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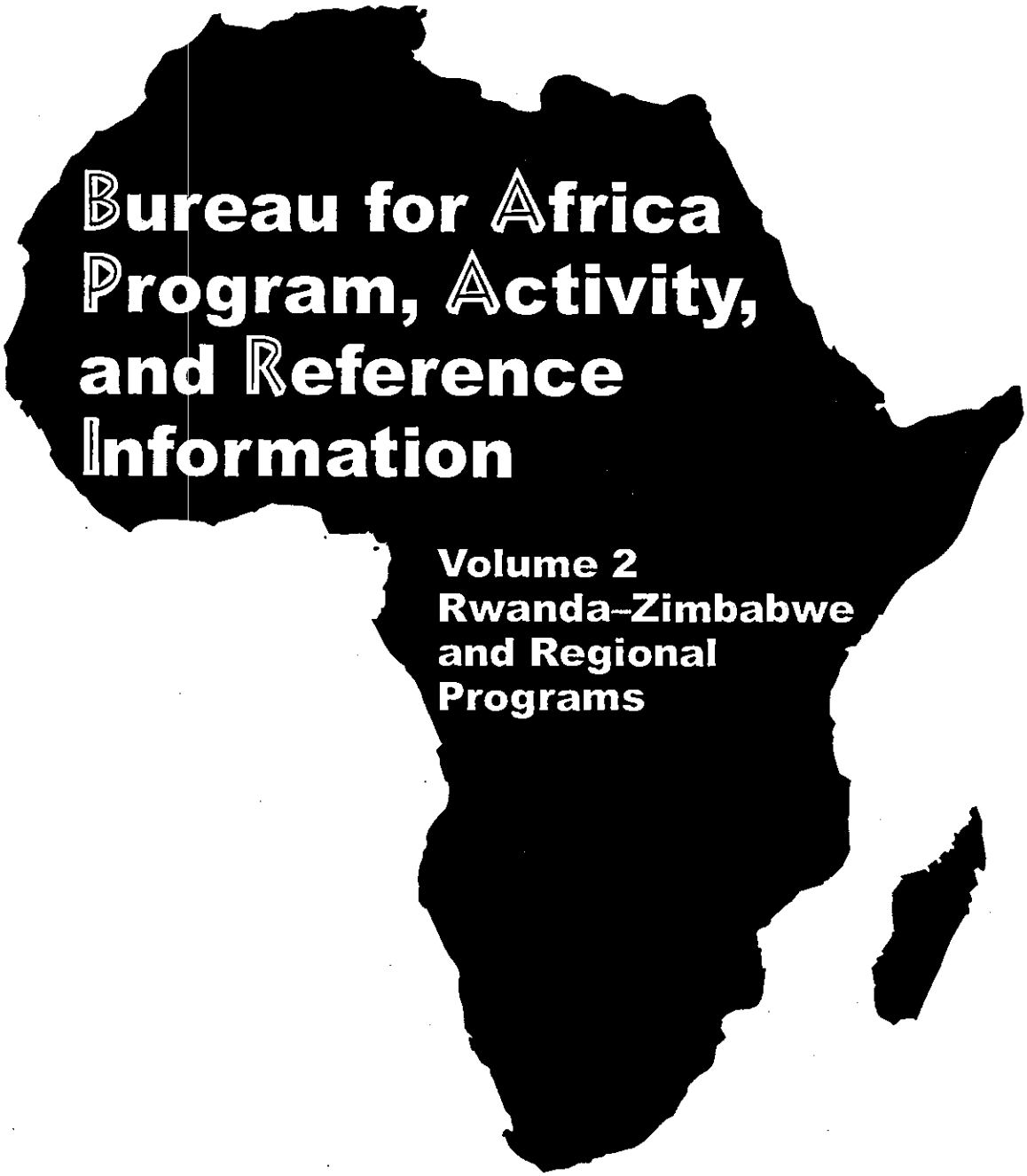

Bureau for Africa Program, Activity, and Reference Information

Volume 2
Rwanda–Zimbabwe and Regional Programs

Fiscal Year 2002
US Agency for International Development
Bureau for Africa
Washington DC 20523

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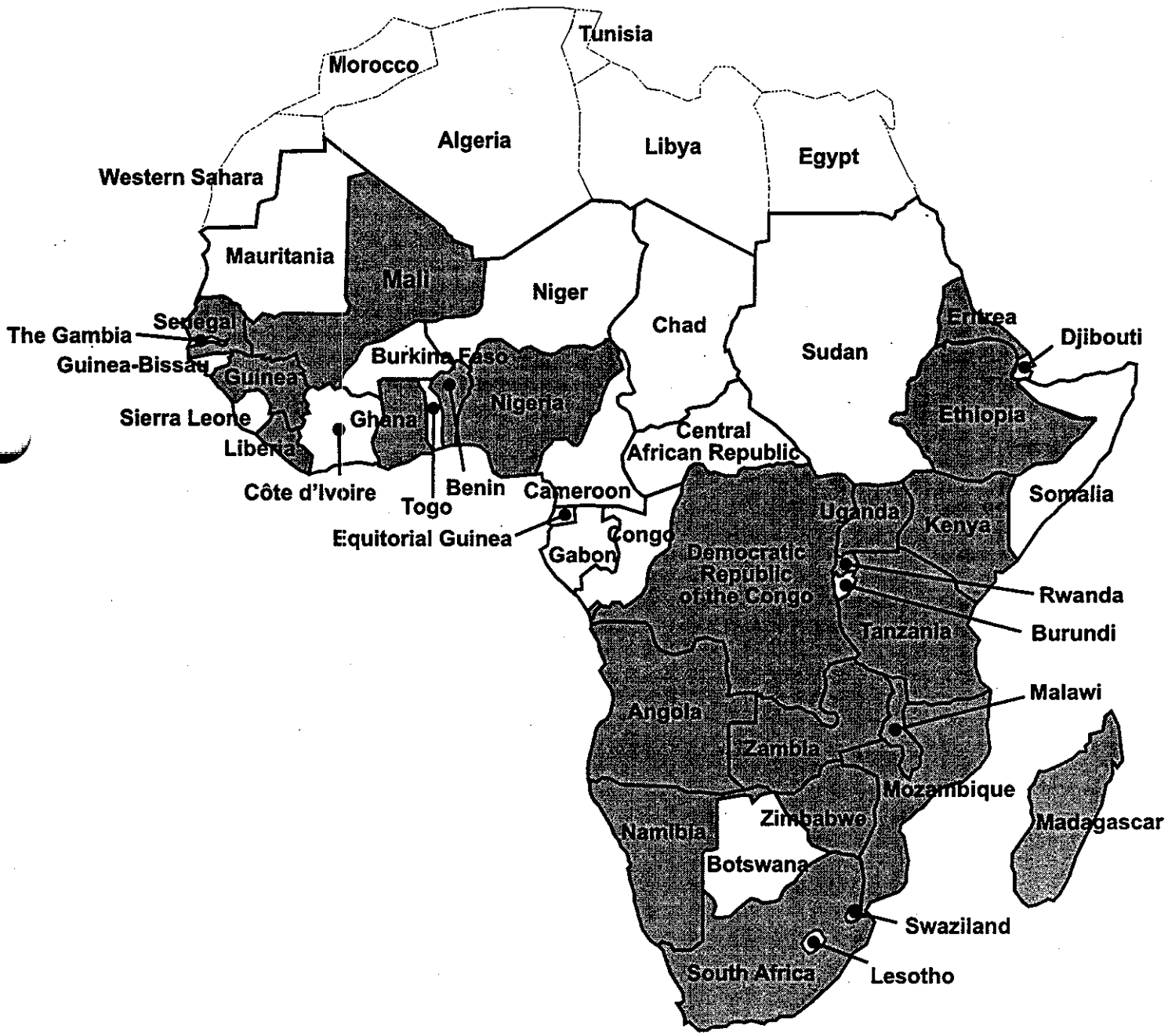

Glossary

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	Africa Bureau's Office of Development Planning, USAID
AFR/SD	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-Hydraulogie et Méteorologie (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 called 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	*Comité Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel* (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	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	*Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit,* 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	Nongovernmental Organization
NHA	National Health Accounts
NID	National Immunization Days
NIH	National Institutes of Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPC	Nonpresence Countries
NR	Natural Resources
NRM	Natural Resources Management
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

RWANDA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	8,900	9,820	6,932	7,155
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	5,455	6,950	6,667	6,802
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	10,000	4,000	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	13,718	10,028	10,331	10,373
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**38,073**	**30,798**	**23,930**	**24,330**

Mission Director, Dick (Richard) Goldman

RWANDA

Introduction

It is now over six years since the genocide and civil war in Rwanda of 1994 that left over 800,000 people dead and over four million displaced. The transitional government has continued to make progress in promoting the national peace and reconciliation essential for the country to address fundamental social and economic problems. The country underwent a peaceful change in leadership in March 2000. Internal stability and security have returned to all parts of the country. The emergency situation has, by and large, ended and the focus has shifted towards sustainable development. However, the lingering effects of the genocide, such as the loss of human capacity and the destruction of much of the basic social and economic infrastructure, pose significant hurdles to Rwanda's full recovery and efforts to reduce poverty. Continued turmoil in neighboring Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo complicates the task, as does the growing AIDS pandemic. The United States seeks to prevent a recurrence of genocide by promoting a more open and equitable society and by alleviating the severe poverty of most Rwandans. In addition, continued stability in Rwanda is an essential ingredient in international efforts to promote lasting peace and security in the strategically important Great Lakes Region of Africa. The USAID program in Rwanda supports the Agency's three new priority areas: Economic Growth; Global Health; and Development, Relief and Conflict Prevention in the Great Lakes Region and the Greater Horn of Africa.

The Development Challenge

Despite concrete progress in restoring internal security, rebuilding economic and social infrastructure and introducing democratic reforms, Rwanda still faces a daunting task to achieve sustainable and equitable development. Over 65% of the population live below the poverty line. Although agricultural production has recovered to pre-war levels, only 40% of pre-war industry has resumed production. The gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate slowed to a disappointing 5.2% in 2000, below the 8% annual rate estimated necessary to reduce poverty levels. Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa with an estimated annual population growth rate of nearly 3% which, if unchecked, will result in a doubling of the population within 20 years. Adult literacy is less than 50%. At 205 per 1,000, the mortality rate for children under five is well above sub-Saharan Africa norms and almost half of children suffer from nutritional stunting. HIV/AIDS affects 11% of the adult population. Life expectancy has continued to fall, from 42 to 39 years as a result of AIDS and malaria. Roughly 111,000 persons accused of genocide related crimes remain in prison. Over 90% of the population are dependent on subsistence agriculture on shrinking plots of land of declining quality. As a result, per capita food production has continued to decline and is now less than 70% of the levels required for food self-sufficiency. Compounding the challenges are external constraints, which include continuing instability in the Great Lakes region, the increasing cost of essential imports, especially oil and energy, declining or stagnant worldwide commodity prices for some of Rwanda's important agricultural products and food insecurity in several regions due to erratic climatic conditions.

More positively, internal security has returned to the entire country, enabling agricultural yields in the fertile northwestern "breadbasket" region to recover almost completely. Nonetheless, in mid-2000, poor distribution systems failed to avert a critical food security situation in the eastern and south central parts of the country where the worst drought since 1954 brought virtually no rain for seven months. In response to Government of Rwanda (GOR) appeals for assistance, the World Food Program (WFP) responded with the delivery of 9,800 tons of food assistance, valued at approximately $5 million, which fed about 102,000 families. However, prospects remain uncertain for long term recovery in the drought prone regions.

In December 2000, Rwanda was successful in reaching a "decision point" for the IMF/World Bank Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and stands to reduce its debt burden by about $30 million per year over the next ten years by fully qualifying in 2001. The GOR's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was well received and the final version is expected by the fall of 2001.

In the area of relief and prevention, the Government has seen continued progress in its efforts to promote stability and a more representative government. Plans for adjudicating the bulk of the 111,000 detainees

accused of genocide crimes through a traditional modified justice system, called *gacaca,* are moving ahead slowly and should get underway later in 2001. A new civilian police force was created in July 2000 to replace the old *gendarmerie.* Finally, in March 2001, the Government successfully held secret ballot local elections and appears on-track to honor its commitment to hold national elections in 2003, and bring to an end the political "transition" period.

Other Donors

In 2000, direct budgetary support amounted to $102 million. The World Bank, the European Union, and the United Kingdom were the major donors. The British have supplanted the U.S. as the major bilateral donor to Rwanda, providing over $55 million in budgetary and project support in 2000. Coordination among the donors has continued to improve and the United Nations has taken steps to include the donor community in the crafting of its new Development Assistance Framework. Although the U.S. has been by far the largest bilateral donor since 1994, providing almost $600 million in food, emergency and development assistance, overall levels have decreased substantially since 1998 as the program has shifted from emergency towards development assistance. In FY 2000, USAID assistance totaled $34.7 million, of which $4.5 million was Economic Support Funds (ESF) from the Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI), $17.8 million was Development Assistance (DA), $11.4 million was P.L. 480 Title II and $1 million was emergency International Development Assistance (IDA) from the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance.

FY 2002 Program

USAID/ Rwanda's strategic objectives will continue to support USAID's three priority areas of Development Relief and Conflict Prevention, Global Health, and Economic Growth. USAID proposes to use $7,155,000 DA and $6,802,000 CSD in FY 2002 resources to strengthen civil society and assist Rwanda's efforts to improve transparency and accountability by decentralizing governmental responsibilities. In the health sector, USAID will augment its efforts to combat AIDS in the coming year by expanding AIDS awareness activities, working with other donors to prevent mother to child transmission of AIDS and providing counseling and other support to persons living with AIDS.

To support the goal of Development Relief and Conflict Prevention, DA and regional ESF/Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI) funds are requested to augment ongoing programs to strengthen the administration of justice, improve the capacity of the Transitional National Assembly, strengthen civil society and assist Rwanda's efforts to improve transparency and accountability by decentralizing governmental responsibilities. USAID will continue to integrate Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) goals, principles and resources into its programs to promote national reconciliation through dialogue, research and technology. USAID also expects to provide over $10 million in FY 2001 in non-emergency P.L.480 assistance as part of its approved five-year, $59 million food aid program.

Also in the food security area under relief and prevention, USAID is now in the early stages of implementing a three-year, multi-faceted effort to stimulate agricultural production and promote broad-based economic growth, complemented by a substantial development-oriented Food for Peace program. Components of the program include human resource development at the key agricultural research, training and educational institutions, policy advice to the Ministry of Agriculture and the expansion of agribusiness and export opportunities.

In the health sector, USAID doubled the size of its program in FY 2000 for the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS with funding from the Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE) Initiative. These funds expanded HIV/AIDS prevention activities in the underserved Kibuye region and the number of voluntary counseling and testing centers in Rwanda. USAID will augment its efforts to combat AIDS in the coming year by expanding AIDS awareness activities, working with other donors to prevent mother to child transmission of AIDS and providing counseling and other support to persons living with AIDS.

Program: Rwanda	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	25,130	DA	8,198	DA	16,932	DA
	9,295	CSD	2,625	CSD	6,670	CSD
	16,100	ESF	185	ESF	15,915	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	23,830	DFA	17,418	DFA	6,412	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	9,819	DA	6,929	DA		
	6,950	CSD	548	CSD		
	4,500	ESF	7,741	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	1,099	DFA	3,323	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	34,949	DA	15,127	DA	19,822	DA
	16,245	CSD	3,173	CSD	13,072	CSD
	20,600	ESF	7,926	ESF	12,674	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	24,929	DFA	20,741	DFA	4,188	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	6,932	DA				
	6,667	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	6,932	DA				
	6,667	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	7,155	DA	0	DA	49,036	DA
	6,802	CSD	0	CSD	29,714	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	20,600	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	24,929	DFA

USAID/RWANDA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
696-001	Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance				
	- DA	2,500	1,872	1,000	923
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	10,000	4,000	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II		0	0	0
696-002	Increased Use of Sustainable Health Services in Target Areas				
	- DA	0	0	148	300
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	5,455	6,950	6,667	6,802
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
696-003	Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security				
	- DA	6,400	7,948	5,784	5,932
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	13,718	10,028	10,331	10,373
SO	Totals				
	- DA	8,900	9,820	6,932	7,155
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	5,455	6,950	6,667	6,802
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	10,000	4,000	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	13,718	10,028	10,331	10,373

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: RWANDA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance, 696-001
STATUS: Continuing
FY 2001 PLANNED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,000,000 DA
FY 2002 PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $923,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: Prospects for fostering democratic processes and good governance in Rwanda must be analyzed in the context of significant mitigating circumstances. The manipulation of ethnic tensions that fueled the genocide persist and remain potentially divisive. Second, there continues to be a major security threat having its primary locus in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Third, the lack of an educated citizenry means that the Government of Rwanda (GOR) needs to work extremely hard at the grassroots level to create popular awareness and participation in the workings of local governments. Finally, a weak economic base feeds popular dissatisfaction and will remain a potential source of instability. Against this backdrop, USAID works with the government and people of Rwanda to strengthen the institutional capacity to build confidence in the rule of law and to end the cycles of ethnic violence and impunity that have plagued the country since independence. The purpose of this strategic objective is to strengthen those institutions that form the foundation of a sound legal and judicial system and to promote national development based on the rule of law and good governance. It provides the main bulwark of support for the U.S. goal, to assist Rwanda in its transition to a fully democratic system in which ethnic tolerance, respect for human rights and the rule of law are instituted. Progress towards achievement of this goal ultimately benefits all Rwandans and is critical for the realization of justice and the prospects for enduring peace.

FY 2001 DA Democracy and Governance resources ($1,000,000) will fund a second year of assistance to the Rwandan legislature and will begin a new activity to support fiscal decentralization.

Key Results: In 2001, the GOR held the first secret ballot elections in 35 years to elect leaders for newly formed district councils in a reorganized system of local government. Ninety-six percent of the electorate participated in the elections which are a significant element in the GOR's ambitious decentralization policy and a precursor to national elections in 2003 or 2004.

USAID is helping to increase the capacity of the justice system to deal with the processing of the massive genocide caseload. Material support and training of jurists are beginning to pay dividends as the efficiency and quality of juridical work begins to improve. In 2000, more genocide cases were resolved than in any prior year: 120 category one detainees (those accused of genocide crimes involving planning, inciting and executing genocide and rape) were processed and all prisoners released who were juveniles at the time of the genocide (1,500), as were 600 prisoners without dossiers containing sufficient evidence. Fifty-three (of whom one-fifth are women) of the 120 graduates of USAID-funded legal training are employed at the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and the others work with other ministries, human rights organizations, and the private sector.

Decentralization in Rwanda is built upon the foundation laid by USAID's Local Governance Initiative that enables local communities to determine their own development priorities. Since 1997, community identified development projects have been implemented in 66% of the districts (formerly communes).

Performance and Prospects: USAID and the Department of Justice (DOJ) redesigned an agreement in response to the GOR's decision to transfer the bulk of the genocide caseload (roughly 111,000 persons) to the African inspired adjudication process—*gacaca*—as a way to realize justice for the accused and victims of the genocide. The new agreement focuses on the resolution of the Category One genocide cases—1,500 prisoners in Rwanda accused of leading the genocide who will be tried in the existing court system. An implementation plan is now in place, training of prosecutors has begun, and equipment to improve caseload management is being procured. Recently, a USAID contractor began working with the

MOJ to improve its overall functioning through assistance in administration, file preparation and management, research capability, and communications.

USAID recently completed a baseline survey to measure public perceptions pertaining to *gacaca* and will follow up with another survey in May 2001. USAID is spearheading a multimedia awareness campaign to establish popular understanding of the *gacaca* law and communal roles and responsibilities within it. The survey data indicated that there is overwhelming willingness among the public to participate in the election of *gacaca* judges and the presentation of evidence before the tribunals. The public awareness campaign is a limited but crucial ingredient ensuring the viability of the gacaca process.

The Rwandan public's understanding of and appreciation for the justice system is being augmented by ongoing USAID support for the coverage of the trials of leading genocide suspects in Arusha, Tanzania at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. For several years, USAID has funded the placement of Rwandan journalists in Arusha and in FY 2001 began supplementing this activity with a one-year grant to increase popular awareness of these trials through radio and television coverage. Documentaries and video footage of the trials are now being produced and shown in villages throughout Rwanda.

USAID supports students who are orphans of the genocide through a $2 million program of education assistance to the National Assistance Fund for the Survivors of the Genocide (GSF). Management problems at the GSF led USAID to reduce the number of schools where students are funded from 65 to 15, though it increased the overall number of students eligible for assistance from 2,500 to 3,200 of whom 67% are girls. In FY 2000, USAID received the first of two tranches of funds ($1.3 million altogether) from the Dutch Government to manage on behalf of a further 1,800 students. These resources will also be used to fund management improvements at the GSF.

Improvement in personal security has been marked in Rwanda, particularly since the end of the insurgency in the Northwest in early 1999. Better-disciplined and equipped police forces have been a contributing factor. The formation of a National Police Force in 2000 was an opportunity to raise the level of professionalism within the police ranks.

Local government has been a major focus of USAID assistance since 1997. A recent evaluation of the USAID community development program supplied evidence that there is an improved understanding and practice of participatory development in communes where there has been USAID assistance. USAID also provided more than $600,000 in commodity assistance for the recent district elections. Institutional and human capacity at the Ministry of Local Government is being strengthened through the building of a computer network linking the central ministry with offices in the provinces. USAID supported preliminary work to facilitate local government revenue and expenditure functions and plans to implement a three-year program beginning in FY 2001 to aid fiscal and financial decentralization.

The balance of power among Rwanda's branches of government is heavily skewed towards the executive. Judicial independence continues to be weak and is expected to remain so until after the gacaca trials. However, USAID is encouraged by the progress made by the Transitional National Assembly (TNA) since 1994. In January 2001, a new one- to two-year activity began to strengthen the institutional capacity of the TNA in the areas of legislative drafting, informed debate, and executive oversight.

Another key USAID activity to improve accountability and transparency in governance includes fostering national dialogue on sensitive, but critical post-genocide issues. In FY 2000, USAID provided assistance to the fledgling Unity and Reconciliation Commission (URC), including support for a widely attended National Unity and Reconciliation Summit. The URC is now firmly established as a national institution and is capable of attracting other donor support as needed. USAID is also supporting the Center for Conflict Management at the National University of Rwanda through a partnership with the University of Maryland.

Civil society has emerged as a key theme over the past year as USAID re-examined its sector strategy, achievements, and expectations through the end of FY 2003. In FY 2000, USAID solicited proposals for small grants that resulted in the selection of a local non-governmental organization to train women for

conflict resolution skills leading up to gacaca. This followed on a highly successful international conference concerned with the role of women in peace building that was a joint program of USAID and the U.S. Embassy. An assessment of civil society is underway with a view towards identifying opportunities for a strategic intervention.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID may fund a significant intervention in civil society based on an assessment that is underway. Funding for community development projects will be reconsidered in the light of recent evaluation findings.

Other Donor Programs: The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the European Union (EU) provide technical and budgetary support to the justice sector while the Netherlands, Canada, Belgium, Germany, Denmark and Switzerland lend technical assistance. UNDP, the Netherlands, and Canada also support building refurbishment. UNDP and Switzerland have projects with the TNA. UNDP, the World Bank, the EU, the Netherlands and Switzerland assist the decentralization process.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The U.S. Department of Justice, the University of Quebec at Montreal, Africare, Johns Hopkins University, Management Sciences for Development, Internews, International Rescue Committee, State University of New York and University of Maryland.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Rwanda: 696-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Freedom House Index - political rights	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Indicator 2: Freedom House Index - civil liberties	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Indicator 3: Percent of districts where there are participatory community development projects	8	28	49	66	70	90	100
Indicator 4: Category 1 detainees processed annually	NA	NA	158	NA	200	250	300
Indicator 5: Anglophone lawyers trained	NA	0	75	120	164	NA	170

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Annual changes in ratings for political rights (PR)	Freedom House, Freedom in the World Survey conducted annually	Ranking is on a scale of 1-7 (7 is the worst rating). The ranking is determined by a Freedom House team that consults a wide range of sources including foreign and domestic news reports, NGO publications, think tank and academic analyses and individual professional contacts. The dimensions of political rights and civil liberties indexes are specific and systematic.
Indicator 2:	IR	Annual changes in ratings for political rights (PR) and civil liberties (CL)	Freedom House, Freedom in the World Survey conducted annually	Ranking is on a scale of 1-7 (7 is the worst rating). The ranking is determined by a Freedom House team that consults a wide range of sources including foreign and domestic news reports, NGO publications, think tank and academic analyses and individual professional contacts. The dimensions of political rights and civil liberties indexes are specific and systematic.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of communes where LGI methodology is being implemented	Ministry of Local Government	The LGI methodology has been accepted as successful in USAID's original targeted communes. USAID has expanded the number of communes in the LGI activity and other donors are implementing the LGI methodology in an increasing number of communes. Replication of a pilot activity is an accepted measure of impact, and the indicator shows replication in absolute terms. The indicator has been modified to reflect the percent of communes (now called districts) rather than the number where LGI methodology, i.e., participatory community development projects is being implemented because of local government reorganization that reduced the number of communes from 154 to 106 districts.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number (a percentage is not an appropriate indicator, as the denominator is expected to increase when the gacaca process or further arrests increase the number of Category 1 detainees)	Revised CY 1999 figure based on estimates obtained from Avocats Sans Frontieres and LIPRODHOR (human rights NGO).	Category 1 detainees are defined in the organic law passed in August 1996 that divides those accused of participation in the 1994 genocide into 4 categories based on the seriousness of the crimes of which they are accused. Category 1 detainees are the Rwandans accused of being implicated in planning, inciting and executing the 1994 genocide. Most of them held office in the pre-1994 government, army or political parties. Category 1 cases will be tried by the regular court system, not through the community-based gacaca alternative.
Indicator 5:	IR	Number (cumulative)	UQAM	This indicator measures the increased availability of legal expertise as a result of the training and graduation of lawyers from the National University's Law School. The tremendous shortage of skilled legal assistance and the huge legal needs associated with the processing

				of the genocide caseload assure that legal graduates will be contributing directly to the achievement of the result. The target number of 250 graduates by 2002 will not be met. Although there will not be a graduating class in 2001, fifty to sixty graduates beyond the 120 that have already graduated are expected to complete their degrees by 2002.

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Program: Rwanda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance, 696-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	9,995	DA	3,205	DA	6,790	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	11,100	ESF	185	ESF	10,915	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	15,454	DFA	11,193	DFA	4,261	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,871	DA	2,397	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	4,500	ESF	2,741	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	99	DFA	1,971	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	11,866	DA	5,602	DA	6,264	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	15,600	ESF	2,926	ESF	12,674	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	15,553	DFA	13,164	DFA	2,389	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,000	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,000	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	923	DA	0	DA	13,789	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	15,600	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	15,553	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: RWANDA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Services in Target Areas, 696-002
STATUS: Continuing
FY 2001 PLANNED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,667,000 CSD; $148,000 DA
FY 2002 PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,802,000 CSD; $300,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: By FY 2001, USAID's health sector interventions had transitioned from the post-genocide emergency phase where social protection is paramount to a more traditional service delivery approach. The main developmental challenges in the Rwandan health sector are the heavy burden of disease and limited access to quality health services for the population. Though major causes of illness and death have been malaria, respiratory infections, and tuberculosis, AIDS is rapidly becoming the number one killer in Rwanda. Infant and under-five mortality remain extremely high in Rwanda, even though immunization rates are still among the best in the developing world. High child and maternal mortality rates are linked to insufficient services for safe birthing in a country where less than 40% of births are assisted by a trained health worker, and 40% of women receive no pre-natal care whatsoever. While fertility rates have declined over the last 20 years, they are still high. Recent survey data indicate that 40-50% of women would end or delay childbearing if they could.

The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase the utilization of quality primary health care (PHC) and sustainable health services in target areas, and contribute to increased stability and strengthened development capacity. USAID's strategic objective is the primary conduit for the achievement of the U.S. goal which seeks to increase the use of health services related to preventable diseases, especially HIV/AIDS, and increase availability of information related to reproductive health and child spacing. In FY 2001, USAID will use Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funding as follows: HIV/AIDS funds ($4,652,000) will improve treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and build awareness to combat HIV/AIDS, and strengthen information management and research work in the Ministry of Health (MOH); Child Survival funds ($1,217,000) will improve the quality of primary health services, strengthen local capacity to train health workers, and increase the sustainability of health services; Child Survival funds ($50,000) will be used for polio vaccination; Vulnerable Children funds ($499,000) will protect vulnerable children and orphans from HIV/AIDS; and Infectious Disease funds ($299,000) will be used to help combat the spread of infectious diseases with a focus on malaria and tuberculosis. Development Assistance (DA) resources ($148,000) will be used to fund the start-up of a family planning and reproductive health program to provide quality services to couples wishing to space or limit the number of children. The program will be designed to be culturally acceptable within the context of post-genocide Rwanda. More than one-half of the Rwandan population live in USAID's target areas. Other program beneficiaries include unaccompanied or orphaned children and their foster families.

Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: In the current non-emergency phase of its health sector assistance, USAID's main impact has been improvement in the quality of health and social welfare services in its target areas through better clinical practices, establishment of community-based education and communication networks, improved referral systems, technical training, and innovative STIs and HIV communication interventions. In addition, Government of Rwanda (GOR) policy and decision-making is now being favorably influenced by quality data collected from USAID-financed surveys and other data gathering activities.

Despite these positive developments, the data emerging from the recently completed Demographic and Health Survey and the Behavior Surveillance Survey present a sobering picture, particularly with respect to the population's knowledge of STIs and HIV/AIDS. Although there is greater awareness of STI/HIV/AIDS in USAID-targeted areas compared to other regions, the levels of knowledge and behavior change reported are less than expected. For example, a much lesser percentage of boys and girls aged 15-19 than anticipated know of two or more means to protect against HIV. Only 20% of boys and 15% of

girls reported using a condom in their last high-risk sex act. Similarly, knowledge of STIs appears to be uniformly low, with 20% of women not aware of the existence of STIs and in some regions 45% having no knowledge of signs or symptoms.

Performance and Prospects: Despite an increased financial commitment to the social sector as part of its poverty reduction strategy, the GOR is looking to the population to support a greater share of health sector costs through various local payment approaches. Using CSD funding, USAID funded a pilot pre-payment program designed to develop and test locally based cost sharing models. Over the course of one year more than 70,000 people subscribed, providing valuable "lessons learned" to the GOR's cost recovery policy and strategy. This pilot is the main factor in stimulating the broad interest in the development of such cost sharing schemes throughout Rwanda. Although the pilot activity has ended, USAID will work closely with the MOH to help guide the growth of privately funded services through MOH health facilities, and will focus on the link between service quality and community willingness to pay.

CSD funds have also been used to assist the MOH to improve its financial management and budgeting procedures through the provision of accounting expertise. For example, the MOH's multitude of bank accounts has been reconciled and the ministry's senior staff now holds regular budget and planning meetings to track progress in improving accountability and resource management. These achievements have attracted the attention of other parts of the GOR, including the Office of the Auditor General, and the MOH is eager to continue this activity, particularly within the context of the GOR's fiscal and management decentralization focus. There are plans for follow-on activities that will help to strengthen regional and district management of health services.

The largest segment of USAID's health portfolio is helping to provide quality primary health care and STI/HIV services. A key element of this assistance is focused on the design, planning, implementation and monitoring necessary for the integration and provision of STI/HIV services within existing primary health care delivery systems in target areas. Specifically, CSD funds have been used to train health workers in STI management in health centers in four out of five target areas, and to provide technical guidance to regional and district health teams in the supervision of these services. USAID has also assisted these target areas to execute annual block grants for locally planned HIV/AIDS prevention activities, and trained roughly 200 health workers in basic HIV counseling. Additional CSD funds will enable USAID to extend its STI/HIV/AIDS prevention efforts to the under-served Kibuye region. Moreover, the number of HIV voluntary counseling and testing centers operating in Rwanda is expanding: three centers offering rapid on-the-spot testing services were established in FY 2000; 20 additional centers will be established in 2001.

CSD funds, including Education for Development and Democracy Initiative resources, are being used to revitalize the National University of Rwanda's School of Public Health through partnerships with U.S. and African universities. Already 200 MOH staff in district health teams has completed the first round of in-service training on quality of care issues. Additional modules will cover topics to provide a broad background in public health management at the district level. CSD funds will also be used to assist the MOH in updating policies and protocols for priority services such as prenatal care, safe motherhood issues, maternal and child nutrition, and mother-to-child transmission of HIV. USAID plans to coordinate this intervention closely with other donors, particularly in areas of clinical standards, family planning and contraceptive supply.

USAID will use DA resources to fund community-based distribution of hormonal contraceptives and other similar activities.

A strong community focus on information, education, and communication (IEC) is an integral part of USAID's STI/HIV prevention and control activity. This IEC component will complement and enhance improved clinical services by promoting prompt treatment of STIs, partner notification and treatment, and mass media campaigns. Other activities through the network of Protestant churches in Rwanda strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention and provide support for affected families. The Catholic Diocese of Kigali has also requested help from USAID in educating its leadership about AIDS and compassionate care for infected people. The current focus of IEC work is materials development and distribution, establishing

effective activities with people infected with HIV, and building capacity with local partners including MOH districts through joint IEC programs and sub-agreements. In addition, USAID funded a number of activities connected with World AIDS Day and a recent series of radio and television programs including a "National Town Meeting" that provided high visibility for HIV/AIDS issues.

Funding from the Displaced Children's and Orphan's Fund is enabling USAID to support community-based interventions focused on re-integration of marginalized and vulnerable youth and women. These activities, which are supplemented by a USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response grant focused on nutrition and safe motherhood, strengthen the linkage between health providers and vulnerable populations, enabling greater access to needed health care.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: USAID and the World Bank collaborate with the MOH to decentralize and improve STI/HIV services nationally. USAID works with the MOH to implement its national health policy and action plans, and with the Ministry of Local Government and Social Affairs to strengthen coordination, develop policy and build a community capacity for the care and protection of children. USAID continues to assist the MOH to actively coordinate donor interventions in the health sector. Besides USAID, Belgium is the other leading bilateral donor to the Rwandan health sector. Considerable support is also provided through various United Nations agencies.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: International non-governmental organizations: University of North Carolina, INTRAH (PRIME II), World Relief, Family Health International, Quality Assurance, Population Services International; contractors: Abt Associates, and Johns Hopkins University; and cooperating sponsor, Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

FY 2002 Performance Table

Rwanda: 696-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percentage of youth reporting condom in most recent sex act with non-regular and non-commercial partner - male	NA	42	NA	19.6	50	NA	35
Indicator 2: Percentage of youth citing at least two effective means of protecting themselves from HIV infection - male	NA	NA	90	59.5	NA	NA	75
Indicator 3: Percentage of target group citing at least three effective means of protecting themselves from HIV infection - female	NA	NA	82	55.7	NA	NA	71
Indicator 4: Percentage of youth reporting condom in most recent sex act with non-regular and non-commercial partner - female	NA	27	NA	15.2	35	NA	26
Indicator 5: Percentage of population enrolled in pre-payment schemes	NA	NA	0	6.4	40	20	35
Indicator 6: Percentage of health centers meeting functional requirements (as defined by established criteria) in STI service delivery in target areas	67	NA	84	NA	90	95	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent - men	BSS Survey	Numerator: Number of persons reporting condom use during most recent sex act with non-regular and non-commercial sex partner. Denominator: Number of persons in target group (youth age 15-19) interviewed. Data for 1998 not directly comparable with BSS data reported for 2000.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent - male	BSS Survey	Numerator: Number of persons from target group correctly citing at least two effective means (primary sexual prevention methods: abstinence, using condoms, and mutual monogamy) of protecting themselves from HIV infection through prompted questions. Someone giving fewer than two methods is not included in the numerator. Denominator: All respondents surveyed from target group regardless of whether they have heard of AIDS or not. Data cited for 1999 was proxy. BSS results are reported for 2000 and focus on youth age 15-19 and refer to two effective means of protection. Data will be gathered every two years and proxy data will be used in off years.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent - female	BSS Survey	Numerator: Number of persons from target group correctly citing at least two effective means (primary sexual prevention methods: abstinence, using condoms, and mutual monogamy) of protecting themselves from HIV infection through prompted questions. Someone giving fewer than two methods is not included in the numerator. Denominator: All respondents surveyed from target group regardless of whether they have heard of AIDS or not. Data cited for 1999 was proxy. BSS results are reported for 2000 and focus on youth age 15-19 and refer to two effective means of protection. Data will be gathered every two years and proxy data will be used in off years.

Indicator 4:	IR	Percent - female	BSS Survey	Numerator: Number of persons reporting condom use during most recent sex act with non-regular and non-commercial sex partner. Denominator: Number of persons in target group (youth age 15-19) interviewed. Data for 1998 not directly comparable with BSS data reported for 2000.
Indicator 5:	IR	Percent	PHR	Percentage of target population (for current purposes the PHR target population can be used and eventually, when pre-payment activities are scaled up the total population's participation can be reported) enrolled in pre-payment schemes.
Indicator 6:	IR	Percent	Situational Analysis, STI service quality tool (MOST)	Numerator: Number of health centers in target areas which meet predetermined, internationally accepted functional criteria in STI service delivery. Functional criteria are grouped as follows: Infrastructure, Equipment (including materials and aids such as the STI treatment algorithm and condoms), and laboratory facilities. Drugs are not included in the evaluation criteria at this point. Denominator: Total number of health centers. Data not collected for 2000.

Program: Rwanda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Services in Target Areas, 696-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	3,464	DA	2,710	DA	754	DA
	9,295	CSD	2,625	CSD	6,670	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	8,114	DFA	5,963	DFA	2,151	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	585	DA		
	6,950	CSD	548	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	1,000	DFA	1,352	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	3,464	DA	3,295	DA	169	DA
	16,245	CSD	3,173	CSD	13,072	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	9,114	DFA	7,315	DFA	1,799	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	148	DA				
	6,667	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	148	DA				
	6,667	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	300	DA	0	DA	3,912	DA
	6,802	CSD	0	CSD	29,714	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	9,114	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: RWANDA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security, 696-003
STATUS: Continuing
FY 2001 PLANNED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $5,784,000 DA
FY 2002 PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $5,932,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: According to available statistics, per capita food production has been in decline in Rwanda since the early 1980s. The civil war (1990—1994) and the genocide in 1994 contributed to a sharp deterioration of the situation. The immense return of refugees from neighboring countries and the resettlement of large numbers of internally displaced persons over a three-year period exacerbated food shortages. Weak marketing systems contribute to high distribution costs, reduced producer incentives, and higher consumer prices. Food insecurity affects over 60% of Rwanda's population and is made worse because of chronically low purchasing power on the part of the nearly 70% of the Rwandan population estimated to live below the poverty line. The purpose of this strategic objective is to improve household food security through sustainable increases in agricultural production and productivity and expanded opportunities for the marketing of commodities internally and externally. This strategic objective is closely linked to the U.S. goals of economic development and humanitarian assistance. The economic development goal is to expand and diversify the productive base of the economy, particularly through support for private agriculture-based enterprises and human capacity development. The humanitarian assistance goal is to provide assistance to foster reintegration, promote reconciliation and prevent renewed outflows of refugees. Achievements under this strategic objective will benefit farmers in target communities, rural micro and small entrepreneurs, and agribusiness operators.

In FY 2001, USAID will use $2,250,000 in Economic Growth Development Assistance (DA) funds to support agribusiness development. Agriculture DA funds in the amount of $3,534,000 will provide assistance to improve data collection and policy analysis, increase access to financial services, broaden technology transfer, and strengthen human resource capacity.

Key Results: The Ministry of Agriculture's (MOA) capacity to undertake studies and analyses has improved dramatically as a result of the assistance provided by USAID. In FY 2000, three major agricultural surveys/studies were carried out, reported and disseminated. A study of fertilizer profitability generated the most interest and led the MOA to change its fertilizer recommendations and to establish 480 demonstration plots to provide more information. Recently, USAID's policy advisor to the MOA organized a workshop for Rwandan stakeholders that achieved consensus on the future direction of fertilizer policy. Because inputs are not widely used in Rwanda and soils are depleted, an expansion in fertilizer availability and application is likely to have a significant impact on crop production and productivity.

Performance and Prospects: Despite the increase in planting material made available from USAID assisted research, production declined for 3 of 5 target crops. Two drought-affected cropping seasons meant that crop production generally suffered in most parts of the country. With the exception of beans and the hardy sweet potato, USAID's other targeted research and demonstration crops declined in production from 4 to 13 percent according to estimates.

The effect of the drought was reflected in the higher prices of the crops. However, price differences between rural and urban markets narrowed significantly for 4 of 5 target crops. More crops made it to the main urban market probably as a result of increased security and relative economic stability.

In FY 2000 Rwanda's crop research facility, the Institute of Agricultural Sciences of Rwanda (ISAR) recorded its most active period since the events of 1994. As a result of technical and material assistance provided by USAID, field research was rejuvenated and the capacity of researchers enhanced. A good example of ISAR's renewed capabilities was seen early in FY 2001 when 2 million of its cassava cuttings

were produced and distributed to farmers in three prefectures in swift response to an urgent appeal from the Government of Rwanda (GOR) for drought relief assistance.

Food for Peace resources support this strategic objective through programs that help to boost agricultural productivity, increase soil fertility and conservation, improve the selection of crops and marketing, and enhance agriculture infrastructure. Three P.L. 480 cooperating sponsors use food aid to implement food security development programs in Rwanda. These organizations are well integrated into other USAID agriculture sector development activities. For example, they are working with ISAR to strengthen the linkages between research and farm activities. In December 2000, five tons of the ISAR cassava cuttings were also provided to farmers assisted by World Vision International (WVI) as part of an on-farm demonstration activity to raise yields and mitigate the effects of periodic droughts. In two months, WVI and its target community also terraced 107 hectares with 16,000 people directly benefiting from food-for-work activities. Credit programs for agricultural inputs have also been initiated in two communes.

WVI's program and those of the other cooperating sponsors, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), build upon prior experience in Rwanda and are in sync with USAID's and the GOR's integrated food security strategy. In December 2000, CRS completed a two-year transitional activity to rehabilitate a large wetland valley in the southwestern region of the country. Using food-for-work, farmers reclaimed 250 hectares of marshland on which they planted sweet potatoes, corn, beans, rice and Irish potatoes. They also constructed 102 kilometers (km) of canals, rehabilitated 95 km of road and built another 10 km, and planted 16,500 trees. Under its new development activity, which began in January 2001, CRS will assist 45,000 small holder families to cultivate another wetland valley, develop watersheds on the hills, and set up animal credit systems to restock livestock in a sustainable manner. ACDI/VOCA uses local currency generated from sales of vegetable oil, as well as a grant from the USAID Mission to support farmers' associations in soil and water conservation in addition to new agribusiness endeavors such as promising coffee washing and tomato processing ventures. ACDI/VOCA is also the umbrella monetization agent for the other cooperating sponsors and has done an outstanding job in this regard, including developing broader commercial participation of local traders in vegetable oil.

A key objective of the GOR's food security strategy is to reduce the almost total reliance on subsistence farming through greater production of high value marketable crops. USAID will support this objective with a new activity that links agribusiness operators to specialized services providing information, training, and financing. A significant focus will be to increase the potential for export of targeted commodities.

Lending to the agricultural sector and other parts of the rural economy is meager and a significant constraint to expanded production and marketing. USAID has helped to improve access to financial resources for women in particular, initially through grants but now increasingly by its support of Women Communal Funds that provide small loans to women for income generating activities. In FY 2001, a new USAID funded activity began delivering technical assistance to the Union of Cooperative Banks and the 140 cooperative banks spread throughout the country. USAID believes that generally improved access to financial services coupled with targeted assistance to selected enterprises has the potential to dramatically transform the rural economy. For example, USAID, using proceeds from the just completed Emergency Monetization Program, awarded a grant to a farmers' cooperative to restart pyrethrum production in the formerly volatile northwest. The grant enabled the farmers to access inputs, training and transport. As a result, the number of farm households cultivating this valuable crop increased by more than 50% to 11,000 and the land under cultivation grew by 200%. In addition, the higher production capacity persuaded a local bank to lend $500,000 to an entrepreneur for the purpose of resuming operations at the local factory, which closed in 1997. A contract has been signed with a U.S. company to export the concentrated product.

Lack of human capacity in Rwanda places a significant constraint on sustainable development. Education for Development and Democracy resources enable USAID to address human resource development in the agricultural sector through a new cross-cutting activity that includes training professionals in field-driven, participatory research and outreach to farmers. Through the provision of knowledge, training, leadership, rural development, and capacity building programs, the activity will enable the National

University of Rwanda and ISAR to play a meaningful role in finding solutions to Rwanda's many agricultural and rural community problems.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: Most major donors and non-government organizations (NGOs) support this strategic objective. The UN system, with the World Food Program (WFP) in the lead, coordinates emergency and food assistance. The World Bank has developed an agriculture sector program focusing on policy development, land tenure, input supply and farmers' organizations. The United Nations Development Program is promoting small-scale rural enterprises and farmers' associations. Belgium, the major bilateral donor, is working on seed supply. The European Union has just completed a stakeholder analysis to initiate a number of development projects in the country.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Abt Associates, ACDI/VOCA, Chemonics, CRS, International Executive Service Corps, International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, International Rescue Committee, Michigan State University, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University, World Council of Credit Unions, World Vision International.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Rwanda: 696-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Ministry of Agriculture data and analyses are disseminated broadly to decision-makers in a timely manner	NA	NA	mixed	yes	yes	yes	yes
Indicator 2: Price difference of major staple crops among/between rural and urban markets reduced - banana	NA	NA	71	64	60	50	40
Indicator 3: Price difference of major staple crops among/between rural and urban markets reduced - cassava	NA	NA	47	30	40	35	30
Indicator 4: Price difference of major staple crops among/between rural and urban markets reduced - Irish potato	NA	NA	29	41	25	20	15
Indicator 5: Production yield of targeted commodities increased - banana	NA	NA	7.2	-26.3	5	5	NA
Indicator 6: Production yield of targeted commodities increased - cassava	NA	NA	2.7	150	15	10	NA
Indicator 7: Production yield of targeted commodities increased - Irish potato	NA	NA	5.9	40.7	10	10	NA
Indicator 8: Production yield of targeted commodities increased - sweet potato	NA	NA	4.8	18.8	15	10	NA
Indicator 9: Price difference of major staple crops among/between rural and urban markets reduced - sweet potatoes	NA	NA	207	58	115	90	75
Indicator 10: Price difference of major staple crops among/between rural and urban markets reduced - beans	NA	NA	38	27	30	20	15

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	yes/no/mixed response based on FSTU dissemination reports; qualitative verification: opinion of other SO 3 partners	FSTU and other SO 3 partners	The first step is that MSU and FSTU set up a data dissemination procedure: who gets what data routinely and a form for recording dissemination that can be used for each product - checking off names and recording the date sent and recording responses to requests for copies. At the end of the reporting period, the dissemination forms provide the basis for answering the indicator question: were data and analysis disseminated broadly and in a timely manner? The SO team and MSU and the FSTU staff meet together to arrive at an answer that includes mention of progress and obstacles. If all planned studies are analyzed, validated and disseminated in a timely manner then the indicator is recorded as "yes". If the assessment is unsatisfactory, the indicator is recorded as "no". In 1999, only one of two planned reports were completed and disseminated in a timely manner therefore the indicator is measured as "mixed".

Indicator 2:	IR	Percent difference between selected rural markets and Kigali urban market - banana	EU/MOA (PASAR Project) bi-weekly price survey data	Average Price of 3 rural markets from surplus regions compared to Kigali urban market. Prices are average prices between January and March.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent difference between selected rural markets and Kigali urban market - cassava	EU/MOA (PASAR Project) bi-weekly price survey data	Average Price of 3 rural markets from surplus regions compared to Kigali urban market. Prices are average prices between January and March.
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent difference between selected rural markets and Kigali urban market - Irish potato	EU/MOA (PASAR Project) bi-weekly price survey data	Average Price of 3 rural markets from surplus regions compared to Kigali urban market. Prices are average prices between January and March.
Indicator 5:	IR	Percent yield increase by crop in target prefectures; baseline in tons/ha - banana	Joint MOA-FAO-EU-FEWS-WFP Crop Estimate Technical Committee	Increased yield per ha at farmer's field indicates impact of research and transfer
Indicator 6:	IR	Percent yield increase by crop in target prefectures; baseline in tons/ha - cassava	Joint MOA-FAO-EU-FEWS-WFP Crop Estimate Technical Committee	Increased yield per ha at farmer's field indicates impact of research and transfer
Indicator 7:	IR	Percent yield increase by crop in target prefectures; baseline in tons/ha - Irish potato	Joint MOA-FAO-EU-FEWS-WFP Crop Estimate Technical Committee	Increased yield per ha at farmer's field indicates impact of research and transfer
Indicator 8:	IR	Percent yield increase by crop in target prefectures; baseline in tons/ha - sweet potato	Joint MOA-FAO-EU-FEWS-WFP Crop Estimate Technical Committee	Increased yield per ha at farmer's field indicates impact of research and transfer
Indicator 9:	IR	Percent difference between selected rural markets and Kigali urban market - sweet potatoes	EU/MOA (PASAR Project) bi-weekly price survey data	Average Price of 3 rural markets from surplus regions compared to Kigali urban market. Prices are average prices between January and March.
Indicator 10:	IR	Percent difference between selected rural markets and Kigali urban market - beans	EU/MOA (PASAR Project) bi-weekly price survey data	Average Price of 3 rural markets from surplus regions compared to Kigali urban market. Prices are average prices between January and March.

Program: Rwanda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security, 696-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	11,671	DA	2,283	DA	9,388	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	262	DFA	262	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,948	DA	3,947	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	19,619	DA	6,230	DA	13,389	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	262	DFA	262	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,784	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,784	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,932	DA	0	DA	31,335	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	262	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Rwanda
TITLE AND NUMBER: Multilateral Debt Relief Trust Fund (MDRTF), 696-004
STATUS: To be closed out
FY 2001 PLANNED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: none
FY 2002 PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: none
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: Recent decisions by the World Bank (IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Rwanda's economic situation have confirmed that the Government of Rwanda (GOR) has largely stayed the course in following sound macroeconomic policies laid out in its 1999 Policy Framework Paper (PFP). The PFP aims at maintaining economic stability and appropriate public sector spending policies, developing market based agriculture, promoting private sector growth and strengthening public sector management capacity. The GOR has recently put in place a "Medium Term (three-year) Expenditure Framework" to rationalize budgetary spending in light of anticipated revenues. The PFP was followed last year by the development of an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) which outlines a coherent strategy to address the acute poverty of most Rwandans. As a result of Rwanda's adherence to a program of fiscal and monetary reform and of the well-received I-PRSP, in December 2000, the IMF and the IBRD decided favorably on Rwanda's request for a "decision point" in its efforts to qualify for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC).

Despite these efforts, the current account deficit continued to widen in 2000. This was due to a significant 15% shortfall in anticipated revenues, to higher costs of fuel and energy and to the effects of the severe seven-month drought in parts of the country. Thus, the government remained heavily dependent on foreign assistance to see it through. In 2000, donors financed 30% of the recurrent budget and 94% of the development budget.

In light of these constraints, the donors established in 1998 a Multilateral Debt Relief Trust Fund (MDRTF) to be capitalized by the donor community and administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The purpose of the Fund is to assist Rwanda to manage its multilateral debt over a three-year period and to promote improved public sector capacity. It was intended that the MDRTF tide Rwanda over until it could receive long term debt relief under HIPC. HIPC approval is anticipated later this year and actual debt relief should begin shortly after approval.

Key Results: At the 1998 Stockholm Conference, the donor community conditioned the establishment of the MDRTF on the GOR meeting increased targets for social sector spending. The targets were not quantified, but the donors, including the United States, sought assurance that the GOR would increase its commitments to the costs of delivery of social services. The IMF has been monitoring the GOR's commitment and has found that public sector social spending targets have been met. Social sector spending as a percentage of total government financing increased from 13.3% in 1997 to 19.9% in 1998 and to 26.6% in 1999. Last year, social sector expenditures represented approximately 28% of the total budget and the forecast for 2001 is that almost 25% of total budgetary expenditures will go towards education and health sectors alone. The GOR has now created a "Poverty Observatory" at the Ministry of Finance and will continue to monitor social sector spending closely. The I-PRSP is unequivocal in its insistence that the highest priority for government expenditures be given to the social sectors.

With respect to the MDRTF, of the $55 million pledged by the donor community in 1999, $22 million had been received by the end of 2000. The U.S. pledged $5 million in ESF funding in 1999. The U.S. contribution was actually disbursed in October 2000.

Performance and Prospects: The GOR continues to live up to its pledge to increase social sector spending and to follow macroeconomic policies that adhere to the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility. With the favorable decision of the IMF/World Bank on Rwanda's eligibility for HIPC, the GOR is proceeding to take the necessary steps to reach the completion point later in 2000. Rwanda stands to

save roughly $27 million in debt service payments in 2001-2002 and between $28 and $38 million annually through 2010.

The U.S. contribution of $5 million represents almost 25% of the total contributions to the MDRTF last year. However, with prospects for long-term debt relief for Rwanda appearing more favorable under HIPC, USAID does not anticipate a further contribution to the Fund. This Special Objective will therefore be closed out in FY 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments are anticipated since USAID intends to close out this Special Objective.

Other Donor Programs: Other contributors to the MDRTF include the United Kingdom, Sweden and the Netherlands.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The IBRD is the grantee for the MDRTF. In October 2000, the U.S. $5 million contribution was disbursed directly into the special IBRD account established for the Fund.

