900	7,406
Field Spt	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
	9,306	15,000	0	0	4,810	10,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,400	8,906
Total Bilateral	74,130	84,088	9,500	6,000	8,610	11,690	1,428	13,945	6,300	2,965	0	16,650	7,000	84,826	73,392
Total Field Su	16,542	15,807	900	0	200	1,500	2,072	5,950	2,600	2,235	0	350	0	20,042	12,307
TOTAL PROJ	90,672	99,895	10,400	6,000	8,810	13,190	3,500	19,895	8,900	5,200	0	17,000	7,000	104,868	85,699

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	16,400
Democracy	7,000
HCD	22,000
PHN	37,495
Environment	17,000
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program Total	57,090
CSD Program Total	42,805
TOTAL	99,895

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

Africa Regional FY 2003 Amounts Include Funding for the Following:
 (\$000)

698-013	DHRF	2,500
698-015	Dairy Directive	1,500
698-018	ETA II (IFESH)	3,000

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2001
 Approp Acct: ESF
 Scenario: Base Level

Program/Country: Africa

SO#, Title		FY 2001 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY01
Bilateral/Field Spt	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health(*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (**)	Environ	D/G		
698-013: STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL SYNERGIES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE AND AFRICA BUREAU PROGRAMS IN KEY AREAS															
Bilateral	2,226	13,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,951	16,177	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2,226	13,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,951	16,177	0
698-014: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR ACCELERATED, SUSTAINABLE, AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH															
Bilateral	1,700	1,993	0	1,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,693	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,700	1,993	0	1,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,693	0
Sp.O.: EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE															
Bilateral	20,722	14,947	0	0	0	14,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,669	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	20,722	14,947	0	0	0	14,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35,669	0
Total Bilateral		30,891	0	1,993	0	14,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,951	55,539	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		30,891	0	1,993	0	14,947	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,951	55,539	0

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,993
Democracy	13,951
HCD	14,947
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002
 Approp Acct: ESF
 Scenario: Base Level

Program/Country: Africa Regional

SO#, Title		FY 2002 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY02
Bilateral/Field Spt	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health(*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (**)	Environ	D/G		
698-013: STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL SYNERGIES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE AND AFRICA BUREAU PROGRAMS IN KEY AREAS															
Bilateral	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	0
698-014: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR ACCELERATED, SUSTAINABLE, AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH															
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp.O.: EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE															
Bilateral	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0
Total Bilateral		15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	15,000
HCD	15,000
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003
 Approp Acct: ESF
 Scenario: Base Level

Program/Country: Africa

SO#, Title		FY 2003 Request												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY03
Bilateral/Field Spt	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health(*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (**)	Environ	D/G		
698-013: STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL SYNERGIES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE AND AFRICA BUREAU PROGRAMS IN KEY AREAS															
Bilateral	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	15,000	0
698-014: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR ACCELERATED, SUSTAINABLE, AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH															
Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sp.O.: EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE															
Bilateral	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0
Total Bilateral		15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0
Total Field Support		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM		15,000	0	0	0	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,000	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	15,000
HCD	15,000
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002

Program/Country: Africa Regional

Approp Acct: DA/CSD

Scenario: Base Level (Alternative)

SO#, Title		FY 2002 Request													Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of FY02
Bilateral/Field Spt	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health(*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (**)	Environ	D/G			
698-013: STRENGTHEN CROSS-SECTORAL SYNERGIES BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE AND AFRICA BUREAU PROGRAMS IN KEY AREAS																
Bilateral	825	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	7,205	1,620	
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	825	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,000	7,205	1,620	
698-014: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED STRATEGIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR ACCELERATED, SUSTAINABLE, AND EQUITABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH																
Bilateral	21,395	12,180		12,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,600	19,975	
Field Spt	513	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	0	
	21,908	12,180	0	12,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,113	19,975	
698-015: ADOPTION OF IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND STRATEGIES																
Bilateral	9,916	9,600	9,500	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	12,077	7,439	
Field Spt	2,160	2,125	2,025	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2,060	2,225	
	12,076	11,725	11,525	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	14,137	9,664	
698-016: ADOPTION OF AFFORDABLE AND MORE EFFECTIVE MECHANISMS FOR PRODUCING, SHARING, AND USING DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION																
Bilateral	996	2,500	2,000	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	1,400	2,096	
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	996	2,500	2,000	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	1,400	2,096	
698-017: ACCELERATE PROGRESS IN THE SPREAD OF STRATEGICALLY VIABLE AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS																
Bilateral	7,861	8,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,750	0	9,208	7,403	
Field Spt	360	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	360	350	
	8,221	9,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,100	0	9,568	7,753	
698-018: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF BASIC EDUCATION SERVICES																
Bilateral	4,544	7,000	0	0	4,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,800	5,744	
Field Spt	200	200	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	200	
	4,744	7,200	0	0	4,200	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,000	5,944	
698-019: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY, QUALITY, EFFICIENCY, AND EQUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES																
Bilateral	19,048	12,703	0	0	0	0	0	7,350	5,353	0	0	0	0	12,350	19,401	
Field Spt	6,450	6,450	0	0	0	0	0	3,850	2,600	0	0	0	0	7,050	5,850	
	25,498	19,153	0	0	0	0	0	11,200	7,953	0	0	0	0	19,400	25,251	
698-020: ADOPTION OF POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INCREASED SUSTAINABILITY AND QUALITY OF FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES																
Bilateral	224	928	0	0	0	0	928	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	452	
Field Spt	2,072	2,072	0	0	0	0	2,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,072	2,072	
	2,296	3,000	0	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,772	2,524	
698-021: ADOPTION OF COST-EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES TO PREVENT THE SPREAD AND MITIGATE THE IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS																
Bilateral	2,984	9,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,114	0	0	0	0	4,888	7,210	
Field Spt	6,175	2,345	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,345	0	0	0	0	6,175	2,345	
	9,159	11,459	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,459	0	0	0	0	11,063	9,555	