Program: Rwanda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: The Multilateral Debt Relief Trust Fund (MDRTF), 696-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	5,000	ESF	0	ESF	5,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	5,000	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	5,000	ESF	5,000	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	5,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

SENEGAL

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	Actual	Actual	Estimated	Request
Development Assistance	17,243	17,153	13,775	15,977
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	5,981	6,900	9,866	8,502
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	1,252	295	66	1,010
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**24,476**	**24,348**	**23,707**	**25,489**

Mission Director, Donald B. Clark

SENEGAL

Introduction

Senegal is a longstanding partner in sub-Saharan Africa and the U.S.'s closest ally in the French-speaking portion of the continent. A stable, multiparty democracy, predominantly Muslim but secular, it is an influential and moderating voice in Muslim councils, the Organization of African Unity and among its West African neighbors. Its free and fair presidential election in March 2000 led to the peaceful transfer of power from the socialist party that had ruled for forty years to a liberal opposition leader, Abdoulaye Wade. Senegal is also one of the very few countries in Africa that has successfully confronted and contained the spread of HIV/AIDS. A prominent participant in African-led conflict resolution and the African Crisis Response Initiative (U.S.-financed training for African militaries in peacekeeping operations), Senegal has volunteered troops for numerous U.N. peacekeeping operations and Operation Desert Storm, and more recently for Sierra Leone and the Democratic Republic of Congo. But at the same time that Senegal's tolerance, political pluralism, and good record on human rights exert a stabilizing influence in a region marked by conflict and humanitarian crises, widespread rural poverty, urban unemployment, and weak institutional capacity threaten its ability to sustain these successes. This combination between an ally playing a constructive role on the world stage and a country struggling with fundamental economic and humanitarian problems makes this small West African country important to U.S. foreign policy concerns on the continent and indicates the value of strong U.S. engagement in the country's development challenges.

The Development Challenge

Located in the Sahel with a modest natural resource base and a population of nine million, Senegal is among the world's least developed countries. Although economic growth has improved to over 5% per year since 1995, it is effectively halved by a 2.8% population growth rate. Real per capita gross domestic product (GDP), $594 in 1999, has stagnated since independence in 1960. Recent efforts to liberalize the economy, including the privatization of state-owned enterprises, transparent audits of state assets, and reformed commercial and investment codes—demonstrate a new resolve in the face of a political elite still heavily influenced by European (particularly French) models of socialism. Inflation has remained low, at around 2% in 2000, and Senegal's external debt has stabilized at approximately $2.8 billion (61% of GDP in 2000). While economic reforms have stimulated growth in recent years, it is clear that Senegal must do much more to create a favorable environment for increased investment to generate employment and higher incomes.

High unemployment and progressive degradation of the natural resource base are fundamental problems that Senegal has not been able to solve. Approximately 50% of those willing to work in the capital city are unemployed. Massive migration from rural areas that are vulnerable to erosion, drought, and deforestation is overwhelming urban infrastructure. In spite of its relatively small share of GDP (18%), agriculture is still the principal source of income for 60% of Senegal's population. Annually, one-third of Senegal's cereal needs must be met by imports; improvements in grain yields have kept up with population growth, but not closed the gap. In addition, 53% of Senegal's energy is supplied by fuelwood and charcoal, putting intense pressure on rapidly disappearing forests.

Access to social services in Senegal remains extremely limited, especially for women and children. Over 60% of Senegalese are illiterate and only 6% of the population ever make it to secondary school. Maternal mortality is high (510 per 100,000 live births), and many infants die of preventable diseases. Senegal suffers from high childhood mortality rates (143 per 1,000), and women bear an average of five children each. On the positive side, early and enlightened HIV/AIDS prevention efforts have held the HIV prevalence rate to 1.4%. Life expectancy is 52 years, with half the population under 18 years old.

In contrast to poor provision of social services, the country is both experienced and competent in managing democratic political processes. The dominant political event of 2000 was the Presidential election that put a new government in place. USAID sponsored a voter education campaign that was credited with contributing to a 70% voter turnout. The Senegalese were back in the polling booths in January 2001 to overwhelmingly approve new constitution that provides for equality for women and men with respect to property rights, cuts the president's term of office from seven to five years, and eliminates

a patronage-based Senate. Elections for a new legislature are scheduled for April 2001.

A prolonged, low-intensity conflict in the southern Casamance region has inflicted severe hardship on the population and disrupted social and economic development in one of the country's most productive regions. This year saw real progress in ending the conflict with the signing of a cease fire agreement in March 2001. This agreement has significant implications for regional stability, especially concerning The Gambia and Guinea Bissau. The return of refugees and restarting of economic activities in the south of the country will require a significant investment of resources to consolidate and capitalize on the peace.

The new government has adhered to its budgetary commitments under a 1997-2001 International Monetary Fund (IMF) Agreement. As a result of its sound fiscal practices Senegal earned a B+ sovereign rating from Standard & Poors (in January 2001) and is slated to receive debt relief under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

Other Donors

Because of Senegal's importance to the region, its renewed commitment to liberalize its economy, and the profound need, donors pledged about $500 million of assistance last year, which funds 60% of Senegal's investment budget. USAID plays a prominent role among donors both as a result of its field presence and Senegalese interest in U.S. technology and expertise. The U.S. Government is one of the smaller international donors accounting for approximately 5% of total external financing in 2000 and ranking seventh behind France, the World Bank, Japan, IMF, Taiwan, and Germany.

FY 2002 Program

The over-arching goal of USAID's Country Strategic Plan is to promote sustainable development. Strategic objectives in private enterprise, democratic local governance, and reproductive health, and special objectives in girls' education and conflict resolution in the Casamance target the principal problems where the U.S. has clear comparative advantage. These programs are integral to the achievement of U.S. foreign policy goals concerned with promoting regional stability and alleviating poverty, as well as with addressing transnational threats such as HIV/AIDS. Therefore, FY 2002 programs will emphasize private sector reform, access to financial services, strengthening the role of civil society, and increasing the number of girls in school. USAID will pursue successful efforts in HIV/AIDS prevention, family planning and child survival, and launch new initiatives in natural resources management, malaria and tuberculosis control, and support for peace in the Casamance.

Program: Senegal	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	53,122	DA	22,511	DA	30,611	DA
	16,856	CSD	10,607	CSD	6,249	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	102,902	DFA	99,807	DFA	3,095	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	17,152	DA	14,884	DA		
	6,780	CSD	5,342	CSD		
	300	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	254	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	70,274	DA	37,395	DA	32,879	DA
	23,636	CSD	15,949	CSD	7,687	CSD
	300	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	102,902	DFA	100,061	DFA	2,841	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	120	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	13,775	DA				
	9,866	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	13,775	DA				
	9,986	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	15,977	DA	73,154	DA	173,180	DA
	8,502	CSD	13,004	CSD	55,128	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	102,902	DFA

USAID/SENEGAL
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
685-001	**Sustainable Increase in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors**				
	- DA	6,720	6,073	4,462	4,700
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
685-002	**More Effective Democratic and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Targeted Areas**				
	- DA	4,619	5,380	4,800	5,750
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0		0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
685-003	**Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health (Child Survival, Maternal Health, Family Planning, and STI/AIDS) Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas**				
	- DA	5,904	2,700	3,255	3,162
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	5,981	6,900	9,466	8,302
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
685-008	**Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools**				
	- DA	0	1,000	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

685-009	**Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development**				
	- DA	0	2,000	1,258	2,365
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	400	200
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		1,252	295	66	1,010
SO	**Totals**				
	- DA	17,243	17,153	13,775	15,977
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	5,981	6,900	9,866	8,502
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	1,252	295	66	1,010

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SENEGAL
TITLE & NUMBER: Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income-Generating Activities in Selected Sectors, 685-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,462,000 (DA)
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,700,000 (DA)
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: The objective of this activity is to increase private sector activity, especially small and micro-enterprise, by addressing key impediments to market-based growth in Senegal in the areas of policy, finance and business practices. This objective provides a comprehensive and continuous approach to: (1) improved legal, regulatory and policy environment; (2) increased access to financial services; and (3) improved technical and managerial practices. USAID's ultimate customers include women and men entrepreneurs, business associations and their members, and financial institutions. This activity contributes to the Mission Performance Plan's economic development goal.

In FY 2001, $4 million in economic growth funds under the Development Assistance (DA) account will be used for activities in all three key results described above, and $462,000 in agriculture funds will support activities to improve technical and managerial practices of small agribusinesses.

In FY 2002, $4.7 million (DA) is requested for implementing reform measures under the Government of Senegal (GOS) Action Plan for removing administrative barriers to investment; management training for small scale businesses; and expansion of the Loan Portfolio Agreement (LPG) which will enable small and medium-sized businesses to obtain credit.

USAID's new assistance strategy is demand-driven. It was developed in response to the expressed needs of Senegalese partners and is implemented through activities identified and requested by these partners. The demand-driven approach emphasizes customer-partner ownership of the results and seeks to involve customers in all aspects of activity design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This objective is in its second year of implementation with microfinance and small enterprise activities launched in four geographic zones and most performance targets met or exceeded. USAID was instrumental in encouraging the GOS to implement 28 out of the 34 actions of its Plan of Action to eliminate administrative barriers to private investment.

Key Results: Businesses have difficulty enforcing contracts and resolving disputes in Senegal's slow-moving judicial system. The Dakar Center for Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation (CAMC), Senegal's first commercial alternative dispute resolution center, was created to provide businesses with an alternative to the judicial system. With USAID's support, the CAMC has designed rules and procedures, formulated and started implementing an operational plan for training mediators and arbitrators and increasing public awareness of alternative dispute resolution. In early 2000, the CAMC received and resolved the first two arbitration cases, both business disputes. Resolution of the cases within six months compares favorably with a period of two to three years for similar cases in the courts.

Increasing small and micro-enterprises' access to credit, especially outside of urban centers, is key to their ability to grow and be sustainable. During FY 2000, USAID competitively selected three microfinance (MFI) networks, representing 68 branch offices out of the 488 in the country, for institutional strengthening to enable them to expand and provide better quality savings and lending services. These three institutions serve 10,214 clients of whom 82% are women.

To build the capacity of private businesses, associations, and groups, USAID has introduced a new approach to Senegal: fee-for-service training with a 100% refund offered to anyone not satisfied with the quality of the training. The training, conducted by Senegalese firms, included marketing for women entrepreneurs, how to set-up cybercafés, Y2K preparedness and general business practices. 119 people, 90 of whom are women, requested and paid for training, more than double the target. The enthusiastic

response and the fact that none of the entrepreneurs requested a refund attest to the demand and willingness to pay for quality training.

Access to appropriate technology and the skills to produce quality products are also a constraint to business development. With USAID support, a business chain comprised of ceramic liner makers, ceramic liner retailers, scrap metal dealers, blacksmiths, and stove retailers has been developed to expand production and sales of fuel efficient stoves. As a result, the number of stoves sold (5,204) exceeded the initial target (5,000) in the first seven months of the activity.

Performance and Prospects: The GOS has to accelerate policy reform to attract new investment needed to stimulate economic growth. In FY 2000, USAID continued to coordinate the private sector donor-working group in engaging policy dialogue, and coordinating various donor-support programs to strengthen the enabling environment for the private sector. A USAID-funded study on the tax burden on businesses conducted by the World Bank's Foreign Investment Advisory Services Group identified key distortions in Senegal's tax system and opportunities for streamlining tax incentives and procedures.

To speed up customs clearance procedures, USAID supported training on the computer-based "Orbus-2000" program for more than 200 people involved in customs clearance. Five simulations concluded that the clearance process could be completed within one hour compared with two days for the manual process. USAID will follow-up the implementation of: (a) the GOS commitment to reduce the number of forms required for customs clearance procedures; and (b) the Senegal Trade Point and GOS Customs Department partnership agreement to link their computer systems into a single one to reduce the average time for completing customs clearance.

USAID will continue to support the GOS's full implementation of the remaining reform measures under its Action Plan to remove administrative barriers to investment and anticipates providing institutional support to Senegal's recently created Investment Promotion Agency. One of the objectives of the new agency is to improve the enabling environment for private investment.

To increase the population's access to financial services, USAID has begun work with microfinance institutions (MFIs) in the remote regions of Kolda and Tambacounda and anticipates expanding to the regions of Thies and Ziguinchor in FY 2001, although the extent of activities in the Casamance will depend on security conditions. USAID conducted the first census of existing MFIs using geographical information system technology. The information is being used by USAID, other donors and the GOS to make strategic decisions about developing the microfinance sector. USAID and the GOS Ministry of Finance jointly sponsored information sessions on GOS registration procedures and financial reporting requirements for MFIs, resulting in several MFIs becoming registered for the first time and thus becoming eligible to participate in USAID's program. More accurate MFI financial reports will help monitor and improve the quality of financial services and allow potential problems to be identified quickly. To help increase client awareness of financial instruments, SO1 will host a microfinance donors group to seek collaboration among donors. This will become increasingly important as donors seek possible interventions in the Casamance to leverage economic growth. Also in 2001, USAID intends to support the Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP) microfinance training for the benefit of institutions in the region.

The Loan Portfolio Guarantee (LPG) program helps small and medium-sized enterprises to obtain credit. A local commercial bank underwent an intensive management restructuring in FY 2000 and is now fully prepared to implement the program. The bank has reported its first loans under the guarantee, expects more transactions in the near future from Dakar clients and is exploring the possibility of marketing the program in rural towns and communities. In an effort to reduce financial risks, USAID will work with the bank to train its staff and to extend the outreach of the LPG activities to secondary cities. USAID has also identified three other commercial banks and will attempt to bring at least one of them into the LPG program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated at this time.

Host Country and Other Donor Programs: A private sector donor-working group chaired by the U.S Ambassador coordinates donor assistance for private sector development in Senegal. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Union, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), France, and USAID are the leading donors supporting Senegal's private sector development. The World Bank finances programs that encourage investment, trade liberalization and tax reform and supports public entities tasked with regulating utility services (electricity, telecommunication and water supply). The other donors include the African Development Bank, the West African Development Bank, Canada, Germany and Italy.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Chemonics International, EnterpriseWorks, The Center for Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation (CAMC), Senegal Trade Point Foundation, and the World Bank's Foreign Investment Advisory Services (FIAS).

FY 2002 P .mance Table

Senegal: 685-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of fuel efficient stoves sold	NA	NA	NA	5204	5000	10000	NA
Indicator 2: Number of small-medium enterprises (SMEs), associations, or groups in targeted zones that purchased quality business services to improve their operations	NA	NA	NA	119	50	150	220
Indicator 3: Number of individual branch offices of microfinance institutions (MFIs) in target areas that received USAID assistance	NA	NA	NA	68	50	150	300
Indicator 4: Number of cases resolved by the Center for Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation (CAMC)	NA	NA	NA	2	0	5	15

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Absolute number	Source: EnterpriseWorks	Absolute number of stoves produced and sold in the Dakar region. The business chain which is instrumental in reaching the number of stove sold is comprised of two ceramic liner makers employing two dozen employees of whom more than half are apprentices; 3 ceramic liner retailers, several scrap metal dealers; 39 blacksmiths; and 63 stove retailers.
Indicator 2:	IR	Absolute number	Source: Chemonics International	Absolute number of micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, associations and groups in the targeted geographic zones that have paid a nominal fee for the training received. Quality is measured by the percent of trainees reclaiming the 100% money-back guarantee if they are not satisfied with the quality of the training provided. The types of business services include but are not limited to, marketing, human resource management, accounting, stock management, cybercafe set-up. Etc...
Indicator 3:	IR	Absolute number	Source: Chemonics International	Absolute number of all MFI branch offices in the targeted regions that received technical, managerial or other assistance from USAID. Branch offices include individual offices within microfinance networks as well as individual (i.e., non-network affiliated) institutions. The types of assistance include, but are not limited to, technical, managerial and computer training, computer procurement, office equipment and grants.
Indicator 4:	IR	Absolute number	Source: Center for Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation (CAMC)	The term "cases" refer to disputes to be resolved through the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) system which is categorized as negotiation, conciliation, mediation and arbitration. The two cases submitted to the CAMC during the reporting period include one dispute which was resolved through a formal arbitration process, and another dispute which was resolved through negotiation.

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Program: Senegal	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Sustainable Increase in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors, 685-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	13,015	DA	203	DA	12,812	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	100	DFA	0	DFA	100	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	6,073	DA	3,747	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	19,088	DA	3,950	DA	15,138	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	100	DFA	0	DFA	100	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,462	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,462	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,700	DA	42,288	DA	70,538	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	100	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SENEGAL
TITLE & NUMBER: More Effective, Democratic, and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Target Areas, 685-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,800,000 (DA)
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $5,750,000 (DA)
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: This democracy and governance Strategic Objective (SO) increases the ability of Senegalese in all 10 regions, 60 urban communes and 320 rural communes to foster transparency and citizen participation in local affairs and to mobilize resources at local levels to address development needs. This objective fosters the growth of democratic institutions, promotes respect for human rights and promotes the adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices. The SO builds upon the success of past USAID-funded activities including: (a) working with communities to help villagers develop land use management plans; (b) supporting local organizations to create new income generating activities; and (c) contributing to the implementation of the Government of Senegal's National Environmental Action Plan.

USAID will consider this objective met when the following results are achieved (1) increased capacity of local institutions; (2) increased access to financial resources; (3) increased popular participation in the management and oversight of local affairs; and (4) more effective implementation of policies and regulations related to decentralization. In FY 2001, activities to achieve these results will receive $2.1 million in democracy funds and $2.7 million in environment funds under the Development Assistance account.

In FY 2002 $5.750 million (DA) is requested to support the GOS National Environmental Action Plan; expand decentralization activities to all ten regions of the country; and increase community based program activities in agriculture and natural resources management.

Key Results: Successful local management of natural resources is essential to the economic and social welfare of Senegal. In FY 2000, 94% of targeted communities successfully implemented land use plans developed with the assistance of USAID's community based natural resource management program. Small-scale commercial activity has increased as well, and the natural resource management committees now established appear poised to continue to operate without substantial assistance from USAID. This bodes well for the next phase of agriculture and natural resource management assistance now being designed.

Land tenure continues to be an extremely sensitive and unresolved issue. USAID supported convocations in all ten regions and at the national level that resulted in a consensus position amongst the regional councils on changes to the land tenure law. This position has been passed to the national legislature for action. On the broader theme of conflict resolution, USAID assistance increased local leaders' knowledge of the law and regulatory texts related to the national land tenure systems. Local Development Committees (LDCs) took extensive advantage of the assistance: 68% of LDCs used established mechanisms for the resolutions of conflicts among and within local organizations whereas the target for this year was only 10%. Also in 2000, 44% of female and 59% of male community leaders in USAID zones of intervention improved their knowledge of national land tenure laws and regulations. As compared to the baseline figures, the percent of women who have knowledge of national land tenure laws and regulations increased by 5%, and for men 4%.

All this contributes to the decentralization objective, where other assistance this year improved the cooperative preparation and execution of budgets, a key determinant of progress: the 2001 GOS budget was not only prepared by the local governments in the zones of intervention, but also involved all local actors in the budget process. Improved local planning and budgeting processes have mobilized community resources to address priority development needs such as improved health services, restoration of salinated acreage for cultivation and use of more productive crops; increased micro and

small enterprise: resolution of local conflicts and further training of local leaders and citizens in decentralized government

Performance and Prospects: Decentralization, generally and in specific sectors like agriculture and natural resource management, has central government support in principle but still needs concerted political will to streamline transfer of funds, information and skills. The key Decentralization Law was passed in 1996, but decentralization is still very much a work-in-progress. USAID is supporting an evaluation of the impact to date of decentralization reform. Where previously virtually all resources were managed by central government, a significant portion are now meant to be managed at the local level. The GOS is making changes to the cabinet and has announced important proposals for structuring regional and local government. This suggests a willingness to work further in strengthening local resource management. USAID is moving ahead with plans to expand activities from three regions to all ten. While a number of donors are working in decentralization, USAID's participatory, problem-oriented approach is unique. It centers around the provision of training and technical support on a demand-driven basis to strengthen local government and community capacities to address their prioritized development needs. The success USAID is having, and tools it is designing, will serve as models for others.

In addition to impact on land tenure already mentioned, USAID engaged in an effort to help resolve a volatile local land use conflict in southern Senegal. A case study was conducted to examine decentralization policy and regulatory issues surrounding the management of the Pata rural community forest in the Kolda region. Already serious land pressure is intensifying as farmers from the north attempt to settle inside and around the forest border. A workshop to validate recommendations of the study and develop long lasting conflict resolution mechanisms took place in February 2001. It was attended by almost 200 people from local communities, as well as the governor and key GOS officials. A group is being established that will now take on the work of resolving specific issues such as access to water sites and alternative crop cultivation by the farmers from the north. This was hailed as unprecedented in Senegal—the resolution of such problems used to be dictated by the central or local authorities and rarely reflected the views of the local population.

USAID supported a major nation-wide public awareness program to promote broad-based participation in the 2000 Presidential Elections. The program was implemented by a consortium of eleven local human rights NGOs using public and private news media (radio, newspapers and TV) with grassroots activities conducted in partnership with Community Based Organizations (CBOs). The election produced the first change in the ruling political party since independence 40 years ago. USAID was cited by the government and civil society as the donor that contributed the most to a free and peaceful presidential election. This program also helped bring together, for the first time in Senegal, 11 NGOs in one coordinating and implementing structure to achieve a common goal.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: USAID is planning to develop a new agriculture and natural resources management Strategic Objective. Several detailed analyses have been completed in recent years that point to the continuing importance of this sector to Senegal's growth prospects. Agriculture and fisheries provide employment for approximately 80% of Senegal's workforce and account for 60% of exports. The continued loss of areas with adequate rainfall to support rainfed agriculture and large-scale migrations out of agricultural areas with depleted soils (among other factors) are increasing pressure on the remaining cultivatable land, natural forests and other resources. While other donors are supporting projects targeted in specific geographic areas, none are taking a holistic, sectoral approach. The centrality of the sector and USAID's technical strengths make support to agriculture and natural resource management a continuing requisite for the USAID portfolio. USAID support will be more appropriately focused and effective and will receive the attention it deserves with a separate SO. USAID's leadership in community-oriented program design and operation complements the work of other donors in this sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: Canada is the lead donor and coordinator for decentralization programs. Canada's assistance focuses on fiscal discipline and financial transfers among levels of government, and training for the national association of newly elected regional officials. The European Union is providing equipment to the new local governing bodies as well as helping with information systems. France, upon whose governing system the decentralization law was modeled, is providing

training and equipment. Other key donors include the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, the Netherlands, and Germany.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Southeast Consortium for International Development (SECID) is providing natural resource management assistance through September 30, 2001. ENDA/GRAF, a Senegal-based international NGO, will expand its technical assistance services to six new local development committees. Associates in Rural Development Inc. (ARD), a U.S. contractor, is implementing the bulk of the decentralization program. SAFEFOD, a Senegal based NGO, has a grant for decentralization assistance in the Saint-Louis region.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Senegal: 685-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Proportion of local organizations (Local Development Committees and Community-Based Organizations) leaders that have knowledge of the law and regulatory texts related to the national land tenure system.	NA	NA	M=55 F=39	M=59 F=44	M=65 F=49	M=85 F=69	M=95 F=79
Indicator 2: Proportion of Local Development Committees that used established mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts between and within local organizations	NA	NA	0	68	10	75	80
Indicator 3: Number of Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committees that are operational	NA	NA	13	15	16	16	NA
Indicator 4: Proportion of minutes of the Local Development Committee meetings that were accessible to Community-based Organization members in local languages	NA	NA	0	50	40	60	75

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent (%) local leaders	Source: ENDA-GRAF	"A Local Development Committee is a coordination framework established by a Local Government Unit (LGU) and the different Community-based Organizations concerned with socio-economic development activities in the LGU area. The involvement of Local Government Units in land tenure represents one of the nine competencies transferred to that link them with decentralized natural resource management. The 1972 Administrative Reform and the 1996 Decentralization Law give LGUs the responsibility for managing their local land resource bases. This indicator deals with the level of local leaders' knowledge about this important aspect of their responsibilities. "
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent (%) of Local Development Committees	Source: ENDA-GRAF	"A Local Development Committee is a coordination framework established by a Local Government Unit (LGU)and the different Community-based Organizations concerned with socio-economic development activities in the LGU area. This indicator deals with Local Development Committees which have established mechanism(s) for resolution of conflicts over natural resources (e. g.; land, water. Etc) "
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of NRM Committees	Source: Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) Program results report dated December 2000	"The Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committees are established in each of the targeted Local Government Areas with the support of the CBNRM Project. The Committees represent the technical unit of the Local Government Units . As such the Committees coordinate and promote local participation in NRM.

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				Criteria used to monitor their performance include (a) a maximum of 12 monthly meetings is scheduled by each Committee for each fiscal year The meeting schedule is to be implemented in compliance with the NRM Committees Administrative and Financial Management Manual, which requires the presence of 51 % of Committee members for a meeting to take place (as reflected by the attendance sheets); and, (b) at least two-thirds (67%) of the activities included in the committee's annual workplan and scheduled for a particular fiscal year are implement
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent (%) of meeting minutes	Source: ENDA-GRAF	A Local Development Committee is a coordination framework established by a Local Government Unit (LGU) and the different Community-based Organizations concerned with socio-economic development activities in the LGU area. The internal rules and regulations of a Local Development Committee provide for statutory meetings. These meetings are attended by representatives of the LGU and leaders of the various Community-based Organizations affiliated to the Local Development Committee. To allow a wide distribution of information and regular communication with the local population, the minutes of such meetings are to be translated into local languages.

Program: Senegal	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: More Effective Democratic and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Targeted Areas, 685-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	21,998	DA	12,963	DA	9,035	DA
	4,215	SDP	4,215	SDP	0	SDP
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	74,032	DFA	72,912	DFA	1,120	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,380	DA	5,479	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	300	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	27,378	DA	18,442	DA	8,936	DA
	4,215	SDP	4,215	SDP	0	SDP
	300	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	74,032	DFA	72,912	DFA	1,120	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,800	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,800	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,750	DA	20,720	DA	58,648	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	4,215	SDP
	0	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	74,032	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SENEGAL
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health (Child Survival, Maternal Health, Family Planning, and Sexually Transmitted Infections/AIDS) Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas, 685-003
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,255,000 (DA); $9,466,000 (CSD)
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,162,000 (DA); $8,302,000 (CSD)
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: Social services in Senegal remain extremely limited, particularly in the rural areas where access to health structures is especially difficult for women and children. Maternal mortality is high (510 per 100,000 live births), and use of family planning is low (only 7.1% of women use modern contraception. Senegalese women bear an average of five children each. Although significant improvement has occurred in survival rates of children over the past two decades, recent studies indicate a slight increase in child mortality. This alarming reversal is likely linked with decreased vaccination coverage before the first birthday, from a peak of 61% in 1995 to 51.8% in 2000. With Senegal's success in holding HIV prevalence to 1.4%, life expectancy has remained steady at 52 years, with half of the population under 18 years old.

This general description does not reflect the vast difference in health status between urban and rural populations in Senegal. In 1999, child mortality in the rural areas was twice that in the urban areas and contraceptive prevalence of modern methods among married rural women was only 3.3% as opposed to 17.5% in urban areas.

Implemented in the context of Senegal's decentralization policy, USAID's program focuses on increasing the participation of local communities in planning and financing health services and on developing more effective and innovative approaches to improving the quality of health care. It seeks to improve reproductive health (RH) services through increased local participation in setting priorities and in financing activities, through more effective and innovative approaches, with the ultimate goal of increasing demand for, and use of, these services. SO activities directly benefit (a) persons of reproductive age; (b) children under five; (c) groups with high-risk sexual behavior; (d) health care providers; and (e) local communities, grassroots organizations, NGOs, and political and religious opinion leaders. The SO intends to cover 29 health districts whose residents comprise 60% of Senegal's population. The program contributes to the Mission Performance Plan's health and population goals.

In FY 2001, $1,683,000 in child survival and maternal health funds under the Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) account will be used to reinforce vaccination programs (EPI) and to expand the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) and Minimum Integrated Nutrition Package (MINPAK). $4,302,000 in HIV/AIDS funds within the CSD account will be used for condom social marketing, information, education, and communication and policy dialogue, sero-surveillance and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention and treatment. $3,481,000 in infectious diseases funds will support malaria prevention targeted at children and pregnant women and TB treatment linked to HIV/AIDS prevention and care. $3,255,000 in population funds under the Development Assistance (DA) account will be used to increase access to and use of family planning (FP) and prenatal services. CSD and DA funds contribute proportionately to local level matching funds used to support integrated health plans and capacity building in targeted districts.

In FY 2002, $8,302,000 in CSD is requested to target care and support activities for families affected by AIDS; increase efforts to integrate health financing, child survival, maternal health, FP, and STI/AIDS at the local level; and expand the health care financing program to all 29 health districts in the country. $3,162,000 in DA is requested in support of family planning activities.

Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: The key results achieved through this strategic objective during FY 2000 include: improved access to quality reproductive health (RH) services; increased demand for quality RH services; and increased financing of health services from internal sources.

Decentralization reforms are intended to increase resources for local-level health services and improve the efficiency of their use by transferring the responsibility for managing health funds to local governments and encouraging local financing to augment health facility budgets. With the incentive of USAID matching funds, local governments' contributions of their own tax revenue to health activities have increased steadily since 1998 and exceeded the 2000 target. Local government units (LGUs) in the first group to receive matching funds contributed tax revenues equaling 7.7% of the health district's annual operating budget in 1998 and 11.7% in 2000; and LGUs in the second group contributed 13.1% in 2000. The relatively rapid adoption of this new concept is a result of increased awareness among LGUs that providing better quality health services for their constituents can pay political dividends.

A key component of Senegal's HIV/AIDS prevention program has been condom promotion targeting high-risk groups. USAID's social marketing program ensures that "PROTEC" condoms are widely available, affordable, and conveniently accessible as an easy choice for HIV and STI prevention. The 17.5% increase in the number of private sector sales points between 1998 and 2000 denotes impressive growth in the accessibility of and demand for condoms. Traditional sales points, i.e. pharmacies, continued to sell the majority of condoms, whereas the non-traditional sales points showed significant growth in their market share of condom sales: while their number of sales points increased by 13%, their condom sales rose by 47%.

Family planning (FP) has suffered from a three-year strike by health workers on data collection and dissemination that compromised contraceptive logistics management and led to frequent stock-outs. During the same period, USAID's program was in transition and FP activities were significantly reduced. For FY 2000, the indicator on couple-years of protection (CYP) is presented as a baseline figure, since USAID is now aggressively implementing FP activities. Despite the challenging circumstances of the data strike and decreased activities during the transition period, overall CYP levels increased by 6% in 2000. The largest increases came from condoms and Norplant. During the last three years, condoms' contribution to overall CYP levels has been significant.

In 1999, the Ministry of Health (MOH) initiated for the first time a series of micro-nutrient activities in conjunction with the third campaign of National Immunization Days against poliomyelitis, at which time children received the first dose of Vitamin A supplementation. Six months later, in June 2000, the MOH organized a subsequent round of micro-nutrient days to administer the second dose. During both events, USAID financed information and education activities at national and district levels to encourage participation. During the second round, USAID actively supported the development and implementation of operational plans at the district level with medical teams and community groups. The indicator on Vitamin A supplementation from UNICEF's multi-indicator cluster survey showed that 80.4% of children 6-59 months had received two doses within the previous six months.

Performance and Prospects: Overall, the use of reproductive health services is increasing. Family planning has continued its slow but steady ascent, particularly in urban areas: 18% of women in urban areas were using modern contraceptive methods in December 1999, representing a 48% increase within five years. During FY 2000, USAID's child survival activities generated intense demand for two new key areas of prevention - malaria protection and vaccinations - for which interventions are planned beginning in FY 2001. HIV/AIDS prevalence in Senegal remains remarkably low in relation to neighboring countries. Successful HIV/AIDS prevention activities are being reinforced by an expanded network of voluntary counseling and testing centers that are key to sustaining Senegal's low prevalence rate. USAID is also supporting targeted care and support services for families affected by AIDS.

Because many health reforms dictate that planning and financing of health services take place at the community level with locally elected officials, medical personnel, and community groups, USAID interventions must operate in the same context in order to have sustainable impact. As such, USAID's

four partners in health financing, child survival, maternal health, FP, and STI/AIDS coordinated their activities in community outreach and technical training with their common counterparts. This offered both a time- and cost-efficient approach to local level interventions and also reflected more closely the integrated nature of health care service delivery at the periphery.

Future success of the strategy depends upon both management and programmatic factors. On the management side, effective collaboration among all partners is essential as they work towards integrating activities at the local level. USAID will continue its efforts to build the foundation for sustainable and productive collaboration. On the program side, more effort must be made to include women in local level planning, implementation, and evaluation. To overcome the cultural, economic, and political barriers to real participation by women, USAID's ENABLE project is identifying selected cross-cutting activities to reinforce and empower women to truly engage in and benefit from the health program.

The ultimate program goal is ownership by community, health, political and special interest groups of sustainable activities at the local level. In 2000, eight health districts were enrolled in the health care financing program; by 2003, all 29 health districts will be participating. The MOH has recommended that USAID share its health financing approach with other donors to encourage them to adopt it in their respective intervention zones. Any reduction in budget allocations will compromise USAID's ability to effectively cover the targeted intervention area, thus preventing the achievement of program results. In addition, continued financing will be key to providing a national response to reinforce HIV/AIDS prevention and support in order to maintain Senegal's low HIV prevalence.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments to this program are foreseen at present.

Host Country and Other Donors: About twenty other bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank, Japan, France, and the European Union also contribute to the health sector in Senegal. Over the 1998-2002 period, it is estimated that the Government of Senegal will cover about 60% of the planned health budget by providing human and material resources, while donors will fund about 30% of the budget, mostly for preventive health and family planning. Cost-recovery systems are expected to contribute the remaining 10%.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Long-term technical assistance partners for the next five years are: Management Sciences for Health for FP and maternal health activities; Family Health International for prevention and treatment for AIDS; Development Associates Inc. for decentralized health financing; and Partnership for Child Health Care for child survival activities.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Senegal: 685-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Contribution of local governments in the first cohort to the annual operating budget of health districts	NA	7.7	8.7	11.7	9.5	10.5	11.5
Indicator 2: Number of private sales points of PROTEC condom-brand	NA	1746	1915	2052	2000	2114	2175
Indicator 3: % of children 6-59 months receiving vitamin A supplementation in the previous six months	NA	NA	NA	80.4	NA	N/A	85
Indicator 4: Couple-Years of Protection	186600	192362	190322	201521	196084	216546	234345

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent of the annual operating budget of health districts	PHR [1998-1999]; Development Associates Inc. (DA) [2000]; USAID [00-02]	The operating budget includes the recurrent expenses for telephone, drugs, electricity, fuel, water, training, supervision, office supplies, maintenance, personnel, and miscellaneous. The health district is defined as an administrative and technical structure that groups together a set of satellite health huts and health posts around a health center to provide services to a defined geographical area of roughly 100,000-150,000 population. The actual 2000 figure is greater than the planned contributions for 2001 and onward. Yet, it might be wise to keep them one year more to ascertain that the process is institutionalized.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of sales points	Activity Reports from the Agency for the Development of Social Marketing (ADEMAS)	PROTEC is a condom brand that was introduced in the national network of pharmacies in April 1995. In June 1997, its distribution system was extended to non pharmaceutical sales points in the private commercial sector. These non pharmaceutical sales points are in urban and peri-urban areas throughout Senegal. They include coffee shops, bars, restaurants, bus stops, hotels, night-clubs, supermarkets, hair salons, cosmetics shops, telephone kiosks, and gas station-based minimarkets.
Indicator 3:	SO	Percent of children 6-59 months old	UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	"To measure vitamin A supplementation coverage, every other year, USAID will track the percentage of children 6 - 59 months of age receiving vitamin A supplementation in the previous six months. "
Indicator 4:	SO	Couple-Years of Protection	Ministry of health [1997-1999] Contraceptive Procurement Tables (CPTs) and Contraceptive Logistics Reports from DELIVER [2000 - 2002]	Estimated number of couples protected against pregnancy for one year, based on contraceptive distribution to MOH facilities, Non Government Organizations (NGOs) such as ASBEF and SANFAM, social marketing, and AIDS program. Estimations are based on the current CYP conversion factors: IUD (1 unit = 3.5 CYP); Condoms (120 distributed = 1 CYP); Depo (4 injections = 1 CYP); Vaginal Foaming Tablets (120 units = 1 CYP); Norplant (1 unit = 3.5 CYP); and Oral pills (15 units = 1 CYP).

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Program: Senegal	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased and sustainable Use of Reproductive Health Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas, 685-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	16,609	DA	9,345	DA	7,264	DA
	12,641	CSD	6,392	CSD	6,249	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	27,270	DFA	26,895	DFA	375	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,700	DA	5,434	DA		
	6,780	CSD	5,342	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	97	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	19,309	DA	14,779	DA	4,530	DA
	19,421	CSD	11,734	CSD	7,687	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	27,270	DFA	26,992	DFA	278	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	120	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,255	DA				
	9,466	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,255	DA				
	9,586	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,162	DA	9,546	DA	35,272	DA
	8,302	CSD	12,761	CSD	50,070	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	27,270	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SENEGAL
TITLE AND NUMBER: Special Objective Grant—Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools: The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI/Senegal), 685-008
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: **$0**
INITIAL OBLIGATION: **FY 1999** ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: **FY 2005**

Summary: In Senegal, the majority of girls leave school before third grade, only 23% of all middle-school aged children are in school, and a large majority of the women are illiterate. The country's education system is ill-prepared to provide the majority of its citizens with basic skills and develop a workforce that is competitive in the 21st century. In this context, USAID created a Special Objective (SpO) to get girls into school, keep them there, and teach them useful life skills. The SpO is part of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) that aims to improve the level and quality of education in Africa, and to assist Africa to integrate into the world community of free-market democracies. In Senegal, EDDI focuses on girls and young women in primary, secondary and vocational schools.

This inter-agency initiative (USAID, Peace Corps, and the State Department) marks an important commitment by the United States to invest in the girls and young women of Senegal. To address factors that keep girls out of school, the activity includes provision of school supplies, construction/rehabilitation of school facilities and latrines, and vocational and life skills training. The training is designed to help students better assess and prepare themselves for the realities of the local labor market and to improve the quality of their lives. Skills acquired will range from household budgeting to computer literacy. The activity contributes to the Mission Performance Plan's Economic Development goal and to the Agency's goal of building human capacity through education and training.

Using basic education funds from the Child Survival and Diseases account allocated from EDDI, the activity will facilitate girls' access and retention in 30 targeted primary schools through increased parental and local government support to primary schools and an improved school environment. With Development Assistance funds the activity will provide relevant skills for girls and young women through improved formal and informal vocational training in four vocational schools.

Key Results: In the year since inception of the activity, USAID has developed close working relationships with the Ministry of Education (MOE) and key donors to ensure GOS commitment to the program and complementarity with the 10-year MOE education program. Building this level of collaboration among partners, while time-consuming, has set the stage for greater participation of MOE staff in all of the USAID activities and ensures more sustainable results.

- The EDDI team and MOE officials identified the target population, refined results and performance measures, collected baseline data, and visited over 50 schools in four regions to select target schools.
- A visionary Girls Scholarship Program was set up under the Ambassador's sponsorship and in collaboration with Peace Corps to help girls complete high school. The fund will apply to all 10 regions in Senegal.
- Close working relationships were developed with the NGO/PVO community in the education sector, and the Embassy Self-help fund program.

Performance and Prospects: Representatives from the MOE, other donors and members of target communities (parent-teacher groups, students, and local officials) have hailed this activity as a model for cooperation in design and planning and for its holistic approach to the constraints to girls education. The 30 primary schools and 4 vocational schools selected cover four intervention zones (suburban Dakar, Fatick, Diourbel and Louga). Specific activities consist of:

- Publicity and public awareness campaigns about the access to, and retention of, girls in school;
- Provision of textbooks, school supplies, and reading materials;

- Construction of latrines and rehabilitation of classrooms;
- Provision of equipment to develop marketable skills in vocational schools;
- Introduction of life skills modules in primary and vocational schools; and
- Collection of data on the number of school-aged children in targeted villages and urban neighborhoods and other base line data.

The Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program, aimed at keeping the brightest and most needy girls in high school for their final three years (10th-12th grades), is nationwide. Mentoring is a key aspect of this program. Professional Senegalese women will be recruited as volunteers to mentor scholars while, at the same time, scholars will be expected to become mentors for younger girls to transmit the value of dedication to their own education.

USAID is funding a new information technology pilot with the *Front de Terre* primary school that will make computer and Internet services available to more than 1,000 students at *Front de Terre* and surrounding schools. If this pilot endeavor is successful, it will demonstrate that modern information technology can be an important tool in all schools - not just those with private funds. This new technology will improve the pedagogical quality of the teaching, enlarge the horizon of the students as well as the teachers and offer a better management tool for the school administration.

If additional resources are available, USAID will support the extension of the program to primary and vocational schools in the Casamance in southern Senegal, where education has been disrupted by armed conflict. Urban areas have established schools for children displaced from villages that are destroyed or mined. These schools, housed in courtyards of dilapidated regular schools, are made of bamboo mats, making classes during the rainy season next to impossible. USAID's focus on girls' education and vocational training is pertinent in a post-conflict situation: women have been shown to have a critical role in promoting peace, and vocational training provides valuable income generating skills in an economically depressed area.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments to this program are foreseen at present.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank, France, Japan, and the Canada currently contribute to the girls and women's education sector in Senegal and are providing the bulk of external resources for the GOS's 10-year education and training plan.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: NGO partners will help GOS and USAID obtain the key results. Creative Associates International Inc and an international NGO, TOSTAN, provide textbooks, school supplies and reading materials, construct latrines and rehabilitate classrooms and to introduce "life skills" modules. Additional implementing partners will be selected in FY2001 to conduct public awareness campaigns on the benefits of educating girls and upgrade the quality of vocational training.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Senegal: 685-008

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of vocational centers meeting minimum quality standards	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	2	4
Indicator 2: % of all 7 year-old girls newly enrolled in the first grade of (rural) primary school	NA	NA	NA	Girls=49.8	NA	Girls=51	Girls=53

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of centers	Baseline survey in March 2001 by the Cabinet d'Appui en Education et en Formation(CAPEF), a private consulting firm specialized in the education sector. Implementing partners and USAID.	"Index for minimum quality standards include: (1)functional toilets available to students; (2) working refrigerator; and (3) ratio of functional sewing machines per trainee. This indicator will be measured as follows: -in Year 2: number of centers that satisfy at least 2 indices -in Year 3: number of centers that satisfy all 3 indices."
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent of children	Baseline survey in March 2001 by the Cabinet d'Appui en Education et en Formation(CAPEF), a private consulting firm specialized in the education sector. Implementing partners and USAID.	Senegalese children are eligible for primary school enrollment, by law, at 7 years of age.

Program: Senegal	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools, 685-008			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,000 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	1,000 DA	0 DA	1,000 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	**Est. Total Cost**
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	1,000 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SENEGAL
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development, 685-009
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,258,000 DA; $400,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,365,000 DA; $200,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: A major constraint to Senegal's development is the protracted armed struggle in the resource-rich Casamance (comprised of the regions of Kolda and Ziguinchor in southern Senegal). The cost of the 18-year conflict between the MFDC (Movement des Forces Démocratiques de la Casamance) and the Senegalese army has been high in terms of GOS financial resources and social and humanitarian consequences. Security concerns obliged USAID to terminate its regular program in parts of the Casamance region in December 1997. Since June 1999, there has been intermittent progress in finding a solution to the crisis, culminating in the signing of a cease-fire agreement in March 2001. To support the peace process and to lay the groundwork for a progressive re-engagement of USAID's regular programming in this high potential region, USAID designed this Special Objective to facilitate reconciliation of the warring factions and help remove some of the primary causes of the conflict. Overall, USAID's interventions contribute to a cessation of hostilities and the return of peace and stability to the region. The achievement of the latter is a pre-condition to the resumption of USAID's regular assistance program in all parts of the Casamance region.

To achieve this Special Objective, three Key Intermediate Results (KIRs) are necessary: (1) improved standards of living for the affected population; (2) increased self-reliance for local development actors; and (3) improved conditions for local-level conflict resolution. In FY 2001, KIR 1 will receive $500,000 in agriculture funds, $175,000 in economic growth funds, and $267,000 in environment funds under the Development Assistance account and $200,000 in child survival funds and $200,000 in HIV/AIDS funds under the Child Survival and Diseases Account. KIR 2 will receive $100,000 in economic growth funds and KIR 3 will receive $216,000 in democracy funds in FY 2001.

In FY 2002, $2.365 million from the DA account and $200,000 from the CSD account are requested for poverty reduction, income generation, and food production; improvement of health conditions through support to local health centers; and sub-grants to local NGOs for peace and reconciliation activities.

USAID's recovery plan will reach those most affected by the conflict: youth, women, children, and displaced persons. The program will be active in as much of the Casamance as security conditions permit, in order to encourage broad-based support for the peace process. This Special Objective also fosters sub-regional stability as many of the problems in the Casamance, notably refugees, banditry, cattle rustling and drug running, cross national borders into Guinea-Bissau and The Gambia. This activity contributes to the Mission Performance Plan objectives of democracy, economic development and regional stability.

Key Results:
The renewed presence of USAID in the Casamance, after a three year absence, has created an optimism among local groups that should not be underestimated and provides concrete evidence of donor commitment to assisting the Casamance if a peace accord is signed. Many donors stopped working in the region following USAID's decision to pull out in 1997. Therefore, USAID presence is perceived as a barometer for other agencies. In FY 2000, two USAID SOs began working in the more secure Kolda region of the Casamance. In addition to its work in decentralization, SO2 conducted an important conflict resolution forum on land rights and usage in an area plagued by conflict over land. The mechanisms put in place at the conference to resolve issues and prevent further conflict are a useful model for other similar situations.

Poverty and lack of employment are also key factors in the Casamance conflict- especially for youth who have a high potential to turn to banditry or drug abuse if not productively occupied. S01's launch of small and micro-enterprise development activities in the Kolda region will increase access to credit and business skills training.

The decentralization policy is often identified as one of the GOS's major responses to the Casamance conflict. Decentralization, if correctly applied, is a potentially powerful means of addressing some of the root concerns of the conflict: increased autonomy, means of raising revenue, etc. In support of the decentralization process, the SPO trained 200 local officials in decentralization principles and funded translation of relevant texts into local languages. The training was carried out in both urban and rural areas of Ziguinchor and was praised by both participants and government officials.

With USAID's guidance and support, a Senegalese NGO, APRAN GIE, has evolved from an agriculturally-focused association to a key participant in the peace process. APRAN GIE has had remarkable success in the areas in which it works in getting the population to talk about the conflict and about peace—subjects that were formerly taboo. APRAN GIE was able to do this by mobilizing villagers around a non-political event: cultural weekends. Villagers, including those in the MFDC and based elsewhere, helped to organize three-day events in which dancing, sporting events and theater events were presented. These are things people with diverging political views can enjoy. By working together with the population to make sure the weekends happened and that they were carried out in security, APRAN GIE established a reputation of being perhaps the only organization trusted by the GOS, the MFDC and the local population. More importantly, they provided a forum in which people were able to talk about the conflict and the effect it has had on the social structure in villages. In some areas, the cultural weekends were the first social events between villages in years.

Meetings to plan and implement the cultural weekends included both members of the MFDC and government officials. None of the meetings or weekends was marred by a security incident. These events would not have taken place without USAID's support. Furthermore, APRAN GIE has been instrumental in setting up meetings between the MFDC leadership and GOS ministry-level officials and has acted as a 'guarantor' for the safety of MFDC members to come to Ziguinchor to negotiate. Essential channels of communication between the GOS and MFDC were opened by APRAN GIE and have been critical in pushing the peace process forward. The GOS and the MFDC signed a cease-fire agreement in March 2001.

Performance and Prospects: USAID anticipates making significant contributions in different sectors to stabilizing the situation in the Casamance in the next two years. To help alleviate poverty and increase income and food production, activities will include: cash crop promotion (primarily sesame), microfinance and environmental watershed management. Health conditions will be improved through USAID support for local production of iodized salt, vaccination campaigns, and restocking of health centers. Victims of the conflict will be provided with stress counseling and conflict resolution mechanisms will be promoted. To consolidate the peace process, peace and reconciliation sub-grants will be made to Senegalese organizations - an expression of USAID's commitment to work as much as possible with local partners.

If the peace process continues in a positive direction, USAID may be called upon to assist returning refugees or displaced persons. Rapid mobilization and flexibility in using funding will be key to enable the kind of quick response that can help to solidify the peace process. Stability and security in the Casamance are likely to remain an issue for some time. USAID's program is helping to show that conditions can improve, and encouraging other donors to return to the region.

With the recent cease-fire agreement, the time is right to invest in a lasting peace. Because USAID was the first donor to launch a program to address the conflict, all sides view USAID as a key player. Supporting development in the Casamance is also a high priority for the GOS as demonstrated by the recent initiation of dialogue on the Casamance between the Minister of Finance and the donors. This program has important implications for sub-regional stability.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Some adjustments to plans are anticipated depending on the evolution of the peace process. The dynamic security conditions in parts of the Casamance require flexibility in defining performance indicators and affect the achievement of performance targets.

Other Donor Programs: At USAID's suggestion, the European Union and UNDP re-activated a donors group for assistance to the Casamance. This group has begun to meet regularly to coordinate donor aid with the GOS. The European Union (EU) has pledged US$30 million over several years. Bilateral donors, working through non-governmental organizations (NGO) intermediaries, include France, Germany, Belgium, Canada, and Italy.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID currently works with four partners: APRAN GIE (local NGO), Catholic Relief Services, AFRICARE, and UNICEF. Four more PVO/NGO partners will be selected in FY2001.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Senegal: 685-009

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Days of sponsored local events in which the "mouvement des forces democratiques de casamance" (MFDC) and Government of Senegal (GOS) are represented, with no incident	NA	NA	0	15	15	30	45
Indicator 2: Number of community leaders trained in decentralization sponsored by the SPO	NA	NA	0	191	169	240	280
Indicator 3: Number of USAID SOs or SPOs present in each of the two regions of the Casamance	NA	NA	0	2	2	3	3

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	number of days of local events	Program monitoring system; local partners	This indicator seeks to measure events in which active (combatant) members of the MFDC and representatives of the GOS (military, administrative) are present with no security incidents taking place. Local events include cultural weekends and meetings to organize these weekends.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of community leaders	Implementing partners, USAID	Community leaders include elected officials, leading citizens, or members of civil society (women's groups, heads of NGOs and associations). They are people who are able to spread the information on decentralization and to use it effectively due to their social, political, religious, or economic status, which can influence community or individual decision. In 1996, Decentralization laws transferred a wide range of responsibilities to existing local governments (rural and urban councils) and new regional councils. The transferred authorities include land tenure; environment and natural resources; health, population, and social affairs; youth and sports; culture; urban planning and housing; education; land development; and development planning. Specifically, USAID has sponsored training in the opportunities and challenges of decentralization; the constituents and stakeholders within the rural council; the various roles and responsibilities; and the budget and planning processes
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of SOS or SPOs	USAID	The presence of SOs and SPOs means the return of normal programming in Casamance, following the pullout of USAID in 1997. Casamance encompasses two regions, which are Kolda and Ziguinchor.

Program: Senegal	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development, 685-009						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	1,500	DA	0	DA	1,500	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	1,500	DFA	0	DFA	1,500	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,999	DA	224	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	157	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	3,499	DA	224	DA	3,275	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	1,500	DFA	157	DFA	1,343	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,258	DA				
	400	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,258	DA				
	400	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,365	DA	600	DA	7,722	DA
	200	CSD	243	CSD	843	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	1,500	DFA

SIERRA LEONE

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	0	0	3,116	3,516
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	500	1,884	1,884
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	950	9,000
P.L. 480 Title II	15,683	23,265	28,070	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**15,683**	**23,765**	**34,020**	**14,400**

Mission Director, Harry F. Birnholz

In FY 2000, funds were obligated under the Africa Regional Program.

SIERRA LEONE

Introduction

The Lome Accord of July 1999 was supposed to end eight years of civil war in Sierra Leone. It collapsed because Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels refused to disarm and demobilize. In May 2000, RUF fighters suddenly seized hundreds of newly arrived United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) peacekeepers as hostages and threatened the capital, Freetown. They were turned back by the timely arrival of British marines and paratroopers, assisted by pro-government militias. Since then, the United States Government has worked with the United Nations to strengthen UNAMSIL. UNAMSIL's concept of operations has been revised. UNAMSIL now plans to assist the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) in progressively extending state authority throughout the country. UNAMSIL's troops have the authority to use force, including deadly force, against any individual who impedes the freedom of movement of UNAMSIL personnel.

The USG objective is to assist in ending the insurgency in Sierra Leone. This conflict has already spilled over into Guinea, creating even more instability and human suffering. Continued instability and a continuation of the regional humanitarian crisis the instability has spawned could have serious long-term effects on political stability throughout the sub-region and on its economic development.

In the November 2000 Abuja Agreement, the Revolutionary United Front again committed to disarm and demobilize. UNAMSIL will play a key role in that process. Once the process of disarmament and demobilization is completed, the sustainability of peace within Sierra Leone and the region will largely rest on the form and content of the relief to recovery process. Development assistance will support creation of conditions for a lasting peace, mainly through civil society organizations. It is in the U.S. national interest to provide humanitarian assistance and promote the national reintegration of Sierra Leone, thereby promoting regional stability in West Africa.

The Development Challenge

The conflict has affected the political, social and economic context for development in Sierra Leone. It has devastated the national economy and caused large-scale social disruption. Public infrastructure has been destroyed or debilitated, food security threatened, administrative and institutional capacity disrupted, and earning capacity reduced. USAID began a program in Sierra Leone in 1991 to promote reconciliation. In 1999, USAID supported implementation of the failed Lomé Peace Agreement, broken by the RUF in May, 2000. Since then USAID has continued assistance to civil society to enhance dialogue, build confidence among stakeholders and create an environment for reintegration and reconciliation. USAID has provided technical assistance to the Government of Sierra Leone for commissions described in the Lomé Agreement. Finally, USAID has supported the development of a nationwide, non-formal education campaign for disenfranchised youth to support demobilization, reintegration and reconciliation.

Despite these efforts, during and following the January 1999 rebel attack on Freetown, an estimated 5,000 people were killed, and 700,000 to 1,000,000 Sierra Leoneans became internally displaced (out of a total population of 4.7 Million). At present, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees estimates that there are 470,000 Sierra Leonean refugees in neighboring countries. United Nations sources have documented that nearly 4,000 children are missing. Relief assessments are confirming earlier fears that the humanitarian situation is dire in areas which were inaccessible, sometimes for more than a year. The United Nations estimates a million people in these areas will require humanitarian assistance. Widespread destruction of housing means the crisis will continue for the internally displaced persons (IDPs) well beyond the cessation of conflict despite assistance for rebuilding and food aid in Freetown.

The United Nations reports that health delivery services are adequate in accessible areas but needs are critical in areas just becoming accessible. Malaria tops the list of reported illnesses, and there is a growing problem with chloroquine-resistant malaria. UNICEF considers cholera the second-highest health risk in Sierra Leone, although there has been no major recent outbreak. Measles has also been a persistent problem.

Development Assistance funds will go beyond humanitarian relief to help start recovery. With improvement in access to zones now free of conflict, private voluntary organizations can now expand agricultural programs in order to revitalize farms and communities throughout the South and East. Internally displaced persons, refugees, former combatants and people who remained in place during the war need access to funds, services and materials to rebuild communities and generate income. Post-harvest losses must be reduced to help return Sierra Leone to a food secure situation.

Democratic practices, systems and values also need to be re-established. For decades preceding the fighting, Sierra Leone experienced a series of coups d'état, and governance broke down at both the national and local levels. Efforts are needed to rebuild a sense of nationhood and to reconcile estranged groups.

Other Donors

The U. S. Government remains the leading bilateral provider of humanitarian aid to Sierra Leone and Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea and Liberia. The U.S. Government was the largest single donor of food and non-food aid to Sierra Leone in FY 1999 providing $34.8 million, and again in FY 2000 providing $42.8 million of food and non-food humanitarian assistance. As the fighting has waned, the United Kingdom has been providing assistance across a number of sectors. These include humanitarian relief, democracy and governance, and the Government of Sierra Leone's disarmament and reconstruction processes. The World Bank has established a Multi-Donor Trust Fund for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. A number of bilateral donors have contributed relief and development assistance, including Canada, Sweden, Japan and Germany.

FY 2002 Program

A three-year USAID transition strategy will guide U.S humanitarian and development assistance for the FY 2001-2003 period. The strategy bridges the provision of emergency food and shelter (except for the most vulnerable groups) to reintegration assistance for ex-combatants and returnees into their communities and basic child health concerns, including vaccination programs.

Reintegration is the theme one of two Special Objectives (SPO) of this Transition Strategy, which calls for a community-based approach that addresses food security and agriculture, basic primary health care, and income-generating opportunities for ex-combatants, resettled refugees and internally displaced persons and community residents. The initial geographic focus will be in the south, which is secure and is home to Civil Defense Forces (CDF) and some ex-combatants from the Revolutionary United Front (RUF). As the government increases control over RUF-held territories, the geographic focus will be expanded to the north. Support for reintegration will be designed to dovetail with on-going emergency and transition efforts supported by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR), such as a non-formal education for peace activity, seeds and tools programs, and community health initiatives.

The second Special Objective of the transition strategy addresses issues of democracy and governance in Sierra Leone. The SPO calls for assistance in three main areas—1) facilitating truth and reconciliation through the rule of law and the pursuit of human rights, 2) strengthening local civil society organizations, and 3) assisting electoral and political processes.

Support to civil society cuts across both Special Objectives. Civil society organizations will play an important role in the truth and reconciliation process (evidence gathering, documentation and preservation) and the electoral process. Reintegration activities will also incorporate the tenets of citizens' empowerment and involvement in the decision-making process at grassroots levels.

Program: Sierra Leone	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	500	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	500	CSD	0	CSD	500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	950	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,116	DA				
	1,884	CSD				
	950	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,116	DA				
	1,884	CSD				
	950	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	950	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,516	DA	2,850	DA	9,482	DA
	1,884	CSD	2,050	CSD	6,318	CSD
	9,000	ESF	0	ESF	9,950	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	950	DFA

USAID/SIERRA LEONE
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
636-001	Advancement of Reintegration Process for War-torn Populations in Targeted Communities				
	- DA	0	0	2,616	2,016
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	1,884	1,884
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	950	3,000
	- P.L. 480/II	15,683	23,265	28,070	0
636-002	Democratic Institutions' Capacity Strengthened				
	- DA	0	0	500	1,500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	6,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	0	0	3,116	3,516
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	1,884	1,884
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	950	9,000
	- P.L. 480/II	15,683	23,265	28,070	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: **SIERRA LEONE**
TITLE AND NUMBER: Advancement of the Reintegration Process for the War-torn Populations in Targeted Communities, 636-001
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,616,000 DA; $1,884,000 CSD; $950,000 ESF
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,016,000 DA, $1,884,000 CSD; $3,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID will advance the overall Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) reintegration efforts by funding activities aimed at achieving results in three key areas: Increased food security and agricultural production; skills training and job creation; and delivery of health services.

In the food security and agriculture sector, stable communities in the Southern district will be targeted initially, with assistance to other communities coming on stream as accessibility improves. The Bureau for Humanitarian Response is currently providing emergency food and agricultural inputs to accessible communities through international non-governmental organizations (INGOs). Implementing partner(s) will be encouraged to adopt a community-based approach where community members democratically make decisions over the use of resources and are encouraged to take "ownership" of program activities.

FY 2001 Development Assistance resources in the following categories will be utilized to initiate this Special Objective: Agriculture ($1.0 million) for extension and seed multiplication activities; Human Capacity Development ($700,000) for skills training and employment generation activities; and Other Health ($916,000) for support to community based primary/basic health care and family planning. FY 2001 CSD resources will total $1,884,000, consisting of $1,750,000 in Displaced Children and Orphans funding (DCOF) and $134,000 in polio funds. FY 2001 ESF will be used to access the Office of Transition Initiative's (OTI) Education for Peace activity which provides skills training and employment generation for recently demobilized combatants.

FY 2002 resources will be used to expand support for reintegration activities in communities in the northern districts, as these areas become more secure. Activities will include agricultural extension services, employment generation programs, and support to community level health clinics

Key Results: USAID assistance will finance skills training and job-creation efforts designed to maximize the Education for Peace program, supported by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives, which helps ex-combatants and community members psychologically, financially and socially prepare for re-insertion into a community.

The Education for Peace program, a non-formal education program, based on a training of trainers model, brings participants to the point of developing livelihood strategies, but does not fund the implementation of those strategies. The Education for Peace activity is geographically targeted to communities with large numbers of reintegrating ex-combatants from various factions.

USAID-funded development assistance activities will "pick up" people as they graduate from the non-formal education program and will train them in marketable skills, place them in apprenticeships, and/or create job opportunities for them through small public works or with private employers. It is basically phase II of a reintegration package.

For health services delivery, assistance will be provided to community-based health clinics for polio vaccinations, general health, information, education and communication; maternal and child health care; as well as HIV/AIDS information and assistance to displaced children and war victims.

Performance and Prospects: The transition strategy recognizes that the provision of basic health services to communities, particularly those that are currently inaccessible, will be necessary to encourage people to return home or remain in rural areas. Once the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) completes its programs, it will be necessary to continue to build local (if not national) capacity in the health sector. Specific attention will be paid to maternal and child health care, using "vulnerable children" funds with initial efforts aimed at providing assistance to refugee relocation center clinics and shelters for mothers, children separated from families, and orphans.

Sierra Leone is in dire need of information dissemination campaigns on HIV/AIDS. The campaigns should provide basic information about HIV/AIDS, correct misinformation about the disease and provide information about the location of testing facilities. The number of laboratory facilities to test for HIV will undoubtedly need to increase as well. Areas of the country where there are extremely low levels of information should be targeted. This is the conclusion advanced by the government's "Survey Report on the Status of Women and Children in Sierra Leone at the end of the Decade," dated November 2000. Faced with a potential HIV/AIDS explosion in Sierra Leone, increased assistance in this area is strongly recommended, should funds become available. USAID will also consider providing funds to UNAIDS to strengthen its ability to implement a regional HIV/AIDS plan developed in 1998.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: In light of its very nature of facilitating Sierra Leone's transition from war to peace, USAID assistance will continuously look for targets of opportunity that advance the process of reintegration in the country, particularly among those activities financed by the Bureau for Humanitarian Relief's Office of Transition Initiatives, whose programs end in FY 2002.

Other Donor Programs: Major donors in Sierra Leone are the World Bank, The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, The World Food Program (WFP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: To be determined.

Selected Performance Measures: Specific performance measures will be identified when program activities are further developed.

Program: Sierra Leone	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Advancement of Reintegration Process for War-Torn Populations in Targeted Communities, 636-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	500	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	500	CSD	0	CSD	500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	950	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,616	DA				
	1,884	CSD				
	950	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,616	DA				
	1,884	CSD				
	950	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	950	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,016	DA	2,000	DA	6,632	DA
	1,884	CSD	2,050	CSD	6,318	CSD
	3,000	ESF	0	ESF	3,950	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	950	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: **SIERRA LEONE**
TITLE AND NUMBER: Democratic Institutions Capacity Strengthened 636-002
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $500,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,500,000 DA; $6,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: The major thrust of this Special Objective is to strengthen the capacity of key democratic institutions and civil society, through targeted assistance that supports USG priorities, including justice sector support and political processes. By including civil society in the equation, the door is left open to address targets of opportunities in key areas such as governance and anti-corruption, empowerment of women and marginalized groups in political processes, and truth and reconciliation. Because Sierra Leone is a democracy, albeit weak, targeted assistance seeks to consolidate, rather than help install democratic institutions and practices. Development Assistance (DA) funds in the amount of $500,000 will be obligated in FY 2001 for this Special Objective.

In FY 2002, $1.5 million in DA will be used to support the War Crimes Tribunal; targeted support to the judiciary, and activities in support of civic education and the electoral process leading up to the planned Presidential and national elections.

Key Results: Expected key results are in the area of elections, the expansion of the rule of law and the promotion of human rights.

Performance and Prospects: The peace process in Sierra Leone has been extremely slow, as it has depended as much, if not more, on the country's assistance partners to fully realize it. It is, however, encouraging to note that the United Nations' Peacekeeping Mission in Sierra Leone intends to assist the government in extending its control over formerly held RUF territory. Although the pacification of the country is a prerequisite to the holding of local and national elections, activities that promote human rights and the expansion of the rule of law are critical for the restoration of democracy and stability in Sierra Leone.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: With increasing access and security to the remaining RUF-held parts of the country—in the north and east—an expansion of rule of law activities and human rights programs will be possible. As resources permit, a geographic expansion of the core program initiatives would be desirable, along with increased investment in capacity building of civil society. In the most optimistic scenario, initial dialog and planning would begin with public institutions in order to advance the government's ownership and capacity for achieving development objectives. In the event that the Peace Process suffers another major setback, with the RUF taking the offensive and stimulating refugee/IDP movement, the USAID program would respond accordingly. The strategy approach would revert to consolidation of achievements gained in those communities that remained inaccessible and secure parts of the country, with an emphasis on maintaining and preserving stability where possible.

Other Donors Programs: The United Kingdom and the European Union.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: To be determined.

Selected Performance Measures: Specific performance measures will be identified as program activities are developed.

Program: Sierra Leone	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Democratic Institutions' Capacities Strengthened, 636-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,500	DA	850	DA	2,850	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	6,000	ESF	0	ESF	6,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

SOMALIA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual *	**Actual ***	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	[500]	0	2,500	2,500
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	[1,000]	0	500	500
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	[150]	0	3,415	0
P.L 480 Title III	[9,796]	[11,412]	0	0
Total Program Funds	**0**	**0**	**6,415**	**3,000**

Mission Director, Dirk Dijkerman

* FY 1999 and 2000 programs were obligated under Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

SOMALIA

Introduction

This year, USAID is requesting funds for and notifying the Somalia program separately from the larger Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI). In past years, Development Assistance (DA) activities funded in Somalia were grouped together with other activities in the remaining eight countries that comprise the Greater Horn. The results sought and reported were thus not Somalia- specific. With this change, it will become easier to understand and track what USAID implements and proposes to fund with DA in Somalia. In this transition year, however, Somalia-specific performance measures and targets are still being finalized for the Somalia-specific objectives.

In 2001, the Integrated Strategic Plan for Somalia set the goal: "A More Secure, Less Vulnerable Somalia in Transition Towards Sustainable Development." This strategy supports the "building blocks/peace dividend" approach to Somalia, which rewards the accomplishments of regional administrations—relative stability, militia disarmament or control, expanded civil society, participatory governance structures, and security. At the same time, the critical needs of the most vulnerable Somalis-those affected by drought and conflict-must be met. Development Assistance, Child Survival and Disease (CSD), International Disaster Assistance (IDA), food aid, refugee assistance, and mine action funds all aim to promote a more secure, less vulnerable Somalia in transition towards sustainable development.

Somalia in the year 2000 is a very different place from the Somalia seen by Americans in 1993. The chaos that followed the massive United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) intervention has been replaced by security and stability in the north of the country and glimmers of hope for peace in the central and southern areas. Two regions in the northwest and northeast, known as the Republic of Somaliland and Puntland, have successfully established civil administrations that have maintained security and stability in the regions. Furthermore, in the central regions of Bay and Bakool, the Rahanweyn Resistance Army (RRA) has created functioning civil administrations. In the south and the area around Mogadishu conflict continues, including battles between various warlords and militias, looting, hijacking, hostage-taking and other violent crimes. These uncertain conditions adversely affect vulnerable households, as security and access for members of the international community is limited.

During the year 2000, a new peace initiative sponsored by the President of Djibouti increased hope that peace and stability might be a possibility in Somalia. The Djibouti-sponsored peace initiative led to a peace conference held in Arta, Djibouti. The Arta conference began as a civil society initiative and later incorporated clan leaders, politicians of the former Siad Barre regime, and some warlords who participated as individuals rather than faction leaders. Intensive negotiations culminated in the adoption of a transitional charter for a national government, the creation of a clan-balanced transitional national assembly and the election of a transitional president, all mandated to carry out a 3-year transition towards establishment of a federal government for all of Somalia. Unfortunately, the Transitional National Government has not yet been able to credibly establish itself in Somalia.

The Development Challenge

Whether progress towards peace and restoration is rapid or slow, Somalia faces a difficult road to recovery. The destruction and looting of nearly all infrastructure during the civil war and subsequent conflicts has put Somalia near or at the bottom of United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Index in terms of life expectancy, per capita income and child mortality. Somalia also faces persistent food insecurity because of its fragile environment, droughts and flooding. Food insecurity is also exacerbated by the low purchasing power of most Somalis, who lack employment opportunities. Civil strife has also resulted in substantial population displacement. In some areas, mines or fear of mines continue to inhibit investment and productivity. More importantly, most militias in the South have not been demobilized—thereby feeding a crime problem that cannot be handled by the weak law enforcement and judicial administration or by traditional clan-based methods.

Security and access continue to be the most challenging obstacles to the implementation of humanitarian and development programs in southern Somalia. In addition, the near-total closure of education systems during the civil conflict has created a "lost generation" of Somalis who lack even a basic education.

Nevertheless, in the midst of this morass, there are some bright spots. Indigenous non-government organizations (NGOs) are flourishing in some areas, and building the institutional capacities of these nascent organizations offers some promise for a viable and peaceful Somalia in the years to come.

Other Donors

USAID is the second largest donor after the European Union (EU). The EU provides assistance in several sectors, including rural development, livestock production and marketing, irrigation infrastructure, food aid through the World Food Program (WFP) and international NGOs, physical infrastructure, education, small-and-medium enterprises and employment creation. Other major donors include the UN, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark, France, Britain, Canada, Belgium, and members of the Arab League.

The 150 donors and international NGOs in Somalia work within the unique and effective Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB). An Executive Committee coordinates among agencies on sensitive issues like access and security. SACB sector committees-governance, food security and rural infrastructure, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, and education-coordinate sector policy, planning, technical interventions, monitoring, and information gathering.

FY 2002 Program

In FY 2001 and FY 2002, USAID anticipates providing similar levels of emergency food aid and international disaster assistance to the most vulnerable populations in the conflict-prone southern areas of Somalia. Activities will include targeted food distributions, vaccinations to prevent or impede epidemics, rehabilitation of health clinics and delivery of medicines, rehabilitation of wells and boreholes, distribution of seeds and tools, and community-based food aid projects to rehabilitate irrigation canals and roads. Emergency programs are approved on a year-by-year basis as emergencies occur, thus future funding levels are not projected.

Development Assistance and CSD funds will be targeted to a limited number of activities in the stable areas of northwest and northeast Somalia, i.e., Somaliland and Puntland, to achieve the conflict mitigation and economic growth objectives. Ongoing programs to rehabilitate water and health facilities will continue, as will programs to build the capacity of civil society organizations and strengthen the judiciary at the regional level. USAID-funded conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities will also continue through an NGO. USAID will also launch a new activity to promote small-scale activities that increase economic opportunities and thereby promote growth.

The Special Objective in the Somalia Integrated Strategic Plan, "Foundation established for emerging Somalia administration to consolidate transition," is not currently funded and will not be funded unless a USG policy decision is made to provide direct support to the Transitional National Government.

Program: Somalia	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,500	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,500	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,500	DA	2,500	DA	7,500	DA
	500	CSD	500	CSD	1,500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

USAID/SOMALIA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999 *	FY 2000 *	FY 2001	FY 2002
649-004	**Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation**				
	- DA	0	0	1,400	1,400
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
649-005	**Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods**				
	- DA	0	0	1,000	1,000
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	500	500
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
649-006	**Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups**				
	- DA	0	0	100	100
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs				3,415	0
SO	**Totals**				
	- DA	0	0	2,500	2,500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	500	500
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	3,415	0

* FY 99 and 2000 programs obligated under Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOMALIA
TITLE & NUMBER: Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation, 649-004
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 1,400,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 1,400,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to strengthen the ability of communities, civil society and local authorities in stable regions of Somalia to improve local governance and conflict mitigation. Strengthening Somali capacity for local governance and conflict mitigation will be critical for continuing the country's transition towards sustainable development. The peace process at the national level has often failed to resolve those issues fueling conflict among Somalis. True reconciliation and agreement on ways to share resources and mitigate conflict can best be reached at the local and regional levels, as a foundation for national reconciliation. Transparent and fair participatory systems for managing community resources should help to reduce conflict and channel disputes into a forum for resolution acceptable to all parties. As security and stability becomes more widespread, the incentive for better governance and more robust conflict mitigation systems will lie in maintaining the conditions for a viable trading economy, which, in turn requires low security and transport costs. To that end, all actors, such as private firms, community leaders and NGOs, should be drawn into the process of establishing governance and conflict mitigation systems during the on-going transition. Activities under this Strategic Objective will therefore be targeted to helping different political actors participate in developing and testing governance and conflict mitigation systems. Of particular importance is expanded participation by Somalis in civil society, especially marginalized groups, including women, minority clans, internally displaced peoples and resettled refugees. Some of USAID's activities include: 1) strengthening the linkages between civil society organizations and local authorities; 2) strengthening the capacity of the judiciary to ensure rule of law in stable areas; and 3) a focus on rights-based programming. Since the responsibility for good governance lies with the Somalis themselves, USAID activities will strive to reflect Somali priorities and help support the development of Somali leadership.

In FY 2001, Development Assistance funds (Democracy/Governance $520,000; Economic Growth $880,000) will be used in this Strategic Objective.

In FY 2002, USAID is requesting Development Assistance ($1,400,000), which will be targeted on helping different political actors participate in developing and testing governance and conflict mitigation systems. Assistance will particularly focus on supporting activities aimed at expanding the participation by Somalis, particularly marginalized groups, including women, minority clans, IDPs and resettled refugees, in civil society. FY 2002 development assistance will be largely focused in the stable areas where civil administrations and civil society have begun to establish themselves. In addition, on-going programs to build the capacity of civil society organizations and strengthen the judiciary at the regional level will continue.

Key Results: Some of the key results achieved under the previous SO include: 83% of local NGO partners were rated competent on a standard capacity assessment tool; 20 local administrative structures now have bookkeeping systems in place; 85% of local administrative structures have a system for collecting taxes in place; 85% of local administrative structures published administrative data on public notice boards; and workshops and training were provided to public administration officials in five areas of institutional capacity

Performance and Prospects: Performance towards achieving the objectives under this SO has been encouraging. Capacity building with local NGOs has been very successful, and key partner CARE has raised its standard in 2000 for an NGO to be rated as "competent." Work will continue on strengthening the links between local organizations and local administrative structures. The strengthening of local administrative structures has faced greater difficulties due to the increased stress on administrations caused by the Saudi-imposed ban on livestock exports. UNDP has just begun work on the re-

establishment of judicial services, minimal re-equipping of judicial facilities, and supporting the reestablishment of a Bar Association. Future activities will build on lessons learned under the previous strategy. Assistance under this Strategic Objective will be concentrated in the north, where the peace dividend/building blocks approach is rewarding areas of stability and where investments in development can be expected to produce sustainable results. In order to build on the work already done, activities will focus on: 1) Broader, More Effective Participation of Civil Society Organizations in Local Governance; 2) Increased Partnerships Among Private Sector, Public Sector, and Civil Society; and 3) an Enhanced Institutional Foundation for Rule of Law.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Development investments are made in the "building blocks" areas of Somalia on the condition that the trend towards local-level peace and stability continues despite occasional setbacks. USAID will closely monitor conditions in these areas and suspend or terminate projects if peaceful conditions deteriorate.

Other Donor Programs: EU member states—Italy and Sweden in particular—and the UN are the major donors to this sector. The multi-donor Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) has developed a draft strategy on governance, and created a matrix to help donors and implementers determine which areas of operation are being met, and those critical areas where the need is still great. Donor coordination and collaboration has been good so far.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The primary partners for this activity are CARE, with the Civil Society Expansion Project, and UNDP with two projects, one on Rule of Law and Justice System Improvement, the other the innovative War-torn Societies Project. Within other projects not directly focused on governance, human rights programming is also encouraged—for example, components on civil society and conflict resolution mechanisms are included in the training provided to water structure management committees in the UNICEF Urban Water Program.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective. Performance measures are being developed.

Program: Somalia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation, 649-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,400	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,400	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,400	DA	1,400	DA	4,200	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOMALIA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods, 649-005
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 1,000,000 DA, $500,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 1,000,000 DA, $ 500,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to increase opportunities for Somali entrepreneurs, communities and non-governmental organizations to undertake projects that will promote economic growth in stable areas and continue social services rehabilitation in transitional areas.

The Somali economy has long been dependent primarily on pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood systems, with both dry land and irrigated settled agriculture areas. Even before the civil conflict, the country rarely produced a surplus of food crops, but predominance of the livestock sector in the economy allowed Somalia to be food self-sufficient in good years. USAID recognizes that food insecurity remains an issue in Somalia today. USAID supports the three elements of food security- availability, access and utilization through its programs. Availability is addressed through support to rehabilitate and/or privatize agriculture and livestock production systems, including infrastructure improvements such as water supply systems, provision of seeds and tools, or veterinary services. Activities under this SO will focus on the access side by emphasizing increased opportunities for more productive livelihoods of men, women and children, including some of the infrastructure rehabilitation already mentioned, as well as and other interventions to strengthen the enabling environment for productive activities. This activity targets interventions in high-impact activities that can demonstrate the benefits of peace (including healthier children from using potable water and better health practices) in the stable areas and reduce vulnerabilities in the conflict and transitional areas. In order to build on the work that has already been done, the activity will seek to: 1) improve small-scale infrastructure and social services; 2) exploit economic targets of opportunity; and 3) remove the threat of mines and unexploded ordinance (UXOs) in selected areas.

Work will focus on areas where conditions for private investment are attractive - enhanced by the establishment of stable regional civil administrations-and there is relative security. Assistance will target micro-and-small businesses and NGOs with the potential to grow and the capacity to add value. Possible activities include: technical assistance to Somali firms seeking to export non-livestock products; assistance to local NGOs in capacity building and community-based income-generation activities; dissemination of knowledge on innovative methods to respond to changing economic needs; improved access to urban water; and food aid programs that support rehabilitation of infrastructure.

In FY 2001, Development Assistance funds (Environment $350,000; Economic Growth $650,000) and Child Survival and Disease funds ($500,000) will be used in this Strategic Objective.

In FY 2002, USAID is requesting $1,000,000 in Development Assistance and $500,000 in CSD resources to increase the opportunities for productive livelihoods by providing targeted assistance to entrepreneurial Somali individuals and organizations that launch activities which will expand the economy. Development assistance and CSD funds will be targeted on a limited number of activities in the stable areas of northwest and northeast Somalia, i.e., Somaliland and Puntland, to achieve the economic growth objective. FY 2002 resources will fund vaccinations to prevent or impede epidemics, rehabilitation of health clinics and delivery of medicines, rehabilitation of wells and boreholes, distributions of seeds and tools, and community-based food aid projects to rehabilitate irrigation canals and roads.

Key Results: Some of the key results achieved under the previous Strategic Objective (Establish a Strong Basis for Implementation of GHAI—623-003) include: use of improved agricultural techniques by more than 2,350 farmers; construction and rehabilitation of nearly 3,300 kilometers of irrigation canals; completion of 60 Food for Work projects in southern and central Somalia promoting agricultural rehabilitation; rehabilitation of the Berbera and Bossasso Ports, including the provision of fire-fighting

equipment; and training of 150 students in improved port management practices, and subjects ranging from basic computer courses to financial accounting. Also, some 480,000 people obtained access to potable water. Illustrative activities for achievement under the new Strategic Objective include: rehabilitating and irrigating canals, roads and river embankments; rehabilitating water and sanitation structures; providing micro-credit and micro-enterprise services to returning/resettles refugees and strengthening delivery and quality of private animal health services.

Performance and Prospects: Performance under this SO has been encouraging. Future prospects will expand on the successes of the previous Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) regional strategy. USAID's intervention has improved the foundation for food crop production in target areas. This was accomplished through the provision of agricultural inputs and services such as seeds, tools, and extension training and by improving agricultural infrastructure (irrigation canals and river embankments). CARE will continue to implement food aid initiatives that focus on rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation canals, earthen flood-control dams, and farm-to-market feeder roads. UNICEF will implement urban water rehabilitation and education activities that target reduced incidence of diarrhea in children under 5, increased access to potable water, increased percentage of people washing hands before eating, and increased benefits to enterprises in targeted areas.

Raising awareness of mines and removing the threat of mines and UXOs from an economically viable area can contribute to the economic growth of a region and also support efforts to return refugees to their homes. Current and planned activities include UXO surveys, de-mining and mine awareness education, and community mobilization.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Development investments are made in the "building blocks" areas of Somalia on the condition that the trend towards local-level peace and stability continues despite occasional setbacks. USAID will closely monitor conditions in these areas and suspend or terminate projects if peaceful conditions deteriorate.

Other Donor Programs: The EU is the major donor in economic rehabilitation in Somalia, in all sectors ranging from livestock production and health through infrastructure rehabilitation, credit programs and reform of the financial sector. USAID's much smaller program seeks to complement the EU's program by focusing on highly-targeted high-impact activities. USAID has also successfully collaborated with both the EU and the UN on infrastructure projects essential to improved trade, such as rehabilitation of the Bossasso-Galcayo road and rehabilitation of the Berbera and Bossasso ports.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: CARE, UNDP, Halo Trust, and UNICEF are currently implementing projects under this activity. U.S. support for mine action activities is implemented by the State Department's Political Military Affairs Bureau.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Strategic Objective. Performance measures are being developed.

Program: Somalia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods, 649-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,000	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,000	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,000	DA	1,000	DA	3,000	DA
	500	CSD	500	CSD	1,500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOMALIA
TITLE & NUMBER: Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups, 649-006
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $100,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $100,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this Strategic Objective is to assist the most vulnerable Somalis to meet their basic needs in the face of drought, conflict and displacement. Even as progress is made towards peace and recovery, Somalis continue to be precariously vulnerable to climatic and man-made disasters. Vulnerable populations are estimated by our partners to be at a level of 500,000 persons, a figure that can increase to more than 1,000,000 in times of extreme crisis. Somali systems for coping with these recurrent disasters remain weak. Health services are provided mainly through the support of the international community. Most water sources, including wells, ponds and boreholes, are operated and maintained by Somali individuals and communities but only at a minimum level of maintenance. Sanitation infrastructure and services are entirely provided by donors. Response to food crises usually involves movement to areas that may have seen better rainfall for pasturage or to food distribution points. USAID/Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR) and DA-funded activities under the SO will largely focus on delivery of health, water and sanitation, food assistance, and capacity-building services to vulnerable Somali households. In addition, activities under the SO will focus on the most vulnerable areas of southern and central Somalia.

As Somalia becomes more secure and less vulnerable, USAID will continue to promote a transition from emergency relief programs towards sustainable development. It is anticipated that emergency assistance will continue to be needed for some time because coping mechanisms have eroded over the last several years.

In FY 2001, Development Assistance funds (Economic Growth $100,000) will be used in this Strategic Objective.

In FY 2002, USAID anticipates providing food aid and international disaster assistance to the most vulnerable populations in the conflict-prone southern areas of Somalia. FY 2002 DA resources ($100,000), in combination with resources from other relevant bureaus and agencies, such as BHR/FFP and BHR/OFDA, are requested to continue to support on-going programs to meet critical needs for vulnerable groups. FY 2002 assistance will support the delivery of health, water and sanitation, food assistance and capacity-building services to vulnerable Somali households

Key Results: Under the previous SO, USAID's funding has improved the livelihoods of Somalis and has met emergency needs in targeted areas. Critical needs have been met for targeted vulnerable groups by improved delivery systems for emergency food commodities and improved identification of vulnerable groups. USAID intervention includes the following achievements: increased percentage of children receiving vitamin A treatment; increased number of children fully vaccinated; increased number of essential drug kit delivered; increased number of health workers certified; and increased number of people with access to latrines and potable water in targeted areas. In addition, some of the key results achieved under this SO include: the delivery of food aid to 1,087,442 Somalis; a reduction in food transportation losses from 27% in 1996 to less than 1.5% in 2000; better-targeted emergency food aid in support of community-implemented self-help projects; improved targeting of households with malnourished children through nutrition surveys; reduction of maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity rates; 95,000 pregnant women visited by a health professional at least once during their pregnancy; rehabilitation of water resources (in cooperation with other donors); access to potable water for 484,150 people and the reduction in the number of severe cases of cholera outbreaks.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's intervention has improved the livelihoods of Somalis and has provided much-needed emergency assistance to Somalis in target areas. Through improved delivery

systems for emergency food commodities, USAID has met critical needs of vulnerable groups. In 2000, the number of food aid beneficiaries reached by CARE surpassed expectations due to higher than planned for Food for Work (FFW) and free food distributions (FFD). Drought conditions and an increased number of internally displaced persons in Gedo Region necessitated increased FFD. The FFW program also expanded to include Sakow district in Middle Juba. Future assistance under this objective will be tightly focused in the most vulnerable areas, currently concentrated in southern and central Somalia, as well as limited areas in northern Somalia afflicted by drought. Under the new strategy, USAID/BHR-funded health activities will increase the availability of health care services by providing minimum basic care in areas that became accessible due to improved security, as well as improve the quality of health care provided in existing health facilities. Water interventions will supply additional 145,000 people with safe water. To promote sustainability, water projects will include the formation and training of community management groups. With an improved Gu (a cereal crop) harvest this year, food aid requirements should be reduced to about 60% of FY 2000 levels. Plans will be developed during the year to phase out emergency activities and transition to a development food aid program by 2003. Training in special emergency interventions should improve the effectiveness of Somali and international responses to complex emergency and individual disaster episodes.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities under this Strategic Objective are tightly focused on the areas of greatest need, which are currently concentrated in central and southern Somalia. However, work in other locations may be required, depending on security and weather conditions.

Other Donor Programs: UNICEF is the largest implementer of relief programs in Somalia, working in health, water and sanitation, nutrition and education. The UN Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) also operate in Somalia. EU member states also contributed about $90 million in bilateral humanitarian assistance in 2000 via the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO).

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Partners under this activity include UNICEF, UNDP, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), FAO, CARE, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, International Medical Corps, Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET), Action Contre la Faim/France, Norwegian People's Aid, and Action Africa Hilfe.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Strategic Objective. Performance measures are being developed.

Program: Somalia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups, 649-006						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	100	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	100	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	100	DA	100	DA	300	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

SOUTH AFRICA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	31,676	32,979	34,610	34,275
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	14,450	13,188	15,872	18,429
Development Credit Authority	0	756	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	250	700	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**46,376**	**47,623**	**50,482**	**52,704**

Mission Director, W. Stacey Rhodes

SOUTH AFRICA

Introduction

Ensuring South Africa's successful transition to a pluralistic, market-oriented and economically sustainable democracy is fundamental to U.S. national interests of supporting democratic societies, pursuing U.S. economic prosperity, and reducing the need for humanitarian assistance in sub-Saharan Africa. South Africa is the most outstanding example in the world today of how severe political, racial and ethnic differences may be reconciled through negotiation and compromise. South Africa also plays a crucial role in the political stability of southern and central Africa. Its relatively large economy has the potential to be a significant market for U.S. exports and already functions as an engine of growth for other southern African economies.

Given South Africa's strategic and economic importance in sub-Saharan Africa, USAID's goal is to help ensure that South Africa successfully completes the transformation from a statist, apartheid regime to a democratic, multi-racial society with an open, market-based economy. U.S. economic assistance and private investment are important vehicles for accomplishing this goal. Since the first democratic election in 1994, the United States has been the largest source of foreign direct investment in South Africa (a cumulative amount of $3.8 billion).

The Development Challenge

South Africa's principal development challenges are to: achieve and maintain a level of economic growth that will generate higher levels of productive employment for its people; reduce the growing HIV/AIDS infection rate and provide care and treatment for millions already infected; control and reduce the spiraling crime rate; and increase access to quality education, primary health care, housing, and justice services. South Africa's geographically limited but highly visible first world infrastructure coexists among widespread, poverty comparable to the rest of Africa. Income inequality is among the highest in the world; education and health status are glaringly different among racial groups. About 50% of households lack adequate sanitation. The infant mortality rate is 47 per 1,000 among indigenous South Africans. In addition, South Africa has one of the most severe HIV/AIDS epidemics in the world, with infection spreading rapidly and a large population at risk. The number of HIV-infected people has doubled from approximately two million in 1996 to over four million in 2001. In 2000, an estimated 15% to 20% of the adult population was HIV positive with an estimated 1,700 new infections daily. It is estimated that by 2005, 5.6 million South Africans will be HIV positive, and at least two million children will be orphaned as a result of AIDS.

Despite South Africa's adherence to prudent monetary and fiscal policies, economic growth has been slower than anticipated. The economy grew at 3% in 2000 and is projected to grow at 3.5% per annum over the next three years. This projected economic growth rate is insufficient to significantly reduce unemployment, currently estimated at 25%. Further, South Africa faces a serious skill shortage, as the technical skills required are not yet being produced in sufficient quantities by the educational system. In addition, the country continues to experience a substantial emigration of skilled professionals and an influx of unskilled. While crime rates are among the highest in the world, particularly for violence against women, prosecution and conviction rates are among the lowest. The high level of crime is a disincentive for much-needed foreign investment.

USAID works in partnership with the Government of South Africa, U.S. and South African non-governmental organizations, and private sector financial institutions to support South Africa's development priorities. In FY 2000, USAID's programs helped improve delivery of health, education, and housing services. As a result of USAID's work in the Eastern Cape, more than 80% of the health facilities now provide basic primary health care services five days per week. USAID's programs in FY 2000 significantly increased the supply of housing, water, sanitation and other environmental services for approximately 600,000 low income households. USAID's support to small, micro and medium enterprises and agribusiness programs contributed to the creation of 4,000 new employment opportunities and facilitated the generation of over $50 million in business transactions between small and large companies. In democracy and governance programs, USAID's programs are helping to strengthen the criminal justice system, providing support to municipal government and improving dialogue and cooperation between civil

society and the government. USAID helped improve the regulatory environment for small businesses, increase government outsourcing to the private sector, advance the privatization agenda, and lower import duties on all goods from southern Africa, which helped to foster a more open trading environment in the region.

Other Donors

USAID is the second largest donor and largest bilateral donor to the Republic of South Africa. Other major donors are: (1) the European Union, with programs in democracy and governance, education, economic policy, and health and the private sector; (2) the United Kingdom, which assists in democracy and local governance, education, health and economic policy; and (3) Germany, with democracy and governance, adult basic education, economic policy and housing programs. Japan and the United Nations Development Program also have large programs, providing assistance in urban development, policy formulation and health.

FY 2002 Program

The USAID program will continue to support South Africa's efforts to strengthen and consolidate democracy, with special emphasis on strengthening the criminal justice system, democratic and effective local governance, and improving cooperation between civil society and the government.

USAID's education program will address unemployment through programs in workforce development and further secondary education. The program also will continue to support implementation of key educational reforms at the district and school-level, including developing new curricula and improved teacher training.

The health program will continue to emphasize HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation strategies with the Government of South Africa, non-governmental organizations, and other implementing partners. The program will also continue to focus on primary health care delivery, with an increased focus on capacity building and implementation in four provinces.

The USAID economic growth program will improve the capacity of historically disadvantaged persons in key government and non-government organizations to develop, evaluate, and implement economic policies. Enhanced economic policy-making capacity will benefit all South Africans by providing a catalyst to increased economic growth and employment and more equitable distribution of economic opportunities.

Increasing productive employment is one of South Africa's greatest challenges. USAID's programs aim to alleviate this constraint by promoting the growth of small, medium and micro-enterprises in urban areas and by promoting the growth of small-scale agribusiness in rural areas. These programs will help to identify markets for small businesses through domestic and international linkages, develop improved business and entrepreneurial skills, and determine and facilitate potential loan and equity capital sources.

USAID's housing and municipal infrastructure programs will continue to improve South Africa's policies and programs relating to the delivery of housing and environmentally sound municipal services. Local government officials and staff will be supported in public urban management and the delivery of essential services to the historically disadvantaged population. Development Credit Authority will be used to increase access to credit for low income households, housing builders and developers and municipal environmental service providers.

Program: South Africa	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	251,622	DA	110,992	DA	140,630	DA
	86,909	CSD	27,779	CSD	59,130	CSD
	38,876	ESF	37,906	ESF	970	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	467,996	DFA	437,007	DFA	30,989	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	32,978	DA	51,498	DA		
	14,079	CSD	20,932	CSD		
	700	ESF	250	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	756	DCA	0	DCA		
	1,500	DFA	29,885	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	284,600	DA	162,490	DA	122,110	DA
	100,988	CSD	48,711	CSD	52,277	CSD
	39,576	ESF	38,156	ESF	1,420	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	756	DCA	0	DCA	756	DCA
	469,496	DFA	466,892	DFA	2,604	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	8	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	34,610	DA				
	15,872	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	34,610	DA				
	15,880	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	34,275	DA	151,944	DA	505,429	DA
	18,429	CSD	47,174	CSD	182,471	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	39,576	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	756	DCA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	469,496	DFA

USAID/SOUTH AFRICA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
674-001	Democratic Consolidation Advanced				
	- DA	14,550	9,752	9,003	6,779
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	100	0	0
	- DCA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	250	700	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
674-002	Increased Access to Quality Education and Training				
	- DA	5,000	6,825	4,729	6,656
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,800	4,988	3,200	3,600
	- DCA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
674-004	Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies				
	- DA	0	5,570	5,314	4,000
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	900	500	0
	- DCA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
674-006	Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services				
	- DA	8,575	4,292	7,240	6,202
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	200	0	0
	- DCA	0	756	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
674-008	Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention/Mitigation Practices				
	- DA	2,000	1,200	1,125	1,100
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	9,150	7,000	12,172	14,829
	- DCA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

674-009	Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities				
	- DA	1,551	5,340	7,199	9,538
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	500	0	0	0
	- DCA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	31,676	32,979	34,610	34,275
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	14,450	13,188	15,872	18,429
	- DCA	0	756	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	250	700	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Democratic Consolidation Advanced, 674-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $9,003,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,779,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: *Despite two free, fair, and increasingly peaceful general elections, as well as a strong* constitutional, statutory, and institutional framework for an enduring democracy, the consolidation of South Africa's emerging democracy is constrained by an alarming crime rate, weak local governance and ineffective civil society-state relations. These ills threaten a basic social contract where government protects the rights of and delivers services to citizens, and citizens meet their obligations to government. South Africa's ability to engage the United States as a partner on issues of U.S. national interest depends upon the successful transformation of South Africa to a representative, non-racial democracy where democratic norms are observed, human rights respected and good governance practiced. USAID's democracy and governance program supports the efforts of South Africans to strengthen linkages between citizens and government institutions, with special emphasis on rule of law and criminal justice, democratic and effective local governance, and the sustainability of civil society.

USAID's rule of law assistance reflects South Africa's priority of strengthening the criminal justice system and expanding access to justice. USAID's local governance assistance promotes effective and democratic engagement between citizens and municipal governments, the sphere of government closest to the people that has a high level of responsibility for the delivery of basic services. USAID assistance to civil society is aimed primarily at helping South African civil society organizations become *institutionally* and financially more sustainable, through better service delivery and policy development partnerships with government. The ultimate beneficiaries of improved governance and democratic processes are South African citizens, particularly, members of the historically disadvantaged majority population. Intermediate beneficiaries are national, provincial and local governments, parliamentarians and civil *society organizations.*

Key Results: In FY 2000, USAID contributed to the following major accomplishments of South African government and civil society counterparts: (1) promulgation of the Equity Bill, South Africa's principal piece of civil rights legislation; (2) continued diversification of South Africa's legal profession so that it increasingly reflects the ethnic and racial make-up of the country; (3) projected increase from 50% to 57% of South Africans who are aware of their human rights; (4) finalization of the Municipal Systems Bill and Property Rating Bill, which are key pieces of legislation required for effective and democratic local governance; (5) final demarcation of boundaries for South Africa's consolidated municipal system, legal establishment of these newly demarcated municipalities, and voter education in six of the country's nine provinces, to ensure that citizens cast informed and valid votes in the December 2000 elections that ushered in this final system of constitutional local government; and (6) promulgation of the Income Tax Amendments Act, which enables more financially sustainable civil society organizations through tax exemptions and tax deductions for charitable giving.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, democracy and governance funds of $8,803,000 and $200,000 in economic growth funds from the *Development Assistance account will be used to support* several activities. USAID's work with the Ministry of Justice continues to support the transformation of the justice system to better serve all South Africans, particularly the historically disadvantaged population. Recognizing that fighting crime is a top priority of the South African government and citizens, the program focus was increased on strengthening and modernizing the criminal justice system. Slightly over one-third of USAID's FY 2001 *democracy and governance* program funding will be devoted to this activity, providing support for court management training and technical assistance, development and implementation of crime prevention strategies by non-governmental organizations, and more effective sexual offense courts. USAID will continue to improve the local government finance framework, with almost one-half of FY 2001 funds going to support work with 22 municipalities to help them plan, raise

revenue, and operate in accordance with the new policy framework for democratic local governance. To broaden the impact of the program, lessons from these municipalities will be systematically shared with other municipalities, thereby contributing to the overall strength of the country's new local government system. In FY 2000 USAID initiated a civil society sustainability program which will strengthen the policy environment for greater charitable giving and tax exemptions for non-profit organizations, and will share innovative approaches for civil society and government partnerships for service delivery. About one-sixth of FY 2001 funding will be devoted to this activity, with program implementation beginning to hit full stride during the year.

In FY 2002 USAID will support the efforts of South Africans to strengthen linkages between citizens and government institutions, with special emphasis on rule of law and criminal justice, democratic and effective local governance, and the sustainability of civil society. This will involve criminal court training and technical assistance, local government capacity building, and civil society organization strengthening.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is among the top three democracy and governance donors in South Africa. At the national level, the European Union, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United Nations, Australia and Germany are providing democracy and governance-related assistance. Many of the same donors are working at the provincial level to strengthen the capacity of government and community support organizations. In relation to USAID's rule of law, local governance, and civil society strengthening programs, the South African Government is providing significant resources to carry out its plans in these areas and is actively coordinating assistance from donors (including USAID) with complementary objectives.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The democracy and governance program is implemented by South African government institutions, a wide range of South African non-governmental organizations and U.S. private voluntary organizations. Government partners include the Ministries of Justice and Provincial Affairs and Local Government. Other South African partners include the Institute for Multiparty Democracy; the Center for Human Rights; the Black Lawyers Association; the Center for Social and Legal Studies; and the African Center for the Cooperative Resolution of Disputes. Principal U.S. partners include the Department of Justice; the International Republican Institute; the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs; the American Center for International Labor Solidarity; the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies; Creative Associates International, Inc.; and PACT.

FY 2002 Performance Table

South Africa: 674-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Funding commitments by the South African Treasury for Local Government Transition as leveraged by USAID-funding ($ millions, cumulative)	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.7	Baseline Year	25.4	38.1
Indicator 2: Average percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans who reject non-democratic regime forms	N/A	N/A	N/A	64.8	Baseline Year	N/A. Indicator tracked every two years	67

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	USAID-funded technical assistance leveraged in Dollars	National Treasury Budget	USAID-FUNDED Technical assistance in the area of Local Government Transition
Indicator 2:	S	Percent of a nationally representative sample of South Africans	Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA) barometer	Average percentage of citizens who say they would oppose non-democratic practices (one-party rule, national rule by traditional leaders, military rule, Presidential dictatorship, government moves to shutting critical news media, government moves to dismiss critical judges. government moves to ban political parties and government moves to suspend parliament and elections by Government

Program: South Africa	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Democratic Consolidation Advanced, 674-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	73,524	DA	49,284	DA	24,240	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	16,916	ESF	16,439	ESF	477	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	159,599	DFA	154,356	DFA	5,243	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	9,752	DA	17,243	DA		
	100	CSD	0	CSD		
	700	ESF	250	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	DCA	0	DCA		
	400	DFA	5,643	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	83,276	DA	66,527	DA	16,749	DA
	100	CSD	0	CSD	100	CSD
	17,616	ESF	16,689	ESF	927	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	159,999	DFA	159,999	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	9,003	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	9,003	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	6,779	DA	36,997	DA	136,055	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	100	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	17,616	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	159,999	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training, 674-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,729,000 DA; $3,200,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,656,000 DA; $3,600,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Education is at the heart of South Africa's transition to a sustainable, non-racial democracy. South Africa faces a unique human resource development challenge due to decades of destructive apartheid policies that deliberately and systematically limited the majority of the people from realizing their potential. Across the educational system—from pre-school to university—the quality of education received by the majority of black South Africans is still far inferior to that received by white South Africans. The poor quality of education has resulted in a shortage of skills that slows economic growth and manifests itself in persistent debilitating unemployment and despair. USAID's investments in this sector are intended to expand access to high quality education and training needed to increase productivity and lead to market-driven increases in wage levels, economic growth, exports and living standards.

Key Results: To increase the access of South Africa's majority population to high quality primary education, USAID finances activities with the education ministries in the four poorest provinces (Northern Province, Northern Cape, Eastern Cape, and KwaZulu-Natal), and with the National Department of Education.

In the four focus provinces, 8,239 educators, school board members, principals, and other education officials had been trained as of December 2000 with USAID support. Through USAID programs to increase the number of highly qualified professionals from previously disadvantaged communities, 80 students had graduated with Masters or Doctorates in relevant disciplines by the end of 2000.

Under a USAID partnership program to provide technical assistance to historically disadvantaged universities and technical post secondary schools, 11 new partnerships were established between those institutions and U.S. colleges and universities. The partnering U.S. universities provided technical assistance that resulted in increased research capacity, strengthened administrative leadership and the revision of the curriculum at 34 university departments. These improvements helped the disadvantaged institutions meet the new educational standards required in South Africa.

During 2000, USAID's work in the education sector continued to target institutional deficiencies, both at the primary or university level. At the primary level, USAID supported work in the country's poorest school districts. Additionally, initiatives were undertaken to address HIV/AIDS, the reconstruction of schools damaged by floods in early 2000, the provision of learning resources to schools and district centers, the transmission of a children's television program, and improved communications among the provincial, district and school offices.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, $3.2 million in CSD funding ($3 million for basic education and $200,000 for HIV/AIDS) will be used to build the capacity within the South African educational system to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to mitigate its impact on the education system. These funds will also be used to improve the quality of primary education for children from disadvantaged communities in the four poorest provinces of South Africa. Human capacity development funds of $4,729,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to improve the workforce skills under the further education and training programs in targeted schools and colleges. These funds will also be used to help promote the skill development strategy at the provincial level.

In FY 2000, USAID and the Department of Education established an implementation strategy that will further address improvements in schools and technical colleges in the Northern Cape and the Free State. Launched in December 2000, the program will pave the way for activities in learner support services, institutional strengthening, leadership training and management support programs. Also, an improved

methodology and new testing was used to establish a new baseline against which to measure future improvements in student performance.

To improve skills in the workplace, USAID negotiated a program of support with the South Africa Department of Labour to implement an innovative strategy for industry-based training. The program will be implemented over the next five years, and will include research, capacity building, support for provincial-level implementation, an in-service Masters Degree program for up to 80 students and about 1,000 on-the-job internships.

Ongoing programs in basic education, adult education and skills development will also continue. All of these initiatives will continue to strengthen South Africa's educational institutions to deliver high quality education to the majority population, and thus create new educational and employment opportunities.

In FY 2002 USAID funds will support ongoing programs in basic education, adult education and skills development in four focus provinces. The program will improve schools and technical colleges in learner support services, leadership training and management programs. Funds will also be used to improve workforce skills under the further education and training programs in targeted schools and colleges, a key priority for the Government of South Africa. In FY 2002 USAID will work with the South African Department of Labour to implement its industry-based training program. USAID will also integrate HIV/AIDS activities into its education program to help build the capacity of the South African education system to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic and to mitigate its impact.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: In addition to the United States, major donors in the sector include the United Kingdom, Denmark, the European Union and Canada in basic education; the Ford Foundation, EU, Norway and Australia in tertiary education; the Netherlands in youth activities; and the EU, Sweden, and Germany in adult basic education

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Principal partners in the South African national government are the Departments of Education and Labour and the National Youth Commission. U.S. contractors and grantees include the United Negro College Fund, Academy for Educational Development, Aurora Associates, Abt Associates, Development Associates International, Institute for International Education, African-American Institute, Development Consultants Network, and Research Triangle Institute.

Over 20 U.S. colleges and universities are receiving USAID support for their activities in South Africa, as are many South African non-governmental organizations. Some of these key partners are the University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Florida A&M University, Spelman College, Jackson State University, Savannah State University, Hampton University, Tennessee State University, and Lincoln University (Pennsylvania).

FY 2002 Performance Table

South Africa: 674-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Improved Learner Performance on Grade 3 Assessments (mean % correct for numeracy and literacy)	N/A	N/A	N/A	37	N/A	39	45
Indicator 2: Departments implementing revised curricula within HDIs (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16	34
Indicator 3: Departments with revised Curricula within HDIs (cumulative)	N/A	N/A	16	34	34	No planned targets beyond FY 2000	N/A
Indicator 4: Number of Adult Education centers utilizing new curricula	N/A	N/A	N/A	53	50	50	50

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Combined percent of items correct on a numeracy and literacy test	Mahlahle Project Test 2000 (developed by JET)	A standard paper and pencil test with open ended questions in 4 strands of numeracy. The literacy test is a multi-choice option.
Indicator 2:	IR	Expressed as the number of departments within the faculty of Science, Mathematics, and Engineering and other faculties implementing revised curricula within HDIs.	UNCF	Departments implementing programs revised in terms of the NQF requirements.
Indicator 3:	IR	Expressed as the number of departments within the faculty of Science, Mathematics, and Engineering and other faculties having revised curricula within HDIs.	UNCF	Departments with programs revised in terms of the NQF requirements.
Indicator 4:	IR	National Department of Education	Expressed as the number of elements of the ABET multi-year plan fully implemented.	There are ten elements in the ABET Multi-year plan.

Program: South Africa	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training, 674-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	60,824	DA	14,021	DA	46,803	DA
	63,358	CSD	27,779	CSD	35,579	CSD
	15,433	ESF	14,940	ESF	493	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	185,533	DFA	164,886	DFA	20,647	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	6,825	DA	744	DA		
	4,988	CSD	15,432	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	DCA	0	DCA		
	0	DFA	20,647	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	67,649	DA	14,765	DA	52,884	DA
	68,346	CSD	43,211	CSD	25,135	CSD
	15,433	ESF	14,940	ESF	493	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	185,533	DFA	185,533	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,729	DA				
	3,200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,729	DA				
	3,200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	6,656	DA	24,000	DA	103,034	DA
	3,600	CSD	17,921	CSD	93,067	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	15,433	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	185,533	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies, 674-004
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $5,314,000 DA; $500,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: During the apartheid era there were few opportunities for black South Africans to acquire advanced skills in economics, let alone participate in policy formulation. As a result, there is a dearth of historically disadvantaged individuals and institutions able to participate effectively in economic policy making. This USAID program improves the capacity of historically disadvantaged persons in key government and non-government organizations to develop, evaluate and implement economic policies. As a result, the current market-oriented macroeconomic policies will continue to be supported by broader participation. The direct beneficiaries of USAID activities are mid- and senior-level technicians in government, non-governmental organizations and universities who work on economic policy issues. The direct beneficiaries of the Mandela Economic Scholars Program and the university strengthening programs are the historically disadvantaged students in those programs. Ultimately, enhanced economic policy-making capacity will benefit all South Africans through improved economic policy development and implementation, which will increase economic growth, employment, and distribute economic opportunities more equitably.

Key Results: The result of improved capacity to undertake sound economic analysis must be the quality of economic decision-making. As a result of USAID work in FY 2000, a capital gains tax was introduced and the tax system changed to a system based on where a person lives instead of where he/she earns income. The formula for block grants to the provinces was revised to improve incentives. The government has already partly privatized major state enterprises and begun to out-source government functions. A Competition Commission was established and has developed a good reputation. Employment equity has been implemented in a sound non-threatening way, and business registration has been simplified.

USAID's work emphasizes: (1) human resource development in economics and policy analysis for key government entities through the Mandela Economics Scholars Program, which provides post-graduate economics training to improve the capacity of historically disadvantaged individuals to improve policy decision-making; (2) strengthened capacity of government departments, Parliament and "think tanks" to formulate economic policy reforms through the provision of technical assistance, training, and research support; and (3) improved effectiveness of centers of economics training to increase the number of quality historically-disadvantaged South African economists. The focus has been at the national government level, but success in assisting the central government to devolve budgetary decision-making authority from the central government to provincial and local authorities has resulted in demand for economic capacity building at all levels.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, economic growth resources of $3,100,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to improve the capacity of governmental and non-governmental entities to formulate and evaluate economic policy. This includes: work by the U.S. Treasury on tax reform and decentralization; work by the U.S. Department of Justice on developing anti-trust policy; budget development and analysis training for Parliamentarians; and privatization and outsourcing of government services. Environment funds of $500,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to analyze the economic impact of current environmental degradation such as the increase in health costs associated with the use of high sulphur coal without smokestack scrubbers and the effective development of carbon sinks. Human capacity development funds of $1,714,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to support the Mandela Economic Scholars Program which trains historically disadvantaged students in various fields of economics and to strengthen the economics programs at historically disadvantaged universities. HIV and child survival funds of $500,000 from the Child Survival and Disease program account will be used to fund analyses of the economic impact of the

epidemic as well as its impact on local and provincial governments. The studies are cross-sectoral and therefore evaluate the impact on housing, small business, agriculture, and on the cost-effectiveness of alternative treatment methods.