698-022: IMPROVE POLICIES, STRATEGIES, AND PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTING, MITIGATING, AND TRANSITING OUT OF CRISES															
Bilateral	6,343	11,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	700	0	7,500	2,452	9,050	8,745
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	6,343	11,452	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	700	0	7,500	2,452	9,050	8,745
698-023: ADOPTION OF EFFECTIVE TOOLS, METHODS, AND APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING APPLICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES AND STRATEGIES															
Bilateral	525	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	725	800
Field Spt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	525	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	725	800
698-024: POLIO ERADICATED IN SELECTED COUNTRIES IN A MANNER THAT BUILDS SUSTAINABLE IMMUNIZATION PROGRAMS															
Bilateral	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	0
Field Spt	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	2,000
	2,000	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	4,845	0	0	0	0	0	4,845	2,000
698-025: EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE															
Bilateral	14,506	17,000	0	0	2,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19,050	12,456
Field Spt	1,500	1,500	0	0	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	1,500
	16,006	18,500	0	0	2,000	16,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,550	13,956
Total Bilateral	89,167	103,072	11,500	12,380	6,000	18,000	928	10,295	6,153	9,814	0	17,550	10,452	98,898	93,341
Total Field Su	21,430	17,042	2,025	0	200	1,500	2,072	5,950	2,600	2,345	0	350	0	21,930	16,542
TOTAL PROG	110,597	120,114	13,525	12,380	6,200	19,500	3,000	16,245	8,753	12,159	0	17,900	10,452	120,828	109,883

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	25,905
Democracy	10,452
HCD	25,700
PHN	40,157
Environment	17,900
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
Dev. Assist Program Total	76,757
CSD Program Total	43,357
TOTAL	120,114

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account

Africa Regional FY 2002 Amounts Include Funding for the Following:
 (\$000)

698-013	DHRF	2,500
698-013	Transition & Conflict	4,000
698-014	Transition & Conflict	7,000
698-014	PACT	2,000
698-014	ECA	1,000
698-015	Transition & Conflict	1,000
698-015	Dairy Directive	1,500
698-017	Wildlife Conservation	750
698-018	ETA II (IFESH)	3,000
698-021	South Africa Regional HIV/AIDS	3,959
698-021	HIV/AIDS set-aside	3,000

Information Annex Topic: Global Climate Change

CARPE (Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment) is a regional USAID initiative managed by AFR/SD SO17 to address the issue of deforestation in the Congo Basin forest zone, in the middle of the African continent. One of the least developed regions of the world, the Congo Basin holds massive expanses of closed-canopy tropical forest, second only to the Amazon Basin in area.

Much of this forest remains relatively intact, yet unsustainable timber exploitation, shifting cultivation, urban expansion, and other human activities are posing increasing threats to this globally significant tropical forest resource. Loss of forest cover on this scale imposes serious risks of loss of biodiversity and emission into the atmosphere of carbon dioxide previously locked up in forest biomass.

Central Africa, as a "key region" in the GCC strategy must be viewed in a different context from that of the other "key" areas. The principal USAID initiative in the region, CARPE, has no activities designed to increase developing country participation in the United Nations framework convention on climate change, nor does CARPE engage in any activities designed to decrease net greenhouse gas emissions. While CARPE activities may eventually help reduce developing country vulnerability to climate change impacts, present efforts focus merely on assessing and analyzing such impacts, not mitigating them.

The intermediate result of SO17 relevant to CARPE is to *identify and help to establish the conditions and practices required to reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Congo Basin*. CARPE's long-term goal is to reduce the rate of deforestation of the tropical forests of the Congo Basin and conserve the biodiversity contained within them.

CARPE seeks to:

- Identify the sector's potential to mitigate deforestation;
- Identify "most promising" products and exploitation systems;
- Identify and foster enabling conditions for the above.

No results are shown in selected tables because SO17 has no activities that pertain to those specific results.

BSP CARPE Climate Change Indicators tables
 Framework Convention on Climate Change—Indicator Table

USAID Activity Code/Primary Emphasis Code for activity achieving result	Country: Activity or Policy Measure	Brief Description of Achievement	Points (1pt. per achievement)
	Institutionalization of national capacity to assess and respond to climate change impacts at the economic, social and political level		0
	Integration of climate change into national strategic, energy, and sustainable development strategies		0
	Design and completion of emissions inventory		0
	Design and completion of mitigation and vulnerability analysis		0
	Design of National Climate Change Action Plan		0
	Implementation of National Climate Change Action Plan		0
	Establishment of procedures for receiving, evaluating and approving joint implementation (JI) proposals		0
	Establishment of procedures for monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emissions		0
	Development of growth baselines for pegging greenhouse gas emissions for economic growth		0
	Development of legally binding emission reduction targets and timetables		0
		TOTAL POINTS	0

FY2000 USAID-Sponsored Activities that Contribute to Climate Change Initiative

USAID Activity	USAID activity code	Location			The Site and USAID's Involvement					Additional info you have (chose from the info codes below)
		Country	Region, Province or State	Site	Principle activity (list 1 per line using the activity codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares) (Indicator 1)	Area where USAID has conserved carbon (hectares) (Indicator 2)			
							Predominate vegetation type (1 per line use vegetation codes below)	Natural ecosystems (2a)	Managed lands (2b)	
CARPE		Congo	Congo Basin	NNNP	1	388,500	i	388,500		1,2,4
CARPE		Cameroon	Congo Basin	Banyang Mbo	1	64,000	i	64,000		1,2,4
CARPE		Gabon	Congo Basin	La Lopé	1	500,000	i	500,000		1,2,4
CARPE		CAR	Congo Basin	Dzanga-Sangha	1	457,900	i	457,900		1,2,4
CARPE		Gabon	Congo Basin	Minkebe	1	600,000	i	600,000		1
CARPE		Congo	Congo Basin	Kabo	1	400,000	i	400,000		1

USAID funding through CARPE has only contributed a small portion of the total costs to establish and maintain these protected areas and buffer zones. Yet, we would argue that financing of all components of these projects is necessary for their success, thus all contributions are of equal importance. In other words, it is not possible to determine whether funds spent on park guard training, repairs to park vehicles, meetings with local community representatives had a more or less

significant impact on resource conservation within the park — they are all necessary. Given that all funding contributes equally to conservation of these areas, we would argue that hectares reported in Indicator 1 and Indicator 2 should be the same.

Indicator 1: Emissions of CO₂ equivalents avoided

For each activity contributing to this indicator, write a brief description of the activity in the forest column, and write the result in whichever of the six reporting columns corresponds to this activity. For example, for a renewable energy activity, put the MW-h of renewable energy produced in column two (1a), and if the activity captured methane from a landfill, put the tons of methane captured in column six (1e). USAID/W will make the appropriate conversion into metric tons of CO₂ equivalents avoided.

Country Activities	USAID Activity Code/Primary Emphasis Code	1a. CO ₂ emissions avoided through renewable energy activities		1b. CO ₂ emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements		1c. CO ₂ emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)		1d. CO ₂ emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)			1e. Tons of methane captured from solid waste, coal mining, sewage	1f. Tons of nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture
		MW-h produced	Fuel Type replaced	MW-h saved	Fuel Type saved	MW-h saved	Fuel Type saved	MW-h produced	Old Fuel Type	New Fuel Type		
NONE												

Indicator 2: Decreased CO₂ emitted per MW-h of energy produced

If these data are available for your country, please enter the total amount of energy produced by the country (MW-h) and the corresponding amount of carbon dioxide emitted (metric tons)

Country _____

MW-h of energy produced _____

Corresponding metric tons of CO₂ emitted _____

Indicator 3: Policy advances that contribute to the avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions

Climate Change: Energy/Industry/Urban Policy Matrix

Country: Policy Description	USAID Activity Code/Primary Emphasis Code for activity achieving result	Policy Advance (a-g)	Scope (S or N)	Policy Steps Achieved as of FY99 (Step #)
NONE				

Indicator 4: Institutional capacity

In the first column describe the activity (e.g., “industrial pollution prevention and energy efficiency auditing in metal finishing”). In the second column, give the number of industrial firms/municipalities that have undertaken audits or developed greenhouse gas reduction strategies. In the third column, provide the number of industrial firms or municipalities that have implemented the strategies or audit results.

Country: Activity:	USAID Activity Code/Primary Emphasis Code for activity achieving result	Number of audits or strategies completed	Number implemented
Global Forest Watch: NGO monitoring of forest sector policy implementation		-	-
Support (Grant) to REIMP for a regional training on satellite data collection in Central Africa		-	-

Indicator 5: Dollars leveraged through agreements with USAID donor partners (energy, industry and urban sectors)

In the first column, list the activities or projects taking place. In the right-hand columns, note the amount in 1997 dollars that are directly and indirectly leverage by USAID. (see Indicator 6 on page 15 for definitions).

Country: Activity and Source of Leveraged Funds:	USAID Activity Code/Primary Emphasis Code for activity achieving result	Direct Leverage (5a)	Indirect Leverage (5b)
NONE			

Indicator 6: Dollars leveraged through agreements with USAID donor partners (forestry and land use sectors)

In the first column, list all relevant activities or projects. In the right hand columns, note the amount of 1997 dollars that are directly or indirectly leveraged by USAID for activities that contribute to the preservation or increase of carbon stocks and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Country: Activity and Sources of Leveraged Funds	USAID Activity Code/Primary Emphasis Code for activity achieving result	Direct Leverage (4a)	Indirect Leverage (4b)
NONE			

Additional Information: USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change

Key Area (i, ii, iii, iv, v)	Country	Strategic Objective (Name and Number)	Budget	Duration	Type of Program (see list below)	Description	USAID Activity Code/Primary Emphasis Code for activity achieving result
iv	Congo Basin		\$14m	5 years	2,1	Knowledge-based strategic planning program to identify most cost-effective investments to reduce forest clearing and biodiversity loss in the Congo Basin	

Codes for Tracking and Recording Programs

Key Areas

i. Coastal Zone

ii. Disaster Preparation Relief

iii. Agriculture and Food Security

iv. Biodiversity and Forestry

v. Human Health and Nutrition

Program Types

1. Urban/Infrastructure

2. Natural Resource

1. Early Warning System

2. Humanitarian Response

3. Capacity Building

1. Research and Development

2. Policy Reform

3. Extension/Demonstration

1. Preservation of Biodiversity

2. Forest Conservation

1. Improved Quality of Health Services

2. Vector Control

3. Improved Nutrition

Climate Change: Forestry and Land Use Policy Matrix

Primary Policy Category Code (letter)	Secondary Policy Category Codes (letter)	Country: Policy Description	USAID Activity Code/Primary Emphasis Code for activity achieving result	Scope (N or S)	Policy Stages Achieved as of FY99 (Stage #)
u	t	POLICY BRIEF: Forest-based carbon offset projects in central Africa: issues and opportunities			n/a
u	t	POLICY BRIEF: Policy reform: a necessary but insufficient condition for better forest management			n/a
u	t	POLICY BRIEF: The World Bank, conditionalities, and forest sector reform: the Cameroon experience			
u	t	POLICY BRIEF: Sustainable timber production: challenges and potential solutions			
u	t	POLICY BRIEF: Timber tsunami: tracking logging in the Congo Basin			n/a
u	t	POLICY BRIEF: Forest management watchdogs: a key step for sustainable forest management			n/a
u	y	POLICY BRIEF: Deforestation in central Africa			n/a
v	u	POLICY BRIEF: Forest monitoring in central Africa: the role of remote sensing			n/a
v	u	POLICY BRIEF: Seeing the future now – stimulating forest changes in the Congo basin			n/a
v	u				n/a
v	u				n/a
v	u				n/a
v	u				n/a
u	t				n/a
u	t				n/a
u	t				n/a
u	t				n/a
u	t				n/a

Information Annex Topic: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

Information Annex Topic: Non-Presence Countries (NPS)

Information Annex Topic: Success Stories

SO15: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs and Strategies

Bringing Connectivity to Agricultural Researchers in Rural Uganda

The Namulonge Agricultural Research Center is located in a remote area of Uganda and serves as a home base for nearly forty scientists conducting agricultural research on crops such as beans, maize and sweet potatoes; livestock; pests; and methods of biological control. While ideally located for agricultural research, the center is so remote that it lacks even basic telephone access. This isolation deprives researchers of access to current information and contact with other scientists in their fields, thus preventing them from consulting literature and collaborating with their peers. The center had formerly managed to obtain basic e-mail access by using high-frequency radio; however, due to the high costs charged by the service, the center could only afford to receive messages, not send them, and was finding it difficult to afford regular service payments.