Since 1996, the Mandela Economic Scholars Program has sent 71 historically disadvantaged South Africans to the United States for graduate degrees in economics. This program provided the South African government with historically disadvantaged economists to help in reformulating economic policy. For program sustainability, it was necessary to shift the training to South Africa where local universities can continuously supply the needs of government and the private sector. The revised program will allow four times the number of historically disadvantaged South Africans to secure advanced degrees.

USAID assists South Africa to tailor its macroeconomic policies to be more supportive of job creation in a market liberalized environment by working with the government on revising the tax code, improving tax collections, strengthening fiscal federalism, outsourcing government services, developing an effective anti-monopoly policy and better understanding the impact of government programs on the environment. Assistance to the University of Western Cape's Department of Economics is strengthening training and research in economics and outreach to the community, provincial governments, and other historically disadvantaged universities. This work complements the broader U.S. government dialogue on economic policy.

In FY 2002 USAID will continue to support the work with other U.S. agencies including the U.S. Departments of Treasury and Justice. In addition, funds will also be used to support training under the Mandela Economic Scholars Program. USAID will also continue its work with key economic think tanks, where research and studies financed by USAID have demonstrated current success and future potential to focus debate and influence policy decisions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the leading donor in the macroeconomic policy capacity area, but coordinates work on tax and tax implementation with the United Kingdom (UK), Sweden, Australia and France. Australia, Germany and the UK provide complementary assistance on intergovernmental fiscal relations. USAID collaborates with Norway on assistance to the Competition Commission. The European Union provides complementary assistance to the Department of Trade and Industry and training to Parliament around budget issues and the medium-term expenditure framework. The World Bank assists with small amounts of economics training, economics research and economic information generation and dissemination.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The principal implementer of this program is a consortium led by the U.S. firm Nathan Associates. The U.S. Treasury Department assists with devolving policy implementation to the provinces and analyzing tax policy; the U.S. Department of Labor assists with sharing U.S. experience with affirmative action programs; the U.S. Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission help develop the capacity of the Competition Commission; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture provides assistance in improving agricultural statistics. Deloitte Consulting provides assistance on privatization, and Chemonics provides technical assistance on out-sourcing government activities through public-private partnerships.

FY 2002 Performance Table

South Africa: 674-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Non-cumulative number of quality policy studies completed	0	12	8	47	38	75	85
Indicator 2: Cumulative number of Mandela Economic Scholars (historically disadvantaged people) completing long term advanced degrees and placed in jobs as Economists	0	4	7	28	15	42	82
Indicator 3: Full-time equivalent students enrolled at UWC Department of Economists (non-cumulative)	350	404	476	624	500	650	650
Indicator 4: Annual number of quality studies produced by NGOs and Think tanks for Government policy makers (non-cumulative)	0	10	36	25	15	30	18

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Absolute numbers, (non-cumulative)	Nathan Associates	The number of quality Economic papers/studies completed (written or commissioned) for Government and reviewed by an outside contractor for quality.
Indicator 2:	IR	Absolute Numbers, (cumulative)	Nathan Associates	The number of people completing advanced training and placed in government departments as economists.
Indicator 3:	IR	Full-time equivalent students, non-cumulative	University of Western Cape (UWC)	Number of full-time students enrolled in economics in Undergraduate, Honours, and Masters program.
Indicator 4:	IR	Absolute numbers (non cumulative)	NGOs & Think tanks	The number of quality economic papers/studies produced by economic NGOs and think tanks.

Program: South Africa	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies, 674-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	15,726	DA	8,177	DA	7,549	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	1,178	DFA	1,178	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,570	DA	7,249	DA		
	900	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	DCA	0	DCA		
	200	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	21,296	DA	15,426	DA	5,870	DA
	900	CSD	0	CSD	900	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	1,378	DFA	1,178	DFA	200	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,314	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,314	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,000	DA	8,086	DA	38,696	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	1,400	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	1,378	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services, 674-006
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,240,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $$6,202,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: The lack of adequate shelter and services for the previously disadvantaged majority population is a highly visible and politically critical problem. In all public surveys, the lack of decent affordable shelter remains one of the highest priorities of the general population. The apartheid legacy left South Africa with two separate and distinct pools of housing stock and levels of municipal environmental services: first-world quality for the small elite, and high-density slums of substandard housing and makeshift shacks for the majority. An estimated 2.5 to 3.5 million households require shelter; approximately four million households have no access to water in their homes; and nearly 45% of the population is still awaiting individual electrical hookups. High levels of urbanization compound the problem of affordable housing with nearly 60% of South Africa's population residing in urban areas. Urban growth rates are nearly five times that of the general population and nearly 85% of gross domestic product is derived from urban centers. USAID is committed to working with the government of the Republic of South Africa, the private financial sector and non-governmental organizations to develop and implement policies and programs that will effectively tackle this problem.

Key Results: Nearly a million historically disadvantaged and lower income South African households have received housing and municipal services through USAID assistance since 1996, including water, sewerage, solid waste and electrical connections as well as basic housing. If all the benefits of work done by a USAID-assisted municipal infrastructure program were included, this would total close to four million households with improved services and over $300 million dollars leveraged from private investors. In the past year, 18 grantee NGOs, that service the lowest income groups, helped over 1,500 families obtain new homes through community groups; provided assistance to 9,840 housing consumers through phone and walk-in advice centers; and facilitated the land purchase by one community that will provide housing for 800 families. Seven new transactions were completed to improve municipal services through privatization and concession contracts. Policy support to the Department of Finance resulted in passage of the new Municipal Financial Management Bill that contained provisions for municipal borrowing, helping to stimulate this industry critical to meeting the housing and infrastructure needs of the low-income population across South Africa. Training for local authorities on public private partnerships also continued in cooperation with the Department of Provincial and Local Government. USAID assistance to the Bushbuckridge Water Board was a key factor in the national government's decision to begin the transfer process of bulk water infrastructure and personnel to the water board. Support was also provided through a pilot project to help build the capacity of several Water Service Authorities that will assist in the distribution of water to a community of nearly one million persons who lack access to clean water.

To support access of lower income people to housing, a critical component of which is access to credit, the South African Government passed a Mortgage Loan Disclosure Law, heavily influenced by USAID and U.S. experience. This law encourages banks to lend by increasing public knowledge of their credit practices related to lower income communities. A cost study of energy efficient improvements to lower income housing was completed and has led the South African Government to state its intention to include energy efficiency as a requirement for housing subsidies. The housing program also began to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic and USAID funded two pilot HIV/AIDS projects. First, a non-governmental organization network in the shelter sector is building local capacity, supporting policy development and designing and implementing three housing pilot projects which will design and build houses for South Africans affected by HIV/AIDS. Second, USAID is supporting the City of Durban to develop a database on HIV/AIDS to determine how changing housing and service delivery needs may be met. Support to Johannesburg under the Metro Restructuring Initiative provided assistance to the new electricity and solid waste utilities. USAID also assisted in the creation of a new Johannesburg Development Company to

assist with economic and environmental development in the inner city. USAID support enabled the national Department of Provincial and Local Government to create a monitoring system for the national Local Economic Development Fund.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, environment resources of $7,240,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to strengthen the capacity of the Government of South Africa to plan and implement housing and municipal environmental infrastructure programs. In addition, the funds will support U.S. and local non-governmental organizations to provide shelter to the lowest income households and to improve the delivery of critical environmental services, such as water and sanitation to these households.

The key result sought is greater access to housing and urban services for the historically disadvantaged majority population. This will be achieved by working with public, private, and non-governmental partners in four areas: 1) improving public sector policies that support and regulate the housing and urban environmental sector; 2) utilizing credit programs to increase private investment in housing and services such as water, sewerage, solid waste disposal and electricity (programs may include a Development Credit Authority); 3) supporting non-governmental organizations to implement programs that benefit the poorest of the poor and demonstrate improved housing and service delivery mechanisms; and 4) increasing the capacity of local government officials through training programs to plan and manage environmentally sustainable development in their communities. An additional and complementary activity is support to South Africa's climate change program, including increased energy efficiency in urban services and housing.

Access to housing finance for lower income households will be improved through a new Housing Finance Resource Program, a flexible technical assistance mechanism to support lending and policy institutions. USAID will also support policy development by assisting the Department of Housing in establishing a rental housing policy and in researching the impact of HIV/AIDS on the housing sector. A savings-based lending initiative will be supported to mobilize financing for lower income households, especially those with income from the informal sector who currently have no access to formal financing.

Municipal infrastructure provision will be enhanced through expert assistance to the South African Government on creation of municipal bond and lending market, and on municipal financial management. A new Urban Environmental Credit program was also signed with FIRSTRAND Bank and will leverage investments in municipal environment infrastructure totaling approximately $140 million.

The Government of South Africa and USAID reached agreement on a global climate change work plan that will: a) strengthen the capacity of South African Government officials, researchers and non-governmental organizations; b) help cities address their own energy use and emissions; c) undertake demonstration projects for renewable energy; and d) establish policies and provisions for climate change, trade and investment initiatives and air quality monitoring.

In FY 2002 funds will be used to provide decent housing, clean water and sanitation services to millions of historically disadvantaged South Africans and will address new challenges stemming from rapid urbanization and environmental degradation. USAID's housing and municipal infrastructure programs will continue to work with South Africa on policies and programs relating to the delivery of housing and environmentally sound municipal services. The program will support local government officials and staff to improve public urban management and delivery of essential services. Development Credit Authority will be used to increase access to credit for low income households, housing builders and developers and municipal environmental service providers.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID continues to be a leading donor in this sector. Other significant donors include the European Union and the United Kingdom. Although the World Bank has not undertaken any major loans, it provides limited technical assistance for studies and analyses and USAID works closely with its advisors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's major national government partners are the South African Departments of Housing; Provincial and Local Government; Water Affairs and Forestry; Finance and Environmental Affairs, and Tourism. USAID also works with a host of private South African financial institutions. Non-governmental organizations also are major USAID partners and include the U.S.-based organizations such as the Cooperative Housing Foundation and International City/County Managers Association. Local non-governmental organizations include the Urban Sector Network, People's Housing Partnership Trust, and KwaZulu Natal Project Preparation Trust. U.S. contractors include Planning and Development Collaborative (PADCO), Research Triangle Institute, Chemonics and the Urban Institute.

FY 2002 Performance Table

South Africa: 674-006

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Households assisted with shelter and other urban environmental services (thousands)	N/A	357	653	1,372	750	1,500	1,600
Indicator 2: Credit obtained by historically disadvantaged populations for shelter and urban environmental services provision ($ millions)	NA	232	346	650	387	667	693

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of households	USAID partners	Number of households owned by HDP assisted with obtaining shelter and urban services through provision of credit.
Indicator 2:	IR	Total value of dollars	USAID partners	Total dollars in millions provided, including funds leveraged to HDP households, developers/builders and municipal service providers.

Program: South Africa	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services, 674-006						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	41,909	DA	15,622	DA	26,287	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	43,511	DFA	42,905	DFA	606	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,292	DA	9,489	DA		
	200	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	756	DCA	0	DCA		
	200	DFA	806	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	46,201	DA	25,111	DA	21,090	DA
	200	CSD	0	CSD	200	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	756	DCA	0	DCA	756	DCA
	43,711	DFA	43,711	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,240	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,240	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	6,202	DA	29,910	DA	89,553	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	200	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	756	DCA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	43,711	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Practices, 674-008
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,125,000 DA; $12,172,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,100,000 DA; $14,829,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: The two most serious constraints facing South Africa's health sector are the fragmented and inequitable distribution of health resources arising from apartheid-era policies and programs and the raging HIV/AIDS epidemic, which places South Africa as one of the most seriously affected countries in the world. In 1999 it was estimated that the adult HIV prevalence rate was 15%, and projections indicate that the number could reach 25-35% by 2010. USAID will assist the Republic of South Africa in addressing these problems by increasing the use of essential primary health care services and practices, focusing on the Eastern Cape province but disseminating successful innovations nationwide, and by increasing the use of HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation services and practices. The primary beneficiaries of USAID assistance are historically disadvantaged populations, especially young children and women of reproductive age.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: Progress was made during FY 2000 in all areas, though not all indicators showed uniform improvements. For example, availability of oral rehydration salts in health clinics increased from 89% in 1999 to 96% in 2000. This is a critical improvement that will help to address the recent cholera outbreak, as well as for ongoing programs. Access to immunization also increased. Measles vaccination increased to 85% of clinics, up from 76% in 1999, partly due to better storage of vaccines. However, the Eastern Cape continues to have the lowest vaccination coverage in the country. There have also been important increases in services addressing tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. The USAID program has been instrumental in expanding a successful program for tuberculosis case management. An increasing number of public health clinics now have the ability to provide counseling and testing for HIV on a voluntary basis. A challenge ahead is to ensure that sufficient test kits are available.

Demand for services also increased during this fiscal year. The national AIDS Helpline was totally revamped and as a result is now taking over four times the number of calls it did the year before. New communications strategies have led to a significant increase in women attending mobile clinics for reproductive health services, especially to diagnose and treat sexually transmitted infections. These mobile clinics have had such a marked impact on the health of the mining communities where they are located that the mining companies have agreed to ensure future maintenance and operations, and are now planning an expansion to other mining communities.

The quality of primary health care services has improved, but still requires attention, and there are many factors related to overall health system improvements that are beyond the scope of USAID support. An important initiative during FY 2000 was the Eastern Cape Department of Health's decision to start an accreditation process for hospitals and clinics that is designed to strengthen employee and management ownership of improved quality of service delivery.

The success of USAID's efforts in the Eastern Cape is now starting to be replicated throughout the country. Specific technical tools, such as drug logistics and health information systems, are already being applied nationally. Technical advisors attached to the Eastern Cape are being incorporated into the national health system and are routinely requested to provide advice to the Minister of Health. An especially successful activity has been the support for condom logistics, where a USAID logistics advisor was able to work with the National Department of Health to revamp the systems for procurement, warehousing, distribution, monitoring, and evaluation of condoms. The Minister of Health has stated that

USAID's support in this area will make a major difference in the government's ability to supply the necessary condoms to reduce HIV transmission.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, HIV/AIDS funds of $7,712,000 from the Child Survival and Disease program account will be used to develop and implement HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation strategies, including condom use, mass communication, capacity building of non-health organizations to design and implement HIV programs, home based care and counseling. Population funds of $1,125,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used for the integrated delivery of primary health care, strengthening quality of care in sexually transmitted diseases, and operations research for female condoms. Note that unlike other countries, USAID/South Africa health programs do not support direct family planning services. Infectious diseases funding of $987,000 from the Child Survival and Disease program account will be used to diagnose and treat tuberculosis, especially expansion of the direct observation short course protocol in poor communities; strengthen public sector programs; and address multiple drug resistance in closed institutions, such as prisons and hospitals. Child survival funding of $2,475,000 from the Child Survival and Disease program account will be used to expand access, improve the quality of primary health care services, and build the capacity of public sector health systems to respond to essential needs of previously disadvantaged communities. Vulnerable children funds of $998,000 from the Child Survival and Disease program account will go toward the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund grant agreement. This non-governmental organization is providing small grants to community-based organizations that are implementing programs addressing the needs of children infected and affected by HIV/AIDS-in particular orphaned children.

USAID has made important contributions to create a better environment for primary health care and to address the HIV epidemic. Partly due to USAID support, public sector entities, such as the Departments of Public Services Administration, Education, Health, and Finance, are all in the process of assessing the impact of the epidemic on their ability to deliver services. Many community-based organizations across the country have received grants to implement HIV/AIDS programs. Private sector entities, ranging from large multinationals to small microenterprises have also benefited from USAID support as they begin to review and plan interventions to address the impact of AIDS in the workplace.

In FY 2001, USAID will focus on quality of care and on expanded national scale-up. There will be increased support for key non-governmental organizations that are active in HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation. In addition, USAID will work with a local non-governmental organization to increase efforts to combat a growing tuberculosis epidemic.

In FY 2002 USAID will continue its efforts to expand access, improve the quality of primary health care services, help public sector health systems better respond to essential health needs and strengthen the quality of care in sexually transmitted diseases. Funds will also be used to develop and implement HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation strategies, including condom use, mass communication, capacity building of non-health organizations to design and implement HIV programs, and home based care and counseling.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: The Republic of South Africa provides over 90% of all funds for the health sector. The United States is the third largest donor, after the European Union and the United Kingdom. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control provides funding, in coordination with USAID, for support in responding to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Management Sciences for Health, a U.S. nonprofit institution, is the principal institutional contractor for the primary health care component. Several U.S. based contractors implement programs in South Africa. These include The Population Council, Family Health International, John Snow Inc. and The Futures Group. USAID also maintains grant agreements with Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, Chris Hani Baragwanath Health Consortium and the Amy Biehl Foundation.

FY 2002 Performance Table

South Africa: 674-008

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percent of male STI cases receiving treatment	54	NA	70	82	75	86	90
Indicator 2: Percentage of women obtaining prenatal consultation (Eastern Cape)	65		58	74	80	78	82
Indicator 3: Access to HIV counseling	70	70	87	89	85	90	95
Indicator 4: Access to Antenatal Care	65	67	58	74	80	85	90
Indicator 5: Immunization coverage rates, % of children under 24 months receiving measles vaccine (Eastern Cape)	57	65	73	89	78	82	88

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Numerator is total STI cases treated correctly. Denominator is total cases of STI.	Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey, Eastern Cape Province	Eastern Cape is used as a proxy for national level goals.
Indicator 2:	IR	Women giving birth in health facilities who have had at least three antenatal visits.	Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey, Eastern Cape Province	While medical assistance during delivery is common (over 84% of births), antenatal care is lacking. Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national levels goals of reaching 100%).
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent of clinics in the Eastern Cape that routinely have available HIV counseling	Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey, Eastern Cape Province	Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national level goal of 100% access. This requires appropriately trained personnel in the clinics who are available for counseling when necessary, and have available testing kits and procedures.
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent of women giving birth in health facilities that have had at least three antenatal care visits.	Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey; Eastern Cape Province	While medical assistance during delivery is common (over 84% of births), antenatal care is lacking. Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national level goals of reaching 100%.
Indicator 5:	S	Proportion of children between the ages of 12-under 24 months who have been vaccinated against measles in the Eastern Cape.	Clinic Baseline Survey, Annual Facility Survey, Eastern Cape Province	This is a PHN Common indicator The Eastern Cape is used as proxy for national level goals.

Program: South Africa	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation Practices, 674-008						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	24,072	DA	4,746	DA	19,326	DA
	23,551	CSD	0	CSD	23,551	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	8,000	DFA	8,000	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,200	DA	8,771	DA		
	7,891	CSD	5,500	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	DCA	0	DCA		
	400	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	25,272	DA	13,517	DA	11,755	DA
	31,442	CSD	5,500	CSD	25,942	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	8,400	DFA	8,000	DFA	400	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	8	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,125	DA				
	12,172	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,125	DA				
	12,180	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,100	DA	3,000	DA	30,497	DA
	14,829	CSD	29,253	CSD	87,704	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	8,400	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities, 674-009
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,199,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $$9,538,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

Summary: Unemployment is the major cause of widespread poverty in South Africa and a key factor in the high crime rate. While political participation has greatly improved with the establishment of a democratic government, South Africa's economic transformation clearly has lagged behind. Unemployment stands at 23% and for most of those with jobs, productivity and wages are low. As a result, nearly 50% of South Africans live below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty is highest in the previously disadvantaged population, in rural areas and among female-headed households. In 1997, 27% of black South African households earned less than $100 per month. Lack of progress in improving the economic circumstances poses a threat to South Africa's democratic gains. The challenge is to reduce poverty through rapid economic growth that generates productive employment and fosters a more equitable distribution of income.

Key Results: USAID effectively launched a new strategy to increase market-driven employment opportunities in FY 2000. USAID's efforts under a previous program to link historically disadvantaged small and medium enterprises with larger corporations far exceeded expectations in terms of enhanced markets, increased value of business transactions, and employment opportunities created in both urban and rural areas. USAID will continue to support this initiative. In FY 2000, historically disadvantaged small and medium firms tendered over 23 million dollars in business transactions with larger corporations. While the agricultural business linkages programs were first introduced in the last quarter of FY 2000, approximately one half million dollars in business transactions have already taken place between rural farmers and larger agribusinesses.

USAID continues to be instrumental in improving the disadvantaged population's access to financing for small, medium, and micro-enterprises. In 2000, approximately 15 million dollars was leveraged in equity financing for 30 small and medium businesses. Also, USAID support for privatization activities leveraged an additional 20 million dollars in 2000 that directly facilitated the purchase of eight public enterprises by historically disadvantaged firms. USAID also continues to be instrumental in the area of microenterprise and microfinance development. USAID supported the establishment of 23 village banks in rural South Africa and initiated training activities to support the increased viability of over 6,000 microenterprises and microfinance institutions. USAID has also been very proactive in supporting HIV/AIDS prevention activities in microenterprise programs as well as utilizing such programs to help mitigate the innumerable economic problems fostered by the disease.

The 23.5 million dollars in business transactions completed in 2000 and the 35 million dollars leveraged for privatization and equity financing under existing programs have had a significant positive impact on employment creation through business growth. Approximately 4,000 new jobs can be attributed to these initial results in 2000.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2001, economic growth funds of $3,900,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to support small business growth in urban and peri-urban areas to increase sustainable employment. Agriculture funds of $3,299,000 from the Development Assistance account will be used to support the smallholder agricultural sector to increase productive employment opportunities. Microenterprise funds will be used to provide business development support and micro lending to microenterprises in township and rural areas.

USAID will continue to increase market-driven employment by supporting the growth of existing small and medium-scale enterprises and agribusinesses, especially those engaged in relatively labor-intensive production and services. The program will have a two-pronged approach: promoting growth of non-

agricultural small, medium and micro-enterprises in urban and peri-urban areas, and promoting the growth of small-scale agribusinesses in rural areas. It will build on USAID's successful business linkage and facilitation activities and refocus other existing activities. The program will incorporate the following elements: 1) identification of markets for these small firms, primarily through domestic and international linkages; 2) development of firm-level capacity to capitalize on market opportunities through improved business and entrepreneurial skills, introduction of value-added technologies, and more efficient use of publicly-owned resources; and 3) identification of potential loan and equity capital sources and facilitation of loans and equity investments.

Limited assistance will be provided to the Republic of South Africa Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, and Public Enterprises to identify and alleviate specific sectoral and sub-sectoral policy and regulatory constraints to business development. The owners and employees of the small businesses and agribusinesses participating in the program will be the direct beneficiaries. The program will target previously disadvantaged and women-owned small businesses and agribusinesses. The majority of agribusinesses will be in the rural areas.

Prospects for increasing market-driven employment opportunities are very encouraging. Worldwide experience indicates that small and medium-sized enterprises are the most efficient sources of job creation. Growth-oriented micro-enterprises that already employ several people and have linkages to secondary supply and marketing organizations also have the potential to create new jobs. Initial results indicate that the market focus approach of this program is a crucial element to small business growth and job creation. Market-driven employment creation is also a key priority of the Government of South Africa.

In FY 2002 USAID will continue to address the challenge of increasing productive employment. USAID's agribusiness activity, which was started in FY 2000, will promote the growth of small-scale agribusiness in rural areas and contribute to increased employment opportunities. FY 2002 funds will also support lending to microenterprises in townships and rural areas and will promote small business growth in urban and surrounding areas.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: Principal donors in business development in South Africa are Denmark, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Norway, and Sweden, as well as the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation. Principal donors in agriculture are the British and the Germans.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The South African Departments of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, and Public Enterprise are three key government counterparts. U.S. contractors and grantees include the Corporate Council on Africa; Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu; Eccles Associates; Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance; World Learning; and Associates in Rural Development. Other South African and U.S. firms, private voluntary organizations, non-governmental organizations, and U.S. government entities will be determined in the course of the new program.

FY 2002 Performance Table

South Africa: 674-009

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Cumulative dollar value of complete business transactions for USAID-assisted SMMEs (facilitated by USAID/SA).	N/A	N/A	N/A	57.8m	20	250m	300m
Indicator 2: Cumulative number of employment opportunities created by USAID-supported activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	4000	750	8,000	15,000

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Dollar value (millions)	USAID partners: EASY, GEAR PP, SAIBL	The US dollar value of complete business transactions facilitated by USAID.
Indicator 2:	S	Number of employment opportunities created	USAID partners	Number of long-term, full-time and part-time positions created by SO9 supported programs (I.e. number of vacancies not number of persons hired).

Program: South Africa	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Market-driven Employment Opportunities, 674-009						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	35,567	DA	19,142	DA	16,425	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	6,527	ESF	6,527	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	70,175	DFA	65,682	DFA	4,493	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,339	DA	8,002	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	DCA	0	DCA		
	300	DFA	2,789	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	40,906	DA	27,144	DA	13,762	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	6,527	ESF	6,527	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	70,475	DFA	68,471	DFA	2,004	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,199	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,199	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	DCA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	*9,538*	*DA*	*49,951*	*DA*	*107,594*	*DA*
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	6,527	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	DCA	0	DCA	0	DCA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	70,475	DFA

SUDAN

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	0	0	3,500	4,500
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	500	500
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	[250]	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	[66,823]	[36,181]	22,977	0
P.L 480 Title III	0		0	0
Total Program Funds	**0**	**0**	**26,977**	**5,000**

Mission Director, Dirk Dijkerman

* FY 1999 and 2000 programs were obligated under Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

SUDAN

Introduction

For the past 18 years Sudan has been embroiled in a complicated civil war that has directly and indirectly caused massive destruction and loss of life. An estimated two million Sudanese have died of war-related injuries, disease or starvation. Compounded by frequent droughts, the war has created a long-term humanitarian crisis, requiring enormous amounts of humanitarian assistance from the international community. The United States alone has provided $1.2 billion in humanitarian assistance over the past ten years. Attempts to negotiate an end to the civil war between the North and the South of Sudan are hindered by the fact that the Government of Sudan (GOS) is known both for the human rights violations inflicted on its own populations and for its support for international terrorism.

Sudan has the potential either to further destabilize the Horn of Africa or to serve as an important platform for growth in the region. An end to the problems presented by Sudan are key to U.S. interests in the region. Conclusion of the civil war and an end to their human rights violations and support for terrorism would be significant contributions to international stability in this important but volatile part of the world. Importantly as well, it would mean a reduction in the need for the massive amounts of humanitarian assistance that are annually provided by the U.S. and other donors.

In spite of the civil war, its support for terrorism and continued human rights violations, the GOS has made progress in the past year in rehabilitating its international image. As one of the newest and fastest growing oil producers, Sudan has recently become commercially important to Canada and a number of Asian and European countries and its economy is now growing rapidly. It is a member of several important regional organizations, including the Arab League, the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the Common Market of East and Southern Africa (COMESA).

In the absence of an end to the Sudanese civil war, gross human rights violations and support of terrorism, the USG continues to provide humanitarian assistance to war-affected populations throughout Sudan. Further, in the southern and eastern regions of the country (those areas outside the control of the GOS), USAID is providing coordinated humanitarian and developmental assistance that focuses on building local capacities for self-reliance in conflict reduction, food security and primary health care.

Until this year, all Development Assistance (DA) funds for Sudan were requested through and notified under the Strategic Objective for the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) in the strategy for the Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA). The results sought and reported were not specific to Sudan. This year, USAID is requesting funds for and notifying the Sudan program separately from the broader GHAI and the REDSO/ESA strategy. With this change, it will become easier to understand and track what USAID implements and proposes to fund with DA in Sudan. In this transition year, however, Sudan-specific performance measures and targets are still being finalized for the Sudan-specific objectives.

The Development Challenge

Conflict and related human rights abuses are the primary development challenges for USAID in southern and eastern Sudan. These problems create not only a situation of continuous humanitarian need but also seriously complicate USAID efforts to provide assistance. Further exacerbating these efforts are conditions that make the logistics of assistance delivery both difficult and costly: the vast territory over which assistance must be provided; grossly insufficient infrastructure; and the enormous physical challenges—everything from swamp to desert-like conditions.

Sudanese institutions in areas outside of GOS control (southern and eastern Sudan) lack the ability to manage relief, rehabilitation, development and/or economic growth. This is the combined result of historical underdevelopment in southern Sudan and the lack of education, investment and ability to focus on development that are the result of 18 years of war. Further, the civil war has meant a near-total disruption of health care services in areas outside of GOS control. Polio, malaria, Guinea worm, river blindness and other diseases are prevalent. HIV/AIDS is a significant threat to all of Sudan, whether in GOS-controlled areas or opposition-held areas in the south and east.

One important component of USAID activities is the focus on improving local management capabilities in opposition-held areas of Sudan. These USAID efforts improve both local conflict-reduction and governance abilities, and economic rehabilitation and growth opportunities. USAID also addresses the rehabilitation of local health, education and rule of law facilities and services, but could also do significantly more to improve and expand on these current efforts. Within the constraints imposed by varying levels of insecurity in southern and eastern Sudan, USAID is able to support and encourage local development. USAID's successes are demonstrating to Sudanese and other donors that activities to improve the self-reliance of the Sudanese people and improve their livelihoods can work even under very adverse conditions.

With greater stability, USAID can do significantly more to expand economic growth, including increasing and improving market links within Sudan and with neighboring countries. In addition to its oil and Nile water resources, Sudan has significant potential for agricultural growth. Irrigated and rain-fed mechanized agricultural schemes in northern Sudan already regularly produce surplus cereal crops for export. In the south, there is significant potential for agro-forestry growth as well as increased food crop and livestock productivity, for domestic consumption and export. With a peaceful resolution to the civil war, local control over resources, and oil revenues invested productively in the agricultural sector and related infrastructure, the country as a whole could serve as a regional engine of economic growth.

Other Donors

Sudan receives substantial assistance, primarily humanitarian, from a variety of sources. Despite international frustration over the continuing civil war, both multilateral and bilateral donors contribute tens of millions of dollars to Sudan annually. In terms of humanitarian assistance, there are two key distinctions that need to be kept in mind. The first is a distinction between humanitarian assistance provided to drought-affected populations and that provided to civilian war-affected populations. The second distinction to keep in mind is that between the assistance provided to people in GOS-controlled areas of the country and the assistance provided to the people in the opposition-controlled areas of the south and east. The U.S. for example, provides only humanitarian assistance in GOS-controlled areas but both development and humanitarian assistance in opposition-controlled areas.

Most humanitarian assistance is provided through Operation Lifeline Sudan (OLS), which was established in 1989 in response to conflict-related famine. OLS is a tripartite agreement of negotiated access made between the GOS, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) (a main opposition group), and the United Nations (UN). Under this framework, a consortium of UN agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and more than 40 international and indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provide emergency relief and rehabilitation assistance in both the north (operated out of Khartoum) and the south (operated out of Nairobi and Lokichoggio, Kenya, from operational bases in northern Uganda using road access, and within opposition-controlled southern Sudan). Some NGOs choose not to participate in OLS for greater operational independence (including the ability to work in areas of Sudan not included in the OLS agreement); major non-OLS organizations include Norwegian People's Aid, Medecins Sans Frontieres, Christian Aid, several U.S. faith-based NGOs, and a consortium of Lutheran World Federation, Caritas, and other ecumenical European church groups. In FY 2001, the World Food Program, through OLS, will be providing significant amounts of drought-related food in both the north and south.

In the southern and eastern areas, those outside the control of the GOS, the United States is the only major donor providing development assistance. In the northern areas controlled by the GOS, the European Union and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development are key development donors. In addition, several international oil companies, such as the Canadian firm Talisman, are attempting to provide some elements of "development" assistance. This assistance is limited to areas around the oil fields and is considered an effort to improve many of the negative images associated with these oil companies' activities in Sudan, such as civilian bombing and de-population of broad expanses of potential oil-rich areas of the country by the GOS.

FY 2002 Program

Despite the continuing insecurity, USAID will continue and expand its activities in southern and eastern Sudan with expected resources of DA ($4,500,000) and CSD ($500,000) for FY2002. Activities fall into three broad categories (conflict reduction, food security, and health) which are funded with a combination of Development Assistance (DA), Child Survival and Disease (CSD) and humanitarian assistance. The development assistance-funded activities currently account for less than 10% of total USAID assistance to Sudan. It should be noted that these development assistance activities are better known collectively as the "STAR" (Sudan Transition Assistance and Rehabilitation) program, although they are funded under three separate Strategic Objectives. According to the USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR) (which coordinates all USG humanitarian assistance to Sudan), based on continuing needs and the on-going civil war, humanitarian assistance levels are not expected to decline and indeed may increase in the event, for example, of protracted drought. As reported in more detail in the BHR Congressional Budget Justification, humanitarian assistance activities in Sudan include provision of shelter, food, water, sanitation, road construction for targeted populations requiring food, animal health services, and public health services.

In order to help the Sudanese to prevent, mitigate or resolve conflict, USAID will continue to focus on developing local capacities for peace-building, for good governance at the local level (non-GOS), and for increased access to information, education and communication. The program works primarily through local communities to support grass-roots decision-making and abilities to resolve conflict, for example, through improved local justice systems. Training is provided to regional and local authorities in civil administration to support more systematic and predictable civil society decision-making.

Enhanced food security is addressed through greater reliance on local resources. Emphasis is placed on increasing local production of food, increased use of markets and trade in meeting local needs, and targeting humanitarian food aid to the most vulnerable populations. Grants to local communities for income-generating and food production activities have helped boost self-sufficiency in selected, stable areas. With additional funding, these activities will be expanded (for example, to geographic areas not currently covered, such as Upper Nile). In addition, USAID will explore the possibility of repairing physical infrastructures, particularly market roads, that will support and encourage expanded trade and market access throughout southern Sudan.

Primary health care is also enhanced through greater reliance on local capacities. USAID supports improved and expanded delivery of services and increased Sudanese participation in health care delivery. Health care delivery to date has been largely humanitarian in nature, e.g., vaccination campaigns; USAID will increasingly address more developmental aspects of health care delivery, e.g., the rehabilitation of permanent health clinics and services in stable areas.

Program: Sudan	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,500	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,500	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,500	DA	4,500	DA	12,500	DA
	500	CSD	500	CSD	1,500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

USAID/SUDAN
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999 *	FY 2000 *	FY 2001	FY 2002
650-001	**Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction**				
	- DA	0	0	1,500	2,000
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
650-002	**Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources**				
	- DA	0	0	1,500	2,000
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	22,977	0
650-003	**Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities**				
	- DA	0	0	500	500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	500	500
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	**Totals**				
	- DA	0	0	3,500	4,500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	500	500
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	22,977	0

* FY 99 and 2000 programs obligated under Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SUDAN
TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction, 650-001
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,500,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Sudan is characterized by internal conflict. While civil war among predominantly southern Christian and animist rebel forces and predominantly northern Arab and Muslim government forces has received widespread international attention, there is also considerable conflict within the various southern forces as well. Some of this "south-south" conflict is based on traditional rivalries, exacerbated by drought-induced population movements and competition for scarce resources. In addition, northern factions have successfully exploited south-south tensions in recent years as a means of delaying any peaceful north-south resolution to the civil war. As conflicts have dragged on for years, as allegiances have been made and broken frequently, and modern weaponry has become readily available, traditional coping and negotiating mechanisms have fallen into disuse.

USAID's objective focuses on strengthening peace-building systems and building good governance capacities. At the national level, USAID will continue to support diplomatic efforts to promote a comprehensive negotiated settlement. At the regional (southern and eastern Sudan) level, USAID will address people-to-people reconciliation. Efforts will include the promotion of civilian participation in civil administration, facilitating resettlement of displaced communities (including negotiated access to such resources as livestock grazing and water), implementing social and economic rehabilitation in stable areas (to ensure a greater sense of security and self-reliance for all), and increasing access to information, education and communications to populations throughout areas outside GOS control.

In FY 2001, Development Assistance (DA) funds ($520,000 in democracy and governance funds and $980,000 in economic growth funds) will be used in this program.

Requested resources for FY 2002 are DA $2,000,000 and activities are expected to continue as described above and intensify slightly to focus on developing local capacities for peace-building, for good governance at the local level (non-GOS), and for increased access to information, education and communication.

Key Results: In FY 2000, USAID expanded development assistance into stable areas of eastern Sudan controlled by local civil administration. Training and infrastructure rehabilitation was expanded throughout opposition-held areas in the health, education and justice sectors. These new sectors expand ongoing efforts in local governance and economic rehabilitation.

Performance and Prospects: Peace-building conferences have resulted in an opposition-convened forum concluding peace negotiating frameworks and approaches, and two major inter-faith efforts which reconciled local communities.

Civil administration training was provided to 100 local authorities in newly-stable opposition-controlled areas of southern Sudan in FY 2000. Training included leadership, community development, humanitarian principles, functional literacy and basic fiscal management. Civil authorities in a number of opposition-controlled areas have made better-than-expected progress in facilitating peace-building, establishing good governance practices and developing civil society-led economic recovery initiatives. In addition, civil society-civil authority partnerships, structured as democratically-elected county development committees, have formulated local rehabilitation priorities and coordinated the collection and disbursement of revolving USAID loan capital. USAID has trained all of these local committees in organizational policy and administrative systems development as well as in participatory techniques.

In Rumbek, reconstruction of the highly symbolic Rumbek Secondary School was begun in October 2000; completion of the first phase of work is expected in April 2001 with the repair of 15 classrooms, 8 offices, 2 laboratories, 2 dormitories, a 4-room administration block and a library.

In FY 2001, USAID will continue to address the immediate needs of war-displaced populations while continuing to build longer-term Sudanese capacity to avoid more serious humanitarian crises. Both drought and conflict will continue to present challenges to the longer-term focus of the USAID development assistance; however, continued strong coordination between humanitarian and development assistance is expected to minimize disruptions to the development program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID will explore a supportive role for ending the abduction of women and children, particularly in northern Bahr el Ghazal. As opposition-held areas are stabilized, USAID will continue to look for new and creative ways of reducing conflicts and facilitating long-term conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms.

Other Donor Programs: Norway, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia and Canada all contribute to governance and peace-building activities in Sudan. The European Union funds activities designed to enhance the management capacity of civil society groups in GOS-controlled areas.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Catholic Relief Services, Christian Aid, Inter-Governmental authority on Development (IGAD), International Rescue Committee, Reflection and Development Centre in Eastern and Southern Africa (MWENGO), Forum on Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER), Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT) and UNICEF.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective. Performance measures are being developed.

Program: Sudan	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction, 650-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,000	DA	2,000	DA	5,500	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SUDAN
TITLE & NUMBER: Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources, 650-002
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,500,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The combined effect of prolonged conflict and frequent drought has significantly eroded the ability of Sudanese, particularly in areas outside GOS control, to meet their own food needs. Population displacement—whether due to lack of availability of food and water or to civilian bombing and other fears of violence—has compounded the problems, as access to resources, such as grazing and farming lands and water, have become increasingly scarce in some areas. As a result, traditional coping mechanisms have been significantly diminished or have vanished altogether, and dependency on international humanitarian assistance has increased.

USAID addresses Sudanese capacities in southern and eastern Sudan to achieve food self-reliance by restoring and increasing traditional food production, increasing market demand and access for local sources of food, and providing access to start-up capital. While USAID continues to provide emergency food to drought and conflict-affected areas of Sudan (which received $36.4 million of P.L.480 Title II emergency food aid in FY 2000), the emphasis is on decreasing reliance on external food aid and on supporting and encouraging local abilities in self-reliance and disaster mitigation. USAID support for sector studies (undertaken by joint civil authority-civil society teams) will strengthen sustainable utilization and management of natural resources, including water, livestock, agriculture, indigenous foods, forestry, minerals and fisheries.

In FY 2001, $1,150,000 in economic growth funds and $350,000 in environment funds will be used in this Strategic Objective.

Requested resources for FY 2002 are DA $2,000,000 and activities are expected to continue as described above and intensify slightly to emphasize increasing local production of food, increased use of markets and trade in meeting local needs.

Key Results: In 2000, USAID efforts helped to strengthen food security by increasing local production of food in target areas, which also increased acreage under cultivation per farmer, increased farmer access to higher yield seeds, improved grain storage techniques, increased local production of inputs and provided more timely delivery of inputs. Market demand and market access were both improved through rehabilitation of key roads linking northern Uganda with southwestern Sudan and through strengthening agricultural cooperatives.

Performance and Prospects: Rehabilitation of infrastructure and capacity-building assistance to 48 local organizations and cooperatives has resulted in: 10 cooperatives running grinding mills which generate a monthly average of 11 metric tons of flour and $400 in revenues per mill; 5 wholesale shops established with an average of $4,000 per month in income; and 5 transport associations established with $3,000 in average monthly income. USAID assistance also helped create two farmers' associations and one grain sales activity that sold 20 metric tons to non-governmental organizations. Community-based animal health programs resulted in significant increases in cattle vaccinations.

Despite this progress, the situation in southern Sudan remains fragile. Drought and insecurity continue to hamper food production and other economic activities. As a result, the need for emergency food and related non-food assistance will continue for some time, given the displacement of civilian populations, the depletion of assets and resulting high levels of destitution and malnutrition in some areas.

Prospects for enhancing household food security are good in stable areas of southern and eastern Sudan but less favorable in areas of increased conflict, particularly around the oil fields. USAID will continue to

look for ways to address key constraints to market access, including additional road rehabilitation, where feasible. Data analysis, pilot activities and applied research will provide information and alternatives on how to utilize Sudanese agricultural and natural resources more effectively before, during and after transition. These activities will also help to better target emergency food distribution, therefore enhancing the distribution of overall food security in opposition-held areas.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: There are no adjustments planned at this time. However, as opposition-held areas are stabilized, USAID will continue to look for new and creative ways of enhancing local self-reliance in food security.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the only donor providing development assistance to promote longer-term food self-reliance in opposition-held areas of Sudan. Other donors do provide humanitarian food assistance both to opposition-held areas as well as to GOS-controlled areas. Economic assistance to the GOS is being provided by the European Union and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Catholic Relief Services, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Food Program, Adventist Development Relief Association, Lutheran World Relief, Norwegian People's Aid, International Rescue Committee, Save the Children, CARE, Concern Worldwide, Participating Agencies Collaborating Together, and the Organization for African Unity's Inter-Governmental Bureau on Animal Resources.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Strategic Objective. Performance measures are being developed.

Program: Sudan	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Enhanced Food Security through Greater Reliance on Local Resources, 650-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,500	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,000	DA	2,000	DA	5,500	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SUDAN
TITLE & NUMBER: Enhanced Primary Health Care Through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities, 650-003
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $500,000 DA, $500,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $500,000 DA, $500,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Health care systems in opposition-controlled areas of Sudan have disintegrated with the ongoing conflict. Access to adequate health care services for the majority of southern Sudanese is extremely limited as infrastructure has disappeared, skilled health workers have fled or been killed, and international NGOs providing emergency health care services remain concerned about security. Given that visible health care centers, such as hospitals, often appear to be the target of GOS bombing attacks and given the widely dispersed population as a result of the violence and drought, health care has tended to be limited to emergency efforts, such as vaccinations campaigns.

Beginning in 1997, the international community initiated efforts to improve locally provided health services and increase local participation in construction and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure. Sudanese community health workers have been trained, and training centers have been established and maintained in the south. Coverage has been expanded through the creation of primary health care centers and primary health care units staffed by Sudanese. Civil administrations created by opposition movements in local communities have established county-level health departments and promoted health policies.

Under this Objective, USAID will continue to expand primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities. A transfer of responsibility for service-provision and coordination from the international community to Sudanese communities will enhance the level of care provided, including the availability of water and sanitation services.

In FY 2001, $500,000 in economic growth and $500,000 in child survival and disease (CSD) funds will be used to fund activities under this Objective.

Requested resources for FY 2002 are DA $500,000 and CSD $500,000 and activities are expected to continue, as described above, to enhance primary health care through strengthening of local capacities.

Key Results: Basic health coverage has been expanded to 60% of southern Sudan. Vaccination coverage has been increased to an estimated 30% of children in southern Sudan, despite the difficulty of reaching many of them due to conflict. As a result of this improved coverage, malnutrition and mortality rates have decreased in communities that have received assistance.

Performance and Prospects: Community participation in provision of health services is already common in current programs through the support of village health committees and the provision of labor and in-kind support to primary health care units. Cost-sharing has been initiated in some humanitarian NGO programs for war-affected populations in both northern and southern Sudan. Cost-sharing in the development assistance program will be encouraged where appropriate. In specific pilot areas, local health administrators are also being assisted in setting local health policies and ensuring that realistic standards are set and met.

CSD activities will continue to address the needs of the most vulnerable populations through the timely delivery of basic primary health care services. Coverage will be expanded to reach previously unserved areas under opposition control, as the security situation allows. In FY 2001, USAID DA economic growth funds will begin to be used to encourage the delivery of health services in stable areas by Sudanese private-sector entrepreneurs and non-profit organizations. Building on previous successes in encouraging the restart of private economic growth, USAID will provide limited financing to indigenous Sudanese firms

and organizations to deliver health services in stable areas of southern and eastern Sudan. Beneficiary firms will be required to provide more than 51% of the investment necessary for each business project. Targeted activities may include pharmacies, health training institutes, health clinics, referral hospitals and associations of private health service providers.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Access to vulnerable populations will remain a major factor in adjusting activities. As security allows, USAID will target activities to respond to the areas of greatest need.

Other Donor Programs: Operation Lifeline Sudan is the umbrella organization, managed by UNICEF and the World Food Program, that aggregates and provides the majority of humanitarian aid to war-affected Sudanese throughout the country. The United Nations Development Programme, the U.N. Population Fund, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization also operate in Sudan. These programs are funded primarily through the United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal in response to the emergency and humanitarian needs of internally displaced people and refugees. Other major contributors in the health sector, primarily through contributions to United Nations humanitarian programs, include the European Union, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Belgium, Finland, Switzerland and Japan.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Development assistance programs in health are implemented in southern and eastern Sudan by the International Rescue Committee, a U.S. private and voluntary organization (PVO).

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Strategic Objective. Performance measures are being developed.

Program: Sudan	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities, 650-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	500	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	500	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	500	DA	500	DA	1,500	DA
	500	CSD	500	CSD	1,500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

TANZANIA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	14,750	14,322	12,164	14,506
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	7,400	9,800	10,725	10,628
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	9,231	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	31,819	4,668	20,718	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**63,200**	**28,790**	**43,607**	**25,134**

Mission Director, Lucretia Taylor

TANZANIA

Introduction

The U.S. national interests in Tanzania include preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, stabilizing population growth, improving maternal and child health, arresting environmental degradation, and promoting democracy, human rights, and broad-based economic growth. The United States also supports Tanzania's active role in resolving the multiple crises afflicting the Great Lakes region. Since 1995, Tanzania has been actively involved in economic and political reforms. Tanzania has set aside one-fourth of its territory as protected areas supporting some of the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems. Tanzania promotes private sector-led development and is committed to a market driven economy. This economy has growing potential to attract U.S. investment in minerals and tourism.

The Development Challenge

Tanzania's challenges to development are formidable. Based on the severity of its problems, USAID expects to be involved in this country's economic development for at least the next decade. Over 50% of its 30 million people live in extreme poverty. Tanzania's external debt is $7.9 billion (2001). In 2000, Tanzania achieved decision-point status under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative that will provide substantial debt relief and help address the country's excruciating poverty. Poverty is exacerbated by rapid population growth, high rates of infectious diseases—including HIV/AIDS, unsustainable use of natural resources, and weak human and physical infrastructure. In addressing these problems, USAID is assisting the Government of Tanzania (GOT) to establish a foundation for sustainable economic growth and improved human welfare. The program supports USAID's new priority areas of Economic Growth, Global Health, and Development Relief and Conflict Prevention.

In the areas of population and health, USAID catalyzed a policy change in the national guidelines for malaria, resulting in a shift to presumptive treatment of malaria during pregnancy using a more effective prevention medication. In an effort to help the government implement this new policy, USAID has mobilized support to strengthen antenatal care at maternal and child health clinics. Because malaria is a significant complication during pregnancy, this change will reduce infant mortality and health of Tanzanian women.

Equally importantly, USAID played a pivotal role in fostering landmark changes in national HIV/AIDS policy. As a result of advocacy by civil society organizations sponsored by USAID, the GOT has recognized that the national structures in place were not effectively supporting a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS. The GOT therefore created a new institution, the Tanzania Commission for AIDS, in the Prime Minister's Office to allow leaders at the highest levels of government to mobilize an accelerated, multi-sectoral and multi-faceted response to the epidemic.

USAID's environment program has strengthened GOT institutions charged with policy analysis, strategic planning, and natural resource management to halt serious degradation in and around national parks and reserves, as well as in coastal areas. USAID has effectively coordinated donor responses to central environmental issues, particularly the concept of balancing community economic benefit with conservation practices for long-term environmental sustainability. Also, USAID's support to non-governmental organizations such as the Lawyers Environmental Action Trust has greatly enhanced public awareness and advocacy on environment issues.

In the governance area, USAID assistance has increased the efficiency and professionalism of the judiciary through the introduction of alternative dispute resolution practices and a computerized case-flow management system. USAID activities have also improved dialogue between the government and civil society leading to greater civic advocacy and government responsiveness. USAID programs have shown notable success in giving women's organizations greater capacity to advocate on issues of unique and special interest to women.

USAID's innovative interventions on behalf of the private sector improved the regulatory and tax environment for private sector-led growth. USAID continues to provide business management skills through training and technical assistance to micro and small enterprises and business associations. Achievements include restructuring the financial sector resulting in increased numbers of private financial institutions and a

more market driven economy. The Tanzania Revenue Authority, which USAID helped to establish, has increased revenue collection by 45% and has assisted in identifying and resolving procedural bottlenecks stifling the establishment of new firms.

USAID's successful infrastructure program has been decentralized to the district level where nearly 500 kilometers of district roads have been rehabilitated. This has generated over 45,000 workdays of employment, substantially enhanced farm to market access, and contributed significantly to food security. An additional 250 kilometers of district roads are currently under rehabilitation.

In continuing response to the 1998 bombing of the U.S. Embassy, USAID provided over $9 million for medical treatment for victims, support to victims' families, reconstruction of damaged properties and improved disaster management by the GOT.

Other Donors

In FY 2000, the United States ranked tenth among donors. Other donors include the World Bank, the Netherlands, European Union, Japan, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and United Kingdom. USAID and other donor programs are complementary with broad donor coordination achieved through monthly meetings held among the donors and regular consultations with GOT officials to discuss achievements, issues and results within each sector.

FY 2002 Program

USAID will continue working with the GOT and NGOs to improve family health through family planning (Development Assistance), HIV/AIDS prevention and child survival interventions (Child Survival and Disease funds); conserve biodiversity, as well as establish a more responsive legal and policy environment for private sector development. These interventions encourage Tanzanian citizens and businesses to take private initiative, which increases their productivity and incomes. Also, USAID will continue to work with civil society to enhance public participation, accountability and the rule of law. USAID's program will emphasize broad-based national and regional growth. It will build on the lessons learned and results achieved during previous years, while effectively coordinating its efforts with those of other donors and the GOT to achieve measurable results.

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	39,755	DA	15,388	DA	24,367	DA
	20,719	CSD	9,465	CSD	11,254	CSD
	9,381	ESF	243	ESF	9,138	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	96,689	DFA	88,844	DFA	7,845	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	19,245	DA	10,621	DA		
	9,800	CSD	7,181	CSD		
	300	ESF	355	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	900	DFA	5,153	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	59,000	DA	26,009	DA	32,991	DA
	30,519	CSD	16,646	CSD	13,873	CSD
	9,681	ESF	598	ESF	9,083	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	97,589	DFA	93,997	DFA	3,592	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	12,164	DA				
	10,725	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	12,164	DA				
	10,725	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	14,506	DA	0	DA	85,670	DA
	10,628	CSD	0	CSD	51,872	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	9,681	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	97,589	DFA

USAID/TANZANIA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
621-001	Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures				
	- DA	3,850	3,900	4,000	3,880
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	7,400	9,800	10,725	10,628
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
621-002	Foundation Established for Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable NRM Practices in Tanzania				
	- DA	2,500	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
621-003	Civil Society and Government are More Effective Partners in Governance				
	- DA	2,150	1,950	1,944	1,346
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
621-004	Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy				
	- DA	3,750	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
621-005	Rural Roads Improved in a Sustainable Manner				
	- DA	2,500	2,318	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

621-006	Suffering of Tanzanian Bomb Victims Reduced and Local Disaster Responsiveness Capacity Enhanced				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	9,231	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
621-008	Improved Conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife in Targeted Areas				
	- DA	0	3,154	3,070	3,571
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
621-009	Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy II				
	- DA	0	3,000	3,150	5,709
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title II Programs		31,819	4,668	20,718	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	14,750	14,322	12,164	14,506
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	7,400	9,800	10,725	10,628
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	9,231	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	31,819	4,668	20,718	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Family Planning, Maternal and Child Health, and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures, 621-001
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $10,725,000 CSD; $4,000,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $10,628,000 CSD; $3,880,000 DA
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The objective of the program is to promote changes in behavior to reduce high fertility rates, high-risk births, infant mortality, and rising rates of HIV transmission.

Four million dollars in FY 2001 DA funds will be used to purchase contraceptives and to promote family planning and improved reproductive health services including long-term, permanent family planning methods, through public sector clinics and non-governmental organizations (NGO) activities. Of this amount, $250,000 will support increased access to oral contraceptives through a social marketing program. Of the $10,725,000 from the Child Survival and Disease Fund, $2.5 million will be used for public sector programs to help improve the quality of maternal and child health services nationwide, including support for improved logistics, information-education-communication activities, expanded immunization, enhanced antenatal care and Vitamin A supplementation for pregnant women. Support for infectious disease surveillance systems and treatment of malaria during pregnancy is planned at $798,000 and activities for vulnerable children at $499,000. Lastly, $6.928 million will be used for HIV/AIDS activities, including social marketing, in the public and voluntary sectors.