USAID's AfricaLink, using funding provided by AFR/SD, helped bring real connectivity to the center. By funding part of the cost of a wireless repeater and other equipment and by lowering the costs of service to one-fourth of what they had been, AfricaLink made it possible for the center to gain both Internet and e-mail access for the first time. The center quickly followed up on this achievement by establishing an Internet-access room with several workstations and a printer. Now, thanks to AfricaLink, center scientists can search the Internet for the latest data in their field and stay in touch with other researchers. Additionally, AfricaLink's efforts have inspired other donors to continue the quest for connectivity by funding expanded Internet and e-mail access for another research activity housed in the center.

Community Seed Production Schemes Increase Maize Yields and Farmers' Incomes

With support from SO15 and the Global Bureau, the rapidly expanding community seed production schemes of the West and Central Africa Maize Network (WECAMAN) have increased the annual quantity of improved maize seed available to African farmers from 90 tons in 1994 to over 200 tons during 1999–2000. Over 85% of farming communities in West and Central Africa cultivate maize, a crop that fits flexibly into various cultivation systems. Maize often bridges the “hunger gap” for about half the population in sub-Saharan Africa as a staple of traditional gruels, porridges and pastes. Increasingly, maize is also being used by local industries that produce breakfast cereals, baby foods, baked foods and beverages.

Recognizing that the lack of good maize seed is a major handicap faced by African farmers, WECAMAN develops and makes available improved seed varieties through community seed production schemes in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali and Togo. To ensure sustainability, the 11 WECAMAN member countries have established revolving funds that are replenished by money or post-harvest seed from farmers paying back the technical advice, seed and other inputs they get from the network.

African farmers are plagued by droughts, weeds (especially the noxious striga), low-nitrogen soil and scanty harvests. WECAMAN's research, community seed production and diffusion operations enable African farmers to obtain improved seed for maize varieties that are drought-resistant, striga-tolerant, higher yielding, extra-early yielding and efficient in using nitrogen. Farmers also can now find the new varieties at district centers instead of only after travel to large cities. Being sensitive to local variations, WECAMAN has developed five community seed production models so far to train farmers and extension agents as well as form partnerships with farmers to do scientific research. With about 29 agricultural organizations participating, the number of farmers trained in member countries per year increased from approximately 190 in 1994 to 365 in 1999. In Burkina Faso alone, over 500 farmers have been trained since 1994. A recent WECAMAN study in Ghana demonstrates that, despite some “safety first” resistance, the proportion of Ghanaian farmers using the new seeds has increased from less than 20% in 1988 to 76% in 1999. For several countries within the sub-region, WECAMAN seed propagation has helped produce annual growth rates of 3.0–9.4% in area planted in maize and 1.8–9.7% in maize yields.

In Africa, where many national research organizations face similar ecological conditions and confront the same problems, regional networks leverage results through pooled resources and economies of scale. USAID-sponsored WECAMAN is a good example of a regional collaborative research organization that brings together researchers, farmers, seed producers and agricultural extension agents to improve crop varieties, yields and farmer incomes.

Source: WECAMAN reports

Contact: Bahiru Duguma, Technology Transfer Advisor

Increasing Commercial Options for Rooibos

Rooibos tea is one of South Africa's favorite beverages. But this mahogany-colored tea with its deep aroma, full-bodied taste and health benefits is growing in popularity across the world too. In addition, Rooibos tea is used to produce cosmetics and medicines. SO15 and its partners, notably the Agribusiness in Sustainable Natural African Plant Products Project (A-SNAPP Project) at the University of Stellenbosch, are helping small farmers in the Wupperthal Tea Growers Association make the transition from wild harvesting to sustainable commercial cultivation, with an eye on upwardly mobile overseas markets as well.

Situated in the picturesque Cedar Mountains, Wupperthal is a Moravian Church Mission station established in 1830. Rooibos tea grown in Wupperthal is certified organic and of exceptional quality. Since people in this area have been making a living out of the Rooibos trade since the station was established, Rooibos tea cultivation and processing has immense potential for small- and micro-enterprise development that would also benefit women. Currently, about 300 tons of Rooibos are harvested annually, of which 100 tons is processed locally. Of the 80 farmers in Wupperthal, about 20% are women farmers, with the majority of women heading households.

During FY2000, SO15 and its partners addressed production problems experienced by farmers, initiated trials on farmers' fields, established seed nurseries and developed markets for Rooibos tea. For the first time, A-SNAPP partners exported 20 tons of Rooibos tea to the United Kingdom. Plans are underway to increase the scale of commercial production by expanding systematic farming, tea processing and storage capacity. Increased cultivation and processing would generate more jobs and income for small-scale Rooibos growers and traders. Turning Rooibos into a commercial crop rather than gathering wild plants helps to protect Rooibos and other native plants threatened by overharvesting and loss of habitat.

New Sorghum-Based Products in West Africa

Assisted by SO15, the West Africa Sorghum Development Network (WCASRN) is marketing a wide range of sorghum-based products: flour, cakes, macaroni, biscuits, croissants, couscous, breads, drinks and even "sorghum-rice." These products are manufactured in both homes and factories and sold by market women, restaurants and supermarkets. Having developed these products over previous years, WCASRN is pushing to transfer know-how to farmers, manufacturers, retailers, restaurant owners and consumers through select training events, public exhibitions and mass media.

First domesticated in Ethiopia more than 5,000 years ago, sorghum remains an important source of food and fodder in Africa today. WCASRN has increased returns to Africans from their traditional crop, by improving cultivation, production, processing and marketing techniques, and by opening new entrepreneurial opportunities.

Sorghum products are becoming increasingly popular. For example, in Mali, the owner of Unité de transformation et de conditionnement des produits alimentaires (UCODAL) estimates that UCODAL's output of sorghum products rose 50% during 1999–2000. In Mali, cabinet ministers and over 3,000 women attended WCASRN's exhibition of sorghum products. Following this exhibition, at the request of the Mali government, WCASRN is training women across the country to prepare sorghum-based foods for home consumption and for sale.

The popularity of sorghum products has created greater demand for sorghum grains. This is a tremendous incentive for African farmers, who usually find it difficult to market their produce. In Ghana, for example, the Guinness Company has decided to use sorghum in beer manufacturing, creating a demand for 4,000 tons of sorghum grain.

Guinness has reached out to nearly 300 farmers who will produce this grain. In remote Tamale village alone, the number of farmers producing sorghum for biscuit manufacture increased from 10 in 1999 to over 50 currently.

Source: Activity Reports

Contact: Bahiru Duguma, Technology Transfer Advisor

Regional Input Market Growth Through Seed Policy Harmonization

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda have reached agreement about how to harmonize their seed policies and regulations. SO15 technical expertise and funds helped the East and Central African Program for Agricultural Policy Analysis (ECAPAPA) to work with national policymakers to forge agreements marking a milestone in agricultural input market growth in East Africa. ECAPAPA's formation was spearheaded with SO15 support by the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA).

Some of the main causes of lagging productivity and poverty in Africa's farm sectors are:

(a) the absence of an overarching market regulatory framework for moving inputs such as new seed varieties quickly across borders; (b) the dearth of expertise in agricultural policy analysis and formulation; and (c) the relative isolation of national research units, seed producers and farmers. To address these problems, SO15 and ECAPAPA have built coalitions over the past two years for developing the capacities of East African policymakers for analyzing policies as well as revising policies and regulations.

ECAPAPA's strategies for facilitating policy changes and training demonstrate a multiplier dynamic. ECAPAPA selected Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda as pilots for harmonizing seed regulations as the first step in developing a market regulatory framework that will eventually include other Eastern and Central African countries. Numerous local and national meetings led to regional workshops, meetings and relevant publications. Participants such as government officials, political representatives and researchers received training in analyzing and formulating policies. Farmers, traders and transporters were also consulted and helped identify constraints affecting East Africa's seed marketing chain down to small farms. Stakeholders made suggestions for opening and freeing seed markets through standardized policies and changed regulations.

The harmonized seed policies generate regulations governing critical aspects of regional market development, such as seed variety evaluation; seed certification; seed registration and release; phytosanitary regulations; plant variety protection; and laws governing seed trade by national and foreign companies.

ECAPAPA's research, training, conflict resolution and negotiation activities culminated in agreements between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania for harmonizing their seed policies. This policy advocacy and training model has the potential for application in other sectors as well.

Source: ECAPAPA reports

Contact: Jeff Hill, Agricultural Research Advisor

A Sustainable Financing System for African Agricultural Research

SO15 helped the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) to establish a sustainable financing system by establishing a competitive grants system (CGS) in 2000. Competitive grants typically offer incentives to keen researchers and help channel interest, money, time and other scarce resources to priority research subjects.

SO15 and implementing partners helped to review options for establishing the CGS; identify the management implications for ASARECA; reach consensus on CGS objectives and procedures; discuss capitalization of the CGS with donors; and negotiate agreements; and take the legal and administrative steps necessary to create a CGS fund. At its 2000 annual meeting, the ASARECA Committee of Directors approved the draft regulations for the CGS scheduled to become operational in 2002.

ASARECA is a path-breaking collaborative effort in African agricultural research established by the national agricultural research institutes of 10 countries: Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda. ASARECA works to increase the efficiency of agricultural research in Africa in achieving “economic growth, food security and export competitiveness through productive and sustainable agriculture.”

Most networks have internal competitive grants systems, but this CGS is the first of its kind in Africa. Through the CGS, ASARECA wants to tap the expertise of diverse researcher groups, strengthen the smaller national research institutes and promote partnerships between researchers and non-researchers in the public and private sectors. Africa needs to break through cycles of poverty and dependence by developing its own technological base and sustainable financing mechanisms. ASARECA’s competitive grants system is designed to attract, inspire and draw upon the knowledge and innovative genius of African scientists and farmers.

Source: Activity Reports and *ASARECA AgriForum* newsletters

Contact: Jeff Hill, Agricultural Research Advisor

SO17: Accelerated Progress in the Spread of Strategically Viable and Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems

Making a Difference in the Congo Basin

Until recently, environmental governance in the highly centralized region of Francophone central Africa was virtually an oxymoron. When CARPE was initiated in February 1996, for example, the Gabonese Director of Forests responded to a question with the general statement, “The forests belong to the state,” while the civil population’s level of environmental awareness was very low. During the summer of 1996, the region’s environment ministers met in Brazzaville for the Conference on the Ecosystems of Dense Tropical Rainforests of Central Africa (CEFDHAC) to discuss a variety of Congo Basin-wide environmental issues. This meeting included several representatives from both foreign and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs); unfortunately, local representatives felt unprepared to participate in discussions and remained mute.

The following year, CARPE sponsored a training workshop for local environmental NGOs to encourage them to play a more productive role in the selection of discussion issues for the next meeting. Consequently, local representatives at the second CEFDHAC in the summer of 1998 felt enough confidence to enter freely into discussions, which spurred attendees to sponsor another workshop in Kinshasa on the subject of environmental governance. The third CEFDHAC, held in June 2000, was given the theme, “Governance and the communal management of forest ecosystems,” by the ministers themselves. Local NGO participation was even more evident and substantive than it had been two years earlier.

While discussion of environmental governance cannot substitute for actual decentralization, the fact that such discussion is now engaged in vigorously by NGO representatives demonstrates that the central African public has begun to appreciate the importance of environmental issues.

Capitalizing on Change Over Time and Space: SD’s Role

The USAID/Mali Upper Niger River Valley (DHV) program is one of many programs in which a mission has been guided by sound principles that are now beginning to bear fruit. The mission’s R4 states: “*The yields of all crops are increasing for farmers. ...Farmers are unanimous that life is better than ten years ago. This progress is the result of a complex process that has been going on for 10–15 years [that includes] an approach that gives priority to improving village-level management of a community’s natural resources.*” Over the course of these years, more than 30,000 producers in the DHV zone have adopted NRM practices that have improved yields, reclaimed land, diversified household incomes and reduced environmental degradation. In addition, data gathered by the U.S. Geological Survey reveal that cultivated areas have stabilized in selected DHV communities over the last 12 years, while crop production has increased.