In FY 2002, USAID will use the proposed $3,880,000 in DA funds to continue contraceptives procurement and to expand their use through public and private-sector channels. CSD funds of $10,628,000 will further efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, strengthen maternal/child health services, assist vulnerable children, and control infectious disease.

The direct beneficiaries of the USAID program are children under five and adults of reproductive age (15-49) among low-income families living in both urban and rural areas.

Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: USAID programs have had a major impact on contraceptive use during the past eight years, resulting in an increase in contraceptive prevalence among women of reproductive age from 6% in 1992 to 16% in 1999. Couple year protection, which is used as a proxy for the contraceptive prevalence rate, increased in 2000 by 19% to 1,595,887. Child welfare visits to maternal and child health (MCH) clinics increased by 16% with 1,503,848 visits made in 2000. Use of various media to provide information on AIDS prevention and an effective social marketing program have resulted in sales of over 19 million male condoms and 85,000 female condoms in 2000. There was approximately a two-fold increase in persons receiving HIV counseling and testing services, exceeding the 2000 target. A successful Vitamin A and immunization campaign reached approximately 2.5 million children under age 5 living in rural areas with difficult access to health services.

Performance and Prospects: To achieve this objective, USAID is providing support to the public sector, commercial sector, and NGOs in order to increase both the quality of and demand for HIV/AIDS and reproductive and child health services. USAID contributed substantially to improved policies for reproductive and child health and HIV/AIDS this year. The formation of the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) by the President of Tanzania in December 2000 was a major policy change facilitated by USAID and should lead to an improved national response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. USAID began support in 2000 for a national Behavior Change Communication Campaign targeting young people that will be implemented by the private sector, and coordinated through TACAIDS. This campaign should be in full implementation in 2001. The Social Marketing Program promotes safer sex practices and targets

bars and guesthouses for the distribution of condoms through commercial distributors. Several new strategies have been initiated targeting youth through radio, television, youth newsletters and special campaigns for prostitutes. With a greater focus on young people aged 15-25 years, who are at greatest risk for HIV in Tanzania, greater impact on behavior change is expected in this group. USAID support is helping NGO's carry out community-based activities including HIV/AIDS counseling and education programs, support for people living with AIDS, orphan support, and voluntary HIV counseling and testing services. Under the democracy and governance program (621-003), USAID is supporting a variety of Tanzanian institutions to advocate for social change and policies and laws to support safer sexual health. These institutions are now well positioned to support TACAIDS and the national effort to scale-up programs to address the growing problem of HIV/AIDS.

USAID played an important role on a national task force leading to a change in the National Malaria Policy, motivating a shift to presumptive treatment for malaria during pregnancy using sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine (SP) instead of the less effective chloroquine. Because malaria is a predominant complication of pregnancy in Tanzania, presumptive treatment with SP can improve birth outcomes and maternal health. USAID provided assistance in forecasting national SP requirements, supported revised MCH cards for monitoring SP treatment during pregnancy, and is assisting the MOH in implementation of the new policy by strengthening MCH clinics nationwide.

Another important policy change facilitated by USAID in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population Services International is the approval by the Pharmacy Board to begin social marketing of the "SafePlan" oral contraceptive. This will greatly increase access to modern contraceptive methods. Based upon this continuing positive trend of increasing contraceptive prevalence, the strategic objective target of 20% of women of reproductive age using modern methods of contraception by 2003 should be achieved. Performance over the past year also indicates that USAID support is meeting expectations in other areas.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Voluntary Sector Health Program, which aims to build partnerships between district governments and NGOs for improved reproductive and child health and HIV/AIDS programs, has experienced delays in achieving key benchmarks. USAID is taking steps to readjust the program to improve results. The United States and Japan have developed a joint program that will focus on strengthening the national response to HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases including malaria. The joint program will also highlight maternal and child health and reproductive health, and qualitative improvements within the Ministry of Health.

Other Donor Programs: Donor support to the health sector is approximately $100 million annually. The top donors are Denmark, the United Kingdom, the United States, the World Bank, the Netherlands, and UN Agencies. USAID leads coordination among the United Kingdom, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and Germany to ensure adequate contraceptive supplies. The Netherlands contributes condoms for the Social Marketing Program; Japan provides HIV test kits, and Irish AID co-supports HIV Behavior Change Communication activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Population Services International, Africare, Datex, Inc., Engender Health, the Futures Group, Johns Hopkins University, John Snow, Inc., Macro International, Management Sciences for Health, and the University of North Carolina, plus numerous Tanzanian NGOs and community organizations.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Tanzania: 621-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Modern method contraceptive prevalence measured by Couple Years Protection.**	610,789	671,587	1,438,105	1,595,887	988,600	1,072,870	1,159,790
Indicator 2: Socially-marketed condoms distributed to wholesale outlets	11,123,389	11,618,496	18,188,352	19,449,962	18,465,000	19,475,000	20,286,000
Indicator 3: Number of new HIV counseling and testing clients at selected facilities	NA	776	2,914	4,252	4,000	6,000	15,750
Indicator 4: Child welfare visits for children less than five years old	NA	949,888	1,298,979	1,503,848	1,149,888	1,249,888	1,349,000

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Couple Years Protection	Reproductive and Child Health Section, Ministry of Health, UMATI (Family Planning Association of Tanzania), Datex Inc., Marie Stopes Tanzania	*Couple Year Protection (CYPs) for modern methods is the estimated amount of protection provided by use of modern family planning during a one-year period. CYPs are calculated by multiplying the quantity of each method distributed by a method-specific conversion factor, which yields the estimate overall protection (in couple years) from all methods combined.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of condoms	Population Services International (PSI)	Number of socially-marketed condoms distributed by PSI to service outlets.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of clients	Muhimbili Counseling and Testing Center	Number of new HIV counseling and testing clients at selected facilities.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of client visits	Reproductive and Child Health Section, Ministry of Health, UMATI (Family Planning Association of Tanzania), Datex Inc., Marie Stopes Tanzania	Number of client visits to maternal and child health (MCH) clinics for monitoring the welfare of children. A client is a child under 5 years of age. A client visit is counted for each time a client visits an MCH clinic for growth monitoring, nutrition counseling, vitamin A supplementation and/or immunizations.

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Use of Family Planning, Maternal/Child Health and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures, 621-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	12,390	DA	5,508	DA	6,882	DA
	20,719	CSD	9,465	CSD	11,254	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	16,825	DFA	15,801	DFA	1,024	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,900	DA	3,208	DA		
	9,800	CSD	7,181	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	900	DFA	638	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	16,290	DA	8,716	DA	7,574	DA
	30,519	CSD	16,646	CSD	13,873	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	17,725	DFA	16,439	DFA	1,286	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,000	DA				
	10,725	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,000	DA				
	10,725	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,880	DA	0	DA	24,170	DA
	10,628	CSD	0	CSD	51,872	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	17,725	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Foundation Established For Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 621-002
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to stem the loss of bio-diversity in Tanzania by advancing environmental policies, legislation and improved natural resource management practices in selected areas. USAID assistance is focused on improved management in: 1) the network of national parks; 2) the national system of game reserves; 3) community-based approaches in areas adjacent to protected areas; and 4) coastal resources management at local and national levels. Direct beneficiaries include government environmental management institutions, NGOs, and local communities in pilot areas. This strategic objective is winding down and will end in FY 2003 with no new obligations planned. A new SO, 621-008, was created in FY 2000 to continue support to preserve Tanzania's unique bio-diversity and natural resources.

Key Results: The creation of a General Management Plan for Tarangire National Park is one example of results from USAID efforts to strengthen management and resource use by Tanzania's wildlife institutions. Another is represented by improvements in donor coordination on key environmental issues. District and village level organizations in select areas have become partners in conservation programs. Training has been provided in environmental impact assessments. An important principle guiding all USAID work is to ensure that a balance is achieved between conservation and economic exploitation and that local communities are able to recoup a fair share of the benefits of resource use. Incomes in 17 villages (75,000 low-income people) have been increased.

Performance and Prospects: There has been success in developing an Integrated Coastal Management Policy for Tanzania that is to be adopted formally in 2001. Institutional capacity building (technical and analytical) is ongoing for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local authorities, and government departments. Activities also support the practical application of appropriate NRM activities that have been identified, tested and implemented in pilot areas. A university linkage program between the Sokoine University of Agriculture in Tanzania and Tuskegee University has led to sustainable production practices that are ready for replication in other areas.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: At least 15 donors provide over $50 million annually in broadly defined areas of environment and natural resources. The top five donors in rank order are European Union, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark and the United States.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Peace Corps, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Tuskegee University, the University of Rhode Island, the African Wildlife Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, AFRICARE, Care, Management Systems International, International Resources Group, Academy for Educational Development and International Resources Group.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Tanzania: 621-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Area under conservation management	NA	NA	NA	293000	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Number of Tanzanian institutions strengthened to improve NRM/E in Tanzania	0	1	2	7	7	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Environment/Natural Resource Management Policy Index	4	7	10	13	13	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Hectares	TANAPA, WD, District Authorities, World Wildlife Fund, African Wildlife Foundation, Africare, Tuskegee University, University of Rhode Island, and U.S. Peace Corps	Land is under conservation management if that management is based on collaboratively developed plans and where plans are under active and capable implementation. Areas targeted are (1) Tarangire/Lake Manyara (T/LM) Complex; (2) Ugalla Game Reserve ecosystem; (3) parts of Morogoro Region; and (4) selected coastal districts.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number (of Institutions)	Partner organizations engaged in strengthening programs	USAID works with over 20 E/NRM in institutional strengthening. For each institution, program implementing partner organizations assess institutional strengthening progress against set benchmarks. Once key benchmark goals have been attained by a target institution, that institution is included in the number of institutions strengthened. The number is cumulative.
Indicator 3:	IR	Index composed of one point for each major step toward a fully functioning E/NRM policy framework	Vice Presidents Office, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership	Indicator measures progress toward E/NRM policy framework with focus on five policy tracks: (1) Environmental Policy; (2) Wildlife Policy; (3) Coastal Policy; (4) Wildlife Management Area Guidelines; and (5) Mariculture Guidelines. Progress is assessed against five steps measuring policy advancement from development application. A point is awarded for each step taken along each policy track. Scoring is cumulative.

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Foundation Established For the Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 621-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	9,477	DA	5,261	DA	4,216	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	11,901	DFA	7,143	DFA	4,758	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	3,187	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	3,576	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	9,477	DA	8,448	DA	1,029	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	11,901	DFA	10,719	DFA	1,182	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	9,477	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	11,901	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Civil Society and Government are More Effective Partners in Governance, 621-003
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,944,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,346,000 DA
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to promote partnerships between civil society and government to foster good governance, a purpose that cuts across three other strategic objectives in the health, environment and private sectors. The executive branch of the Government of Tanzania (GOT) has long dominated political life with few countervailing political forces to provide checks and balances. The result is a lack of transparency, poor quality services, and limited public discussion on major policy and implementation issues. This situation is an impediment to democratic transition and economic and social development. There is a need to build civil society capacity, strengthen government, and promote private-public partnerships across sectors.

This strategic objective reflects U.S. national goals of supporting democracy and human rights. It also supports strengthening of Tanzania's democratic institutions, commitment to rule of law, and respect for human rights. Direct beneficiaries include targeted government institutions and civil society organizations (CSOs). FY 01 DA funds in the amount of $1,944,000 will be used for democracy and governance.

In FY 2002, USAID requests $1,346,000 in DA funds to continue to build links between district-level NGOs working in health and national advocacy groups to promote specific health issues. Activities will also strengthen CSO collaboration to protect the environment, promote small rural enterprises, and ensure the content and quality of the NGO Policy Bill as it progresses through the legislative process.

Key Results: Since 1995, with USAID support, the GOT has made considerable progress improving access by civil society. At the same time, USAID has strengthened the capacity and advocacy skills of CSOs. This is reflected in joint efforts by government and CSOs to reform the legal and institutional frameworks for improved environmental conservation. With USAID support, there has been wide consultation and forward progress on wildlife policy reform. The national policy on Integrated Coastal Management, for example, is in final government approval. Excellent results have also been achieved in reducing delays in the administration of justice through alternative dispute resolution and case-flow tracking. Another example of the close work between the Ministry of Justice and civil society is that directed at the assessment and reform of policies and laws affecting victims of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Performance and Prospects: Activities are targeted in three areas: (1) CSOs are being helped to represent public interests effectively to government on selected issues. USAID support is focused on internal democratic practice, development management, and policy advocacy. (2) Government institutions are being helped to be more responsive to public concerns on selected issues. Capacity building assistance for GOT agencies is reinforcing a customer service orientation. (3) The enabling environment supporting CSO/government partnership in governance is being improved. Future prospects include a broadening of USAID's cross-cutting approach to district NGOs working in health and national advocacy groups. Private-public partnership will be fostered around national parks and game reserves to balance the need for environmental protection with the need for community income generating activities. Lastly, USAID will facilitate private sector participation in government decision-making on private sector policy, particularly in promotion of small rural enterprises.

USAID will also continue to monitor closely the legal and regulatory environment reforms in the political system. Another area of increasing collaboration involves the government's anti-corruption strategy.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The results of Tanzania's second multi-party national elections held in October 2000 were uneven. Observers judged the elections on the mainland to be free, fair and well

organized. However, on Zanzibar observers recorded voting irregularities and violence. The situation on Zanzibar since the elections has remained volatile. In the face of strong domestic and international criticism, the conflicting political parties have engaged in formal discussions to resolve differences. USAID is monitoring the situation and has offered assistance as appropriate.

Other Donor Programs: Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom (U.K.), the European Union (EU), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are active in the DG sector. Financially, the United States is one of the smaller donors but USAID has been able to leverage both change and other donor support on major issues. The Danish International Aid Agency is working on improving the legal system through support to the new commercial court. The Dutch Embassy has been involved in improving the capacity of the media and trade unions, and providing civic education awareness training. Sweden is providing capacity building assistance to the Tanzanian Parliament. UNDP has been principally involved in elections, anti-corruption and parliamentary assistance. The U.K. is active in judicial reform, decentralization and NGO policy framework. The EU is working on anti-corruption and decentralization.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Futures Group International, World Resources Institute, and Michigan State University.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Tanzania: 621-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of journalists that are members of press clubs	177	230	300	310	310	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Number of press clubs established	13	14	15	15	16	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Number of cases settled through alternative dispute resolution	114	102	138	244	180	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	National Level Data	Number of journalists registered as members of USAID-supported Press clubs. This sub-IR will strengthen the capacity of a selected number of CSOs addressing a range of sectoral and macro-governance issues to undertake effective and sustained policy advocacy. Press Clubs are one type of CSO which represent public interests - both the interests of its members and also broader public issues. The more journalists registered in press clubs leads to more viable and legitimate CSOs.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number	National level data	Number of press clubs in existence. This sub-IR aims to strengthen the capacity of a select number of CSOs addressing a range of sectoral and macro-governance issues to undertake effective and sustained policy advocacy. Press Clubs are professional organizations for journalists which provide membership services such as training. They also represent their members on governance issues and lobby about broader public concerns.
Indicator 3:	IR	Kisutu court civil cases	Kisutu Court civil case records	Number of cases settled through ADR.

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Civil Society and Government are More Effective Partners in Governance, 621-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,545	DA	1,997	DA	4,548	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	2,000	DFA	1,689	DFA	311	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,950	DA	663	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	300	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	20	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	8,495	DA	2,660	DA	5,835	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	300	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	2,000	DFA	1,709	DFA	291	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,944	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,944	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,346	DA	0	DA	11,785	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	2,000	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy, 621-004
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase economic growth and incomes through greater private sector participation in the economy, especially of micro and small enterprises. The program helps the private sector respond to opportunities created by economic reforms underway in Tanzania, as well as in East and Southern Africa more generally. The direct beneficiaries are the private sector partners, small business entrepreneurs, the government, and Tanzanians who benefit from increased incomes and wider choice of products and services.

This objective encourages free market economic reforms that will stimulate trade and investment, leading to greater domestic employment and a more vibrant private sector. This goal supports the broader U.S. Government goal of integrating Africa into the global economy. No new obligations are planned under this SO.

Key Results: Overall private sector participation in the economy has increased significantly. Private sector share of GDP is up from 64% in 1996 to over 75% in 2000. The Bureau of Statistics estimates that about a third of GDP is attributed to the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) sector. For USAID assisted firms, total employment increased by 2,545 in FY 2000. This represents a substantial improvement of 61% over the performance in 1999. The actual provision of fee-based business management training far exceeded expectations, reaching 32,564 person days in 2000. About 52% of trainees were female and over 77% were rural. The time required to establish a new business has been dramatically reduced. From a 1997 average of 26 months, it now takes between one week (for a simple business) to six months (for a mining license) to establish a business.

Performance and Prospects: Assistance is targeted at legal and regulatory reforms to support new and existing businesses, sustainable financing for micro and small enterprises, enhanced micro and small business management, and strengthening business associations. The government and private sector are increasingly involved in a dialogue about important economic development issues. In 2000, the USAID-supported Tanzania Private Sector Foundation became fully operational with the appointment of an Executive Director early in the year. This year the Foundation will facilitate the establishment of a National Business Council, which will be the main forum for dialogue between the government and private sector on economic and fiscal matters. USAID will continue to support the operations of the Foundation. At the top of the agenda are HIV/AIDS issues affecting businesses and efforts to encourage Tanzania's private sector to take advantage of export opportunities created by the African Growth and Opportunity Act.

USAID financial sector reform programs continue to strengthen the ability of financial institutions to provide credit to the private sector. Due in part to USAID assistance, the Bank of Tanzania has become a solid central bank and regulator. Credit extended to the private sector during the last six months of 2000 was up 11% over the same period in 1999. There were no bank failures in 2000 and confidence in the banking sector is growing. The Bank prepared a National Micro-finance Policy that was enacted by the government early this year. That policy lays out the principles that will guide the operations of micro-finance service institutions based on internationally accepted practice. The Bank of Tanzania is also coordinating the restructuring of the National Micro-finance Bank (NMB). The NMB is under new management and, once privatized in the near future, has the potential to increase dramatically the amount of credit extended to micro and small enterprises.

The Social Action Trust Fund (SATF) is a USAID financed program that is having a direct impact on the provision of credit to the private sector. The SATF was capitalized with local currency generated by the USAID program in 1996 and 1997. Last year the Fund approved the equivalent of approximately $2.5

million for 43 enterprise investments, for loans and equity, with the majority allocated to loans. From its investment income, the Fund awarded an equivalent of $250,000 in grants to 12 NGOs for programs that care for HIV/AIDS orphans. An equivalent of $375,000 has been approved for grants in 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The fast changing realities of Tanzania's economy calls for periodic refinements in strategic approach. In a major turnaround from the mid-1990's, GDP growth is now strong and the private sector dominates economic activity. However, growth is uneven, occurring mainly in the capital, Dar es Salaam. Poverty remains pervasive, especially in rural areas. In consideration of these and other factors, USAID's private enterprise support strategy for Tanzania was revised. Activities under this SO will continue with existing funds. Assistance under the revised strategy is presented in a new strategic objective, 621-009, Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy II.

Other Donor Programs: Donor coordination is strong in assistance to the private sector. USAID chairs the private sector Donor Working Group. The top five bilateral donors in rank order are the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. Approximately $20 million is provided on an annual basis to this sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Development Alternatives, Inc., Private Sector Initiatives, the Enterprise Development Center, and E.B. Wilson Consult.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Tanzania: 621-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased levels of employment in assisted firms: total	372	1,116	1,585	2,545	3,000	3,600	NA
Indicator 2: Increased levels of employment in assisted firms: female	188	641	1,009	1,407	1,700	2,040	NA
Indicator 3: Average months to commence business operations decrease significantly	26	21.75	0.5 to 12	0.25 to 6	9	5	NA
Indicator 4: Increased levels of employment in assisted firms: rural	372	877	1,469	896	1,100	1,320	NA
Indicator 5: Person days of micro and small entrepreneurs trained in fee-based business skills workshops and other USAID-funded private enterprise activity: total	7,839	14,776	7,662	32,564	4,400	5,280	NA
Indicator 6: Person days of micro and small entrepreneurs trained in fee-based business skills workshops and other USAID-funded private enterprise activity: rural	565	4,638	7,164	25,191	2,000	2,400	NA
Indicator 7: Person days of micro and small entrepreneurs trained in fee-based business skills workshops and other USAID-funded private enterprise activity: female	2,193	7,947	3,643	16,824	2,200	2,640	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Actual Numbers with female participation and rural locale disaggregated: total	Data from USAID supported projects' management information systems: Private Sector Initiative, Social Action Trust Fund, Risk Management & Profit-Sharing Fund	The numbers represent gross number of jobs created in assisted enterprises. Female and rural participation calculated as percentage of total # of jobs. Part time labor defined as 1/2 job; seasonal labor defined as 1/4 job.
Indicator 2:	IR	Actual Numbers with female participation and rural locale disaggregated: female	Data from USAID supported projects' management information systems: Private Sector Initiative, Social Action Trust Fund, Risk Management & Profit-Sharing Fund	The numbers represent gross number of jobs created in assisted enterprises. Female and rural participation calculated as percentage of total # of jobs. Part time labor defined as 1/2 job; seasonal labor defined as 1/4 job.
Indicator 3:	IR	Months	Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC)	Average delay to commence business operations varies widely depending on the nature and complexity of the business. TIC estimated two weeks for a simple establishment e.g. a store to 8 months for a mining license.
Indicator 4:	IR	Actual Numbers with female participation and rural locale disaggregated: rural	Data from USAID supported projects' management information systems: Private Sector Initiative, Social Action Trust Fund, Risk Management & Profit-Sharing Fund	The numbers represent gross number of jobs created in assisted enterprises. Female and rural participation calculated as percentage of total # of jobs. Part time labor defined as 1/2 job; seasonal labor defined as 1/4 job.

Indicator 5:	IR	Number trained times number of days trained, with female participation and locale disaggregation: total	Data from USAID Contractors	One person trained in a 3-day course equals 3 person-days. Training is comprised of training in business management and marketing skills, US-based experiential training and on-site training for product improvement.
Indicator 6:	IR	Number trained times number of days trained, with female participation and locale disaggregation: rural	Data from USAID Contractors	One person trained in a 3-day course equals 3 person-days. Training is comprised of training in business management and marketing skills, US-based experiential training and on-site training for product improvement.
Indicator 7:	IR	Number trained times number of days trained, with female participation and locale disaggregation: female	Data from USAID Contractors	One person trained in a 3-day course equals 3 person-days. Training is comprised of training in business management and marketing skills, US-based experiential training and on-site training for product improvement.

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Micro and Small Enterprises Participation in the Economy, 621-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	4,843	DA	721	DA	4,122	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	16,000	DFA	14,560	DFA	1,440	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	218	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	734	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	4,843	DA	939	DA	3,904	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	16,000	DFA	15,294	DFA	706	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	4,843	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	16,000	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Rural Roads Improved in a Sustainable Manner, 621-005
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Investments in rural roads activities are essential to lower transport costs and improve year-round access to markets, thereby enhancing incentives for agricultural production, marketing, and increasing food security. USAID's regional roads program has been decentralized to the district level, the hub of agricultural production and home to 80% of the country's population. The 20 districts selected for USAID support, out of 100, have the highest potential for surplus food crop production in Tanzania.

The principal beneficiaries are the residents in the 20 districts under the program. Additionally, over 1,000 Tanzanian contractors and consultants will receive assistance in the management and execution of road rehabilitation and road maintenance contracts.

These activities in rural roads support the U.S. national goal of integrating Tanzania into the global economy through economic development. No new obligations are planned under this SO.

Key Results: The USAID program has had a major impact on transport costs. The average cost of transporting goods decreased by over 45%. In addition, community participation in road maintenance has increased consistently. Local contributions for FY 2000 totaled the equivalent of $500,000, considerably exceeding the target.

Performance and Prospects: USAID is helping increase the number of districts where decentralized road rehabilitation and maintenance work is operating in a sustainable manner. This involves building the capacity of local technical staff to plan, budget, and supervise road contracts. District offices are being assisted to establish and follow transparent allocation criteria and procedures in the use of road maintenance funds. Donor pressure supported the passage of a Roads Fund Bill by Parliament in November 1998. This Fund protects resources for road maintenance and established a Roads Fund Board and Road Agency, both of which are fully operational and are managed transparently and efficiently, following commercial principles. The roads program is also helping increase the percentage of district roads that are rehabilitated and/or maintained by the private sector. Eighty percent of roads activities are contracted to the private sector. This far exceeds projections. USAID is also helping expand community involvement in road maintenance. With the current engagement and enthusiasm of communities in the districts as a guide, participation of communities will continue to increase in future years.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: This strategic objective is fully funded. The rural roads program has been incorporated into USAID's new private enterprise support strategy which is presented in SO 621-009, Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy II.

Other Donor Programs: The top five donors in rank order providing funds for district roads are the United States, Denmark, Switzerland, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the World Bank. UNDP, Denmark and Switzerland are assisting the GOT in the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads in 15 of the 100 districts of the country at a combined funding level of $2 million per year. The GOT is providing $3 million per year from the Roads Fund for the maintenance of roads in all 100 districts. All donor road assistance is coordinated through the Integrated Roads Program which has proven to be an effective forum for donor coordination.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Local private road construction firms and various local community groups at the regional and district levels.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Tanzania: 621-005

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Reduction in the average transport cost of goods	0	45	45	40	30 - 60	30 - 60	30 - 60
Indicator 2: Rural road rehabilitated and/or maintained by private contractors as percent of total in regions and districts where USAID's program is operating	0	60	80	80	80	80	80
Indicator 3: Number of regions and districts where decentralized road rehabilitation/maintenance work is operating	0	5	12	18	16	20	20
Indicator 4: Amount of contribution from local communities	0	200	300	500	400	500	500

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent	USAID/District Council baseline and impact survey/study	Percent reduction in transport costs ($ per ton-km) on those roads rehabilitated/improved during a given year.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent	MRALG/USAID reports	numerator = Kms rehabilitated/maintained by private sector; denominator = Total kms rehabilitated/maintained in the districts.
Indicator 3:	IR	Qualitative assessment of number of districts considered decentralized and having capacity to execute road contracts	USAID/GOT reviews of systems in regions and districts	Decentralized means a transparent tendering system is in place and district engineers have capacity to execute road contracts.
Indicator 4:	IR	$'000	Records at District/USAID offices	Contribution can be either in kind or cash. In kind contribution is monitized at prevailing market price.

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Rural Roads Improved in a Sustainable Manner, 621-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,500	DA	1,901	DA	4,599	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	49,963	DFA	49,651	DFA	312	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,318	DA	3,345	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	185	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	8,818	DA	5,246	DA	3,572	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	49,963	DFA	49,836	DFA	127	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	8,818	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	49,963	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Suffering of Tanzania Bomb Victims Reduced and Local Disaster Responsiveness Capacity Enhanced, 621-006
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: This program was created in response to the August 7, 1998 terrorist bombing attack on the U.S. Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to deal with the psychosocial, economic and health impacts of the bomb blast, to restore damaged properties, and to settle eligible claims. USAID support is also laying the foundation for future disaster preparedness working with the Government of Tanzania (GOT) and key institutions.

Activities support the Mission Performance Plan to prevent or minimize the human costs of conflict and natural disasters in Tanzania. They are also part of the long U.S. tradition of humanitarian response, worldwide.

Key Results: All victims and their families received immediate and medium term medical and financial assistance. Reimbursements for educational costs for families who lost their primary income earner are ongoing. Reimbursements for minor infrastructure repairs have been completed. Reconstruction of the three large buildings totally destroyed by the bomb is in process.

Performance and Prospects: This special objective is fully funded. It includes efforts to upgrade the disaster preparedness capacity of Tanzanian institutions. USAID working closely with the GOT is providing equipment, technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Health, the Prime Minister's Office and the Tanzanian Red Cross to improve their capacity to respond to future disasters.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: The GOT, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Japan, African Medical and Research Foundation, Algeria and Nigeria have provided funding and supplies worth approximately $1.7 million to hospitals to assist bombing victims. The United Nations Development Program is coordinating with USAID in providing limited disaster preparedness training and technical assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Plan International, the Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and Johns Hopkins University.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Tanzania: 621-006

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of disaster management courses available from Tanzania organizations	NA	0	0	1	1	2	4
Indicator 2: Percent of medical and nursing students at national university receiving emergency medical training as part of their curriculum.	NA	0	0	0	0	30	60
Indicator 3: Percent of bomb victims with emergency needs met	NA	50	90	100	100	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	Implementing partner	Number of disaster management courses available from Tanzania organizations
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent	Implementing partner	Percent of medical and nursing students at national university receiving emergency medical training as part of their curriculum.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent	Implementing organization	Percent of identified bomb victims who have had emergency needs met

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Suffering of Tanzania Bomb Victims Reduced and Local Disaster Responsiveness Capacity Enhanced, 621-006						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	9,381	ESF	243	ESF	9,138	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	355	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	9,381	ESF	598	ESF	8,783	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	9,381	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife in Targeted Areas, 621-008
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,070,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,571,000 DA
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to stem the loss of bio-diversity in Tanzania by advancing environmental policies, legislation and improved natural resource management practices in selected areas.

In FY 2001, $3,070,000 in DA environment funds will be used to continue USAID assistance to improve management practices in 1) the network of national parks; 2) the national system of game reserves; 3) community-based approaches in areas adjacent to protected areas; and 4) coastal resources management at local and national levels.

In FY 2002, USAID proposes $3,571,000 in DA to continue activities with environmental impacts in Tanzania. This includes efforts to address coastal tourism as an emerging economic opportunity, to help collaborators improve management capacity in the national parks of Tarangire and Manyara using new General Management Plans, and to enhance the stability of neighboring community lands through legislative reforms and local capacity-building.

Direct beneficiaries include government environmental management institutions, NGOs, and local communities in pilot areas.

This objective contributes to U.S. interests. By promoting measures to reduce degradation of coastal areas and sustainable, profitable use of natural resources in Tanzania. A related U.S. national goal is a "Secure a Sustainable Global Environment in Order to Protect the United States and its Citizens from the Effects of International Environmental Degradation."

Key Results: This objective is building on accomplishments initiated under 621-002, Foundation Established for Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices.

Performance and Prospects: USAID supports institutional strengthening, policy dialogue, legislative reform, and discrete grass roots activities to promote community-based natural resource management. The program focuses on the establishment of a policy framework for sustainable natural resources management covering wildlife conservation, environmental policies, and coastal resources management policies. Institutional capacity building (technical and analytical) is ongoing for non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local authorities, and government departments. Funding for USAID-supported activities is channeled mainly through U.S. environmental NGOs and universities that work to raise the capacity of local NGOs. Activities also support the practical application of appropriate NRM activities that have been identified, tested and implemented in pilot areas.

In national parks, USAID-supported activities include anti-poaching, tourism promotion, and protected areas management. For the game reserves, economic incentives are being established for community and local government to manage wildlife resources in sustainable ways. Similarly with community based approaches, USAID assists work with community members to identify simple and low-cost conservation measures. USAID supports local authorities and civil society to push for reforms of Tanzania's wildlife conservation legislation to allow for greater local participation in—and benefit from—wildlife management. Under coastal resource management, USAID is facilitating a process that unites government and civil society to conserve coastal ecosystems while at the same time capturing economic growth potential.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: At least 15 donors provide over $50 million annually in broadly defined areas of environment and natural resources. The top five donors in rank order are European Union, Germany, Netherlands, Denmark and the United States. USAID co-chairs a monthly donor focus group on the environment, which fosters coordination of activities to avoid duplication and to enhance attainment of results. Donor coordination is good and key government agencies are committed to protecting the country's rich natural resources and the environment.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Peace Corps, the Fish and Wildlife Service, Tuskegee University, the University of Rhode Island, African Wildlife Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, AFRICARE, Care, Management Systems International, International Resources Group, Academy for Educational Development and International Resources Group.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Tanzania: 621-008

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of Tanzanian institutions strengthened to improve NRM/E in Tanzania	0	1	2	7	7	10	13
Indicator 2: Area under conservation management	NA	NA	NA	293000	NA	320350	354000
Indicator 3: Environment/Natural Resource Management Policy Index	4	7	10	13	13	17	21

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number (of Institutions)	Partner organizations engaged in strengthening programs	USAID works with over 20 E/NRM in institutional strengthening. For each institution, program implementing partner organizations assess institutional strengthening progress against set benchmarks. Once key benchmark goals have been attained by a target institution, that institution is included in the number of institutions strengthened. The number is cumulative.
Indicator 2:	IR	Hectares	TANAPA, WD, District Authorities, World Wildlife Fund, African Wildlife Foundation, Africare, Tuskegee University, University of Rhode Island, and U.S. Peace Corps	Land is under conservation management if that management is based on collaboratively developed plans and where plans are under active and capable implementation. Areas targeted are (1) Tarangire/Lake Manyara (T/LM) Complex; (2) Ugalla Game Reserve ecosystem; (3) parts of Morogoro Region; and (4) selected coastal districts.
Indicator 3:	IR	Index composed of one point for each major step toward a fully functioning E/NRM policy framework	Vice Presidents Office, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership	Indicator measures progress toward E/NRM policy framework with focus on five policy tracks: (1) Environmental Policy; (2) Wildlife Policy; (3) Coastal Policy; (4) Wildlife Management Area Guidelines; and (5) Mariculture Guidelines. Progress is assessed against five steps measuring policy advancement from development application. A point is awarded for each step taken along each policy track. Scoring is cumulative.

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Improved Conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife Targeted Areas, 621-008						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,377	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	3,377	DA	0	DA	3,377	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,070	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,070	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,571	DA	0	DA	10,018	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy II, 621-009
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,150,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $5,709,000 DA
STATUS: New
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2003

Summary: The purpose of this strategic objective is to increase the participation of micro and small enterprises in Tanzania's economy. This is a follow-on program that builds on the successes achieved under recent private sector development and rural roads programs (621-004 and 621-005), while adapting to the fast changing realities of Tanzania's economy.

In FY 2001, Development Assistance (DA) funds of $3,150,000 will be for economic growth-related activities. These funds will be used to assist small and medium enterprises (SMEs)-the largest employers in Tanzania. SME growth will have a direct impact on alleviating poverty and gender inequities. This new program will: (1) intensify efforts to assist micro and small enterprises, which have yet to fully realize the benefits of Tanzania's economic restructuring; (2) focus on rural areas, where over 70% of Tanzania's poverty occurs; (3) integrate USAID's rural roads program with private sector activities to improve market access and stimulate economic activity; and (4) focus geographically in six high potential rural areas to maximize the impact of USAID's limited resources.

In FY 2002, USAID requests $5,709,000 in DA for economic growth-related activities, including efforts to assist the Tanzania Revenue Authority implement newly reformed tax administration procedures beneficial to SME growth, and agriculture-related activities.

The primary beneficiaries of this program are rural micro and small enterprises in the six target regions of Rukwa, Ruvuma, Iringa, Mbeya, Morogoro and Tanga where the rural roads program operates. All are rural-based and work small pieces of land or operate small shops. In most cases such enterprises work as individuals, as families or in small groups. Many are organized into formal associations, cooperatives and cooperative-like organizations.

This objective encourages free market economic reforms that will stimulate trade and investment, leading to greater domestic employment and a more vibrant private sector. This goal supports the broader U.S. Government goal of integrating Africa into the global economy.

Key Results: This is a new strategic objective.

Performance and Prospects: The program will focus on three areas: 1) improved micro and small enterprise policy environment; 2) broadened micro and small enterprise access to markets; and 3) strengthened capacity of micro and small enterprises. Rural roads rehabilitation and maintenance is a major component of improved market access.

A baseline survey is currently underway to set indicators and targets. A new package of host country contracts for rural roads rehabilitation and maintenance in Rukwa and Ruvuma regions is currently being put in place. In addition, an institutional contract mechanism will provide a broad range of assistance to strengthen business associations and selected Government of Tanzania service organizations, develop market linkages and market information channels, and provide business skills training. As part of this new program, an interagency agreement was signed with the Internal Revenue Service to assist the Tanzania Revenue Authority to improve fraud investigations and to make administration reforms that pose major constraints to the growth and prosperity of micro and small enterprises.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: The top five bilateral donors in rank order are the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden. Approximately $20 million is provided on an annual basis to this sector. Donor coordination is strong. USAID chairs the Donor Working Group on the private sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: IRS.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new strategic objective; performance measures are under development.

Program: Tanzania	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Micro and Small Enterprises Participation in the Economy II, 621-009						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,700	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	7,700	DA	0	DA	7,700	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,150	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,150	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,709	DA	0	DA	16,559	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

UGANDA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	28,085	29,544	21,086	20,868
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	21,187	21,868	29,680	29,336
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	500	400	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	20,387	18,845	24,512	14,998
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**70,159**	**70,657**	**75,278**	**65,202**

Mission Director, Dawn Liberi

UGANDA

Introduction

The principal U.S. national interest in Uganda is supporting its continued integration into the global economy. The main development goal is to assist Uganda to alleviate poverty. Uganda's economy has grown at an average of 6.8% per year since 1992. This growth is a result of the country's efforts to create a policy framework to encourage sustainable economic development, attract foreign investment, and promote export and trade opportunities. The country has excellent potential to become a net food exporter, particularly to neighboring countries. Uganda contains unique ecosystems critical to the conservation of globally important biological diversity, many of which are of great interest to international tourism. Uganda is the only country in sub-Saharan Africa to show a significant decline in HIV/AIDS prevalence, from 30% to 9%, particularly among young adults. This decline is largely due to Uganda's aggressive efforts to reduce the spread of the disease. The Government of Uganda (GOU) has made primary education reform one of its highest priorities. Under the Universal Primary Education system net primary enrollment now stands at 95% of all children aged 6-13 years, and the gap between boys' and girls' enrollment has declined to just 2%. Uganda has one of the most progressive systems of decentralized government on the continent, devolving responsibility for many government functions to 56 newly created district administrations and providing local communities direct access to local government decision makers. The country has just held an actively competed presidential election, which saw the incumbent returned for a final five-year term. However, rebel insurgencies in northern and western Uganda continue to displace large numbers of people. Conflicts and insecurity along the borders with the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Rwanda, Sudan, and northwest Kenya have exacted a heavy toll in terms of human lives and property, and the affected populations' ability to improve their standard of living. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs reported in January 2001 a national total of 623,645 internally displaced people and 218,926 refugees within Uganda from five other African nations.

The Development Challenge

Despite impressive economic gains, major issues still confront Uganda's growth and development, including high levels of poverty, high population growth rates, a heavy reliance on agriculture, weak governance structures, and continuing conflict. Uganda's progress, when seen in light of its emergence from dictatorship only 15 years ago, is impressive. The country has had to rebuild a shattered economy, confront a devastating AIDS epidemic, and try to lift its people out of mass poverty. Poverty in Uganda, as in many developing countries, is a multidimensional problem. It is characterized by economic growth that cannot keep pace with high population growth rates, poor health status, including HIV/AIDS transmission, high morbidity and mortality, and isolation and disempowerment. Poverty also affects the country unevenly, falling harder on areas in the north and west. In addition, complex emergencies, such as drought, food insecurity and conflict, decrease citizen access to the benefits of economic growth and create vulnerability to instability and inequity. Further, the 14-year insurgency in the North and West, as well as involvement in regional conflicts, mean that the Government of Uganda (GOU), with the help of the non-governmental organization (NGO) and donor communities, must support large numbers of displaced Ugandans, Sudanese refugees, chronically food insecure families, people affected by clan disputes, and abducted children that have been returned to their families and suffer from psychological trauma. This continues to burden Uganda's already limited fiscal resource base and creates significant problems for the delivery of social services and maintenance of infrastructure.

USAID's program is designed to improve the standard of living of Ugandans by increasing economic growth (rural household incomes, conserving critical ecosystems, improving the quality of basic education for human capital development); improving global health (reproductive health, maternal and child health and reducing HIV/AIDS); and improving development, relief and conflict prevention (expanding civic participation and the exercise of constitutional checks and balances and assisting in mitigating conflict, particularly in Northern Uganda, as well as food security). The program continues to achieve impressive results. Data from the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) show that mean real consumption per capita grew by 22% between 1997 and 2000 (reflecting an average annual rate of growth of 8% over that period), and that the proportion of Ugandans unable to meet their basic consumption requirements declined from 44% to 35%. There has been a marked increase in the land base due to improved

management with 19 protected area management plans now in place. USAID's policy dialogue agenda has led to increased equity in primary schools under Uganda's Universal Primary Education (UPE) Program. Prior to UPE, net primary enrollment among the poorest Ugandans was only 50%, compared to 82% among the well-to-do; by 2000, differences in enrollment based on income had virtually disappeared, and the number of children from poor households in primary school had more than doubled. In USAID-supported districts, interventions have contributed to a 43% increase in couple years of protection (CYP) from socially marketed family planning methods, showing a positive change in behavior. HIV prevalence, which is one of the major socio-economic threats to Uganda, has shown a dramatic decline between 1994 and 1999 from 30% to 9%. USAID's decentralization program brought two pilot districts to a level of competence in planning and budgeting which allowed them to qualify for the World Bank's Local Government Development Program well ahead of schedule, giving them access to significant resources. In Parliament, a newly established, USAID-supported Budget Office was opened and functioning in time to analyze the 2001/2 budget. Finally, in Northern Uganda, USAID's humanitarian assistance continues to provide emergency relief to 450,000 Ugandan internally displaced persons, 180,000 Sudanese refugees, and other affected groups. In addition, the number of sustainable development activities in the twelve target districts increased from 26 in 1998 to 33 in 2000. During 2000, a pilot program in Gulu and Kitgum involving local authorities, religious and traditional leaders and civil society, had reached out with messages of peace and reconciliation to all 49 sub-counties in both districts.

Other Donors

The United States is the second largest bilateral donor to Uganda, after Great Britain. Uganda has an active Consultative Group (CG); two meetings have been held in Kampala since 1998 with a third planned for May 2001. The CG is a formal forum that allows the GOU to present its development program and funding gaps to donors. Primary issues addressed by this group are economic growth, corruption, decentralization and progress in health and education reform. Donor resources are focused on infrastructure development, social service provision, private sector development, decentralization, and agriculture modernization as well as policy and institutional reform. The donor community has actively supported Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and coordination groups exist in all sectors. Uganda was selected as the first country to receive debt relief under the initial Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC) in April 1998, and the Enhanced HIPC Initiative in 2000. The GOU set up the Poverty Action Fund (PAF) in June 1998 to channel Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), other donor and GOU funds to poverty reduction activities, mainly primary education, primary health care, water and sanitation, rural roads, agriculture extension, and accountability agencies.

FY 2002 Program

FY 2001 is the final year of USAID's strategic plan which ran from 1996-2001. Throughout FY 2001, the Mission is working with its partners to design a new program that outlines a strategy for FY 2002-2007 to support Uganda's Plan to Alleviate Poverty. The program will produce results directed at the difficult issues that face Uganda: high population growth rates, poor health status, including continued HIV/AIDS transmission, and high morbidity and mortality, and isolation and disempowerment. The program will include providing increased economic opportunities which diversify Uganda's economy while utilizing a strong agricultural base and optimizing its sensitive environmental systems by protecting wetlands, forests, and forest cover. It will address the critical issues of population growth, HIV/AIDS, and human capital development by empowering the least advantaged, e.g. women and children, to make sound life choices for their health and education. Finally, it will build capacity in government and civil society to respond to the needs of citizens and bring them into the debate on the issues that affect their quality of life.

Program: Uganda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	115,566	DA	63,205	DA	52,361	DA
	59,608	CSD	22,628	CSD	36,980	CSD
	1,900	ESF	1,000	ESF	900	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	203,318	DFA	194,364	DFA	8,954	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	29,583	DA	25,815	DA		
	22,150	CSD	18,264	CSD		
	400	ESF	400	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	2,200	DFA	5,060	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	145,149	DA	89,020	DA	56,129	DA
	81,758	CSD	40,892	CSD	40,866	CSD
	2,300	ESF	1,400	ESF	900	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	205,518	DFA	199,424	DFA	6,094	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	1,200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	21,086	DA				
	29,680	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	21,086	DA				
	30,880	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	20,868	DA	0	DA	187,103	DA
	29,336	CSD	0	CSD	141,974	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	2,300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	205,518	DFA

USAID/UGANDA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
617-001	Increased Rural Household Income				
	- DA	13,030	16,240	11,138	9,371
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
617-002	Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society				
	- DA	5,925	6,678	4,377	4,662
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
617-003	Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Uganda Children				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	8,577	8,818	8,799	7,854
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
617-004	Increased Service Utilization & Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts				
	- DA	5,580	5,300	5,000	5,700
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	11,610	13,050	20,543	21,482
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
617-005	Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented				
	- DA	2,300	1,326	571	1,135
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	500	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

617-006	Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda				
	- DA	1,250	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	1,000	0	338	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	400	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		20,387	18,845	24,512	14,998
SO	**Totals**				
	- DA	28,085	29,544	21,086	20,868
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	21,187	21,868	29,680	29,336
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	500	400	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	20,387	18,845	24,512	14,998

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rural Household Incomes, 617-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $11,138,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $9,371,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1994
ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2002

Summary: The main development challenge facing Uganda is poverty - especially in the rural areas where over 80% of the population derive their livelihood from agriculture. While recent surveys indicate that poverty has been reduced in Uganda, the incidence is still four times as great in the rural areas as in the urban. USAID's economic growth program promotes broad-based economic growth through its emphasis on agricultural development, expansion of rural financial services and export development. The program contributes to three United States national interests in Uganda: greater economic prosperity, expanded trade with the United States, and humanitarian assistance. The program is also consistent with the Government of Uganda (GOU) Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA), and the Medium Term Competitive Strategy (MTCS) for private sector development. The economic growth program's ultimate customers include smallholder farmers, microentrepreneurs, and small and medium sized business owners. In FY 2001, USAID will use $11,138,000 in DA funding - $1,728,000 in economic growth to increase economic diversification, and $9,410,000 in agriculture to improve agricultural production and exports.

Key Results: USAID's economic growth program interventions at the farm and enterprise level have played a major role in poverty reduction through increased adoption of agricultural technology, greater access to finance, and off-farm microenterprise and small business expansion. Results of the Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) show that mean real consumption per capita grew by 22% between 1997 and 2000, and that the proportion of Ugandans unable to meet their basic consumption requirements declined from 44% to 35%. At the strategic objective (SO) level, the expected program result is improvement in rural household incomes in targeted districts. Five key results supporting the SO focus on commercial production of non-traditional agricultural exports and food crops; the dairy sector; financial services; business development; and the enabling environment. Well over 500,000 agricultural households and approximately 350,000 microenterprises, where over 70% of the owners are women, are directly and indirectly benefited by the program.

Performance and Prospects: In the agricultural sector, USAID partners work directly with farmers, farmers' groups, local associations, NGOs, traders, agricultural research organizations, and exporters to develop competitive and market-driven increases in productivity. A major part of this effort is directed at basic food security crops such as maize, beans, cassava and oilseeds, where Title II and bilateral activities directly reach well over 500,000 agricultural households. Production of selected food crops increased dramatically as a result of USAID interventions. Edible oil production exceeded its target three-fold, and beans were 35% over the target. Cassava production reached more than ten times the target, with a 17% increase over 1999 and a nine-fold increase over the last two years. Milk production recorded by USAID assisted farmers increased from 64 million liters in 1999 to 79 million liters in 2000 (21% increase) and, exceeded its target by more than two million liters.

USAID maintains a comparative advantage in the production and marketing of non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs) and remains the lead donor in this sector. NTAE volumes continue to expand and international buyers now recognize Uganda as a top competitor in the supply of cut flowers and other produce. In FY 2000, the export volume of floriculture products, mainly roses and plant cuttings, met the target at 3,017 MT. Fresh fruit and vegetable export volumes were on target at 3,500 MT, and 45 MT of cured vanilla was exported. From zero production, Uganda has become the world's third largest producer of vanilla in just two years.

Linked to all of these programs is a very strong USAID effort to develop and expand financial services for the rural poor. USAID, as the lead donor in this sector, has substantially strengthened financial intermediaries operating in rural areas. USAID supports "best practices" microfinance institutions (MFIs) that are reaching increasing numbers of entrepreneurs. In FY 2000, the number of USAID- supported "best practices" MFIs using full-cost recovery interest rates and fees, with delinquency rates below 10% and loan losses under five percent of their portfolio, reached 14 (double the target). As a result, the number of new savers was 212,187, more than 60% over the target of 131,213, and the number of new borrowers was 68,013, more than 50% over the target of 40,000. USAID interventions in bank supervision and training have improved the health of Uganda's financial sector. All branches of the former Coop Bank are now back in business under new ownership. In addition, through innovative loan guarantee programs, two commercial banks are now lending over Ushs. 600 million ($374,000) to the agricultural sector and input vendors are expanding their sales of fertilizer and seeds to farmers.

The program also provides assistance to improve the business climate and promote trade and investment. The program has supported over 60 new firms in the NTAE sector with technical assistance and capacity building. These firms have created over 4,000 new off-farm jobs, most of them filled by women. Microfinance and Title II activities have directly assisted over 350,000 microenterprises and small businesses to become more profitable, increasing their prospects of becoming viable small business clients of the commercial banks.

The policy focus for USAID in 2000 has been to help the GOU and private sector crystallize a strategy for prioritizing critical reforms to enhance competitiveness within the private sector development and export arenas. With leadership through the "Private Sector Donor Group" and extensive policy dialogue with the GOU and private sector, USAID has helped to forge a strong partnership between the private and public sectors that focuses attention on key policy, legal and regulatory issues confronting enterprises at all levels. Through USAID support, over 400 leaders in the private and public sector have received specialized awareness training on issues such as globalization and Uganda's interest in agricultural trade reforms; regional integration with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the East African Community (EAC); and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Efforts also have been made to comply with the World Trade Organization (WTO) on issues such as quality standards for export products, positioning within the agriculture negotiations, improvement of tax policy and administration, and far-reaching reforms in commercial justice. USAID also played a key role in assisting the GOU develop and formally adopt broad sectoral development frameworks for agriculture and competitiveness, for the first time setting forth strategies and priorities for these sectors.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The current Mission strategy ends in FY 2001, with this the final year of obligation. The Mission is currently working on an Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) for 2002-2007. While shown as requests in support of this SO, FY 02 funds ($9,371,000 in DA) will be obligated under the new strategy. Future programming under the proposed new strategy will build on the foundation laid by the existing economic growth and environment programs to provide increased economic opportunities for the rural poor through the evolution of an environmentally sustainable and profitable agriculture sector, enhanced competitiveness and economic diversification, and improved policy and institutional frameworks. To support this strategy, USAID will design complementary new activities.

Other Donor Programs: In the main sub-sectors where the SO works—food security, food assistance, agribusiness promotion and production of NTAEs, dairy development, small and medium sized business development, and micro finance—USAID is the largest bilateral donor, second only to the World Bank which focuses on public sector capacity building. Other donors include: Private Sector Development—Austria and UNDP; Agriculture—Denmark and Great Britain; Agricultural Exports—EU, Italy and Sasakawa Global 2000. USAID participates actively with all donors involved in agriculture and private sector development and chairs the Private Sector Donor Group. USAID also collaborates with International Agricultural Research Centers and several collaborative research supports programs (CRSPs) in pest management, livestock and soils.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: Agriculture: Chemonics International; Dairy: Land O'Lakes, Heifer Project Intl; Food Security: ACDI/VOCA, World Vision, CARE, Africare, Technoserve,

and World Food Program; Micro Small and Medium Sized Business: Chemonics International; Policy: CARANA Corporation, Nathan Associates.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Uganda: 617-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Value of selected non-traditional agricultural exports: All NTAE	38.36	41.48	49.19	43.11	65.25	58.1	65.95
Indicator 2: Average rural household monthly expenditure in targeted regions	19	n/a	n/a	27	6	6	6
Indicator 3: Number of new individuals opening savings accounts (activity under redesign targets TBD)	93,431	83,463	45,598	212,187	131,213	NA	NA
Indicator 4: Production of selected food products in targeted districts	162.7	270.4	732.6	756.4	374.3	886.3	493

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Millions of U.S.$	Uganda Civil Aviation Authority, formal and informal exporters, Bank Of Uganda, Relief Markets, commercial Dealers and FEWS Project	The value of selected non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAE)
Indicator 2:	SO	Percent	Uganda Bureau of Statistics, Uganda National Household Survey and monitoring surveys. The monitoring surveys were not conducted in 1998 and 1999.	Percentage increases in average monthly expenditures for households involved in USAID activities.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of individuals: Savers	Records of participating NGOs, banks, and MFIs	Numbers of individuals who open a savings account; and number of new individuals with micro enterprises who borrow money.
Indicator 4:	IR	metric tons ('000)	USAID-funded Activities: 1. Milk: HPI, LOL; 2. Edible Oil, Cassava: ACDI/VOCA Title II FY 97 Annual Results Report; 3. Maize & Beans: IDEA Project Socio-economic Baseline Survey, ACDI/VOCA	Production of selected food products

Program: Uganda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Rural Household Incomes 617-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	55,288	DA	27,456	DA	27,832	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	1,000	ESF	1,000	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	103,004	DFA	99,176	DFA	3,828	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	16,279	DA	12,073	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	2,897	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	71,567	DA	39,529	DA	32,038	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	1,000	ESF	1,000	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	103,004	DFA	102,073	DFA	931	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	11,138	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	11,138	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	9,371	DA	0	DA	92,076	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	1,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	103,004	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society, 617-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 4,377,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 4,662,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Uganda's environment is deteriorating very quickly due to increased population pressure on land and indiscriminate exploitation of the natural resources. This has led to serious environmental problems such as soil erosion, landslides, and endangering of rare species. It is therefore essential to promote sustainable resource use so that Uganda's future generation may still have the option to use and manage these resources to support their economic and social interests. That implies that natural assets should be properly valued and that they are not exploited. The GOU is currently promoting the protection of wetlands to ensure the water supply of the country, and the protection of forests and the forest cover by an appropriate mixture of sustainable commercial forestry. USAID/Uganda's environmental program directly supports three of the Agency's objectives for environment: conserving biodiversity, sustainably managing natural resources and reducing the threat of global climate change. These are brought about through improved ecosystem management, reduced pressure on critical areas, and supportive policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable development. FY 2001 DA environment resources ($4,377,000) will fund these activities.