Stories like these are critical to missions because such stories (a) demonstrate which mission investments have proved successful and (b) build knowledge that can help better focus these investments. Unfortunately, the necessary time lag between an initial investment and its results can blur the linkages between inputs and impacts—particularly when unexpected results occur. Here, this problem was circumvented because the DHV mission retained two institutional memories—their FSN staff and AFR/SD. AFR/SD first assessed and analyzed changes in the DHV program as part of the Opportunities Study in 1988 and since then has provided continuous support to the mission, helping to identify lessons as they were learned. (Many of these lessons were transferred to other missions while AFR/SD assisted in developing strategies and programs.) Most recently, the mission and AFR/SD collaborated in (a) conducting a socioeconomic assessment of results, based on the perspective of producers in the DHV zone, and (b) supporting the USGS in using new remote-sensing techniques that provide time-series data on biophysical changes in DHV. This collaboration has resulted in an important achievement: for the first time, we have the quantitative evidence to demonstrate the positive biophysical results that have accompanied positive socioeconomic gains—even though the changes took place over a period of ten years.

SO19: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency, and Equality of Health Services

Improving the Quality of Health Care Services in Africa

To dramatically improve the quality of health care services, SO19 has teamed with the Association for Voluntary and Safe Contraception (AVSC) to develop Client-Oriented Provider-Efficient services (COPE). This problem-solving methodology assists members of health facility staff in examining current practices concerning both technical norms and patient/provider rights. After staff have used COPE to identify problems, they can then design activities to address these issues, improving both service delivery and client satisfaction.

The COPE methodology has been adapted for child health services and is currently being tested in Guinea and Kenya. The chief of the Health Management Committee at a health center in Guinea was struck by the positive change in atmosphere at the testing facility and had this to say: “Before COPE, the Centre Director gave instructions, which had to be carried out. Now, with COPE, the Centre staff is empowered to make suggestions about how things are done.” Another staff member commented, “Before I came to work because I had to be there; now I come to work because I know what I have to do.”

Once COPE materials have been tested and refined, AFR/SD’s next step will be to scale up efforts to use this methodology in other African nations. AFR/SD, through AVSC and the Support for Analysis and Research in Africa (SARA) project, is undergoing discussions with the World Health Organization/Regional Office for Africa, UNICEF, BASICS, and other child survival implementing agencies to plan the implementation of this important method of improving child health.

Working to Prevent Mother-to-Child Transmission (MTCT) of HIV

To help prevent transmission of the human immunodeficiency virus to newborns, AFR/SD and the SARA project have been working with the ZVITAMBO study, a clinical trial to assess whether vitamin A, given within 96 hours of delivery to both mothers and babies, can reduce infant mortality, HIV transmission through breastfeeding and incident HIV infection in postnatal women. The study supports a counseling intervention to educate African women about MTCT and help them make better decisions about HIV testing and infant feeding. So far, study results suggest that counseling HIV-positive women and women of unknown HIV status on safer breastfeeding practices can result in higher rates of exclusive breastfeeding at 2 months. Counseled women have also increased their knowledge of MTCT, while 40 percent of counseled women have reported changing their behavior to include exclusive breastfeeding. In fact, reported levels of exclusive breastfeeding among this group were 5 times higher than in the general population—a clear indication that counseling interventions make a difference in preventing transmission of HIV to the newborn.

Helping South Africa Educate Mothers on HIV Transmission Issues

AFR/SD and the SARA Project have provided technical and financial support to the University of Western Cape's public health program that helped them conduct formative research on HIV and infant feeding. In the context of an existing provincial MTCT program that provides AZT and infant formula to HIV-positive women, the program adapted formative research methods and tools originally developed for the Ndola Demonstration project in Zambia, also supported by the SARA project. Western Cape's program has now influenced the South African government to use this formative research methodology at the provincial level in order to adapt national training programs to provide better guidance to mothers on MTCT issues.

SO20: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Services

Helping Curtail the Practice of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Mali

In Mali, The Association for the Development and Strengthening of Activities on Population (ASDAP) in Mali aims to address women's reproductive health issues not in a vacuum, but as an integral part of a broader strategy to improve women's and children's lives. Established in 1993 from support from USAID/Mali by a certified midwife, Madam Fatoumata Traore, ASDAP has developed a low-profile but highly effective community-based initiative designed to a) educate the general population about the harmful effects of female genital mutilation and b) reduce its occurrence in program areas. Staff use a three-pronged approach that begins by meeting with government and local health officials, progresses to focus-group discussions at the village level with local leaders and finally concludes with educational workshops for specific groups that explain, in a culturally sensitive manner, the anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive organs and the health and social consequences of FGM on women's reproductive health and survival. In 2000, AFR/SD embarked on a documentation exercise to examine successful models for expanding family planning through Malian NGOs and women's and reproductive health.

By both enlisting the support of local organizations and developing an inclusive, culturally sensitive strategy that involves men, women and adolescents in project activities, ASDAP has strongly increased public support for the project and dramatically changed women's as well as men's attitudes toward women's reproductive health issues, including FGM. During the documentation, team's visit to a project site in the district of Bla, NGO field staff reported that a significant number of participants (practitioners of FGM, mothers and other caregivers) have become convinced of the negative effects of FGM and have pledged not to practice FGM or to have it performed on their daughters. Local health authorities have described an increasing reluctance among practitioners of FGM in the project villages to perform female circumcisions, and attribute this outcome to the effectiveness of ASDAP's strategy. Men are no longer suspicious of the project's objectives and now encourage their wives to participate in project activities. As men have become increasingly aware of reproductive health issues and their impact on women's lives, they have persuaded the heads of their village councils to include women in these councils. Today, the vast majority of village councils now include women as full members—in the village of Moribaboubou, the council has even elected a woman as its president.

SO21: Adoption of Cost-Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS

The Education and HIV Mobile Task Team (MTT)

The education and HIV sectors have teamed up to help create an exciting new initiative, the Education and HIV Mobile Task Team (MTT). The MTT initiative was launched in November 2000 by the University of Natal Health, Economics AIDS Research Division (HEARD), with funding from AFR/SD's HIV activity and technical leadership from the education sector. A HEARD workshop funded by USAID in April 2000, which examined the impact of HIV/AIDS on education, along with requests from ministries of education (MOE) throughout southern Africa for assistance in managing the HIV/AIDS crisis, made it clear that such an initiative is desperately needed.

The MTT initiative is run by a group of eleven experts in the field, who are called upon when necessary and who have worked with education ministries in Malawi, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia. The program's approach begins with a situation analysis, followed by a strategic planning workshop and implementation planning-

prioritizing activities and, finally, ongoing monitoring of all action plans. MTT's activities have led to more effective coordination by MOE of donor resources, while coordination through the UN-led Interagency Workgroup on HIV and Education is providing a forum for dialogue on replication of MTT in other regions, particularly West Africa.

Information Annex Topic: Supplemental Information

Institutional Development: SO19 - Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Nutrition Training Is Bearing Fruit

Based on the identified training needs of the region, with AFR/SD support, the University of Western Cape developed a short course on Community Nutrition that will be available this year; 20 participants from 3 countries have been trained in using the PROFILES tool for sensitizing decision-makers; and 45 Africans were trained in the IMCI food-box adaptation and qualitative research methods. This training has generated follow-up technical assistance requests in four countries. The PROFILES have led to in-country advocacy and strategy development activities in Ghana, Mali and Senegal. The nutrition network of focal persons from nine countries in West Africa who participated in the training is bearing fruit, with the participants from Mali and Benin already facilitating national strategy development. AFR/SD supports this network through its Sustainable Approaches to Nutrition in Africa (SANA) and the BASICS projects.

Innovative Advocacy Gains Momentum

AFR/SD, with SARA support, has had tremendous success this year with increasing African capacity to do advocacy. An *Advocacy Training Guide* has been developed in English and French; over 700 copies have been distributed within Africa and to other Global Cooperating Agencies. This guide has even been translated into Spanish by the POLICY project. With AFR/SD support, at least 4 major regional institutions (55 people) have gained skills in advocacy. Two institutions, the Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS) and Centre Africain d'Étude Supérieures en Administration et Gestion (CESAG), plan respectively to take over the advocacy training role in East and West Africa. In addition, over 80 Africans have been exposed to the advocacy process through one-day workshops. Such exposure has led to increased demand for advocacy training, as demonstrated by the multiplicity of requests received by SARA and the CAs.

In addition, 20 Africans from 3 countries were trained to use PROFILES, the nutrition advocacy tool. Already country presentations have been made in Ghana, Senegal and Mali, which led to follow-up actions and generated high-level support for nutrition— within both the government and USAID missions.

A major result of AFR/SD's work with African institutions is the completion of the first Francophone master's degree program in health economics at CESAG. The first students attended the course in fall 1998. Also, with AFR/SD support, CESAG completed a revision of its master's degree program in health management. Through our long-term partnership and grant support, WHO/AFRO has been able to take a leadership role in the Roll Back Malaria Initiative for Africa, as shown by the fact that the Executive Committee was established at their regional headquarters in Harare.

AFR/SD expanded its use of the Internet this year, placing 12 full-text documents on its Website, which was accessed an average of 2,700 times per month. In addition, two African institutions, CESAG and CAFS, incorporated advocacy training into their ongoing course availability, using AFR/SD training materials and teaching methodologies. Both institutions held their first advocacy training this year. AFR/SD provided advocacy training at other African meetings, including the NARESA (Network for AIDS Research in East and Southern Africa) meeting on perinatal transmission of HIV/AIDS.

Information Annex Topic: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

SO 698-013-01: Strengthened Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas

IR 13.1 State-of-the-art Knowledge on Participation and Local Governance Developed and Disseminated

IR 13.2 Knowledge of How to Integrate D/G Principles into Tactics and Tools for Non-D/G Sectoral Activities Enhanced

IR 13.3 Capacity to Assess Results Attributed to Program Synergies Increased

SO 698-014-01: Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth

IR 14.1 Improved Strategies, Policies, and Activities to Accelerate Sustainable and Equitable Growth Developed

IR 14.2 Strengthen African Capacity to Design, Manage, Implement, Economic Growth and Evaluate Equitable Strategies, Policies and Activities

SO 698-015-01: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs, and Strategies

IR 15.1 Improved Policies, Programs, and Strategies for Sustainable Technology Development and Transfer

IR 15.2 Improved Private-sector Agricultural Marketing and Support Services Programs, Policies and Strategies

IR 15.3 Improved Policies and Programs for Increased Impact of Agriculture on Nutrition

SO 698-016-01: Adoption of Affordable and More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing, and Using Development Information

IR 16.1 Increased Use by Development Policy Makers and Practitioners of Improved Information and Communication Technology to Promote Sustainable Development

IR 16.1.1 Create an enabling policy environment

IR 16.1.2 Establish a sustainable supply of Internet and other GII information and communication services

IR 16.1.3 Expand effective demand for information and communication technology

IR 16.1.4 Expand user applications of ICT for sustainable development

IR 16.2 Expand Networking by Development Organizations in Africa

SO 698-17-01: Progress Accelerated in the Development and Spread of Strategically Viable Environmental Management Systems

IR 17.1 Support and Expand Field Implementation of NRM Programs

IR 17.1.1 The SO17 team supports and expands field implementation of NRM programs through and with missions and other partners

IR 17.1.2 Work through U.S. partners who are connected with African partners to identify and help establish conditions and practices that will reduce deforestation and biodiversity loss in the Congo basin

IR 17.2 Flow and Use of Environmental and NRM Information Increased

IR 17.3 Analytical Capacity of Selected Partners in Africa Strengthened to Assess and Advise on Environmental Trends and Management of the Environment

IR 17.4 NRM Planning and Programming Conducted More Strategically by AFR

IR 17.5 Results Reporting and Partner Dialogue on NRM Strategies Strengthened

SO 698-18-01: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equality of Basic Education Services

IR 18.1 Develop and Promote Knowledge and Guidance on Policies, Strategies and Methods, Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equity in the Provision of Basic Education Services

IR 18.1.1 Education sector reform support and policy formation

IR 18.1.2 Education systems management and sector support

IR 18.1.3 Delivery of instructional services

IR 18.1.4 Design and implementation of equity-enhancing policies, programs, and strategies

IR 18.2 Extend and Strengthen Enabling Environment to Promote Improved Education Sector Policies, Programs, and Strategies

IR 18.2.1 Expand collaboration and coordination among funding agencies and African decision-makers on planning, managing, and evaluating education system performance