Key Results: A marked increase in the land base under improved management with 19 conservation and area management plans in place surpassed the target by almost 20%. Highlights include an annual operation plan (AOP) for the Ajai Wildlife Reserve in Arua District, Northern Uganda, and an integrated watershed management plan for Kyantobi village in the Kigezi highlands of southwest Uganda. A second AOP was developed for the Queen Elizabeth Protected Area (QEPA) - Uganda's flagship national park - which identifies priority activities to be implemented in the coming year in community conservation, natural resource management and tourism. In support of agroforestry research and on-farm conservation, effective, participatory extension increased the number of farmers adopting conservation technologies and increased the number of trees and shrubs conserving valuable soil resources by 35% over target.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, USAID's environmental programs recorded a number of noteworthy achievements in support of Uganda's National Environmental Action Plan, Decentralization Statute and the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP).

Ecosystem Management. USAID plays a key role in conserving Uganda's unique biological heritage. The QEPA General Management Plan (GMP) was formally approved, and lessons learned during its development aided the evolution of a more participatory process that was launched in Murchison Falls Conservation Area. USAID was instrumental in developing a new approach to annual operations planning that introduced improved procedures of administration, budgeting and priority setting at the protected area level. USAID has also contributed to the conservation of biodiversity on a regional basis by supporting ecosystem management in the mountain forests of Uganda, adjacent to similar forests in Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda—home to over one-half of the world's population of mountain gorillas. As the effectiveness of management has improved in these forests, the gorilla population increased from about 320 to about 355 individuals over the last ten years. Through grants to the International Gorilla Conservation Program, a fourth gorilla group was habituated in 2000. The potential now exists for mountain gorilla tourism in Uganda to generate around U.S. $4.4 million in annual revenue to the Uganda Wildlife Authority. Eco-tourism revenues in parks receiving direct USAID support showed a 30% increase over 1999 levels.

USAID/Uganda continued to collaborate with USAID's regional office in Nairobi in support of transboundary management of water hyacinth on Lake Victoria. The program began its biological control of the weed in Rwanda as colonies of weevils were released at nine sites in the Kagera river basin, a key

Rwandan watershed draining to the Lake. Efforts to complete a regional environmental impact assessment (EIA) for water hyacinth control progressed markedly as the three-nation East African Community (EAC-Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania) approved the initiation of the EIA process and requested USAID to implement it. At year's end, USAID/Uganda, USAID's Regional Office in Nairobi and USAID partners—Clean Lakes, Inc. and the Africa Center for Technology Studies (ACTS)—collaborated with the EAC Secretariat to finalize the terms of reference for the EIA.

Reduced Pressure. Outside protected areas, poverty and excessive population growth challenge conservation efforts. USAID's investments in reducing pressure on critical ecosystems have made important advances. Cumulative tree planting, which directly contributes to soil erosion control and conservation practices, surpassed its target for the fourth year in succession. The Agro-Forestry Research Network for Africa (AFRENA) was active in the montane agricultural zones of the Kigezi Highlands and in the lakeshore coffee-banana production systems in Mukono District near the Mabira Forest in Central Uganda. AFRENA and its partners have established over 430 on-farm trials and nurseries that serve as farmer-selected research and demonstration sites. These technologies are later disseminated through a collaborative linkage with Africare and the Uganda Food Security Initiative (USFI). They include wood production for building material and fuel, soil fertility enhancement, propagation of indigenous high-value tree species, increased fodder tree diversity and the integration of high-value tree crops such as mangos and avocados in the farming system.

Supportive Framework. USAID's support for environmental justice and advocacy completed its first year, and two advocacy NGOs, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE) and the Uganda Wildlife Society (UWS), were particularly active. Of note was ACODE's leadership in drafting Uganda's Fisheries policy, and UWS' leadership in convening a regional workshop on the implementation and enforcement of the "Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wildlife Fauna and Flora" (CITES) in East Africa. One of the principal motivators for this conference was the widespread illegal trade in primates, especially chimpanzees and gorillas, in eastern and central Africa.

Support of a functional, effective, decentralized management framework for natural resources within districts and in protected areas will accelerate in 2001 as USAID anticipates the completion of 42 environmental action plans (EAPs). This is in direct support of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) at the local level, and the Local Government Act. These EAPs will be used to prioritize and program resources and will serve as the framework for future approaches to conservation and improved rural livelihoods.

Year's end also saw the culmination of USAID's efforts to assist the evolution of the Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST). USAID awarded ECOTRUST its first substantial contract to manage the program of conservation grants to community-based organizations. ECOTRUST's performance has paved the way for USAID to use this indigenous PVO as a conduit and manager of more substantial resources that will support implementation of Protected Area management plans and EAPs outside of parks and biodiversity reserves.

Possible Adjustments to Plans. The current Mission strategy ends in FY 2001, with this the final year of obligation. The Mission is currently working on an Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) for 2002-2007. While shown as requests in support of this SO, FY 2002 funds ($4,662,000 DA) will be obligated under the new strategy. Future programming under the proposed new strategy will build on the foundation laid by the existing economic growth and environmental programs to provide increased economic opportunities for the rural poor through the evolution of an environmentally sustainable and profitable agriculture sector, enhanced competitiveness and economic diversification, and improved policy and institutional frameworks.

Other Donor Programs. USAID is among the largest donors in biodiversity conservation. Other donors include The Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the European Union, Denmark and the World Bank. Specific areas of complementarity include institutional capacity building and Protected Area Management Sustainable Use (PAMSU) - the World Bank, Protected Area Assessment—the European Union;

Mgahinga and Bwindi Impenetrable Conservation Trust—the Government of the Netherlands; and Murchison Falls National Park Management - Germany.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Ecosystem Management: Associates in Rural Development (ARD), CARE, African Wildlife Foundation/International Gorilla Conservation Program (AWF/IGCP); Reduced Pressure: ARD, CARE, IGCP, Uganda and the Uganda Community Tourism Association (UCOTA), ACDI/VOCA, and the International Center for Research in Agro-forestry (ICRAF); Supportive Framework: World Resources Institute, ACDI/VOCA.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Uganda: 617-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Critical ecosystems managed rationally (with a plan that sets limits of acceptable use and/or allocates resources to sustain/improve the desired flow of benefits from the system)	7	10	15	19	16	35	50
Indicator 2: Biophysical changes in landscape - trees	1.89	2.03	2.67	3.23	2.4	3.75	4.5
Indicator 3: Critical ecosystems generate benefits and revenues	1,748	1,959	1,358	1,766	2,550	2,000	2,225

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Forest Department (FD), Ministry of Local Government (MLG)	Number of critical areas/ecosystems operating under integrated management plans or community resource agreements
Indicator 2:	SO	number (cumulative millions)	Grants Management Unit, Grantees (ICRAF, AFRICARE)	Trees planted in critical areas; Cumulative data from SO 2-supported activities.
Indicator 3:	SO	000 U.S. Dollars	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), Forest Department (FD)	Annual revenue generated from ecotourism by UWA and FD. Eight parks and two wildlife reserves generated these revenues.

Program: Uganda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits 617-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	18,004	DA	8,105	DA	9,899	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	27,000	DFA	24,823	DFA	2,177	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	6,678	DA	4,544	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	825	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	24,682	DA	12,649	DA	12,033	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	27,000	DFA	25,648	DFA	1,352	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,377	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,377	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,662	DA	0	DA	33,721	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	27,000	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Uganda Children, 617-003
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $8,799,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,854,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1992; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Over 54% of Uganda's population are children, the majority of whom are from poor illiterate families who cannot afford to send them to school. In the event that a choice has to be made, the tendency has been for the families to educate boys rather than girls. In 1997, GOU introduced the policy of free education for four children in every family. While this increased the enrollment, it also reduced the quality of education in terms of teacher/pupil ratio and classroom/pupil ratio. The heavily burdened primary schooling system could not meet the immediate demands for classrooms, teachers, and teacher learning materials.

USAID's education program contributes directly to USAID/Uganda's objective for access to quality basic education, especially for girls and women. Since 1992, USAID/Uganda has contributed significantly toward improving the quality of primary education. The program, which is now in its eighth year, has leveraged broad reforms in the sector that have made primary education both accessible and affordable for the 6.8 million Ugandan children currently enrolled in primary school. USAID intends to obligate $8,799,000 in FY 2001 CSD Basic Education funds to support this program.

Key Results: Uganda serves as a model for primary education sector reform in Africa, with USAID as a leading partner. This partnership has leveraged critical reforms through Non-Project Assistance (NPA) and has brought other key donors into the framework of the Education Strategic Investment Plan (ESIP). Primary enrollment has increased, reaching a new high of 6.8 million pupils. The net enrollment ratio now stands at 95% of all children aged 6-13 years, and the gap between boys' and girls' enrollment has declined from 10% in 1995, to just 2% in 2000. The Universal Primary Education (UPE) policy of providing free primary education for four children per family has dramatically increased enrollment among the poor. Prior to UPE, net primary enrollment among the poorest Ugandans was only 50%, compared to 82% among the well-to-do; by 2000, differences in enrollment based on income had virtually disappeared, and the number of children from poor households in primary school had more than doubled. Rural-urban differences in access to primary education have also been eliminated. Completion rates in fourth and seventh grade have also continued to increase, by 23% and 5% respectively, reflecting the large numbers of over-aged children and returned dropouts presently enrolled.

Performance and Prospects: USAID/Uganda's success in primary education, focusing on critical policy reforms, is now in its eighth year of successful implementation. This has resulted in other key donors joining the reform process through the framework of the Education Strategic Investment Plan (ESIP).

The GOU set out to add 24,000 teachers to the existing 90,000 during 2000, but was unable to meet this target due to an unexpectedly large number of teachers leaving public service for jobs at private schools or in other professions. It has been difficult to find qualified teachers to fill new positions and to replace the ones who have left. Attracting qualified teachers for posts in disadvantaged areas of the country, such as conflict zones and remote rural areas has also been challenging. The shortage of trained teachers is being addressed by recruitment of competent retired teachers, high school graduates and newly graduated teachers, and by strengthened in-service training programs. The core teacher training colleges are also being upgraded through staff training and new technology. The 13,500 teachers who were recruited were sufficient to improve the pupil/teacher ratio in lower primary, which is expected to decrease from 110:1 to 80:1 by 2001.

The Teacher Development and Management System (TDMS), a program to improve the quality of education, teacher training and retraining, community mobilization and headteacher training, was

originally intended to be limited in scope, but its phenomenal success led to its expansion and implementation throughout the country. During 2000, TDMS was further strengthened through the recruitment and training of over 600 key staff at primary teachers' colleges (PTCs) and coordinating centers.

During the year, the PTCs were reorganized to more effectively meet the demand for qualified teachers. The total number of PTCs was reduced from 67 to 45, in order to devote more resources to the best centers and provide quality training. Refurbished infrastructure, revised curriculum, and improved school materials for in-service and pre-service teacher training are now in use. The Institute of Teacher Education Kyambogo (ITEK), which trains PTC staff, has established more rigorous entry requirements and has put a ceiling on the number of student teachers employed. In order to monitor the quality of education, the Ministry of Education and the Education Planning Department (EPD) have instituted a new policy framework for monitoring and evaluation.

Girls' Participation. The "Girls Can Do It" manual, a compilation of strategies to promote girls' performance and retention developed with USAID support, was launched nationwide during 2000. Eleven thousand copies of this manual were provided to all government-aided schools, district education offices and PTCs throughout the country. In addition, training programs have been held for tutors in 18 core PTCs on how to use the manual. These tutors have, in turn, trained their Coordinating Center Tutors (CCTs) who are responsible for working with their area schools to implement the strategies described in the manual.

With $380,000 provided through the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI), the Mission established the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship and Mentoring Program in 2000. Implemented by the Forum for African Women Educationalists (FAWE), the Program has awarded 180 secondary school scholarships at 17 top-rated secondary schools around the country, supporting high-achieving students from poor families who otherwise would not be able to attend secondary school. The program also provides support and encouragement through a mentoring component.

In accordance with policy reforms agreed to between the GOU and USAID, the GOU has maintained a high level of budgetary support to primary education. In 2000, 31% of total GOU recurrent budget resources were committed to the education sector and 68% of education expenditures were allocated to primary education. The target for per pupil expenditure, set at $24, was met even though the total number of pupils increased by 300,000.

Transparency and accountability in allocation and use of education funds at decentralized levels has also improved significantly. The proportion of UPE per capita grant resources actually reaching schools has improved to 90%. Expenditure guidelines are available at virtually all schools and 70% of schools are in compliance with them.

With the adoption of the Education Strategic Investment Plan (ESIP), the GOU, in partnership with a consortium of donors and other stakeholders, has successfully put into place a master plan for supporting and implementing UPE. The ESIP framework allows for the continuous monitoring of education activities as well as assessment of progress against jointly agreed to conditions, or "undertakings", which determine the release of donor resources that have been placed in a common fund. This is a remarkable achievement, which has put Uganda into a leadership position in education sector coordination and management.

The USAID-supported Connect-ED activity implemented under the aegis of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) aims to enrich education by providing teacher training in computer skills, improvements to computer laboratories, and connectivity to PTCs around the country. This activity makes teaching curricula more available and accessible, and improves the quality and effectiveness in delivery of primary teacher education in Uganda. In 2000, EDDI tutors in four PTCs were trained in basic computer literacy. Instructional technicians at ITEK are being trained in computer applications, in order to build capacity at the PTCs, and have also started integrating the teaching curriculum into an internet site. In 2001, the Connect-ED activity will refurbish six PTC labs; set up

computer laboratories at 10 new PTC sites; and assist in the development of a Professional Development Course for computer literacy. The impact of Connect-ED will extend into the community and also generate revenues for the PTCs as the computer facilities and internet connectivity will be accessible to the public on a fee for service basis.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The current Mission strategy ends in FY 2001, with this the final year of obligation. The Mission is currently working on an Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) for 2002-2007. While shown as requests in support of this SO, FY 2002 funds ($7,854,000 in CSD) will be obligated under the new strategy. A new SO will be developed to focus on improving the delivery and utilization of social sector services, particularly to women and girls, to encourage positive health and life choices by this critical target population.

Other Donor Programs: Department for International Development, World Bank, Ireland Aid, The Netherlands and European Union all support primary education reform through the Sector Wide Approach (SWAP). In addition, most of the above funding agencies have supported classroom construction using the Schools Facilities Grant mechanism. The Netherlands, European Union and Ireland Aid have supported TDMS expansion to cover the whole country. UNICEF, together with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the Netherlands, has continued its Complementary Opportunities to Primary Education (COPE) program that supports education activities for out-of-school girls through non-formal approaches. The German Technical Assistance Agency is implementing a program of basic education for the urban poor that targets out-of-school children, while the Danish are supporting special education for disabled children and those with learning disabilities. The Government of Japan is involved in classroom construction, while the World Food Program (WFP) is managing a school-feeding program for Karamoja region.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Creative Associates International Inc. and AED/Learnlink.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Uganda: 617-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Net Enrollment Ratio (NER)	NA	85	93	95	95	95	95
Indicator 2: Resource reallocation (quality and expansion support): MOE budget	58	62	70	68	70	70	70
Indicator 3: 4th and 7th Grade Completion Rates: 7th grade	37	53	61	64	50	70	70

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	SO	Unit: Student, %. Target: national	National education statistics	Number of students (boys, girls) of any age enrolled in primary school (P1-P7) as a percentage of total population (boys, girls) aged 6-13 years old.
Indicator 2:	IR	Budget, %. Target: national: MOE budget	Annual budget statistics	Financial resources, within GOU and MOES budget, are reallocated to support UPE and quality policy priorities. Allocation index (illustrative) includes: % GOU national budget (or GDP) to education sector; % MOES budget to primary; per pupil public expenditure
Indicator 3:	SO	Student, % P4 and P7. Target: national: P7 percentage	National education statistics reports	Number of P4/P7 students (girls, boys) of any age completing P4/P7 as a percentage of total cohort (girls, boys) entering 1st grade 4 and 7 years earlier

Program: Uganda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Ugandan Children 617-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	8,600	DA	7,976	DA	624	DA
	27,417	CSD	8,853	CSD	18,564	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	49,188	DFA	48,788	DFA	400	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	614	DA		
	8,618	CSD	8,836	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	17	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	8,600	DA	8,590	DA	10	DA
	36,035	CSD	17,689	CSD	18,346	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	49,188	DFA	48,805	DFA	383	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	8,799	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	8,999	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	8,600	DA
	7,854	CSD	0	CSD	52,888	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	49,188	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health in Selected Districts; 617-O04
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $20,543,000 CSD; $5,000,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $21,482,000 CSD; $5,700,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1993; ESTIMATED **COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Uganda continues to experience high rates of fertility and mortality. Total fertility is 6.9 children per woman, constituting a fundamental constraint to development across all sectors. Nearly one in seven of these children will not live to see his or her fifth birthday, and maternal mortality is also high at over 500 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Although the HIV prevalence rate continued to decline as of 2000, according to UNAIDS nine percent of adults are infected. As a result of AIDS, Uganda has one of the lowest life expectancies in the world at 42 years.

The objective of USAID activities in the health sector is to reduce fertility, reduce maternal and child mortality, and slow the transmission of HIV/AIDS. Activities are implemented in 15 of Uganda's 56 districts, benefiting 35% of the population or approximately 7-8 million Ugandans. FY 2001 CSD funds, of which $2,376,000 is Child Survival; $1,996,000, Vulnerable Children; $11,382,000, HIV/AIDS; and $4,789,000, Infectious Diseases, and FY 2001 DA population resources ($5,000,000) will support this objective.

Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: Over the past five years, USAID has supported successful initiatives to upgrade the skills of public and private health care providers in integrated reproductive health including family planning, maternal and child health, sexually-transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS counseling and testing, as well as in the care and support of people living with HIV/AIDS, orphans and vulnerable children affected and infected by HIV/AIDS. Through the Delivery of Improved Services for Health (DISH) II project, USAID supports major training, supervision, capacity building, service delivery, and health communication activities. USAID supports the Ministry of Health (MOH) and 12 districts to expand availability of essential components of the minimum health care package, improve quality of health care services, and strengthen district and sub-district capacity. USAID has strengthened the capacity of these districts to deliver health services through annual grants jointly planned and budgeted with the MOH. Over the past year, USAID has supported successful interventions to upgrade the skills of public and private health care providers related to reproductive health (RH), Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI), supervision, planning, the Health Management Information System (HMIS), and drug logistics and management. It has also launched male involvement and infant nutrition information, education, and communication campaigns to change critical behaviors and increase demand for RH/family planning and child health services. Recently USAID has documented a dramatic increase in the provision of family planning services by the private sector, an important indication of increased utilization of these services. USAID supports private sector involvement in the health sector through several activities including a national social marketing program for health commodities, quality improvement, training, and health insurance. USAID also supports community-based delivery of health services and information in three districts.

USAID supports the two main indigenous NGOs working in the area of HIV/AIDS in Uganda. The AIDS Information Center (AIC), a UNAIDS best practices site and the "first-ever" organization in Africa for HIV counseling and testing, offers services at four office locations and 47 outreach sites in Uganda and has served over 500,000 clients. The AIDS Support Organization (TASO), which provides care and support to over 60,000 individuals and their families, offers services at eight sites nationwide. With major financial and technical support from USAID, AIC and TASO, in partnership with the MOH, provide services in 28 districts in Uganda and continue to set the standard in effective HIV/AIDS interventions in sub-Saharan Africa.

Performance and Prospects: USAID financial and technical assistance has played a pivotal role in improving health and health service delivery in Uganda. The major program areas in USAID/Uganda's health portfolio are reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS with a focus on training, health communication, and capacity building.

USAID is the most significant donor in reproductive and maternal health in Uganda. Through USAID projects, the availability of selected RH services (e.g., long-term and permanent methods of contraception, and life saving skills) was increased by training approximately 638 nurses, midwives and medical and clinical officers as of December 2000. In terms of RH commodities, USAID's social marketing program is a major, steadily expanding source of contraceptives nationwide. Couple-years of Protection (CYP) through social marketing increased by 43% between 1999 and 2000, and has more than doubled since 1996. Contraceptive stockout issues that had hampered condom sales in 1999 were successfully resolved resulting in a dramatic 135% increase in sales in 2000. The logistics system in the public sector in USAID-supported districts was also improved to minimize future stockout problems. As a result, CYP, which was down 14% overall for 2000, started to increase in the third quarter of 2000 compared to the first two quarters. The decline in public sector CYP (in target districts) can be explained by a decrease in tubal ligations. While CYP decreased, the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) increased due to wider use of condoms and other methods (oral contraceptives and injectables). In addition, USAID has been working with the Uganda Private Midwives Association to increase the number of private nurse-midwife practitioners and improve their quality of health care services.

MCH/CS: In USAID-supported districts, 457 providers were trained in Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) by the end of 2000 and 157 public sector health facilities had at least two IMCI trained providers, up from only 8 in 1999. An average of 55% of health units in the DISH-supported districts has at least one-service provider trained in IMCI, and about 55% of the district training and supervision teams are now performing to standards in IMCI training and supervision. This IMCI training, along with a commitment to improving immunization coverage, resulted in a 74% increase in DPT3 immunizations at 80 sentinel facilities, and a nearly 250% increase in children receiving Vitamin A supplementation at the time of measles vaccination. Assisted newborn deliveries have increased by nearly 26% over the 1996 baseline. USAID also expanded its social marketing program to include insecticide-treated bed nets for malaria prevention, and will include clean delivery kits in the future.

HIV/AIDS: The number of HIV voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) sites (31) and of clients served (approximately 47,000 annually) has remained relatively constant in 2000, but HIV prevalence continues to decline through effective prevention activities, VCT, care and support. LIFE (Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic) Initiative funding is being used to strengthen and expand the HIV counseling and testing program, and new funds for infectious diseases will be used to expand malaria activities and integrate tuberculosis activities into relevant program areas. A new Model District program will expand comprehensive, integrated HIV/AIDS services in 10 districts over a 5-year period. The four major components of the LIFE Initiative - prevention, care and support, infrastructure development, and orphans and vulnerable children - will be addressed throughout the program.

Training: USAID has produced Uganda's most comprehensive system for on-the-job training and supervision for mid-level health workers. USAID played a significant role in developing the Ministry of Health's (MOH) national training and supervision guidelines and will begin implementing these guidelines nationally as part of an overall effort to improve the quality of healthcare services in Uganda. USAID has produced what is about to become the standard MOH training course for operating the MOH's Health Management Information System, including custom software for computerizing that system at the local and national level.

Private sector: USAID has assumed a leadership role in new efforts to initiate small private, pre-paid health-insurance plans; two such schemes were initially launched in January 1999 and as of the end of FY 1999, a total of eight schemes have been established serving a total population of approximately 20,000 people. USAID's efforts related to health insurance were intensified in FY 2000 and included the establishment of a pilot health insurance scheme in a large missionary hospital in northern Uganda—the largest health facility in that troubled region.

Information Education Communication/Behavior Change Communication (IEC/BCC): USAID supports aggressive information, education and communication mass media campaigns that reach approximately 70% of the adolescent and adult population and have significantly raised awareness of family planning, child spacing, maternal and child health services, AIDS prevention, and HIV testing and counseling. USAID is currently supporting the GOU to develop billboards to advocate for more manageable family sizes.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Uganda continues to face significant challenges—a high population growth rate; low immunization rates; high rates of malnutrition, malaria and TB; high HIV/AIDS prevalence; and according to the Uganda AIDS Commission (UAC), just under a million AIDS orphans currently under 15 years old (there have been 1.7 million since the beginning of the epidemic). To continue addressing these concerns, the Mission is developing a new 2002-2007 Integrated Strategic Plan that will address health and education issues through an integrated social sector objective focused on human capacity development. While shown as requests in support of this SO, FY 2002 resources ($21,482,000 CSD and $5,700,000 DA) will be obligated under the new strategy. Health and education synergies achieved through the new strategy will increase impact in building human capital. During 2001, new HIV/AIDS and infectious disease funds will be used, through a multi-sectoral approach, to expand HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB interventions and will include a focus on mother-to-child drug therapies and on orphans and vulnerable children. Effective family planning logistics and advocacy for RH will also be priorities. CS funds will focus on increasing unacceptably low immunization levels and improving nutritional status with particular emphasis on Vitamin A. Data from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the Education (EdData) Survey will be available in 2001 to assist the Mission in strategic planning.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank is the largest donor in the health sector in terms of overall funding; it has active projects related to district health planning, nutrition and early childhood development, and HIV/AIDS/STIs. While the World Health Organization does not fund major interventions, per se, it does provide technical assistance in a number of areas and is very active in policy formulation. UNFPA and the Department for International Development (DfID) have supported reproductive health in non-USAID supported districts. UNICEF has been taking the lead on child health through its holistic, rights-based approach, which focuses on adequate childcare and nutrition, malaria, as well as sexual and reproductive rights of girls and women. The GOU has embraced a sector-wide approach (SWAP) for the health sector in which the governments of Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom are providing direct budget support. The Danish continue to be a major supplier of health commodities. The MOH provides personnel, and approximately 7.5% of the GOU budget is devoted to the health sector.

Principal contractors, Grantees or Agencies: DISH II: Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina (UNC) and Management Sciences for Health. Other major partners include: CARE; the Commercial Market Strategies partnership of Deloitte Touché Tohmatsu, PSI, Meridian Development Foundation, and Abt Associates; The AIDS Information Center; The AIDS Support Organization; and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Uganda: 617-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Sexual Behavior, Decline in HIV/AIDS Prevalence: 20-24 year old antenatal clients	14.6	14	10.4	NA	13.3	12.7	12.1
Indicator 2: Family Planning, couple years protection distributed through social marketing in target districts	87,751	89,563	97,406	139308	137,290	156,192	165,000
Indicator 3: DPT3 immunizations given to children under 1 year of age	NA	NA	20,480	35,679	22,528	39,247	43,172
Indicator 4: Sexual Behavior, Decline in HIV/AIDS Prevalence: 15-19 year old antenatal clients	8.3	7.3	5.9	NA	6.7	6.5	6.2

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	SO	Percent 20-24 year old antenatal clients	Sentinel surveillance, Ministry of Health	HIV prevalence among 15-19, 20-24 year old antenatal clients: Kampala, Jinja, Mbarara (MOH sentinel-surveillance sites in 3 DISH districts)
Indicator 2:	SO	Number	Social Marketing Project database	Couple years of protection sold to distributors in the 12 DISH and 3 CARE districts) by the Social Marketing Project
Indicator 3:	SO	Number	MOH Health Information System (HMIS)	Annual number of DPT3 immunizations given to children under 1 year of age in 80 facilities in DISH districts.
Indicator 4:	SO	Percent 15-19 year old antenatal clients	Sentinel surveillance, Ministry of Health	HIV prevalence among 15-19, 20-24 year old antenatal clients: Kampala, Jinja, Mbarara (MOH sentinel-surveillance sites in 3 DISH districts)

Program: Uganda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Service Utilization & Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health 617-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	22,624	DA	18,024	DA	4,600	DA
	30,691	CSD	13,098	CSD	17,593	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	16,372	DFA	15,565	DFA	807	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,300	DA	4,120	DA		
	13,532	CSD	8,997	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	2,200	DFA	495	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	27,924	DA	22,144	DA	5,780	DA
	44,223	CSD	22,095	CSD	22,128	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	18,572	DFA	16,060	DFA	2,512	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	518	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,000	DA				
	20,543	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,000	DA				
	21,061	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,700	DA	0	DA	38,624	DA
	21,482	CSD	0	CSD	86,766	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	18,572	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE & NUMBER: Civic Participation Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented, 617-005
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE: FY 2001: $571,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,135,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: While much progress has been made in the past 15 years of the Museveni administration, there remain daunting problems to be resolved. Local Council (LC) structures are still weak, civil society needs strengthening, and serious problems of corruption still raise questions of government accountability. Nascent local governments lack the capacity to carry out their managerial, oversight and leadership roles, and civil society has not fully assumed the complementary roles of advocacy and oversight. Uganda's Parliament lacks the capacity to effectively carry out their constitutional mandates in oversight and representation, and the judiciary is hampered by a lack of tools such as a unified code of Ugandan laws and regulations. Citizen access to competent legal services, moreover, is minimal. Uganda is nonetheless making progress towards becoming an accountable, stable and participatory democracy. Democratization has been pursued in the context of decentralization, for example, a process involving transfer of responsibilities to the district level. In FY 2001, USAID intends to obligate $571,000 in democracy funding to strengthen democratic systems and processes.

The purpose of USAID's democracy and governance program is to increase democratic participation and make governance structures more accountable. The bulk of assistance supports capacity building to enhance the competence and functioning of Parliament, civil society and local government. Other activities strengthen the foundation of the judicial system, specifically the codification of laws and improved legal education and training. Beneficiaries include Ugandans in general, who will benefit from more accountable governance structures, and members of Parliament, local government officials, and civil society organizations involved in public policy making.

Key Results: First and foremost this year was the decentralization program's success in bringing two pilot districts to a level of competence in planning and budgeting. This allowed them to qualify for the World Bank's Local Government Development Program ahead of schedule, significantly increasing the resources available to them. In Parliament, a Budget Office opened and was functioning in time to analyze the 2001/2 budget. A budget bill was also passed that formally established the Budget Office and strengthened Parliament's oversight role in this key area. The civil society portion of the Parliamentary Support Program also began this year, resulting in civil society input on a Presidential elections bill. In June 2000, USAID supported monitoring, polling, and analysis during a national referendum on adoption of a multiparty system. This strengthened the monitoring and advocacy capacity of the NGO Elections Monitoring (NEM) Group, which also monitored the Presidential elections and will monitor upcoming Parliamentary and local elections.

The results of a referendum endorsed the present Ugandan political structure. Some voters boycotted the vote, while others saw the referendum as an approval of the current president rather than one of systemic choice. USAID promoted transparency in this process. The 2001 Presidential elections showed increasing competition, and USAID provided technical support and fielded a team of expert observers. Although irregularities in voter registries and the voting process were reported by monitors, it is generally accepted that the outcome represents the will of the people.

Performance Prospects: Uganda's future prospects depend up continued progress toward pluralistic democracy. USAID's support to Parliament, and its highly successful local government and civil society capacity building program, are designed to increase active pluralism. In addition, USAID has supported the Presidential elections and will continue to support monitoring efforts for the Parliamentary elections in 2001. USAID also provides support to the NEM Group, a civil society consortium for the Presidential and Parliamentary elections. Prior to the election, the NEM Group provided on-going monitoring of the

campaign with respect to legal, gender and media issues. In preparation for election day, they trained 17,500 poll watchers, 428 county organizers, and 45 District coordinators to monitor the polls.

Parliamentary Capacity Building. The Ugandan Parliamentary Technical Assistance Program (UPTAP) focuses on strengthening the overall effectiveness of Parliament by building its technical capacity as a deliberative body. This includes increasing the ability of members and committees to access information through research and reference services. These services will allow members to view draft bills, access examples of similar legislation from other countries, gather national historical and current data, track sectoral budgets and expenditures, and facilitate the flow of information from Parliament to its constituencies. The State University of New York (SUNY) has assisted Parliament in developing a three-year Modernization Plan that provides the strategic thinking required to build Parliamentary capacity. It has also helped create an Information and Research Center, establish an independent Parliamentary Budget Office, and install a system to track legislation. This has resulted in the drafting and passage, for the first time, of private members bills.

Key changes brought about by member-initiated legislation include establishment of an operating budget for Parliament, strengthening of Parliament's budgetary oversight, and establishment of Occupational Health, Safety, and Working Conditions regulations. Parliament has also demonstrated its commitment to exercise oversight powers vis-a-vis the executive branch and to monitor corruption and mismanagement. This now often takes the form of Select Committees. Investigations have led to the censure of the Minister of State for Education, the forced resignation of the Minister of State for Privatization, and a public disclosure and apology by the Minister of Forestry. Parliament has also launched an investigation of Ministry of Defense procurement irregularities.

FY 2000 was the first operational year for the USAID-supported Parliamentary Budget Office. It began operating just before submission of the 2000/01 budget, and provided Parliamentarians with the first professional budget analysis to inform their review. Parliament has continued to show a willingness to challenge the executive, rejecting one executive bill outright and significantly amending eight others. Private members also introduced three bills during the year. One landmark bill that passed, the Budget Bill, provides Parliament with true budgetary oversight powers and formally establishes the Budget Office on a par with that of the Clerk. This illustrates the effectiveness of USAID-financed exposure of key individuals to the U.S. Congressional budget office, establishment and training of a state-of-the-art research center and budget office, and policy dialogue. UPTAP also began to strengthen its outreach to, and input from, civil society. This allowed civil society organizations to provide input to the Presidential Elections bill, established a legislative liaison officer position in a major NGO consortium, and allowed 40 NGOs to provide information on their programs to over 150 Parliamentary and other GOU decision-makers.

Decentralization (Civil Society and Local Government). The modus operandi of the GOU for providing for the needs of its citizenry is through decentralized systems. The Implementing Policy Change (IPC) decentralization activity has demonstrated that it is unique in its capability to identify district- specific problems and effectively address them. In two pilot districts, the decentralization program trained 534 local government officials and civil society organizations (CSOs) in local governance and finance, including 96 women. Both districts were able to establish financial management, planning and budgeting systems, which allowed them to qualify for the capital and investment funds under a World Bank/GOU Local Government Development Program. U.S. investment leveraged about $648,000 for the districts, which exceeded all expectations and validated the methodology used. Work with CSOs has also strengthened their advocacy role. Of the 20 CSOs currently involved in training, seven advocate on behalf of women's issues and six more will undergo training to strengthen their capacity to plan for and manage increased financial resources made available under the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt relief program.

Judicial Capacity Building. USAID is working to increase the effectiveness of the judiciary at the entry level, by providing a coherent and accessible set of laws and regulations as a cornerstone to political and policy reforms and by improving legal education and legal services. In addition, assistance to the Directorate for Ethics and Integrity has been key in launching a comprehensive plan of action involving 13

government entities in the battle against corruption in Uganda. This has increased the profile and bankability and the issue, which will now be on the agenda for the annual Consultative Group meeting. Technical assistance to the Law Reform Commission to recodify Uganda's laws has completed 98% of the body of law, just slightly below target. By June 2001, some 8000 pages of legal statutes will have been revised to produce a current body of law. This effort has been extended through the end of 2001 to assure quality control and the simultaneous production of corresponding legal instruments.

Activities with Makerere Law Faculty concluded this year, leaving a successfully operational Legal Informatics Center and a body in the Law Faculty which will develop computer applications for teaching and improve teaching materials. Through the Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program of Georgetown University, three women have received advanced law degrees and gained practical advocacy experience working on public policy issues and three more students are working on their degrees. USAID also supports legal aid to the indigent through a grant to the Legal Aid Clinic of the Law Development Center. This year, 243 cases were handled with 206 registered and 37 referred; 30 of these were female, and 113 were juvenile. In a country where legal counsel is not provided, these individuals would otherwise have languished in jail or perhaps have been falsely convicted. The Legal Aid Clinic has recently begun to offer prisoner's rights awareness workshops in local prisons, increasing the possibility for these individuals to apply for bail or stand a better chance if faced with a trial without legal representation.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The current Mission strategy ends in FY 2001, with this the final year of obligation. The Mission is now working on an Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) for 2002-2007. While shown as requests in support of this SO, FY 02 funds ($1,135,000 DA) will be obligated under the new strategy. Future programming integrates conflict prevention, mitigation and response with democracy and governance and will increase responsive governance in Uganda by strengthening local governments to make them more responsive to their constituency, enhancing conflict mitigation in communities affected by conflict, and strengthening parliamentary capacity to fulfill its constitutional mandate.

Other Donor Programs: Many other donors work in individual districts to strengthen district administrations. These include Great Britain, the Netherlands, the European Union, Germany, Ireland, Austria and Italy. There is also an active donor working group, and additional coordination is carried out through the Ministry of Local Government. Almost all donors operating in Uganda provide some support to individual CSOs in individual sectors. USAID has provided the majority of donor support directly with Parliament, which has leveraged additional donor support. Recent commitments have been forthcoming from Great Britain, the European Union and the UNDP. USAID plays a leadership role in the Legal Sector Working Group in the area of commercial justice and has also been active in its support for anti-corruption efforts. Other donors provide limited support directly to the judiciary, such as the provision of computers and computer training to High Court judges. The Ford Foundation is also providing funding for the legal aid clinic at the Law Development Center.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Parliamentary Support - The Research Foundation of the State University of New York. Justice - The William Mitchell College of Law in St. Paul, Minnesota, The Law Development Center, and Georgetown University Law School. Decentralization - Management Systems International/Research Triangle Institute.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Uganda: 617-005

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: All existing laws compiled and available	NA*	33**	60	98	100	100	NA
Indicator 2: Number of Parliament-initiated bills introduced and/or passed	2	2	5	3	5	2	3
Indicator 3: Number of executive branch bills substantially reviewed	4	7	8	9	10	9	10

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent of re-codified	Uganda Law Reform Commission and Uganda Law Revision Commission; William Mitchell College of Law, St. Paul Minnesota	Coherent re-codified legal codes exist and are available to legal practitioners, the judiciary, and the legislature.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of bills	Parliamentary Hansard (minutes)	Number of bills initiated by Members of Parliament (private member bills)
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of bills	Parliamentary Hansard (minutes)	Number of executive branch sponsored bills, which are substantially amended either in committee or before the full Parliament, or which are voted down by the full Parliament

Program: Uganda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Civic Pluralism Expanded and Constitutional Checks and Balances Implemented 617-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,800	DA	1,644	DA	5,156	DA
	500	CSD	500	CSD	0	CSD
	900	ESF	0	ESF	900	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	7,754	DFA	6,012	DFA	1,742	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,326	DA	2,242	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	400	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	826	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	8,126	DA	3,886	DA	4,240	DA
	500	CSD	500	CSD	0	CSD
	900	ESF	400	ESF	500	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	7,754	DFA	6,838	DFA	916	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	571	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	571	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,135	DA	0	DA	9,832	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	900	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	7,754	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas of Northern Uganda, *617-006*
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $338,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2002

Summary: Northern Uganda encompasses 12 of Uganda's 56 districts, with a population of roughly five million people. The region has endured conflict and social disruption for more than a decade. Economic and social indicators demonstrate that these districts have not fully benefited from the steady growth that has occurred in the rest of the country. Armed conflict has been a decisive factor in the impoverishment of the North. Insurgent activities by rebel groups have disrupted farms, communities, and civil institutions, resulting in the displacement of approximately 450,000 Ugandans in the North to protected camps. (The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) report of 1/31/01 cites country-wide totals of 623,645 internally displaced persons.) Chronic insecurity prevents USAID and other donors from fully implementing national development programs in the north. Further, many local people, district officials, and northern politicians believe that the North has been deliberately marginalized, both politically and economically. While poverty incidence is decreasing in the rest of the country, it is increasing in the north. Conflict resolution and effective support to this conflict-afflicted area are essential for poverty eradication. Full reintegration of the North into Ugandan economy and society will be a long-term process and is dependent upon achieving a lasting peace. USAID will support this special objective (SpO) through FY 2001 CSD vulnerable children funds ($338,000).

The purpose of this objective is to improve the economic and social foundations of targeted areas of Northern Uganda such that with the establishment of a lasting stability, affected populations will be able to more effectively participate in and benefit from USAID's sustainable development programs. Beneficiaries include approximately 450,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and others affected by conflict in Gulu and Kitgum Districts; approximately 20,000 agricultural families faced with chronic food insecurity; 1,500 returned abducted children and their families and communities; 180,000 Sudanese refugees and 190,000 drought-affected people in the dry pastoral areas of north east Uganda (through the U.S. contribution to WFP) and 50,000-75,000 persons affected by disputes between tribes and/or clans.

Key Results: The special objective is intended to support the transition from emergency assistance to sustainable development in Northern Uganda through: 1) meeting critical needs of affected populations; 2) improving household livelihood; and 3) supporting grass roots dispute resolution and prevention activities. As circumstances throughout the North vary, the program is designed to encompass emergency and transition activities that will address a broad range of needs of affected populations, providing a link between relief and development.

Activities currently underway support farmers and farmers' groups to increase productivity with new agricultural technologies, improve the marketing of local produce, and develop community-based programs to improve food security. In 2000, over 6,300 farmers' groups in Gulu, Kitgum, and neighboring northern districts participated in on-farm trials of improved bean varieties and mosaic-resistant cassava. Almost 12,000 farmers attended appropriate technology demonstrations. Under a grant to CARE International for integration, employment and income generation in Gulu and Kitgum, labor intensive community road rehabilitation commenced, providing employment to 4,085 workers who built approximately 84 km of reconstructed community roads.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's program to support Northern Uganda was initiated in September 1998, and has been designed to respond to the 14-year insurgency that has affected Gulu and Kitgum districts. However, insecurity delayed implementation until mid-1999. The emergency needs of the population are met partially through USAID/Washington-managed OFDA and Food for Peace activities. By the end of 2000, an estimated 623,645 people were displaced nation-wide. Of these, 397,600 people

had water and sanitation needs met, and 95,000 people received emergency household items and agricultural seeds and inputs following the Karimojong raids (totaling 492,600 people) through USAID efforts. The increase reflects OFDA responsiveness to changing emergency needs. Support is also extended to child victims of the insurgency. Approximately 14,000 children have been abducted by the rebels and used as soldiers, slaves or concubines. About 6,000 have been returned, but suffer severe trauma as a result. Activities are aimed at helping the children reunite with their families and communities, and to lead productive lives, through basic, vocational, and community education and other community support activities.

Economic activity in the North has been disrupted during the long years of conflict. USAID will address these problems through activities that will generate employment and increase household income and agricultural productivity, thus enhancing household food security.

In the area of dispute resolution and prevention, USAID has awarded two grants focusing on grassroots dispute resolution activities. An innovative pilot program in Gulu and Kitgum involving local authorities, religious and traditional leaders and civil society has reached out with messages of peace and reconciliation to all 49 sub-counties in both districts. Another program supports alternative basic education for the girls and boys of Karamoja (ABEK). The program, which includes dispute resolution as part of the curriculum, is already reaching almost 13,000 children, two-thirds of whom are girls, with plans to expand to over 56,000 by 2002.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The current Mission strategy ends in FY 2001. The Mission is currently working on an Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) for 2002-2007. Future programming integrates conflict prevention, mitigation and response with democracy and governance and will increase responsive governance in Uganda by strengthening local governments to make them more responsive to their constituency, enhancing security in communities affected by conflict, and strengthening parliamentary capacity to fulfill its constitutional mandate.

USAID's activities to assist Northern Uganda began in late FY1998 and are scheduled to end in FY2002. As a stable peace is achieved, the program was intended to phase out, or be absorbed by USAID's national sustainable development programs. As part of USAID's new ISP, the conflict prevention, mitigation and response aspects of the SpO will be combined with a new Strategic Objective for strengthened Institutional Capacity to Govern. The focus will be on strengthening the links between relief and development, and directing more of the Mission's and other donors' development activities to conflict-affected and post-conflict areas. Future food security activities will be managed as part of a new SO for Sustainable Economic Growth, while the ABEK program will be managed as part of a new SO for Enhanced Human Capacity/Capital.

Host Country and Other Donor Programs: The Government of Uganda provides military protection to internally displaced person (IDP) camps, World Food Program (WFP) food aid convoys, and main access routes. Local district governments direct disaster management committees and coordinate with humanitarian activities. Other donors include the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Norway, the European Union, World Bank, International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Overall donor support is estimated to be approximately $100,000,000 (1996-2000).

Principal Contractors and Grantees or Agencies: This objective was authorized in September 1998. Grantees include Save the Children Denmark, Save the Children Norway, International Service Volunteers' Association (AVSI), which are supporting children/communities affected by conflict through dispute prevention and resolution; CARE International, which is stimulating local economies in the north through an employment/income generation program; Aktion Afrika Hilfe, which is improving access to markets, seed varieties, operational capacities, increasing agricultural production, providing basic training for refugees and local communities in modern farming practices; and Appropriate Technology Uganda (AT-U), which is providing virus resistant varieties of cassava and seeds, introducing income generating opportunities such as sunflower processing, developing local capacity for production and marketing, training in modern farming through contract farmers, and providing appropriate technologies such as water pumps, hoes, and oil presses.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Uganda: 617-006

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of girls and boys who are participating in the alternative basic education program in Karamoja (ABEK) (New indicator)	NA	7849	9255	12938	NA	27650	56300
Indicator 2: Number of community structured activities initiated and implemented successfully, which address children's needs. (New indicator targets TBD)	NA	NA	NA	626	NA	660	NA
Indicator 3: Number of USAID funded transitional and sustainable development activities being implemented in the North and those that show year-to-year progress.	NA	25	27	32	27	31	31

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	number, cumulative	NGO grantees: Redd Barna, Red Barnet	Total number of people participating in USAID-funded dispute resolution/prevention activities, including sporting events, community meetings, agricultural events
Indicator 2:	IR	number, cumulative	NGO grantees and sub-grantees: AVSI, Save the Children Denmark, IRC, and GUSCO	Number of group recreational, cultural, vocational and social support activities organized and implemented, which address the needs of war-affected children in target districts.
Indicator 3:	SO	Number	SO1, SO2, SO3, SO4, SO5 and SPO	Number of USAID-funded transitional and sustainable development activities being implemented in the northern districts.

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Program: Uganda	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Improved Foundation for Reintegration of Targeted Areas in Northern Uganda 617-006						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	4,250	DA	0	DA	4,250	DA
	1,000	CSD	177	CSD	823	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	2,222	DA		
	0	CSD	431	CSD		
	400	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	4,250	DA	2,222	DA	2,028	DA
	1,000	CSD	608	CSD	392	CSD
	400	ESF	0	ESF	400	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	482	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	338	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	820	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	4,250	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	1,820	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	400	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ZAMBIA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	11,450	16,000	10,546	10,725
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	11,241	16,328	26,538	27,617
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	2,681	811	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**25,372**	**33,139**	**37,084**	**38,342**

Mission Director, Allen Reed

ZAMBIA

Introduction

Zambia is a peaceful country that has never experienced civil conflict, war or a military coup. Power has been transferred through democratic elections. Zambia provided courageous leadership in championing majority rule in the region. More recently, it has taken a leading role in mediating regional conflicts in both Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In 1991, Zambia began a transition from a socialist regime to a market-oriented democracy, with impressive results. An ambitious program of economic liberalization has removed all price controls, subsidies, and restrictions on private-sector participation in the economy. A complementary privatization program, a model for other countries in the region, has helped to transform the economic landscape, generating new foreign exchange and enabling major new investments and employment. The privatization process is not yet complete, although the long-awaited sale of the state-owned copper mines has finally been achieved. Continued compliance with an enhanced structural adjustment program enabled Zambia to access the World Bank's Heavily Indebted Poor Country initiative in 2000. Zambia has also made positive strides toward democracy since 1991; multi-party politics now is the accepted norm.

Despite these positive developments, much remains to be done. Per capita income deteriorated from $320 in 1999 to $273 in 2000 due to slow economic growth. Seven out of ten Zambians live on less than a dollar a day, and one in five adults is infected with HIV/AIDS. Spreading the benefits of the economic reform program throughout society will be a challenge. Rightly, these challenges are the first priority of both the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) and USAID.

Finally, although landlocked, Zambia's location is pivotal for the long-term growth and stability of the region. Key regional transport corridors cut across the country. A rich endowment of natural resources offers great potential for exploitation and regional economic integration. Zambia is also a key player in the Southern African Development Community and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa. If Zambia stays on its reform program, the country could resume robust growth during 2001 and 2002. The benefits of Zambia's economic success will be felt throughout the southern Africa region.

The Development Challenge

Zambia is a large country with good soil, water, rich natural resources and hard-working citizens. Unfortunately, Zambia still is trying to overcome the legacy of socialism, which left the country with inadequate infrastructure, poorly developed human resources, and a debt of almost $8 billion. Cyclical droughts, low productivity of rain-fed agriculture, and a high human disease burden, especially the HIV/AIDS pandemic, add further challenges.

The GRZ has policies in place to address key issues. A national road sector reform program has made progress in rehabilitating infrastructure. The privatization of the mining sector has led to new investments in ancillary industries in the copper-producing region. Reorientation within the health and education sectors is placing more responsibility for these services at the community level. Proposals contained in Zambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper are addressing the needs of the poorest Zambians. Agriculture activities are encouraging local farmers to cope more effectively with bad weather years and to benefit from export opportunities. Similarly, the opening of the political process and other democratic governance issues have advanced significantly since 1991. These and other positive changes have been supported by the international donor community.

Regrettably, much of the positive impact of these changes is offset by the devastating impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. With one in five adults infected, the ravages of the disease on all elements of society are increasingly apparent. There are some signs of success in the response to the crisis, particularly in the adolescent and young adult age groups, but the overwhelming and long-term nature of this threat continues to require priority attention.

Zambia possesses the ingredients for success. There are both domestic and external markets for Zambian products, and the country is on a path toward sustainable development, as demonstrated by the

strong successes of non-traditional agricultural exports and the privatized assets of the large parastatal copper mining company. Sound policies are essential for Zambia to reach its potential, and USAID has encouraged and supported Zambia's reforms.

Other Donors

Although international donors have been satisfied with Zambia's progress in technical fields, they have also been concerned with governance issues associated with the flawed 1996 elections, with events in the wake of a failed coup attempt in late 1997, and the slow pace of the privatization of the economically important copper mines. Donors resumed much of the balance of payments assistance after the mine sale was concluded in 2000. Overall, development assistance to Zambia increased by 4.6% in 2000. The World Bank continues to be the principal multilateral donor, followed by the United Nations agencies and the African Development Bank. In 2000, USAID was the third largest bilateral donor, after the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. Other key donors include the Nordic countries, the European Union, Germany and Japan. Donors meet frequently to discuss concerns, set priorities and coordinate approaches.

FY 2002 Program

USAID programs will increase participation among rural farmers and entrepreneurs in the economy, leading to improved living standards. Activities in the rural sector will have a direct impact on incomes. In the education and health sectors, USAID focuses on increasing earning capacity and quality of life through improved basic education and better health. In the democracy/governance area, USAID programs increase citizen involvement in the decision-making process, giving Zambian citizens more influence on the economic and political climate affecting their lives.

USAID focuses on the highly important role that rural farm and non-farm enterprises and groups of agricultural producers play in increasing rural incomes. USAID supports activities such as helping rural groups identify new business opportunities, more effectively manage their natural resources, including promoting drought-resistant foods, and improve access to new technologies and markets as well as to rural finance. USAID also provides advocacy training and entrepreneurial skill development for small- and medium-sized rural enterprises. As an integral element of these efforts, USAID seeks to lessen Zambia's internal and external barriers to private trade and investment.

Dramatically shrinking domestic resources and increasing numbers of school-age children have led to a serious deterioration of the quality of basic education in Zambia. USAID supports more equitable access to quality education and learning for Zambian children, especially children at-risk, including orphans. Improvements in basic education have broad benefits for the nation. Investments in better gender-balanced educational policy planning, management information systems, and student health and nutrition have been developed in close coordination with the GRZ and other donors. The government is beginning to implement new solutions to the problem of how to provide high-quality basic education at a reasonable cost.

The slow but steady deterioration of Zambia's health care system over the past two decades has been particularly striking. The HIV/AIDS infection rate is estimated at 20 percent of the adult population, with serious implications for the labor force and productivity. Due to the AIDS pandemic, life expectancy dropped from 50.1 years in 1980 to 37 years in 1999, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and continues to drop further. In order to improve the health status of the population, USAID assists the GRZ's innovative health care decentralization process. Working within that system, USAID focuses on an integrated approach to improving infant and child health (including AIDS orphans), reducing maternal and child mortality, helping with family planning for those who request it, and controlling the spread of AIDS.

The multiparty elections in 1991 were a turning point for reform in Zambia, as a liberalized political environment became the stimulus for economic reform. Political developments in recent years have revealed some of the difficulties in effecting a sustained socio-political transition. The national and presidential elections scheduled for late 2001 will present another challenge to breaking with autocratic rule and overcoming the lack of transparency and accountability in governance. USAID's strategy for democratic governance is primarily directed toward supporting more opportunities for broader popular

participation in the political process, including increased public debate, accountable governance, improved functioning of the rule of law and more effective operation of the judicial system.

Program: Zambia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	43,437	DA	21,435	DA	22,002	DA
	29,546	CSD	14,858	CSD	14,688	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	89,371	DFA	86,455	DFA	2,916	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	16,000	DA	16,447	DA		
	16,328	CSD	16,869	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	500	DFA	870	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	59,437	DA	37,882	DA	21,555	DA
	45,874	CSD	31,727	CSD	14,147	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	89,871	DFA	87,325	DFA	2,546	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	320	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	10,546	DA				
	26,538	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	10,866	DA				
	26,538	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	10,725	DA	0	DA	81,028	DA
	27,617	CSD	0	CSD	100,029	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	89,871	DFA

USAID/ZAMBIA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
611-001	Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups				
	- DA	7,050	9,786	6,625	6,698
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	2,681	0	0	0
611-002	Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-Age Children				
	- DA	0	2,000	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	1,200	728	4,965	4,800
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
611-003	Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions				
	- DA	2,550	3,200	2,880	3,104
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	10,041	15,600	21,573	22,817
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
611-004	Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance				
	- DA	1,850	1,014	1,041	923
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	11,450	16,000	10,546	10,725
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	11,241	16,328	26,538	27,617
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	2,681	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,625,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,698,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Most Zambians live in rural areas and are almost completely dependent on agriculture and related business for their livelihoods. The majority of Zambians earn less than $1 per day. Prior to 1991, the Zambian government set most input and output prices and controlled all marketing and distribution channels. With USAID's support, Zambia aggressively reformed its economic policies, removing all price controls, subsidies and marketing and distribution monopolies. Rural families now have expanded opportunities for increasing income and food security. While these economic reforms are a good start towards sustainable economic growth in Zambia, inadequate rural financial and agricultural marketing services, weak business skills, frequent droughts, poor land and labor productivity, and increasingly degraded natural resources still remain obstacles for rural families in taking full advantage of the reformed economic system.

USAID will use $4,081,000 for agricultural activities: $1,578,000 for economic growth; and $966,000 for the environment to increase rural incomes of selected groups in targeted areas. USAID's assistance is aimed at helping rural producers organize effectively to overcome obstacles hindering their efforts to increase income. USAID is helping these agricultural groups to increase productivity, enhance their marketing skills and improve land productivity through improved soil conservation techniques. USAID also supports activities to increase the number and profitability of agribusiness that buy and market products from small farms. In addition, USAID, in partnership with the government and the private sector, will provide support towards improving the country's trade and investment environment. The key direct beneficiaries include rural-based entrepreneurs, farmers, and families living in or near protected natural resource areas.