IR 18.2.2 Enhance capacity of regional institutions to influence education policies and practices

SO 698-019-01: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency, and Equity of Health Services

IR 19.1 Promote Improved Policies and Strategies for Innovative Health Financing and Organizational Reform

IR 19.1.1 Develop state-of-the-art knowledge and best practices for health care financing

IR 19.1.2 Develop state-of-the-art knowledge and best practices for decentralizing health care systems and organizational reform

IR 19.2 Promote Improved Policies, Strategies and Approaches for Child Survival and Maternal and Health

19.2.1 Develop improved policies and strategies for areas of special importance (immunization, nutrition, malaria, TB)

19.2.2 Develop effective approaches for increasing health care provider performance at the facility level

19.2.3 Develop effective approaches for improving community approaches to child health

19.2.4 Develop improved policies, strategies, and approaches for essential obstetric care

19.2.5 Develop effective approaches and strategies for integrated disease surveillance and epidemic preparedness, early warning and response

IR 19.3 Improve Enabling Environment to Design, Manage and Evaluate Programs

IR 19.3.1 Strengthen African regional and national capacity to plan, manage and implement health programs

IR 19.3.2 Develop innovative advocacy approaches to increase support for health programs

IR 19.3.3 Increase complementarity of donor resources and expertise

SO 698-020-01: Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Reproductive Health Services Adopted

IR 20.1 Improved Policies and Strategies to Expand Reproductive Health Programs Promoted

IR 20.1.1 Policies and strategies for addressing underserved populations (adolescents and men) are developed

IR 20.1.2 New strategies for improving urban reproductive health services are developed

IR 20.1.3 New strategies for incorporating STI/HIV/AIDS into other existing services developed

IR 20.1.4 New strategies for empowering women are developed

IR 20.2 Enabling Environment to Design, Implement, and Evaluate Reproductive Health Programs Improved

IR 20.2.1 Strategies to strengthen African regional and national capacity to plan, manage, and implement reproductive health developed and promoted

IR 20.2.2 Innovative advocacy strategies to increase support for expanded reproductive health programs developed and promoted

IR 20.2.3 Strategies for improved coordination among stakeholders and/or partners for reproductive health programs developed and promoted

SO 698-021-01: Adoption of Cost-Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS

IR 21.1 Improved Strategies and Models to Prevent and Mitigate HIV/AIDS Developed

IR 21.1.1 Selected health sector interventions for prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS assessed and evaluated

IR 21.2.2 Increased involvement of non-health sectors in prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS

IR 21.1.3 Improved surveillance and monitoring and evaluation methods to assess trends and impact of HIV/AIDS developed

IR 21.2 Increased African Commitment to HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation

IR 21.2.1 Operational strategies to decrease the stigma of and increase open discussion of HIV/AIDS developed

IR 21.2.2 Communication and advocacy tools and materials developed and used

IR 21.2.3 Operational strategies for mobilizing national and local resources for HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation developed and applied

IR 21.3 Increased African Regional and National Capacity to Plan, Manage and Implement Improved HIV/AIDS Programs

IR 21.3.1 Improved regional information sharing and networking on lessons learned and best practices in HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation programs

IR 21.3.2 Selected regional institutions identified and supported for training, research, information dissemination, and advocacy on HIV/AIDS

IR 21.3.3 NGO/CBO models for implementing community HIV/AIDS programs tested

IR 21.4 Enhanced Coordination of Partners to Support HIV/AIDS Programs in Africa

IR 21.4.1 Increased multiple partner joint planning and programming facilitated

IR 21.4.2 Increased sharing with multiple partners of lessons learned and best practices in addressing HIV/AIDS

SO 698-022-01: Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating, and Transiting Out of Crises

IR 22.1 Epidemic Disease Preparedness and Response

IR 22.2 Improved Environmentally Sound and Effective Management of Grasshoppers, Locusts and Other Emergency Pests in Target Countries

IR 22.3 Improved Famine Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Adoption of Response Plans

IR 22.4 Country and Sub-Regional Approaches for Conflict Prevention and Resolution Improved

SO 698-023-01: Adoption of Effective Tools, Methods, and Approaches for Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies in Missions' and Africans' Programs

IR 23.1 Analytic Processes Lead to Improved Environmental Soundness of Humanitarian and Development Programming

IR 23.2 Capacity Built to Improve Environmental Review, Planning and Management, Leading to Implementation of Environmentally Sustainable and Economically Viable Activities by USAID Missions, Africans and Other Collaborators and Partners

IR 23.3 USAID Environmental Procedures are Integrated into Results Planning, Achieving and Monitoring and are Applied by SO teams and Extended to Host Country Counterparts

IR 23.4 Environmental Frameworks in Place That Lead to Incorporation of Monitoring, Assessment, and Mitigation into Development Programs, as well as Effective Access to and Sharing of Information

SO 698-024-01: Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs

IR 24.1 Strengthen Partnerships to Support the Implementation of Polio Eradication and Immunization/Disease Control Programs

IR 24.2 Strengthen Selected Immunization Support Systems in the Public and Private Sectors to Achieve Polio Eradication

IR 24.3 Improve Planning and Implementation for Supplemental Polio Immunization Activities (Including NIDS)

IR 24.4 Improve and Integrate Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance With Surveillance for Other Infectious Diseases

IR 24.5 Promote Use of Information for Continuously Improving the Quality of Polio Eradication Activities

SO 698-025-01: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI)

IR 25.1 The Quality of Education and Democracy Programs Developed and Disseminated

IR 25.2 Access to and Use of Technology in Education and Democracy Programs

Part B. New Indicator Reporting. Provide a report of indicators from the Operating Unit's Performance Monitoring Plan that the Operating unit proposes to report on in next year's R4 submission which are different from the indicators currently being reported.

**This applies to ongoing strategies only. Indicators that will be used next year as part of a newly approved strategy need not be listed here.

SO Name: Adoption of policies and strategies for increasing sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name:

Proposed Indicator Name: Countries accelerating programs for Roll Back Malaria (RBM)

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year 2000	10	11
Target 2002		38
Target 2003		42

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		

SO Name

Indicator Level: Strategic Objective

Current Indicator Name

Proposed Indicator Name

	Actual	Planned
Baseline Year		
Target 2002		
Target 2003		