Key Results: USAID investments in Zambia's agriculture and private sector development continued to show strong results. Incomes of target groups increased to $7.7 million, a more than 50% increase from the previous year. This gain is particularly impressive considering Zambia's low economic growth rate of 3.5% in 2000. Noteworthy is the fact that 44% of the more than 50,000 farmers adopting new technologies were women. As a result of assistance with inputs, extension, and market links, USAID-supported farmer groups marketed $594,484 worth of maize, paprika, sunflower, soya and sorghum, above their subsistence needs. In addition, loan repayments increased from 64% in the previous year to 77.25%, showing a trend toward sustainability. These recovery rates are well above the 38.1% average repayment for government programs and reflect improvements in farmer business skills and entrepreneurial orientation.

Through USAID-supported training, small-scale businesses and members of District Business Associations (DBAs) were able to increase their net incomes by an average of 23% or $363 per company. This is a remarkable feat for micro/small companies in an economy with inflation of 30% and interest rates of 60%. USAID is assisting DBA member companies in improving their technical capacity in areas such as furniture production, electrical maintenance, hospitality, tourism and transport. Support is also being provided by USAID to agribusinesses working with small farmers to forge linkages with U.S. and European markets. As a result, the assisted companies have seen an average income increase of 64%, or a total of $2,434,622.

Performance and Prospects: USAID exceeds its targets in income, rural finance, and technology adoption due to increased demand for new technologies, market links and investment in rural Zambia. Macro-level achievements in privatization and liberalization, such as the elimination of the dominance of parastatals, increased competition brought about by private players and the general broadening of market choices, are stimulating initiative and creativity among entrepreneurs. In the near future, USAID

achievements in rural income will also benefit from macro-economic improvement generated by the recent mining privatization. Privatization of the mines has provided increased income-flow in the copper-producing region, providing various categories of rural enterprises involved in agribusiness, the service industry, and the mining supply industry with new business opportunities. In addition, gains from the proposed privatization of financial and energy sectors, which is supported by USAID, are expected to lead to more efficient financial support systems and cheaper and more widely available energy supplies for the benefit of rural businesses. The impact of privatization and liberalization, combined with technology and skills transfer, access to credit and linkages to markets will bolster rural on- and off-farm entrepreneurs and result in rural economic growth.

A number of new initiatives and other donor programs will also catalyze this growth. USAID activities include efforts to forge local-to-international business linkages in eco-tourism and in the hospitality sector in the Livingstone area, near Victoria Falls. USAID will provide support to the newly established Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Business Associations, the largest and most proactive representative of small business in Zambia, which is lobbying for improved government trade and investment policies. USAID will also support tourism development in the Kafue National Park area. A $30 million World Bank project currently under design will complement USAID's efforts in the Livingstone-Kafue corridor and should greatly stimulate economic growth in this area. Recognizing the value and benefits of USAID's assistance approach in working with rural groups to promote conservation farming, improve the environment, and increase smallholder productivity, other donors have launched similar projects, effectively supplementing USAID's effort with more than double the level of investment and increasing outreach to rural families.

Finally, in response to the impact of HIV/AIDS on rural economic growth, USAID is exploring innovative ways of incorporating HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities into its work in this sector. These efforts include awareness messages on agriculture inputs, working with widows and orphans, and establishment of a new HIV/AIDS micro-credit insurance program. In addition, through USAID's assistance, training is being provided so that HIV/AIDS widows can manage their husbands' businesses rather than losing the enterprises and income.

In FY 2002, USAID will continue to make investments in agriculture and private sector development, including assisting farmers with inputs, extension and market links, improving the trade and investment environment, providing technical assistance and improving small rural entrepreneurs access to credit. A number of new initiatives will focus on development in the Kafue National Park area, focusing on strengthening local-to-international business linkages in the eco-tourism sector and promoting conservation agriculture. In response to the impact of HIV/AIDS on rural economic growth, USAID will be testing ways of incorporating HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention activities into this program. These efforts include awareness messages on agricultural inputs, working with widows, and establishment of a new HIV/AIDS micro-credit insurance program.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: Many donor programs complement USAID's investments. The Germans assist the Zambia Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Commerce. The Swedish and Finnish governments work in micro-finance. The Norwegians and the Dutch jointly fund with USAID the Agriculture Consultative Forum. The European Union (EU) and the United Nations, among others, support forest management. The World Bank and EU support the wildlife and tourism sectors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Key U.S. partners include: Nathan Associates, Development Alternatives Inc., Cooperative League of the USA, CARE, World Vision, Wildlife Conservation Society of New York, International Executive Service Corps., and Credit Management Services. Key Zambian stakeholders are GRZ ministries including Tourism; Environment and Natural Resources; Finance and Economic Development; Agriculture, Food and Fisheries; Commerce, Trade and Industry; and the Zambian Wildlife Authority.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Zambia: 611-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Incomes of selected rural groups - US $	240,000	1,264,320	5,148,258	7,728,172	7,722,387	9,347,930	11,217,517
Indicator 2: Non-traditional agricultural and natural resource exports - US $ millions	215	266	217	268	249.55	286.98	354
Indicator 3: RNFE access to finance - US $	210,000	399,999	1,422,720	2,340,615	2,276,552	3,000,061	3,600,061
Indicator 4: Number of farmers of selected groups adopting improved technologies.	15,000	18,434	34,004	53,356	36,000	40,000	45,000

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	US$	Project Reports	Percent increase in incomes of assisted rural non-farm enterprises. Incomes of groups receiving assistance under SO 1, added together to obtain one dollar denominated figure, at a pre-determined exchange rate. The comparative unit of measurement will be a percentage figure, comparing actual income changes to the previous year.
Indicator 2:	IR	US millions$	Export Board of Zambia/Ministry of Finance reports	Annual value of non-traditional agricultural and natural resource exports stated in dollars, and compared annually using percentage as an indicator of change over previous year's achievement.
Indicator 3:	IR	US$	Cooperating Agency Reports	Measures rural family access to productivity enhancing inputs, including finance, improved seeds, fertilizer, soil building tree seeds, implements, and transport that are repaid. Farmer contributions of equity to access inputs also counted.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of farmers	Cooperating Agency Reports	Number of farmers adopting improved agricultural production or natural resource management technologies, desegregated at the group level by gender.

Program: Zambia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	23,953	DA	9,220	DA	14,733	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	49,367	DFA	47,137	DFA	2,230	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	9,786	DA	10,771	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	528	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	33,739	DA	19,991	DA	13,748	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	49,367	DFA	47,665	DFA	1,702	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	6,625	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	6,625	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	6,698	DA	0	DA	47,062	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	49,367	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-Age Children, 611-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,965,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,800,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Zambia is trying to overcome the legacy of more than two decades of socialism, during which the education system seriously deteriorated. Funding levels continue to be inadequate. Statistical information required for sound policy and management decisions is rarely available when needed. School infrastructure has deteriorated and the supply of furniture, textbooks and learning materials in most schools is still chronically low or non-existent. Despite most of these problems in Zambia's basic education sector, some progress has been made. With USAID-supported interventions, school enrollment of school-aged children has increased by 12% and enrollment of girls in target schools has slightly increased. It is anticipated that with the launching in 2000 of a multi-donor sector program, some of the major problems in basic education will be more aggressively addressed. Significantly, this multi-donor effort will establish a basket funding mechanism to which donors can contribute money for education programs, thus increasing the availability of funds and decreasing duplication of effort.

The purpose of this strategic objective is to improve the quality of basic education for more school-age children in Zambia. USAID's assistance is aimed at increasing the participation of girls and other vulnerable children in primary education; improving school-based health and nutrition, supporting interventions to facilitate pupil learning; and improving information gathering for Zambia's education decision-making processes. The key direct beneficiaries are the Ministry of Education (MOE) personnel, provincial and district education officers, schoolteachers and school-age children. Ultimate customers are Zambian citizens who will be better educated and better informed.

In FY 2001, USAID will use $4,965,000 in Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds for the basic education sector to improve the quality of education, especially for girls, and to improve school health nutrition programs.

In FY 2002, USAID will continue to support more equitable access to quality education and learning for Zambian children, especially children at risk, including orphans. USAID will work with the Ministry of Education to review its policies regarding HIV/AIDS and to adopt multi-sectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS mitigation in education. USAID will provide long-term support for lesson development and the training of mentors to encourage communities to provide educational opportunities to disadvantaged children through the interactive radio learning program. USAID will also continue to provide technical assistance to the MOE to collect, manage, and effectively use school census data for policy planning. School health and nutrition activities, along with efforts to mobilize community participation in education, will be designed and launched upon completion of pilot tests.

Key Results: USAID's support has helped the MOE analyze and report findings from a backlog of school census data, resulting in the publication of a key study which shows that growth in primary education enrollment has only increased by one percent since 1996, while the school-age population in Zambia has increased by over three percent per year. Other report findings also indicate that there has been a worrisome decline in the numbers of school age children enrolled in primary school. The report has created a healthy debate in the education community as to the causes of the decline and how to stop it, and an appetite for more and better data. USAID support for Zambia's 2000 national census will further improve the quality of education data becoming available this year.

In contrast to this national trend, USAID-supported schools have achieved an increase in overall enrollment from 9,435 in 1999 to 10,627 in 2000 (12.6% increase), and a slight increase in the percentage of girls enrolled (47.6% girls' enrollment in 1999 to 47.9% girls' enrollment in 2000). All 42 USAID-supported schools have improved teaching and learning environments, especially for girls,

through the provision of anti-HIV/AIDS materials, education kits, teacher training in the use of the kits and in the development of teaching resources, distribution of guidelines for creating girl-friendly schools, and teacher training on gender-sensitive education. Thirty-five of the schools have improved water quality through the provision of new wells, providing safer water to over 10,500 pupils. Water, sanitation and hygiene education (WASHE) committees of school and community representatives have been trained to maintain deep wells and hand pumps, build latrines, and prevent malaria and HIV/AIDS. At present, 73 schools have WASHE committees and are providing better water and sanitation for their schools and vulnerable community members.

USAID's pilot interactive radio learning program for out-of-school children has been a proven success. Though 20 pilot sites with a total enrollment of 800 children were expected; 21 centers with over 1,250 pupils were achieved, with over 80% never having been enrolled in school before. Seventy-eight percent of the children attended throughout the pilot test and, on average, achieved a 20% increase in mean performance score for most Grade 1 objectives. In addition, USAID partnered with Peace Corps and MOE to train Peace Corps volunteers to mobilize communities and facilitate distance learning. USAID also facilitated partnerships between MOE and local non-government organizations, including faith-based organizations, to generate support throughout Zambia for radio learning programs.

In school health and nutrition, USAID has developed detailed strategies with the MOE for the pilot test of a multi-sectoral community and school-based approach to the provision of health and nutrition interventions. In HIV/AIDS prevention, USAID support significantly contributed to the Moo's first HIV/AIDS policy and draft strategic plan, triggering the official launch of a new HIV/AIDS initiative for the education sector in early 2001.

Performance and Prospects: This revised strategic objective was approved in FY 2000. The revision to the strategic objective was needed to better reflect USAID's focus and the interventions currently being implemented. The interactive radio activity led the initiative to mobilize communities to support basic education for more school-age children, especially orphans. This pilot program has helped break down barriers to participation in basic education by vulnerable children. USAID has also begun establishing an information management system to collect, manage, and report education data at MOE headquarters.

Through the provision of additional USAID assistance, greater achievements will be expected in other related areas identified with the MOE and development partners during the next year. USAID will assist the MOE in developing a five-year strategic plan. USAID and its donor partners are contributing to Zambia's efforts to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on education, which is now a key component of the multi-donor sectoral program. USAID will also build on this past year's successes in areas such as: literacy for mothers of pupils; outreach to communities and training of mentors through radio; better assessment to track education quality; and increased application of information technology to address education challenges.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: USAID is considering the elevation of HIV/AIDS as a crosscutting activity in this strategic objective, in order to reflect the urgency of addressing the pandemic in education and in recognition of HIV/AIDS having become a full component of the multi-donor sectoral program.

Other Donor Programs: Zambia has shown increased commitment to the education sector. The education sector's share of discretionary government expenditure was increased from 19% in 1999 to 22% in 2000. A World Bank loan is a major financial resource for the multi-donor sectoral program. Cooperating partners include Norway, the Netherlands, Finland, Canada, Denmark, United Kingdom, European Union, Japan, Ireland, African Development Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). While USAID, as a key player in this sector, continues to provide project support, some major partners are increasing their contributions to the multi-donor basket funding (e.g., United Kingdom, Norway, Netherlands, Ireland, and Finland). Thus, certain activities such as curriculum revision, textbook development, teacher education reform, school rehabilitation and infrastructure, and education resource centers are partially funded through basket funding.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include the GRZ, UNICEF, Creative Associates International, CARE International, Partnership for Child Development and Successful Intelligence, American Institutes of Research, Academy for Education Development, and the Education Development Center.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Zambia: 611-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increase in pupil assessment scores: USAID-assisted province	NA	NA	26.6	Data not yet available	28	35	36
Indicator 2: Increase in number of pupils receiving micro-nutrient and de-worming interventions	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	6,800	14,000
Indicator 3: Net Admissions Rate: USAID-assisted districts	NA	NA	NA	Data not yet available	35%	35%	36%
Indicator 4: Improved utilization of Education Management Information System	NA	NA	0	0	1	1	7

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Assessment scores: USAID-assisted province	Grade 5 National Assessment Report	Mean Mathematics scores in percentage form on Grade 5 National Assessment
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of pupils	USAID-assisted school reports; Project reports; MOE/BESSIP Semi-Annual Review reports; school health management information system data	Number of pupils receiving both micro-nutrients and de-worming through MOE health and nutrition program
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of pupils in USAID-assisted districts - percent increase	Reports based on Annual MOE School Census data.	Increase in net admissions rate to Grade 1 for schools in USAID-assisted Districts.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of EMIS units	Bi-annual BESSIP review report	Increase in number of district and provincial EMIS Units producing periodical reports

Program: Zambia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-Age Children, 611-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	2,200	CSD	738	CSD	1,462	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,000	DA	0	DA		
	728	CSD	597	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	2,000	DA	0	DA	2,000	DA
	2,928	CSD	1,335	CSD	1,593	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	4,965	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	4,965	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	2,000	DA
	4,800	CSD	0	CSD	12,693	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,880,000 DA; $21,573,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,104,000 DA; $22,817,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Zambia's health needs are enormous. Approximately 20% of adults are HIV-infected. The HIV/AIDS epidemic is having a devastating impact on the people, institutions, and the country's ability to achieve sustainable development. As AIDS death rates have accelerated, a secondary epidemic of orphaned and vulnerable children has arisen. By the end of the year 2000, an estimated 1.25 million children (27.4% of children under age 15) were orphaned. Zambia also has some of the world's highest infant and under-five mortality rates. The maternal mortality ratio of 649 per 100,000 live births is one of the worst in Africa. Largely because of the AIDS crisis, life expectancy at birth is declining. Vitamin A deficiency, which increases the risk of blindness, severe illness and death in children, affects an estimated 66% of Zambian children.

With the advent of multi-party government in 1991, the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) began restructuring the health sector to improve the health status of its citizens by providing equitable access to decentralized, integrated, low-cost basic health services. USAID supports GRZ health reforms by expanding access to critical public health interventions in four integrated areas: HIV/AIDS; infectious diseases; child survival; and family planning/reproductive health. USAID's population, health, and nutrition sector activities focus on 30 districts, covering over 60% of the total Zambian population. While overall progress in the sector has been positive, the ongoing AIDS pandemic takes its toll on human and financial resources needed to implement health reforms.

USAID's FY 2001 program will use $21,573,000 in Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funding to expand access to HIV/AIDS prevention services and treatment strategies, establish sustainable community-response mechanisms for orphans and vulnerable children, expand malaria prevention and treatment programs, reduce vitamin A deficiency, further consolidate immunization services, prevent and treat diarrheal diseases, and implement other child health interventions. Funding for these elements will be comprised of $10,887,000 in HIV/AIDS funding, $1,995,000 in vulnerable children funding, $3,991,000 in infectious disease funding, $4,620,000 in child survival funding, and $80,000 in polio funding. As part of this investment, USAID will continue to fund an ongoing non-project assistance activity supporting healthcare services and activities of the District Health Management Teams at the district level and below in the amount of $2,000,000, of which $750,000 is child survival funds, $750,000 is HIV/AIDS funds, and $500,000 is infectious disease funds. USAID will use $2,880,000 in development assistance funds for population, specifically to expand access to family planning and integrated reproductive health activities through supporting social marketing of contraceptives; expanding community- and employer-based services; improving training of health workers; providing information, education and communication (IEC); and promoting key policies.

The direct beneficiaries of this program are the Zambian Ministry of Health (MOH) and district- and community-level health facilities and workers. The ultimate beneficiaries are Zambian citizens, who will receive better health care.

Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: HIV/AIDS prevention programs have contributed to a decline in prevalence rates among Zambian youth aged 15 to 19 years. In Lusaka, prevalence in this age group dropped from 28% in 1993 to 15% in 1998. Additional analysis of this data shows that the decline for urban antenatal clients extends to the 20-24 years age group. Other studies echo these findings. Preliminary results from the 2000

Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey show that condom use among men and women with non-regular partners increased significantly between 1998 and 2000: from 33% to 40% (men) and 24% to 34% (women). Sales of socially marketed condoms increased by 30% from 6.6 million in FY 1999 to 8.6 million in FY 2000, exceeding targets. These data suggest that many Zambians, particularly those who are young and urban-based, are changing their sexual behavior by practicing abstinence, having fewer partners, and/or using condoms to reduce HIV transmission.

USAID also achieved strong results in malaria prevention and vitamin A supplementation. A total of 42,770 insecticide-treated mosquito nets were distributed to prevent malaria in high-risk areas, a 254% increase over 1999 and exceeding the target for 2000. Vitamin A supplementation programs in the July/August 2000 distribution reached 86% of Zambian children, exceeding the target for the year. Sales of the home water chlorination product, Clorin, which reduces diarrheal diseases, were 569,000 bottles in 2000 versus 187,043 in 1999, almost double the target of 300,000. The percent of children under one year of age who were fully vaccinated against common childhood diseases was 76%, meeting the target for 2000.

DA funding support to family planning and reproductive health activities resulted in a 31% increase in sales of socially marketed oral contraceptives from 339,000 cycles in 1999 to 445,000 in 2000, exceeding planned sales by 11%. New family planning clients in USAID-assisted districts were 98,074, an increase over the revised 1999 figure of 97,159.

Performance and Prospects: Given the severity of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zambia, USAID's program to increase access to HIV prevention and support continues to expand. Ongoing activities include behavior change campaigns; social marketing of condoms; improving treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs); policy development; and monitoring and evaluation of the epidemic to inform policy makers. USAID worked to reduce HIV transmission among high-risk truckers and prostitutes at five border sites through expanded access to IEC, condoms and STI treatment. Young adults were targeted through a mass media campaign that was expanded to all 72 districts. USAID also supported expanded access to voluntary HIV counseling and testing (VCT) services in three districts working through non-governmental organizations. Demand for VCT is growing, as more Zambians want to know their HIV status (currently only an estimated 6% do). With USAID support, national guidelines for preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV were developed and comprehensive services are now available for antenatal clients in six sites covering a population of 250,000.

In FY 2000, USAID also continued community-level work with orphans and vulnerable children and their caregivers in seven districts. Activities include income generation and other approaches to create an economic safety net and psychosocial support. USAID is also supporting a national multi-sectoral structure to address policy and coordination on issues related to orphans and vulnerable children.

USAID's child health activities are intended to contribute to increased coverage and quality of preventive and curative interventions. As of 1997, two-thirds of Zambian children under five were vitamin A deficient. USAID-supported research shows that vitamin A supplementation can reduce mortality in this age group by an average of 23%. With USAID as the major donor, Zambia has reached coverage rates for supplementation that are among the highest in the world. Also with USAID assistance, all of Zambia's domestic sugar has been fortified with vitamin A for three years in a row, making it the most important source of vitamin A in the diet. Malaria is the number one killer of children in Zambia and bednets have been shown to be the most cost-effective strategy to reduce malaria incidence. A recent study shows that 30% of households in the USAID-assisted target area own nets as compared to 16% of households in control districts. USAID will continue to support in the coming years: the national program of vaccination against childhood diseases; vitamin A supplementation and fortification programs; the training of health workers in integrated management of childhood illnesses; malaria prevention and treatment efforts; and distribution of Clorin home water treatment.

In family planning, USAID continues to support expanding access to reproductive health services. These include an employer-based distribution program for family planning and related information and services, which reaches 88,764 workers and their families; social marketing of oral contraceptives; and improved

reproductive health training for nurses and midwives. USAID also supports a maternal health initiative to increase community awareness of pregnancy care and risks.

USAID completed the first year of an innovative sector-wide assistance program that provides resources to the district health system based on GRZ performance in expanding community-level health services. The MOH met all the performance milestones set for the first tranche of funding, including providing evidence of acceptable systems for monitoring district program and financial performance, and submission of a Health Care Financing policy to the Cabinet.

In FY 2002, child survival activities will focus on cost-effective strategies to reduce the malaria incidence, reduce vitamin A deficiency and support the national program of vaccination against childhood diseases. USAID will also expand its support for programs addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Activities will include behavior change campaigns, social marketing of condoms, improving treatment of sexually transmitted infections, policy development, and the monitoring and evaluation of the epidemic to inform policy makers. Activities designed to create an economic safety net and emotional and social support for orphans and vulnerable children will also continue. USAID will continue to support GRZ activities to expand access to reproductive health services and continue support for an innovative sector-wide assistance program to provide health services at the district level.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The specter of HIV/AIDS threatens all USAID investments in Zambia. New initiatives are under development, including a strategic framework for multisectoral approaches to the epidemic. In addition, USAID will focus on activities to respond to the recent findings that the decline in HIV prevalence seen among urban, better-educated populations is not found among rural dwellers and the less educated.

Other Donor Programs: Support is provided to Zambia's health reform program through a multi-donor health program. USAID is the primary donor in HIV/AIDS prevention and child survival activities. The U.S./Japan Common Agenda is extremely strong and includes collaboration on ten specific areas. The United Kingdom provides the majority of condoms that are socially marketed through the USAID program. The United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, Ireland, Denmark and Sweden are close partners in overall funding. USAID also works closely with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Principal Contractors, Grantee or Agencies: Major U.S. institutions include the Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs; John Snow, Inc.; Abt Associates, Inc.; and Population Services International. These principal contractors/grantees work with a number of U.S. sub-contractors, including Pathfinder, Africare and CARE International. Other nongovernmental partners include the U.S. organizations Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Christian Children's Fund, Project Concern International, World Vision, and Family Health International; Churches Medical Association of Zambia; the International HIV/AIDS Alliance; and a number of private sector organizations. Selected MOH units also are grantees.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Zambia: 611-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Products sold: Maximum condoms	5.8	5.3	6.6	8.6	7.5	9.5	10.5
Indicator 2: New Family Planning acceptors	133	138	97 (revised)	98	175	105	110
Indicator 3: Vitamin A supplementation	65	92	84	86	74	85	85
Indicator 4: Vaccination coverage rate	72	77.7	69	76	76	78	80

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of products sold: Maximum condoms	Project data.	Number of products - Number of condoms (in millions)
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of acceptors in thousands	Project data; District health records; Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Number of new family planning acceptors in selected catchment areas of selected health centers in demonstration districts and Lusaka
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent children	National Food and Nutrition Commission/Tracking studies (NFNC)	Percent of children aged 6-72 months who received one dose of vitamin A supplementation in the past 12 months
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent	Zambia Demographic Health Survey (DHS), Central Board of health (CBOH), Health Management Information System (HMIS)	Percent of children who have been fully vaccinated by 12 months of age.

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Program: Zambia	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	13,478	DA	9,520	DA	3,958	DA
	27,346	CSD	14,120	CSD	13,226	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	29,015	DFA	28,629	DFA	386	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,200	DA	4,909	DA		
	15,600	CSD	16,272	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	500	DFA	308	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	16,678	DA	14,429	DA	2,249	DA
	42,946	CSD	30,392	CSD	12,554	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	29,515	DFA	28,937	DFA	578	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	320	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,880	DA				
	21,573	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,200	DA				
	21,573	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,104	DA	0	DA	22,982	DA
	22,817	CSD	0	CSD	87,336	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	29,515	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,041,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $923,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: In 1991, Zambia began the transition to a multiparty democracy, with multiparty elections. Despite some notable reforms in the beginning of the decade, Zambia's political situation has remained fragile. The process of political transition from a socialist system and one-party rule toward an open, participatory, and pluralistic democracy has been moving slowly.

The purpose of this program is to increase citizens' participation in more transparent and accountable government institutions. USAID is helping to improve the administration of justice and increase effective public debate to create and maintain a demand for democratic governance.

The key direct beneficiaries are selected organizations such as the judiciary; civil society, including trade unions, church-based non-governmental organizations, professional associations; parliament; and local government councils. The ultimate beneficiaries are Zambian citizens.

Key Results: With USAID's assistance, the inequitable 1933 Arbitration Act was repealed and replaced by a newly enacted Arbitration Act in December 2000. The new arbitration clause is now legally enforceable in all commercial contracts, linking Zambia to United Nations' standards, and allowing foreign investors to have greater confidence in Zambia's business environment. Through USAID-supported training of mediators, commercial cases have begun to be resolved more expeditiously through the judicial system. In the year 2000, 60 mediation cases were resolved. The Chief Justice of Zambia has publicly praised USAID's arbitration and mediation initiatives.

Several low-cost reforms recommended by USAID, have been implemented by parliament, including watchdog committees. Some 60 non-governmental organizations, including gender-issue organizations, were trained in advocacy and have started initial dialogue with the Executive Branch and parliament.

Performance and Prospects: Performance in democracy and governance has been modest, and not without difficulties. In the area of advocacy, 1,400 contacts were made with government agencies and parliament during the year 2000 by organizations receiving USAID-sponsored training in advocacy. The delay in procuring equipment slowed implementation of an activity to improve greater access to legal information by legal professionals. Other program delays, related to increasing non-governmental organizations' submissions (formal contacts) to parliament, were due in part to delayed implementation of parliamentary reforms. Nevertheless, USAID was successful in increasing the number of formal NGO submissions to selected local government institutions.

The Lusaka City Council interacted with local citizen groups through the strategic planning process funded by USAID, but the planned formal citizen forums have not yet been put in place. Nevertheless, USAID has achieved some valuable results, most notably policy and legislative reform in the commercial area initiated by the Law Association of Zambia, and strategic plans for reforms in both Parliament and the Lusaka City Council. USAID's administration of justice program continues to be very successful, and plans to establish a permanent alternative dispute resolution (ADR) Center have already started. Several donors such as Sweden, Norway and Denmark are also prepared to contribute this new center. An arbitration association has been established and will likely become the future institutional home for the ADR center, which will combine arbitration, mediation, negotiation, labor issues and civil matters.

The strategic plan for the Lusaka City Council is expected to be a prime focus for USAID implementation support activities in 2001, especially support to activities that encourage interaction with the community.

As a result of USAID assistance on revenue enhancement, the Lusaka City Council has stated its intention to undertake a full property re-evaluation to create income from property taxes. Considering that only a small percentage of the privately and publicly owned property is properly taxed, the impact from this activity should be significant in terms of future revenue generation. The absence of a national decentralization policy, a lack of multi-party councils, and the recent development in 2000 of politically appointed District Administrators in the provinces, a move to further politicize local government through the appointment of District Administrators in each province, are serious impediments to investing in local governance, because local governments lack both resources and the authorities to fully engage communities in democratic development.

Long-term involvement with the parliament may soon bear fruit. USAID involvement with the National Assembly began in the early 1990s, was suspended in the mid-1990s due to lack of commitment from the government, then re-started following an improvement in relations. Through USAID assistance, parliament has now adopted a reform plan and agenda to strengthen its function as an independent arm of government. The plan has been submitted to a Committee of the Executive for budgetary implications. Once the plan passes this final hurdle, USAID and fellow donors will begin to witness the long-awaited reforms. Increased opportunities for advocacy are anticipated as part of the parliamentary reform plan. Implementation of the expected reform plan, however, is unlikely prior to the 2001 elections. Judging from the recent heated public debate over the constitutionality of a third term for the incumbent President, chances are fair to good that a more representative multi-party parliament will be elected—multi-party representation being the critical building block of sustainable legislative reform.

USAID will use development assistance funds of $1,041,000 to give support to activities related to administration of justice, public debate and selected local government councils.

In FY 2002, USAID will continue to support a "demand" based strategy and focus on activities to increase public involvement on critical issues such as Zambia's elections. In addition, USAID will re-examine opportunities with the national legislature based on the outcome of elections. A third area of potential engagement is working with the city council in the capital city to increase its interaction with citizens.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: A sector review and related assessments will lead to revisions of some activities, with accent on 'demand' and on 'public debate' through media and membership associations. USAID will seek to integrate gender and HIV/AIDS issues in existing and future activities. Depending on the outcome of the debate on President Chiluba's seeking a third term and results of the elections, activities with GRZ, municipalities and the National Assembly may be realized. Multi-party representation, implementing parliamentary reform or adopting decentralization policy would be positive indicators. As the lead donor for cooperation with the parliament, USAID will coordinate donor inputs to the reform plan once it has been formally made public. The 2001 elections may require more involvement than originally anticipated, and plans are being made in conjunction with the U.S. Embassy to develop and implement some election support activities using Economic Support Funds (ESF). USAID also plans to become actively re-engaged in the media development sector (terminated for political reasons in 1996), where Norway has been the lead donor. USAID efforts will focus on media as an instrument for enhancing and facilitating public debate.

Other Donor Programs: Donor coordination, contributes significantly to effective bilateral assistance to Zambia. The Fredrich Ebert Stiftung Foundation of Germany has expressed willingness to work with USAID on public debate as it relates to the trade unions, and Sweden has recently contributed half the cost of the current grant to the Law Association of Zambia for ADR and arbitration. Denmark, Ireland, Germany and the United Nation's Development Programme are all involved in improving the performance of municipal government, including Lusaka City Council, and under USAID's lead, have jointly developed a plan for municipal reform, which the Ministry of Local Government is considering. The World Bank leads urban development from the multi-lateral perspective

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: In 2001, USAID will contract technical assistance to establish the ADR Center. A major institutional contractor will be selected for public debate activities, and

a smaller contractor may support local government activities. The Law Association of Zambia is a *grantee.*

FY 2002 Performance Table

Zambia: 611-004

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased number of cases submitted for alternative dispute resolution: mediation	NA	NA	0	60	100	200	400
Indicator 2: Legal professionals reporting better access to information	NA	NA	Access poor/costly, resulting in pleadings that are poorly researched and equally weak rulings	New quantitative baseline survey to be undertaken	Access possible, costly access simplified	15% of legal professionals report better access to information	30% of legal professional report better access to information
Indicator 3: Increase in NGO-initiated contacts with selected government institutions - Legislature and Executive Branch	NA	NA	Formal contacts are limited and NGO submissions often unwelcome to Government	1420	Contacts reported	Contacts regularized	System for regular contacts institutionalized
Indicator 4: Increased number of cases submitted for alternative dispute resolution: arbitration	NA	NA	0	16	10	50	80
Indicator 5: Increase in number of formal NGO submissions to selected local government institutions	NA	NA	Access difficult and results from interest group submissions, very limited	555	Access simplified	Access routine with results	System for regular access institutionalized

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of cases: mediation	Case registry in the judiciary and data from the, to be established, Zambia Dispute Resolution Center.	Increase in the number of cases submitted for court annexed mediation
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent of legal professionals	Grantee Reports/Survey/ Law Association of Zambia	Legal professionals, including lawyers, judges, and researchers reporting better on-line access to laws, precedents, and legal commentary.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of contacts	Survey of NGOs and GRZ institutions	Increase in group-initiated contacts with selected government institutions; desegregated by women/non-women oriented groups.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of cases: arbitration	Case registry in the judiciary and data from the, to be established, Zambia Dispute Resolution Center.	Increase in the number of cases submitted for arbitration
Indicator 5:	IR	Ranking scale tracking local government units planning and consultative processes	Survey/Registry of selected local government institutions	Increase in average number of formal consultations between NGO leadership and its constituents per assisted NGO; desegregated by meetings and written submissions.

Program: Zambia	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,006	DA	2,695	DA	3,311	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	10,989	DFA	10,689	DFA	300	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,014	DA	767	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	34	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	7,020	DA	3,462	DA	3,558	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	10,989	DFA	10,723	DFA	266	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,041	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,041	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	923	DA	0	DA	8,984	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	10,989	DFA

ZIMBABWE

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	6,950	6,926	6,384	5,834
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	1,850	5,200	6,438	6,439
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	800	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**8,800**	**12,926**	**12,822**	**12,273**

Mission Director, Rose Marie Depp

ZIMBABWE

Introduction

Zimbabwe is a country of immense human and natural potential. For much of its twenty years of independence, it has been second only to South Africa as the most highly developed country in the Southern Africa region. As a country that struggled successfully against white minority rule, Zimbabwe was a beacon of hope for the region and the world. Until recently, Zimbabwe was seen as a model in the region with a peaceful law-abiding populace who worked hard to develop its resources despite warring neighbors.

Zimbabwe is currently facing a number of problems, including the transition from a 20-year one-party state to a multiparty democracy. There is no indication that the problems will be solved in the near term. Economic growth is stalled due to the government deficit, high inflation and high interest rates. Economic reforms are off-track and International Monetary Fund and World Bank programs are on hold. Sixty percent of the population lives below the poverty line, unemployment is about 70 percent, and inflation is currently at 63 percent. Numerous private sector companies have gone bankrupt, public health and education systems are collapsing, democracy is under attack, and Zimbabwe has one of the highest HIV/AIDS infection rates in Africa. All of this is exacerbated by continued government spending on military action in the Democratic Republic of Congo. However, a dynamic political transition is occurring with the emergence of a credible opposition party during the 2000 parliamentary elections. The opposition has offered an alternative candidate in the 2002 presidential elections and has introduced a competitive voice in national affairs.

USAID is using Development Assistance, Economic Support Funds and Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) resources in Zimbabwe in targeted ways to support a peaceful democratic transition and help preserve the foundation that will allow an economic recovery. If a credible political transition occurs, there is optimism that the economy can recover quickly and that Zimbabwe can once again be a vital player in an increasingly viable Southern Africa regional market and a growing market for U.S. goods and services. The United States is the fifth leading source of imports for Zimbabwe (after South Africa, the United Kingdom, China and Germany). In addition, historically the United States has valued Zimbabwe's participation in regional peacekeeping efforts in Somalia and Angola.

USAID's assistance strategy focuses on aiding Zimbabwe during its current transition so that its economic and regional leadership potential can be realized. USAID, with active Embassy support and involvement, is implementing a program to mitigate the current social, economic and political crises. The United States is helping civil society strengthen its participation in economic and political decision-making. Simultaneously, USAID supports Zimbabwe's parliamentary reform by strengthening its committee system to enable parliamentarians to better represent their constituents. With one in four adults infected by HIV, the debilitating AIDS epidemic is the greatest development challenge for the nation. The United States remains the leading bilateral donor in efforts to reduce HIV transmission and is implementing a nationwide voluntary counseling and testing program for HIV/AIDS. An expanded micro-enterprise program will help create an economic "safety net" for the increasing numbers of people being forced into the informal sector. In the current debilitating economic environment, the informal sector remains the best option for providing a livelihood for the poor majority.

The Development Challenge

Over the past three years, economic growth has been negative. More recently, external debt has been mounting, and domestic debt—which requires nearly fifty cents on every dollar in government revenue for debt servicing—is stifling economic growth by bidding up interest rates and crowding out the private sector. For the first time, Zimbabwe has defaulted on its international debt and is in "non-accrual status" with the World Bank. The investment climate, centralized policy decisions, including price controls on certain commodities, a fixed exchange rate and failure to reduce public sector spending remain serious problems. Despite above average agricultural production over the past three years, drought remains a perennial threat to food security and is a critical economic variable. Land invasions, unusual rainfall patterns, and an inability of the government to purchase grain from rural farmers due to financial constraints may result in potentially serious food shortages in 2001 and 2002. Reduced domestic debt,

privatization of government-owned businesses, and streamlining of the civil service must be achieved in order for the private sector to perform its role as an engine in national and regional growth. It is unlikely that these key reforms will be accomplished in the coming year in which a presidential election is on the horizon.

Post-independence assistance helped Zimbabwe develop its education, health and agricultural infrastructure. With USAID support, dramatic gains were made in the 1980s, including increased life expectancy and immunization coverage along with decreased fertility and illiteracy rates. Nevertheless, significant problems remain. Ranked as the fifth most inequitable country in the world, Zimbabwe has unresolved land ownership and distribution problems that remain the linchpin of economic and social justice. Throughout the 1990s, USAID addressed issues of equity through its private sector and low-income housing programs. Because of the current HIV/AIDS crisis, government mismanagement of the economy resulting in declining financial resources and spiraling inflation, and the flight of health care professionals, achievements in the health sector are being significantly eroded. This has undercut the public health gains made since independence. Despite fertility declines and an estimated 2,000 weekly deaths due to AIDS, the current economic crisis requires that the provision of a modest quantity of modern contraceptive products remain part of the U.S. assistance program.

Other Donors

Other than the United States, the major donors to Zimbabwe are Japan, the European Development Fund, the United Kingdom, and Germany. In 1998, the International Monetary Fund approved a $180 million standby loan, then suspended that credit in October 1999 when performance targets were missed. The failure to exercise fiscal restraint is in part tied to Zimbabwe's involvement in the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo. IMF and World Bank structural adjustment assistance is on hold, as are other donors' balance of payments disbursements, while awaiting Government of Zimbabwe actions on land invasions. Donors are united in not providing assistance to Zimbabwe until there is a workable land reform strategy that is based on the rule of law. In the meantime, most donors have suspended government-to-government programs and the support that does continue—including virtually all U.S. support—is channeled through non-governmental entities. While the U.S. is not a lead donor in terms of funding, it has historically been a key donor in HIV/AIDS prevention, low-income housing, family planning and natural resources management. Although macro-level donor coordination is intended to occur through the World Bank Consultative Group mechanism, a Consultative Group meeting has not been held since early 1995. However, the current economic and political crises have mobilized the donor community and led to an increased frequency of substantive consultations among donors at both the macro and sectoral levels. While foreign assistance accounts for about 15% of Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product, the government is not easily swayed by donor concerns.

FY 2002 Program

Zimbabwe remains a country at risk. The USAID crisis prevention/mitigation strategy is an appropriate use of U.S. resources in this important country in the Africa region. The strategy has three major components. The cornerstone of the strategy is a democracy program that enhances citizens' participation in economic and political decision making by creating opportunities for dialogue between civil society and government. The goal is to make the government both more responsive and more accountable to its citizenry. The democracy program includes modest technical assistance resources for land policy research and training to help guide the land reform process in a more constructive direction. A new pilot program to work in four local government areas began in 2001. The program will strengthen local authorities and civil society at the local level in order to enhance the dialogue between the two. The bulk of U.S. funding is provided to non-governmental entities.

In FY 2002, USAID will significantly expand essential support to the health sector, which currently is unable to adequately respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis. USAID focuses on translating increased public awareness about HIV into changes in sexual behavior that will lead to decreases in the rate of transmission. USAID designed a new community-based initiative that began in FY 2001 to help cope with the nearly 700,000 children orphaned by AIDS which will continue in FY 2002. Also in 2001, USAID received preliminary feedback on the effectiveness of the voluntary counseling and testing effort launched in FY 2000 to encourage behavior change. Additionally, a program to support disadvantaged groups

through micro-enterprise development, credit, and skills training commenced in early FY 2001 and will continue in FY 2002. This program is linked directly to the HIV/AIDS and orphans program. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives will continue to provide targeted complementary support to key elements of the new crisis mitigation strategy, in particular, support to constitutional reform, election support and assistance to the independent media.

Program: Zimbabwe	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	34,798	DA	16,037	DA	18,761	DA
	8,000	CSD	5,081	CSD	2,919	CSD
	955	ESF	409	ESF	546	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	25,753	DFA	23,565	DFA	2,188	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	6,923	DA	5,465	DA		
	5,200	CSD	2,504	CSD		
	800	ESF	502	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	500	DFA	1,201	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	41,721	DA	21,502	DA	20,219	DA
	13,200	CSD	7,585	CSD	5,615	CSD
	1,755	ESF	911	ESF	844	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	26,253	DFA	24,766	DFA	1,487	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	6,384	DA				
	6,438	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	6,384	DA				
	6,438	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,834	DA	18,760	DA	72,699	DA
	6,439	CSD	6,428	CSD	32,505	CSD
	0	ESF	2,200	ESF	3,955	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	26,253	DFA

USAID/ZIMBABWE
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
613-002	**Broadened Ownership in a Growing Economy**				
	- DA	0	200	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
613-008	**Enhanced Citizens' Participation in Economic and Political Decision-Making**				
	- DA	5,950	2,286	2,790	3,311
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0		0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	800	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
613-009	**HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated**				
	- DA	1,000	2,000	2,084	2,023
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	1,850	4,700	5,938	5,939
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
613-010	**Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded**				
	- DA	0	2,440	1,510	500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	500	500	500
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	**Totals**				
	- DA	6,950	6,926	6,384	5,834
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	1,850	5,200	6,438	6,439
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	800	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Natural Resources Management Strengthened for Sustainable Development of CAMPFIRE Communities, 613-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1989 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: Zimbabwe's indigenous population historically has had little say in how it manages and benefits from its land and natural resources. Under the colonial regime, the indigenous majority was relegated marginally productive lands. Over time, widespread environmental degradation ensued as the indigenous majority of the nation's population attempted to eke out an existence on the country's most marginal and environmentally fragile lands. Since 1988, Zimbabwe's own Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources (CAMPFIRE) has sought to redress these serious long-standing problems by empowering impoverished communal area residents with control over and management of their natural resources for long-term economic gain and environmental prosperity.

The program is developing economically sustainable communities on lands marginally suitable for agriculture by: 1) increasing community incomes; and 2) improving local capacities to protect the resource base. USAID's primary role in CAMPFIRE is increasing the capacity of participating rural communities to manage their natural resources in a sustainable manner. USAID funds local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and host government agencies that train rural communities in conservation management and administrative skills. The program also provides development grants to communities for infrastructure and institutional strengthening to improve local-level natural resources management and use. The program includes a modest regional communications and information-sharing component for networking with similar community-based natural resource management initiatives underway in other parts of Africa.

Key Results: The key results for this program are: 1) the adoption of more sustainable natural resources management practices; and 2) the establishment of sound community decision-making practices. Since the inception of the USAID activity in 1989, the number of rural households participating in CAMPFIRE has expanded from 9,000 to about 319,000. At present, 37 of 57 total districts throughout Zimbabwe—and one out of five communal households—are active program participants. Total CAMPFIRE revenues have increased steadily and substantially over time, from $350,000 in 1989 to $2.75 million in 1999 (the latest year for which complete financial information is available). Cumulative program revenues through the end of 1999 totaled $15.85 million. The value of CAMPFIRE revenues that devolve directly to participating CAMPFIRE communities has increased as well—from $186,268 in 1989 to more than $2.3 million in 1999. These resources provide both cash dividends and critical infrastructure, including schools, health clinics, water supplies, grinding mills, meeting halls, housing, roads and bridges for these impoverished rural areas. Moreover, wildlife populations are stable or increasing in program areas, despite significant drought conditions experienced throughout much of the program implementation period. Program-funded environmental education activities have led directly to the incorporation of natural resources management into the nation's primary and secondary school curriculum. CAMPFIRE's successful model of conservation-based community development has been instrumental in the development of similar Natural resources programs elsewhere in Africa and the world.

Performance and Prospects: Project activities have focused on three broad areas: 1) research, outreach, networking and communications, covering biological, sociological, educational and policy matters; 2) strengthening the institutional support system for, and the community-based management of, natural resources; and 3) conservation of the natural resource base.

USAID's involvement in Zimbabwe's CAMPFIRE program began in 1989 and initially focused on four districts in the southern part of the country. Based upon the success of these activities, USAID and its partners expended the program on a nationwide basis. Implementation of this second set of activities

relied on established CAMPFIRE management structures, including the CAMPFIRE Association and associated NGO and host government support agencies. CAMPFIRE now includes diversification of program-financed natural resource activities beyond the initial focus on sport hunting of wildlife to include small-scale ecotourism ventures, fisheries, forestry products, and other income-generating activities. Achievement of all major results is on target and no additional financial resources are planned. As the program draws to a close, increased emphasis is being placed on the consolidation of the community-level achievements, the long-term sustainability of its supporting local institutional framework, and the diversification of program revenue sources from wildlife into other sustainable approaches toward community-based natural resources management.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID has been the largest donor to the CAMPFIRE program. Donors carrying out complementary program activities in Zimbabwe include the World Bank, the Netherlands, Canada, the European Union, Norway, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Contractors include the U.S. firm Development Associates, Inc. and PriceWaterhouseCoopers (Zimbabwe). Grantees include the CAMPFIRE Association; Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF/Zimbabwe); Zimbabwe Trust; Action Magazine; Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources; and the University of Zimbabwe's Centre for Applied Social Sciences. Several Zimbabwe governmental agencies have participated in this activity, including the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Management, Forestry Commission, Department of Natural Resources, and Ministry of Local Government and National Housing.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Zimbabwe: 613-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of CAMPFIRE communities with established NRM programs	2	46	53	NA	60	65	NA
Indicator 2: Number of households in CAMPFIRE program	200,000	319,000	319,000	NA	330,000	335,000	NA
Indicator 3: Value of local-level CAMPFIRE benefits per benefiting household - $Z	59	87	222	NA	125	125	NA
Indicator 4: Value of total CAMPFIRE benefits - US$	1,944,308	1,942,451	2,800,000	NA	2,000,000	2,000,000	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Community (#)	CAMPFIRE Association, Zimbabwe Trust	"Established" means "well-functioning, self-sustaining and environmentally sound". "Community" means "Ward". "Self-sustaining" is appraised in terms of the amount of devolved revenue. "Environmental soundness" is judged in terms of aerial survey and habitat/vegetation reports, as well as stable offtake quotas. "Well-functioning" is determined by attaining a Process-Oriented Monitoring System (POMS) score of 80-100 percent. As indicated in SO1's Results Framework, POMS measures CAMPFIRE community institutional development across eight dimensions: procedural functioning; quality of Committee; participation of residents in decision-making; Committee roles; interaction with supporting agencies; development/implementation of NRM plans; development/implementation of community projects; and involvement within the community. "Model" communities require no further institutional development assistance.
Indicator 2:	IR	Households	CAMPFIRE Association and WWF	"Household", as used here, follows accepted Central Statistical Office (CSO) criteria. The CAMPFIRE Association has divided participating households into three categories: 1) those located in Districts which are members of the Association, benefit from donor-funded technical assistance, training and/or awareness-building activities, and receive devolved revenues; 2) those located in member Districts, but only benefiting from technical assistance, training and/or awareness-building activities; and 3) those located in member Districts, but not, as yet, having received any tangible benefits from program membership.
Indicator 3:	IR	Z$	CAMPFIRE Association and WWF	"Household", as used here, follows accepted Central Statistical Office (CSO) criteria, and includes only those CAMPFIRE member households actually receiving financial ($) benefits. "Local-level" benefits refer to that amount of total CAMPFIRE revenues which is devolved to participating communities and households. "Devolved" means that communities and households determine how these financial benefits should be used.
Indicator 4:	IR	US$	CAMPFIRE Association and WWF	"Total" means all revenue generated from CAMPFIRE activities.

Program: Zimbabwe	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: NRM Strengthened for Sustainable Development of CAMPFIRE Communities, 613-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	12,400	DA	6,649	DA	5,751	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	400	ESF	400	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	5,700	DFA	5,423	DFA	277	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	657	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	12,400	DA	7,306	DA	5,094	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	400	ESF	400	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	5,700	DFA	5,423	DFA	277	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	12,400	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	400	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	5,700	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Broadened Ownership in a Growing Economy, 613-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: This program has essentially ended and is not part of USAID's strategy for crisis mitigation in Zimbabwe. The completion date for one component of this program, the Private Sector Housing Program, was extended to FY 2002 so that disbursement and expenditures for the low-income housing component could be tracked. Results tracking for the private sector components ended in 1999. New economic growth activities are being implemented under Strategic Objective 613-010, Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded.

After more than 20 years of independence, Zimbabwe remains one of the most inequitable countries in the world. At independence in 1980, five percent of the population controlled the most productive land, and most of the industrial and commercial sector was in minority hands. Currently, the richest 20% of the population receives 60% of the income, while the poorest 40% receives only ten percent. This extreme imbalance is felt most among the historically disadvantaged segments of the population, such as female heads of households, under- and unemployed youth, informal sector operators, the urban poor, and rural subsistence farmers—all of whom are black Africans. The majority of Zimbabwe's growing impoverished class has been suffering under the country's extreme inequity for many generations. This program helped ensure that the benefits of economic growth are broadly shared across all strata of the Zimbabwean population.

Key Results: One of the principal avenues to redress this imbalance is to expand the participation of poorer Zimbabweans in economic growth and, thus, USAID adopted a three-pronged approach that assists poor Zimbabweans to: 1) become homeowners (there are over one million people on a housing waiting list and one in four families is actively seeking shelter); 2) own a portion of the company where they work, through employee stock ownership; and 3) increase access of micro, small- and medium-sized businesses to capital and new markets for their products. Increasing access by this group to new assets, and the income and employment these assets create, is a critical first step to economic participation and independence. The only remaining activity focuses on broadened home ownership by low-income groups and increased access by low-income households to mortgage financing.

Performance and Prospects: Even though Zimbabwe's economy continued to deteriorate during FY 2000, program performance in low-income housing was satisfactory.

In the area of low cost housing, the program supported the construction of 18,945 housing units (1999 data). The program supported 4,452 private sector mortgages to low income households, 18.6% of which were issued to female-headed households. Increases in the availability of low cost housing provided through the USAID program continued to drive down the real price of this housing so that the price of a low-income house and serviced plot was 22% less expensive in 1999 than it was in 1998. In the policy arena, the program achieved major breakthroughs. For example, it assisted in the establishment of the nation's first mortgage securitization mechanism, successfully argued for the removal of burdensome taxes on mortgage holders, and leveraged the first ever privately financed urban sewer and water development program in Zimbabwe. The program has funded an urban credit rating program that has resulted in Zimbabwean cities being rated for credit-worthiness—the first step required to obtain private capital for urban infrastructure development.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The bulk of the activities in this program closed last year. The low cost housing component will continue into FY 2002. While no new activities are contemplated, microfinance and complementary business support and development activities for disadvantaged groups (including those affected by HIV/AIDS) will continue under a new country strategy for the planning period 2000 to 2005.

Support to local governments also will occur under the new strategy as part of the democracy program, with the objective of increasing citizens' participation in local government decision-making.

Other Donor Programs: All World Bank activities are suspended because of Zimbabwe's "non-accrual" status. Should this support be reactivated, the World Bank will implement a $100 million private sector activity that is modeled after and complements the goals of USAID's local government activities. Historically, USAID has been the largest donor in the low-income shelter sector, followed by the World Bank. The $75 million grant and loan funds under the USAID program are being matched dollar-for-dollar by the Government of Zimbabwe and five private sector Zimbabwean mortgage institutions, making $150 million available for low-income housing and infrastructure.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Those cited were affiliates over the life of the strategic objective. Principal contractors include the U.S. firms Coopers and Lybrand; Planning and Development Collaborative, Inc., International; Abt Associates; Plan, Inc.; and Palmer Associates. Corporate partners include Barclays Bank and Stanbic Bank. Participating Zimbabwe agencies include the Ministry of Local Government and National Housing, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and the Ministry of Finance; five local building societies; and 24 local government authorities.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Zimbabwe: 613-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Absolute number and percent of total mortgage loans going to urban low-income households - total number	5,894	4,803	4,452	1,334	8,931	1500	2000
Indicator 2: Number of low-income houses built annually	3.8	4.8	4.4	3.65	1.3	2	2.3

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number	Mortgage Institution Reports; PSHP Monitoring and Evaluation System; Indicator Update, Calendar Year 1999	Annual data
Indicator 2:	IR	Number per 1,000 urban population	Demographic and Health Survey	As stated above.

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Program: Zimbabwe	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Broadened Ownership in a Growing Economy, 613-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	4,000	DA	2,382	DA	1,618	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	2,000	DFA	1,704	DFA	296	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	200	DA	1,159	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	159	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	4,200	DA	3,541	DA	659	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	2,000	DFA	1,863	DFA	137	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	4,200	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	2,000	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Citizens' Participation in Economic and Political Decision-Making, 613-008
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,790,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,311,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Greater citizen participation in government decisions is central to the achievement of stability in Zimbabwe. Domination by a single party and excessive executive control limit competition in the political and economic arenas. Lack of popular participation in government decisions has fostered a lack of government accountability and transparency as well as increased public frustration. Calls for political change have heightened as the economy deteriorates. In the past two years, the Zimbabwean citizenry has become more restive; government has responded with repressive measures. Zimbabwe is in the midst of a leadership transition, with legal challenges for parliamentary seats in 39 constituencies in early 2001 and presidential elections in 2002. This strategic objective enhances citizens' participation in economic and political decision-making by creating opportunities for dialogue between civil society and government. USAID's program works to create openings for political dialogue, which will deter citizens from resorting to violence as a means of political expression. No direct assistance is provided to the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ); however, technical assistance to the legislative branch is a part of this program.

Key Results: In order to increase the competition of ideas and solutions, this program encourages participation on two fronts. First, USAID works with civil society organizations (CSOs) to promote their ability to demand good governance and accountability. Second, by strengthening reform-minded groups including Parliament and selected local municipalities, these institutions will become more open and accessible to public input. The key results are: 1) improved civil society organizations' representation of citizens' interests at national and local levels; 2) more effective and accessible selected national government institutions; and 3) more capable and open local government institutions.

Performance and Prospects: Prospects for achieving the anticipated results are good because the strategy relies on reform processes that are "home grown" and have already been initiated. For example, as a result of the June 2000 parliamentary elections, Parliament now has 57 opposition members—making the legislative body an institution better able to balance the domineering executive. This opposition is strengthening the likelihood that the significant organizational reforms of Parliament will be achieved. USAID is focusing on three key reforms: 1) strengthening the committee system; 2) improving the legislative process; and 3) increasing interaction with civil society.

USAID is currently working with ten local groups to improve their ability to represent their constituents' issues with Parliament. These organizations work in a number of areas which are critical to civil society, including: national budget and business issues, accountable local government, women's rights, victims of torture, the handicapped and support for orphans. All of these advocacy groups have made progress with their campaigns calling for change, and they are building strategic links with one another to strengthen their work.

USAID continues to work on issues that are key to implementing a more effective and efficient land reform process. The current land invasions, initiated in February 2000, which are being implemented with GOZ support have led USAID to scale back involvement in this sector until the GOZ is more receptive to the design and implementation of land reform schemes that are more rational than the current "fast track" plan. No resources are being provided to the GOZ's land resettlement program. Technical assistance earlier provided to a multi-donor effort organized by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has been terminated.

A pilot program to work in four local government areas will begin in 2001. The program will strengthen local authorities and civil society at the local level in order to enhance the dialogue between the two. USAID has visited numerous local authorities this year and will shortly select four sites that offer the most promising environments for piloting the program.

In FY 2001 Development Assistance funds of $2,000,000 for democracy and governance and $290,000 for economic growth are needed to promote the ability of civil society organizations to demand good governance and accountability and to strengthen reform-minded groups including Parliament and selected local municipalities to become more open and accessible to public input. Additional Development Assistance funds for victims of torture of $500,000 will support the treatment and protection of such victims and the documentation and research of human rights abuses.

In FY 2002 USAID will use the requested funds to continue to support opportunities for dialogue between civil society and government. Efforts will continue to support reform minded groups in the national parliament, and will expand a local government initiative begun in FY 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As note above, USAID has made adjustments to curtail support to government-initiated land reform programs in the current environment.

Other Donor Programs: While a range of donors fund democracy and governance activities, including the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands and UNDP, the United States is the largest donor. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the second largest donor, is providing support to Parliament, and it complements U.S. assistance by focusing on the budget committee and constituent outreach. While all donors support civil society, USAID is the only donor helping to develop advocacy skills and programs.

Major donors in land reform assistance have included the World Bank, UNDP, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. A September 1998 international donors conference created a Consultative Committee of Donors to coordinate land reform assistance. However, key donors have put on hold all direct assistance to the government given current GOZ policies on land expropriation. The donors remain ready to support a well planned program which reinstates the rule of law, provides land and infrastructure in an equitable fashion for those beneficiaries who have the potential to run a productive farm, tests market-oriented approaches to government models, and provides fair and timely compensation.

USAID has worked closely with the World Bank on local government issues. USAID established a public/private sector working group that developed a technical assistance plan and conducted local authority credit ratings and an analysis of local government legal authorities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include: the State University of New York at Albany, Pact, Inc., the University of Wisconsin Land Tenure Center, and various local civil society organizations.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Zimbabwe: 613-008

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: CSO perceptions of valid engagement with Parliament on issues relevant to their area of concern	NA	NA	3	16	8	14	24
Indicator 2: # of targeted parliamentary committee meetings open to citizens, citizen groups and the media	NA	NA	NA	0	0	6	8
Indicator 3: # of targeted CSOs that satisfy the test of advocacy improvement that represent women and marginalized communities/populations or their issues	NA	NA	0	5	4	6	8
Indicator 4: # of targeted CSOs (that work at the national level) that show improvement on the Advocacy Index	NA	NA	0	9	7	10	14

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Each of the USAID-targeted CSOs engaging in advocacy with Parliament will be asked to rate its perception of its engagement with Parliament (each will do so on a scale of 0 - 5).	ZADF (in cooperation with grantees, USAID & an independent panel)	Valid Engagement' refers to a situation in which the CSO assesses that it was given adequate time and information to consider legislative initiatives or drafts, opportunity to present its views, to react to Parliamentary responses and changes and was listened to and taken into account in policy decisions. Perception will be on the following scale: No engagement at all (0); very limited gestures only/there is a desire for interchange but no follow through (1); limited/possibly a few meetings/superficial exchanges (2); reasonable engagement/some meetings/some serious discussion (3); substantial engagement/serious meetings with individual MPs and with committees/consideration of policy alternatives (4); substantial interchanges with CSOs being given enough time and information to work with Parliament, and a strong sense that their input was fully considered in policy formulation (5).
Indicator 2:	IR	# of targeted parliamentary committee meetings	State University of New York (SUNY)	The baseline indicators begin in FY 200l.
Indicator 3:	IR	# of targeted CSOs	ZADF (in cooperation with grantees, USAID & an independent panel)	Marginalized" is a term intended to incorporate communities such as rural communal farmers, urban poor, micro/informal sector-entrepreneurs, disabled people, ethnic minorities. For CSOs to qualify, they must represent or give most of their attention to such communities.
Indicator 4:	IR	# of targeted CSOs	ZADF (in cooperation with grantees, USAID & an independent panel)	Components of the CSO Advocacy Index 1) Issue is timely and locally significant; 2) CSO collects information, carries out research, and gets input about the issue; 3) CSO polls its members and the public on the issue; 4) CSO formulates a viable policy position on the issue; 5) CSO provides a gender analysis of the implications of alternative policies; 6) CSO allocates resources (especially time and money) for advocacy on the issue; 7) CSO provides public education/builds public support through public meetings and the media; 8) CSO builds coalition and networks to obtain cooperative efforts for joint action on the issue; 9) CSO take action to influence policy or aspects of the issue ex news release, letter writing , visits to Parliament; 10) CSO takes follow up action, after decision is made to foster implementation and or maintain public interest; 11) Indications of institutionalization of advocacy role in CSO; ex establishment and funding of an advocacy or policy or parliamentary relations office, officer or committee.

Program: Zimbabwe	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Enhanced Citizens' Participation in Economic and Political Decision-Making, 613-008						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	10,247	DA	1,106	DA	9,141	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	555	ESF	9	ESF	546	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,283	DA	2,004	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	800	ESF	502	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	12,530	DA	3,110	DA	9,420	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	1,355	ESF	511	ESF	844	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,790	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,790	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,311	DA	6,624	DA	25,255	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	2,200	ESF	3,555	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE
TITLE AND NUMBER: HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated, 613-009
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,084,000 DA; $5,938,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,023,000 DA; $5,939,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Zimbabwe has one of the highest HIV infection rates in the world. An estimated 25% of adults are HIV positive. Data from clinics in the capital city indicate that one pregnant woman in three is infected. Officially, 1,200 people die each week of AIDS; however, unofficial estimates put the number closer to 2,000 per week. Largely due to HIV/AIDS, life expectancy has been estimated to have decreased to below 40 years (U.S. Bureau of Census). Between 1992 and 1997, the infant mortality rate increased by 21% and, by all indicators, continues to increase. Already, there are an estimated 700,000 children orphaned by AIDS, and the number is estimated to rise to one million by the year 2005. There is no indication that the epidemic has reached its peak. The HIV epidemic in Zimbabwe is a national disaster of immense human and economic dimensions. The only direct assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe under this program is the provision of contraceptive products. Agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Key Results: USAID support to family planning since the early 1980s has had a significant impact. Between 1984 and 1999, the total fertility rate declined from 6.5 to 4.0 and the contraceptive prevalence rate (for modern methods) increased from 27% to 53% of married women of reproductive age. However, this exceptional progress is now threatened by the combined impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic and the severe economic recession. Early USAID-supported HIV/AIDS programs focused on peer education to motivate behavior change to prevent HIV/AIDS infections. While these interventions led to nearly universal awareness of HIV/AIDS, sustained change in sexual behavior at a pace that would alter the infection rate of the disease has not been achieved. In 1998 USAID made a strategic shift from HIV/AIDS peer education to voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) as the cornerstone of its revised approach to achieving behavior change. The anticipated results of this program are: 1) behavior change resulting from increased accessibility to quality services, especially VCT; 2) behavior change resulting from communications interventions; and 3) enhanced capacity of public institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities to implement effective programs for orphans and others affected by HIV/AIDS.

Performance and Prospects: Due to its falling budget, the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health (MOH) cannot sustain family planning and reproductive health services. To become more effective, the MOH must eliminate duplication of services and use all opportunities to educate people about HIV transmission. USAID will assist the MOH to integrate HIV and sexually transmitted disease (STD) prevention into its family planning program. While the Government of Zimbabwe intended to assume responsibility for contraceptive commodity purchases, it failed to do so due to its declining budget and the fact that currency devaluation has increased contraceptive costs by more than 100%. Thus, contingent on the MOH providing a plan that identifies other definite sources of contraceptives for the future, USAID will continue to provide contraceptive commodity support. In FY 2001, $2,084,000 in Development Assistance (DA) funds for population will be used for the provision of modern contraceptives for the national family planning program, a complementary element of the HIV/AIDS program.

Condom social marketing, non-governmental organization capacity building, and policy advocacy will be continued using 2001 Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds. In FY 2001, $5,439,000 in CSD funds will be used to support the social marketing of goods and services for HIV/AIDS prevention, including voluntary counseling and testing. An additional $499,000 of CSD funds for vulnerable children will support community based organizations working with orphans and others affected by HIV/AIDS.

As in most of sub-Saharan Africa, HIV/AIDS remains highly stigmatized and the public is generally unwilling to acknowledge that a death was caused by AIDS. The response to the VCT centers that were

opened starting in August 1999 has been overwhelming with one site now averaging over 120 clients per day. Expected demand for services was based on experience in other countries. Actual demand has exceeded projections by 42% and many clients are young people who are possibly indicating their desire for knowledge of their HIV status before making life choices about marriage and childbearing. Between 1999 and 2000, ten VCT clinics were opened at strategic locations across the country. To complement the VCT program, USAID will support an expanded information and education campaign to encourage individuals and couples to learn about their HIV status. It remains to be seen whether the VCT services will stimulate responsible behavior change—but the documented early successes provide reason for optimism.

During 2001 and 2002, using its own sources of funding, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) will establish HIV surveillance systems so that the epidemic can be monitored and impact determined.

In FY 2002, USAID will significantly expand essential support to the health sector, which currently is unable to adequately respond to the HIV/AIDS crisis. USAID's new FY 2001 community-based initiative which focuses on nearly 700,000 children orphaned by AIDS will be continued. In addition, USAID plans to continue to support innovative approaches such as voluntary counseling and testing efforts.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: USAID, a leader in working with HIV/AIDS, works closely with the World Bank, the United Nations, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (U.K.). The U.K. is co-funding contraceptives by procuring all condoms being distributed through the public sector as well as those being marketed through USAID's social marketing program. The Japanese are co-financing the VCT program by purchasing HIV rapid test kits. The Netherlands is purchasing female condoms. In FY 2000, USAID established an HIV/AIDS donor technical working group in order to increase communication and find ways to encourage greater Zimbabwean leadership in tackling the epidemic.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: A number of U.S. entities are implementing the HIV/AIDS and family planning programs, including Population Services International; the Population Council; the Futures Group; and Pact, Inc. Local partners include the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council; the Zimbabwe Ministry of Health; the National AIDS Coordination Program; the National AIDS Council (NAC); and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

FY 2002 Performance Table

Zimbabwe: 613-009

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of clients tested and counseled for HIV/AIDS at USAID funded VCT sites	NA	NA	2,117	11,384	8,000	22,000	30,000
Indicator 2: Total No. of condoms sold (in millions)	2	4.5	8.2	9.1	5	11	12.5
Indicator 3: Total Fertility Rate	NA	NA	3.96	NA	NA	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Individuals who seek counseling and testing	PSI Reports	The voluntary decision of an individual to be tested for HIV, then to receive the results and counseling indicates the individual's willingness to change his/her behavior.
Indicator 2:	IR	Condoms sold through the social marketing program (in millions)	PSI data for Protector condom sales	Number of condoms sold (in millions).
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific rates	1999 DHS Preliminary Results. Survey carried out once every five years	Number of children a woman would have by the end of her childbearing years if she were to pass through those years bearing children at the currently observed age-specific rates

Program: Zimbabwe	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated, 613-009						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	8,151	DA	5,900	DA	2,251	DA
	8,000	CSD	5,081	CSD	2,919	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	18,053	DFA	16,438	DFA	1,615	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,000	DA	1,645	DA		
	4,700	CSD	2,504	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	500	DFA	1,042	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	10,151	DA	7,545	DA	2,606	DA
	12,700	CSD	7,585	CSD	5,115	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	18,553	DFA	17,480	DFA	1,073	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,084	DA				
	5,938	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,084	DA				
	5,938	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,023	DA	6,586	DA	20,844	DA
	5,939	CSD	5,428	CSD	30,005	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	18,553	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE
TITLE & NUMBER: Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded, 613-010
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,510,000 DA; $500,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $500,000 DA; $500,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Zimbabwe's economy deteriorated dramatically in FY 2000. Inflation stands at over 60%, and prices for food and other essential commodities continue to soar. With over 40% of Zimbabweans living on less than US$1 a day, the already meager purchasing power of the poor has steadily eroded. To make matters worse, unemployment in the cities, currently estimated at over 70%, continues to increase. Only a small fraction of the over 250,000 new job seekers who enter the market each year will obtain formal employment. With interest rates approaching 70% and serious capital flight, there is little hope for increased formal employment opportunities in the foreseeable future. Government coffers are depleted, the social safety net is severely strained, and those Zimbabweans already struggling for a foothold in the economy are finding themselves increasingly marginalized. Under these very difficult circumstances, which most analysts expect to worsen before they improve, the informal sector will remain one of the few viable sources of employment and income for the poor majority of Zimbabweans. None of this assistance will be provided to the Government of Zimbabwe.

Key Results: This strategic objective builds upon USAID's successes in providing microenterprise support to Zimbabweans since 1995 under a previous program. It also provides strong intersectoral linkages to USAID's HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated strategic objective. Between 1995 and 1998, USAID-supported microfinance institutions increased the number of loans from 2,000 to over 13,700, while increasing the total value of the loan portfolio five-fold. Because of this experience and the need to bolster opportunities in the informal sector, USAID is expanding significantly its microenterprise portfolio as a means of reaching the most needy.

In order to redress the impact of the current economic downturn on Zimbabwe's poor, this program will encourage the expansion of microenterprise services. This will be accomplished in two ways: 1) microfinance services will be extended into peri-urban and rural areas; and 2) business development services for business groups will be provided to enhance members' management, planning and marketing skills. A component of both aspects of the program will be dedicated to helping mitigate the economic impact of HIV/AIDS on orphans and others affected by the epidemic. The key results will be: 1) increased access of microenterprises to financial services; 2) improved business capacity; and 3) increased training in business skills development and microfinance services to generate income, protect assets and reduce the vulnerability of groups affected by HIV/AIDS.

Performance and Prospects: Through this program, USAID is refocusing its microfinance efforts on peri-urban and rural areas and recognizing the importance of complementary business development services. Development Assistance funds of $1,510,000 in the economic growth sector will be used for microenterprise support for disadvantaged groups. Child Survival and Disease funds of $500,000 in the HIV/AIDS sector will be used for support of groups working with people affected by HIV/AIDS.

USAID was instrumental in assisting the formation of the Zimbabwe Association of Micro-Finance Institutions, a 39-member consortium of local microfinance institutions that is committed to ensuring improvements in policy, professionalism and best practices throughout the industry. The Association will be a key partner in the implementation of the new program.

USAID is optimistic about prospects for achieving results since there is great unmet demand for microfinance and related business development services. Currently, only 2% of the 1.3 million microenterprises are serviced through existing programs. USAID's microenterprise experience indicates there is strong demand for this program and excellent prospects for growth in the provision of business services. As the Zimbabwean economy has deteriorated, the demand for microfinance services has

increased as the poor depend more on the informal sector as their source of livelihood. The importance the poor place on access to microfinance is exemplified by their loan repayment rates of 98% or higher. If the economic situation deteriorates further, the need for a "safety net" provided by the informal sector will require even greater expansion of microenterprise services.

USAID's FY 2002 program will continue to support disadvantaged groups through micro-enterprise development, credit, and skills training which will commence in FY 2001. This program is linked directly to the HIV/AIDS and orphans program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Other Donor Programs: USAID is one of 13 international donors that has invested over $25 million in Zimbabwe's microfinance industry. The United Kingdom is considering an investment of $8.5 million to strengthen existing institutions, support expansion into rural Zimbabwe, and develop new microfinance products such as microleasing and risk insurance. Germany may augment its business services program and establish a microfinance facility administered through formal commercial banks. The Zimbabwean Consortium of Microfinance Donors was established in 1997 to encourage greater donor coordination. This informal association of major donors is committed to harmonizing donor policy, introducing a uniform set of best practices, and sharing information on the development of the industry.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Program implementation will begin soon after the award of a competitively bid contract, projected to be by April 2001.

Selected Performance Measures: Baseline data is being developed, as USAID has just completed competitive selection of an implementation agency. All indicators will include impact on individuals and groups negatively impacted by HIV/AIDS.

Program: Zimbabwe	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded, 613-010						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,440	DA	0	DA		
	500	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	2,440	DA	0	DA	2,440	DA
	500	CSD	0	CSD	500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,510	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,510	DA				
	500	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	500	DA	5,550	DA	10,000	DA
	500	CSD	1,000	CSD	2,500	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

AFRICA REGIONAL

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	77,564	60,509	98,202	82,755
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	39,378	36,488	40,668	46,729
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	1,550	1,971	0
Economic Support Funds	10,200	28,218	49,873	59,500
P.L. 480 Title II *	28,070	29,919	13,319	25,878
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**155,212**	**156,684**	**204,033**	**214,862**

Office Director, Tom Park

* Includes P.L. 480 Title II for: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republics (CAR), Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritania and Niger.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Introduction

The Africa Regional Program provides Africa-specific technical expertise to support bilateral program development, addresses issues that are transnational (from sub-regional to continent-wide) in nature and supports the work of USAID central bureaus by providing a critical geographic focus for sectoral issues. The program also involves work with host country government officials, African non-governmental organizations, international organizations and other donors, building partnerships and networks with all of these. Crucial to Africa's efforts in every area is increasing the flow of accurate, up-to-date, well-targeted information. Program objectives have been developed within the context of current U.S. national interests in Africa and contribute to all Agency program priority areas. The United States has a strong interest in supporting the positive transformations taking place in African economies, political systems and human resource development. A prosperous, healthy and democratic Africa will benefit the U.S. economy as a partner in trade and investment, will be a more effective collaborator in combating global health and environmental threats, will reduce the need for supplying U.S. humanitarian funds in response to constantly recurring crises, and will create greater global political stability.

The Development Challenge

Sub-Saharan Africa is plagued by a seemingly lethal combination of ills. These include low economic growth rates, limited trade and investment, poor agricultural productivity and minimal levels of education. Inadequate family planning programs, high infant mortality rates and an ineffective health delivery system are made worse by a rapidly growing HIV/AIDS pandemic. Finally, periodic natural disasters (i.e., floods in Mozambique and a drought in the Horn of Africa) and apparently omnipresent conflict (currently afflicting more than a third of all sub-Saharan countries) paint a bleak and seemingly hopeless picture. At the same time, a number of countries in the region continue to make gains in all of the above sectors, and USAID is strongly committed to supporting their efforts as well as assisting countries wracked by crisis. The Regional Program, in particular, seeks to address a variety of sector-specific development challenges as it works with its partners to accelerate sustainable and equitable economic growth in Africa.

In the area of Economic Growth and Agriculture it aims to:

- promote international trade and investment;
- improve agricultural and natural resource management techniques to increase income;
- ensure that development activities are environmentally sound;
- improve the quality of basic education, with an emphasis on girls and women; and
- increase the use of information technology in all sectors, including important applications in education.

In the area of Global Health it works to:

- provide more productive and sustainable health and family planning services;
- identify cost-effective ways to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS; and
- eradicate polio and control other infectious diseases.

In the area of Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief it seeks to:

- support the consolidation of democratic gains; and
- prevent and mitigate man-made and natural crises, with a special focus on conflict.

Within these areas, the program pursues a number of common themes: (1) developing Africans' capacity to design and manage their own programs; (2) maintaining a focus on sustainability;
(3) identifying and using cross-sectoral linkages to increase program performance; and (4) establishing partnerships—African, other international and U.S.—to maximize the effectiveness of USAID resources. In supporting USAID bilateral missions and African governmental and non-governmental organizations, the Regional Program works with its partners to develop policies, programs and strategies that draw on continent-wide experience and target sector-specific issues important to African development. The program focuses on improving our understanding of the dynamics of development and the effectiveness of USAID programs in Africa, and on using this greater understanding to improve the effectiveness of all development resources going into the continent. The program also manages, or helps to manage, Africa-wide Agency

initiatives in areas such as polio eradication, child survival, trade and investment, education and food security.

Other Donors
USAID continues to work with a number of international and bilateral donors. Notable among international donors are the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization's African Regional Office. Bilateral donors include Japan, Canada, Britain, Germany and the Scandinavian countries.

FY2002 Program
USAID has developed a number of Africa region-wide activities to supplement bilateral programs. The purposes of these activities are: (1) to provide assistance in a more cost-effective way by maximizing economies of scale; (2) to support and strengthen pan-African and, in some cases, sub-regional African institutions that cannot be supported through bilateral programs; and (3) to respond quickly to new development challenges. In addition, USAID will support regional programs in USAID/Washington.

The program itself comprises three distinct types of activities in the sectors where it works. First, it provides policy-relevant information and helps African countries and their partners use this information to improve the policies, programs and strategies required for sustainable development. Second, it builds the capacity of Africa to manage its own development. Third, it assists African countries and institutions in building more effective regional channels for economic and technical cooperation. In FY2002 the Regional Program will seek to deepen the scope and impact of its existing programs while turning its attention to areas of increasing concern, such as HIV/AIDS and conflict mitigation.

Economic Growth: The Regional Program will continue to design and develop activities to support increased trade and investment by and in African countries. The implementation of the fourth round of the African Trade and Investment Program (ATRIP) is part of this effort. USAID will also work with other U.S. agencies to inform and educate countries about World Trade Organization (WTO) standards with the aim of bringing their legal regimes into compliance with these standards and increasing African involvement in future WTO negotiations. Programs are also underway to assist with fiscal and financial reforms, increase trade in services and reduce energy costs—a critical factor in increasing trade and investment. Under the new Strategic Analysis for Growth and Access (SAGA) program, USAID will support the development of indigenous economic research capacity. Finally, USAID plans to take the lessons learned from the Leland Initiative in information technology (based on a planned FY2001 program evaluation and associated in-country assessments) to determine the configuration of the next phase.

Agricultural Development: The increase in widespread hunger in sub-Saharan Africa—63% of the world's hungry will live in Africa 10 years from now, compared to 44% today—dictates that the Regional Program redouble its efforts to strengthen agriculture in Africa, including activities related to the African Food Security Initiative. Here the program will continue to focus on three areas: (1) increasing technology development by expanding the existing sub-regional networks of scientists; (2) developing policy and institutional solutions for market problems, including those which limit farmer access to inputs; and (3) increasing the nutritional impact of agriculture and micronutrient activities. The Regional Program will also work with a broad coalition of groups from all sectors (public, private, educational, NGOs, etc.) in the United States and Africa to formulate an effective strategy for reducing hunger on the continent. An important part of this renewed effort will be improving African partners' capacity to use biotechnology solutions to boost agriculture productivity. The strategy will also focus on increasing the yields of existing commodities and shifting to value-added ones, such as dairy, which will raise incomes and benefit some of Africa's most food-insecure populations.

Environment: USAID provides solutions to Africa's environmental challenges by supporting increased local control over community resources. Strengthening African capacities in these areas has been demonstrated to be the most effective means of addressing environmental challenges and will consequently remain the centerpiece of the Regional Program. In FY 2002, the Regional Program will continue to support the development of improved resource-conserving, cost-effective technologies. It will also continue to spearhead Bureau efforts in mitigating climate change and conserving Africa's tropical rainforest. Additionally, the USAID Regional Program will take the lead in examining and addressing the two

environmental problems that will dominate Africa in the 21st century—managing limited water resources (i.e., through river basin initiatives such as the Nile Basin Initiative) and dealing with environmental problems associated with rapid urbanization.

Human Capacity: The Regional Program supports the reform of basic education systems in Africa. Its ongoing goal is to increase opportunities for African children to obtain access to quality education. A major issue to be addressed in FY2002 is how to continue to bring countries into closer compliance with the United Nations' *Education for All* initiative without sacrificing the quality of what is being provided. A second major program focus will be working with African governments, particularly in southern Africa, to help them develop and implement strategies for coping with the continuing impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The primary concerns include maintaining an adequate teaching force, when teachers are dying at an alarmingly high rate, and ensuring that members of the burgeoning orphan population can continue to attend school. The Regional Program will also help to implement the third round of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI). EDDI will continue to improve the quality of African education by supporting programs that strengthen U.S.-African partnerships at all levels and partnerships among Africans. EDDI will also continue to develop public-private partnerships with the U.S. technology industry in order to bring modern technologies to Africa in the areas of distance learning, information and training.

Population and Health: The Regional Program's support of advocacy and research in the area of family planning and reproductive health has been demonstrated to be a highly effective method of encouraging African governments and partners to address important issues in these areas. Research and advocacy has resulted in greater involvement of hard-to-reach groups, such as males and youth. In FY2002, the Regional Program will continue to work with the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO) to improve disease control throughout Africa, above all in the area of polio eradication and malaria control. The Regional Program will also work with other multi-lateral organizations to strengthen national and regional capacities to control infectious diseases, including surveillance networks and early warning/rapid response infrastructures. In FY 2002 the Regional Program will significantly intensify its focus on HIV/AIDS prevention and care programs. It will support activities that have proven to be effective to date, including condom social marketing, behavior change communications, voluntary counseling and testing, treatment of infections transmitted sexually or by mother-to-child, and other targeted interventions. USAID will also gear up its support and care for orphans, primarily through enhancing the capacity of communities to cope with the rapidly expanding number of children who have lost parents to AIDS and other health crises.

Democracy and Governance: The Regional Program supports those African countries that are striving to improve democratic governance. In FY2002, it will continue to focus on generating and sustaining the conditions necessary for maintaining democratic gains over the long haul. Over the last two years, the Program has experienced significant success in integrating democratic governance concerns such as increased transparency and better information flow into other sectoral programs. The result has been more powerful sectoral programs, thanks to increased citizen participation in all phases of the decision-making process in the areas of education, environment and health, to name but a few. The Regional Program will continue to push the envelope in this area and to document and replicate the results throughout the continent.

Humanitarian Assistance: The number of humanitarian and man-made crises in Africa shows no sign of abating. The Regional Program's crisis prevention and mitigation programs therefore will continue to furnish the tools needed to identify and avert impending crises and to transition out of crisis situations. In FY2002, the Regional Program's Famine Early Warning System and the African Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance programs will work with African partner institutions and the donor community, to increase the continent's capacity to identify and address the problems created by pests and erratic annual rainfall. The Program also works with WHO and UNICEF to further strengthen epidemic surveillance and response systems. In the area of conflict, the Program will improve the quality and availability of key information on conflict through its web site, while working with its partners to refine and apply newly developed conflict assessment and management tools.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
AFR Reg Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	220,141	DA	143,897	DA	76,244	DA
	116,194	CSD	93,261	CSD	22,933	CSD
	6,282	ESF	582	ESF	5,700	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	399,893	DFA	368,030	DFA	31,863	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	54,383	DA	46,222	DA		
	35,482	CSD	25,172	CSD		
	22,926	ESF	2,278	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	4,848	DFA	10,166	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	274,524	DA	190,119	DA	84,405	DA
	151,676	CSD	118,433	CSD	33,243	CSD
	29,208	ESF	2,860	ESF	26,348	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	404,741	DFA	378,196	DFA	26,545	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	13,552	DA				
	2,107	CSD				
	1,020	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	14,300	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	96,202	DA				
	37,668	CSD				
	49,873	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	109,754	DA				
	39,775	CSD				
	50,893	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	14,300	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	80,755	DA	42,600	DA	507,633	DA
	43,729	CSD	40,345	CSD	275,525	CSD
	59,500	ESF	0	ESF	139,601	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	419,041	DFA

USAID/AFRICA REGIONAL
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
698-013	**Strengthen Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas**				
	- DA	3,600	3,280	3,205	7,500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	2,571	13,951	15,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-014	**Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth**				
	- DA	21,408	15,489	20,868	13,200
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	1,700	1,993	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-015	**Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs and Strategies**				
	- DA	7,435	7,400	12,000	9,900
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	250	100	200	100
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-016	**Adoption of Affordable and More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing and Using Development Information**				
	- DA	1,550	400	553	993
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	745	325	128
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	1,000	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

698-017	**Accelerate Progress in the Spread of Strategically Viable and Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems**				
	- DA	7,340	7,000	7,900	8,250
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-018	**Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equity of Basic Education Services**				
	- DA	0	0	0	1,500
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	3,270	4,503	4,291	4,000
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-019	**Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency, and Equity of Health Services**				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	18,601	18,168	19,889	20,153
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-020	**Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Services**				
	- DA	950	1,900	2,361	2,200
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	500	150	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-021	**Adoption of Cost-Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS**				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	3,750	5,250	7,924	10,673
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

698-022	Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating and Transiting Out of Crises				
	- DA	8,240	7,600	7,808	7,752
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	1,500	1,300	200	200
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-023	Adoption of Effective Tools, Methods and Approaches for Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies				
	- DA	675	641	700	887
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-024	Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	6,132	6,072	4,845	4,845
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-025	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative				
	- DA	21,500	9,855	17,006	8,190
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	4,500	200	2,994	4,810
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	10,000	10,000	14,947	15,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
698-001	Broad Based Support for Africa				
	- DA	4,866	6,944	23,801	22,383
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	875	500	0	1,820
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	200	12,947	18,982	29,500
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		28,070	29,918	13,319	25,878

SO	Totals				
	- DA	77,564	60,509	96,202	82,755
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	39,378	36,988	40,668	46,729
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	10,200	28,218	49,873	59,500
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Strengthen Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas, 698-013
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,205,000 DA, $13,951,000 ESF
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,500,000 DA, $15,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: Africa is going through a period of political transformation. Over the past ten years, many African countries developed more representative political systems, stronger democratic institutions and more active civil societies. Yet serious challenges to the institutionalization of democracy in Africa remain. The Africa Regional Program will help consolidate positive gains by emphasizing increased participation and improved local governance across all goal areas. It will identify and analyze ways in which the application of good governance principles across the sectors improves development performance. It also will develop and implement interventions. The Africa Regional Program works to ensure that successes with integrated approaches inform Agency programming and that principles of participation and local governance are more fully incorporated into all sectors. Development assistance resources totaling $725,000 (DA democracy and governance funds) will fund technical expertise to support cross-sectoral approaches in both bilateral and regional programs. The goal is to increase community participation at the local level in all activities, thus increasing development prospect across sectors. This objective also provides support for a small grants program to indigenous African organizations for activities that promote democratic principles and/or promote human rights. Resources of $2,480,000 (DA democracy and governance funds) will be used for this purpose.

Economic Support Funds ($13, 951,000 democracy and governance) will be used to support country-specific and regional democracy activities in sub-Saharan Africa. Details on the amounts and nature of activities will be provided in separate notifications as allocations are made.

Key Results: The program is developing and disseminating state-of-the-art knowledge on participation and local governance, enhancing knowledge of how to integrate democracy and governance (D/G) principles into implementation of other sectoral activities and increasing capacity to assess results attributed to program synergies. For example, knowledge on applying D/G principles and program components to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS, improve the care of and support for people infected with HIV and assess the institutional impacts of the pandemic on governance is being developed.

Performance and Prospects: This activity began with a global review of cross-sectoral linkages between D/G programs and programs in other sectors. Reviews were completed for programs in Mali, Zambia, Guinea, Zimbabwe and Madagascar. The information from these reviews has been synthesized and in October 2000 was made available in a final report. The findings and conclusions in the synthesis report are being disseminated to a wider audience. In July 2000, staff participated in a USAID summer seminar on a panel devoted to the discussion of D/G cross-sectoral linkages. In December 2000, staff presented the findings, conclusions and best practices in the synthesis report to the Agency's D/G partners and D/G officers at the Global Bureau Democracy Center's annual D/G workshop. Publications such as "SD Developments" and "African Voices" have carried stories about this activity.

During 2001, technical assistance will be provided to missions for more effective integration of D/G program components into their development programming, and for more efficient monitoring and evaluation of the results. A tool kit to help grassroots communities mobilize to fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic is scheduled for completion.

Two current USAID programs serve as examples of the successful integration of democratic principles into other sectoral activities. In Benin, parents' associations in local schools are being strengthened by instilling democratic processes (such as elections for board members) within those organizations, and by providing assistance to improve those organizations' capacity to interact with school officials. As a result, parents'

associations are now organized at the regional and national levels, and a democratically elected national federation of parents' associations has been established. These groups will play an increasingly important role at all levels in determining the future of education policy in Benin.

The second example is the African Center for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD). ACCORD is a grass-roots conflict resolution organization, which was founded to foster political and social change in South Africa. It now encourages partnerships among local populations and local power structures throughout Africa to enable them to work together in conflict situations. ACCORD's work has involved the application of fundamental D/G principles to conflict resolution, thereby contributing to more effective conflict management. These are two successful examples of D/G program linkage that USAID has replicated and scaled up in Africa.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The number of Africa Bureau non-D/G strategic objectives using approaches that incorporate principles of democratic governance exceeded the targets projected through 2003; this indicator will be replaced. With the assistance of a consultant from Price Waterhouse Coopers, the SO team is reviewing and revising indicators and targets for the performance-monitoring plan. Further adjustments may be necessary following a mid-term review of the SO scheduled for June 2001.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors, including the World Bank, are also integrating democratic governance principles into their development programs through decentralization activities, capacity building of indigenous non-governmental organizations and policy reform efforts. USAID will be coordinating its work with other donors to take advantage of ongoing cross-sectoral donor activities in USAID presence countries.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USDA, through its International Cooperation and Development office, will provide expertise to support this program in the areas of local governance and local participation. As the program develops, U.S. non-governmental organizations and private voluntary organizations also may participate.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-013

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of studies completed on cross-sectoral synergies	0	2	5	NA	3	4	5
Indicator 2: Percentage of the total number of AFR missions and non-DG SO teams that receive technical assistance from the AFR/SD SO 13 team	0	6	15	NA	15	20	25
Indicator 3: Information dissemination	0	0	3/2	NA	1/1	0/1	2/1

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Cumulative number of studies	SO 13 team records	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.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percentage of AFR missions and non-DG teams assisted	SO 13 team	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.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of workshops held and the number of reports distributed annually	SO 13 team records	Workshops held in USAID/W and reports distributed to USAID/W and missions.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Strengthen Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas, 698-013						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	1,269	DA	1,101	DA	168	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	7,587	DFA	7,162	DFA	425	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,004	DA	63	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	2,226	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	305	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	4,273	DA	1,164	DA	3,109	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	2,226	ESF	0	ESF	2,226	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	7,587	DFA	7,467	DFA	120	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	523	DA				
	0	CSD				
	720	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,205	DA				
	0	CSD				
	13,951	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,728	DA				
	0	CSD				
	14,671	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	7,500	DA	4,000	DA	19,501	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	15,000	ESF	0	ESF	31,897	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	7,587	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 698-014
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $20,868,000 DA; $1,993,000 ESF
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $13,200,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) 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 enhance macroeconomic stability, increase trade flows, improve savings and investment rates, and institutionalize legal and regulatory reforms. This program works in two areas—trade and investment, and economic policy reform. In the area of trade and investment, USAID supports the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) by building institutional capacity, working with advocates of reform of trade and investment policy and expanding U.S.-African business linkages. Through the Presidential Economic Growth Opportunity program, ESF funding of $1,993,000 (EG) will be used to link African exporting, manufacturing and service companies with local and U.S. suppliers, customers and/or joint-venture partners. In economic policy reform, USAID assists by upgrading education and training of African economists, capacity building of African economic research institutes, and improving quality and dissemination of policy-oriented research.

Under the Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program, the policy change component provides technical assistance and training to help design and implement changes that will promote Africa's integration into the global economy and establish a better environment for business. The business linkage component helps U.S. and African businesses in developing transaction-based commercial relationships and enhances the private sector's ability to help shape government policies. Activities to promote trade and investment policy changes and business linkages are selected competitively from proposals of non-governmental organizations and multiple U.S. government agencies for ATRIP funding.

The new Strategic Analysis for Growth and Access (SAGA) program will support policy-oriented research on economic reform issues in SSA; masters and doctorate degree programs for African economists; and institutional strengthening of African economic policy research institutes. The policy component will contribute to the body of knowledge on policy reform issues and assist African counterparts to become more effective advocates for policy reform. The masters and doctoral degree programs will increase the pool of well-trained African economists who can undertake high-quality research on policy reform and advocate and manage it. The institutional-strengthening component will aim at increasing capacity of African research institutes to formulate and advocate improved economic policies. In addition, there will be professional exchange activities that will increase the knowledge and understanding of African economies in the United States as well as Africa.

Key Results: Two key ATRIP results are: 1) reforms in trade and investment policy in selected African countries, and 2) increased business linkages between U.S. and African businesses. The ATRIP program supports programs to promote trade and customs policy reform, investment in and privatization of African enterprise, finance and tax policy reform, energy and telecommunication sector restructuring, and commercial law harmonization. In the area of business linkages, the ATRIP program supports activities that employ the Internet to facilitate commercial transactions, fosters networking between African and American businesses, enhances the African business community's role in policy formation and provides targeted technical assistance to promote business effectiveness.

The SAGA program will strengthen the management and program capabilities of approximately 20 economic policy institutes throughout SSA for the purpose of conducting relevant and timely economic analyses as the underpinning of an effective reform program. Under joint funding with other donors, the masters degree program will graduate about 140 economics students annually, while the doctoral degree program is expected to produce 149 doctorates over a ten-year period and, after that, 40 annually. These

two programs will facilitate the gradual buildup of a community of African scholars who have the expertise to identify relevant economic research issues and provide leadership in addressing them. The policy research component will produce and disseminate a body of work from both African and U.S. institutions on key economic issues.

Performance and Prospects: Policy analysis and technical assistance funded by ATRIP has been used in Tanzania by the Tanzania Revenue Authority, the tax-policy arm of the Ministry of Finance, to reduce import tariffs and broaden the tax base. To promote competition and access to cheaper electricity, ATRIP and Purdue University have been supporting the Southern African Power Pool's efforts to expand use of cross-border trade in power, especially hydro-generated power. Similarly, USAID has been working since 1999 to promote cross-border energy trade in West Africa by assisting the Economic Community of West African States to develop a cross-border gas pipeline and electric power interconnection projects in the region. ATRIP works in Nigeria and across West Africa to improve the commercial law and intellectual property rights environment that U.S. businesses encounter. ATRIP funds are used to promote compliance with World Trade Organization (WTO), customs, and biotechnology protocols. In addition, ATRIP funds energized the first phase of AGOA legislation implementation through several workshops and seminars on the content of the legislation in the SSA region. Other workshops raised awareness of Africa's obligations and opportunities to liberalize trade under the WTO agreements.

SAGA's predecessor, the Equity and Growth through Economic Research (EAGER) program, will end in FY2001. EAGER supported educational strengthening through the Collaborative Masters Program implemented by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and the Programme de Troisième Cycle Interuniversitaire (PTCI), the latter being a comparable masters program for Francophone African countries. A total of 678 master-of-arts students have completed their degrees through the combined efforts of AERC and PTCI from 1993/94—1999/00. EAGER's policy analysis component has generated a wide array of policy papers on economic reform issues in Africa. Much of the research was undertaken collaboratively with U.S. and African senior researchers; 70% of the EAGER Discussion Papers had joint U.S.-African authorship. EAGER's emphasis on dissemination and advocacy of policy results has been successful in influencing 13 policy changes in approximately a dozen African countries. Program objectives are being set for the new SAGA activity and will be reported on accordingly.

In FY 2002, SAGA will support similar activities: institutional strengthening of African economic policy research institutes, higher education of African MA and Ph.D. in economics programs, policy analysis on important economic reform and development issues, and professional exchange activities.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: The EAGER program has been implemented in coordination with other donors, including multilateral and bilateral aid organizations, and, in the case of ATRIP, with other U.S. government agencies under the direction of the National Security Council. The ATRIP will place additional emphasis on encouraging U.S. government interagency coordination and collaboration on trade and investment issues in Africa. The new SAGA activity will emphasize greater African ownership of the policy reform agenda by focusing more resources in Africa to strengthen economics education and training, building capacity of local economic research institutes and increasing policy analysis and its dissemination by Africans.

Other Donor Programs: The program works with a wide array of partners including multilateral donors such as the World Bank, foundations such as the Ford, Rockefeller, MacArthur, Chevron, and M&M Mars Foundations, a range of bilateral donors from countries that include France, Scandinavia and Canada, and a wide variety of U.S. non-profit organizations such as the Corporate Council for Africa. The African counterparts are institutions such as the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), the Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa (SISERA), the Africa Businesswomen's Network, and the East Africa and Southern Africa Enterprise Networks.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Current contractors and grantees include the Harvard Institute for International Development, Cornell University, Howard University, Associates for International Resources and Development, and the African Economic Research Consortium. USAID also works with

other U.S. agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-014

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Total number of graduates participating in the AERC and IDRC (International Development Research Centre) MA (Economics) training programs	402	548	690	836	818	958	NA
Indicator 2: Policy agendas established in collaboration with host country policymakers	29	43	70	105	67	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Number of policies for economic growth that are adopted by African partners, donors, and USAID missions	6	10	13	18	11	13	15

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Cumulative number of graduates	AERC and IDRC program documents	Total number of graduates participating in the AERC and IDRC MA (Economics) training programs.
Indicator 2:	IR	Cumulative number of policy analyses approved by AFR/SD in areas of economic reform	Project documents, reports from collaborating institutions, USAID missions	Policy agendas are defined by agreement with policy analysis paper topics. Policies analyses are on the following topics: private sector "enabling environment" for trade and investment, domestic resource mobilization, private-sector industry competitiveness, and macroeconomic reforms. The development of policy analysis papers is a proxy for the collaborative establishment of policy agendas because the process of developing the papers is accomplished collaboratively between the analysts and the host country policymakers.
Indicator 3:	S	Cumulative number of policies that have been adopted by relevant institutions	Reports from collaborating host-country institutions, project reports	Policies included those dealing with promoting private sector "enabling environment" for trade and investment, domestic resource mobilization, private-sector industry competitiveness, and macroeconomic reforms.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 698-014						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	21,601	DA	14,976	DA	6,625	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	50,823	DFA	42,723	DFA	8,100	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	12,006	DA	3,842	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	1,700	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	750	DFA	1,599	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	33,607	DA	18,818	DA	14,789	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	1,700	ESF	0	ESF	1,700	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	51,573	DFA	44,322	DFA	7,251	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	7,648	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	20,868	DA				
	0	CSD				
	1,993	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	28,516	DA				
	0	CSD				
	1,993	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	13,200	DA	6,000	DA	81,323	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	3,693	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	51,573	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs, and Strategies, 698-015
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $12,000,000 DA; $200,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $8,900,000 DA; $100,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: In Africa, agriculture is the key to reducing poverty—through greater economic growth, increased trade and investment, and improved food security. African agricultural systems must generate increases in food, income and exports in coming years if poverty reduction is to take place. Consequently, the purpose of the regional agriculture program is to increase agricultural output and rural household incomes. The program promotes the sharing of knowledge, the development of partnerships and the transfer of high-impact technologies. It works through African governments, businesses, trade associations, farmer groups and other organizations that help small farmers and agricultural enterprises become more productive. By helping these organizations learn about the productive and profitable technologies available and policy approaches that have worked elsewhere, the program supports their work and promotes the adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies.

Key Results: The Africa Regional Program promotes partnerships among a wide range of African and international organizations. It supports information exchange across countries, increases the use of new technologies and improves the quality and sustainability of services. By helping small farmers and improving nutrition, this program is consistent with the *Africa: Seeds of Hope Act*. Results include the development of or support for: (1) increased broad-based access to technology; (2) increased access to micronutrient-fortified, or naturally rich, foods; (3) selected regional support services for agriculture; (4) sustainable financing mechanisms for ongoing national and regional research initiatives; (5) policies to enhance regional trade in agricultural inputs and outputs; and (6) mechanisms to increase access to regional and international markets.

Performance and Prospects: The program focuses on three intermediate results that are necessary for agricultural development to have maximum impact on poor rural people. These intermediate results are: (1) improved transfer of food and agricultural technologies; (2) more efficient and equitable agricultural marketing and support services; and (3) better linkages between agriculture and the nutritional status of children. Details on performance and prospects, as well as specific FY 2001 funding levels, are discussed below.

1. Transfer of food and agricultural technologies ($8,600,000 DA agriculture funds): USAID helps national and regional technology institutes develop strong partnerships with their farmer clients. Prospects are good for high levels of technology transfer, particularly those that occur among countries as a result of economies of scale and the sharing of lessons. Specifically, biotechnology, as in technology to cut hunger, will receive considerably more attention and resources. USAID helps African regional organizations develop strategic plans that facilitate more effective transfer of food and agricultural technologies to farmers, agribusinesses and other stakeholders. With strategic plans, the organizations have increased ability to take on regional coordination functions. USAID also supports a program that promotes the financial sustainability of regional and national research institutes by orienting them towards demand-driven research work. For example, in Uganda USAID has funded the rapid dissemination of disease-resistant cassava varieties that have effectively doubled cassava yields and increased overall production ten-fold. In Kenya, a private U.S. firm has used USAID funding to greatly increase productivity in the dairy industry by promoting U.S. bovine genetic technologies, and average daily milk production in the targeted areas increased from 18 liters in 1998 to 25 liters in 1999, with even higher production being reported for 2000. High-value enterprises, such as dairy, have enabled farmers, especially women farmers, to increase incomes. The Africa Bureau will continue funding these income-enhancing dairy activities.

2. Agricultural marketing and support services ($2,500,000 DA agriculture funds): The program offers new models of providing rural production support and financial services to agriculture. African governments have

largely abandoned this role, but agribusiness firms, banks, NGOs and farmers' groups are filling the void and providing high-quality services to rural people in a sustainable way. USAID is helping to establish linkages between African cocoa farmers and U.S. buyers through the formation of a tree crops partnership. Hybrid seed markets are emerging in Africa as a result of USAID-facilitated collaboration between African organizations and U.S. universities. Policies to enhance regional trade in agricultural inputs and outputs and market mechanisms to increase access to regional trade have also been established.

3. Better linkages between agriculture and the nutritional status of children ($900,000 DA agriculture funds, $200,000 CSD child survival funds): The program supports African agricultural research institutes and firms in expanding food fortification and producing and distributing micronutrient-rich foods, particularly towards improving the health of children. For example, in Nigeria a maize variety containing higher levels of vitamin A, iron and zinc is being developed to improve food security, while in Uganda, USAID has funded the development of a high beta-carotene sweet potato variety. The Ethiopia and Kenya missions have now developed strategies to integrate nutrition and agriculture activities in their portfolios to improve food security of the target population. Prospects for the future are favorable due to strong capacity building of African institutions, a participatory approach to strategic and program planning, strong African ownership of programs, and a shift towards greater market and customer orientation.

SO 15 will continue these activities into FY 2002 with focus in the following thematic areas of: Technology Systems Development, Institution and Financial Innovations, Input and Output Market Policy, Agriculture Trade and Investment, Nutrition/ HIV/AIDS and Agricultural Linkages, and Agricultural and Environmental Land Use Systems.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Last year's performance review indicates that performance has exceeded targets in several areas during the first two years of operation. These findings suggest opportunities for rapid progress in some areas such as technology transfer (where the indicator data for back years reflect the increase) and policy advances. Increased investments will target nutrition-related activities and HIV/AIDS, as they relate to agriculture. A more comprehensive mid-term review will be conducted in 2001 in order to make any mid-course corrections. An agriculture strategy to cut hunger in Africa, in partnership with U.S. universities, agribusinesses and PVOs will be completed this year. These reviews will help determine future directions and targets.

Other Donor Programs: The program works directly with sub-Saharan host countries, sub-regional organizations, the Special Program on African Agricultural Research (SPAAR) (which includes 10 donors and all African technology institutes), the International Agricultural Research Institute, and donor-government policy and program groups, including major European and multilateral donors. These entities are working to jointly plan and program resources with commodity and trade associations, bringing critical mass for greater empowerment and lower costs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: These include the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa; SPAAR; the East and West African crop improvement networks in beans, corn, rice, sorghum, cowpeas, root crops, potatoes, tree crops, and natural resource management; the Southern African Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Research; the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the International Fertilizer Development Center; the Mitchell Group; Abt Associates; the Herb Foundation; American chocolate manufacturers, International Agricultural Research Centers; Winrock International; and several universities such as Michigan State, Purdue, Tuskegee, North Carolina A and T, University of Maryland (Eastern Shore and College Park), Virginia Tech, and the Universities of Nebraska and Hawaii.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-015

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Technologies promoted across countries	79	90	126	87	87	77	86
Indicator 2: Program options for increasing micronutrient content of foods	0	1	23	26	22	33	38
Indicator 3: Policy options to enhance regional, national and international trade and investment	0	2	7	13	8	9	11
Indicator 4: Policy options to enhance input supply	0	25	46	57	54	72	29

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of technologies	The data is derived from activity reports. Target and actual figures for 1998-1999 and targets for 2000 and 2001 have been changed to present updated data.	Reports on the number of technologies released in sub-Saharan African countries.
Indicator 2:	IR	Cumulative number of program options for increasing micronutrient content of foods	Data are derived from activity reports. Targets and actual figures for 1998-1999 and targets for 2000 have been changed to present updated data.	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.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of groups/agencies introducing or generating policy options for regional trade and investment	Data are derived from activity reports. SO15 is currently reviewing this indicator, targets and related data which may change in 2001.	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.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of groups/agencies introducing or generating policy options to enhance input supply	Data are derived from activity reports. Target and actual figures for 1999 and targets for 2000-2002 have been changed to present updated increments. Currently reviewing this indicator, targets and related data which may change in 2001.	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.

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Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs and Strategies, 698-015						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	29,768	DA	15,712	DA	14,056	DA
	1,180	CSD	805	CSD	375	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	65,902	DFA	61,147	DFA	4,755	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,400	DA	12,120	DA		
	100	CSD	375	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	2,409	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	37,168	DA	27,832	DA	9,336	DA
	1,280	CSD	1,180	CSD	100	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	65,902	DFA	63,556	DFA	2,346	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	1,000	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	12,000	DA				
	200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	12,000	DA				
	200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	1,000	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	8,900	DA	9,000	DA	67,068	DA
	100	CSD	200	CSD	1,780	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	66,902	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Affordable and More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing, and Using Development Information, 698-016
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $553,000 DA; $325,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $993,000 DA; $128,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: African countries are showing movement toward more open economies and societies; even so, information gaps remain formidable constraints on sustainable development. Donors have found that access to information is fundamental to development success, as they have sought to expose developing-country policymakers and practitioners to new or different approaches to solving problems, producing goods, and educating their citizens. New information and communication approaches that make information more accessible, transferable and manageable are rapidly emerging. The United States is the world leader in developing such technology and adapting it to a myriad of uses. Through this Regional Program, the Leland Initiative, USAID is helping its development partners to obtain and master these new technologies and approaches to support rapid and sustainable development.

Key Results: This program works in partnership with host country governments; African telephone companies, entrepreneurs and development institutions; and the U.S. private sector to introduce and establish modern information and communication practices. USAID is assisting its key development partners in three broad, interdependent areas: (1) helping partners implement policies that promote access to and increased use of modern information and communication practices; (2) increasing the supply of information and communication technologies in host countries; and (3) strengthening the capacity of Africans to use the new information and communication approaches. Activities related to each of these are discussed in the following section.

Performance and Prospects: This activity is on track to achieve its desired results. USAID initiated a predecessor to this activity when the Internet was an emerging technology and has achieved a number of successes in policies, infrastructure and the growth of a user base. Ongoing and planned activities to achieve the expected results listed above include the following:

- U.S. policy experts are training African telephone companies in three areas: (1) using cost-based tariff and business planning as a way of bringing wholesale Internet access prices down to affordable, but still profitable, levels; (2) establishing open and transparent mechanisms for attracting private entrepreneurs to become Internet access providers; and (3) demonstrating approaches to encourage the free flow of information to health stakeholders through the Internet providing children with access to modern information. The impact at the host country level will be policies that are established or modified to enhance the use of modern communications. (1) and (2) are DA-funded ($116,000 economic growth; $116,000 agriculture and $90,000 environment) and (3) is CSD-funded ($39,000 child survival and $39,000 basic education).

- USAID is providing U.S. technical experts to identify reliable satellite circuitry, install the latest Internet and related technology, train national telephone company technicians to manage a "customer-focused" 24-hour national Internet gateway, and provide appropriate technical support (DA funds—$77,000 economic growth; $77,000 agriculture and $77,000 environment).

- USAID is helping health stakeholders and related partner institutions to develop and execute effective information and communication strategies. This includes assisting them in linking up to the Internet and training them to use it; identifying the types of health and child survival information critical to achieving results; and helping stakeholders obtain this information from reliable partners within Africa and the United States (CSD funds—$500,000 child survival and $500,000 basic education).

In FY 2002, the Leland Initiative will continue activities in three broad areas: helping host countries implement policies that promote access to and increased use of modern information and communication practices; increasing the supply of information and communication technologies in host countries; and strengthening the capacity of Africans to use the new information and communication approaches.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: USAID expects to refocus its efforts on two major challenges: (1) liberalizing countries' existing 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 under-served people and locations. For the former, USAID is reaching out to newly formed telecommunications regulatory bodies to strengthen their ability to monitor and reinforce the competitive "level playing field" critical to expanding access to the Internet. For the latter, USAID will adapt its proven institutional capacity-building efforts to major user institutions such as NGO associations, universities, business groups and governments, helping them to learn how to leverage the powers of the Internet to increase their effectiveness.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is closely coordinating its efforts with those of the World Bank, UN Development Program (UNDP) and a host of bilateral donors in order to eliminate duplication and ensure the consistent application of proven policy approaches. Stimulated by USAID activities, the UNDP is expanding its $10 million effort to extend Internet connectivity in several additional countries. In addition, the World Bank, foundations and bilateral donors are incorporating USAID practices in school-to-school Internet partnerships, executive office management and Internet-based business linkages, among others.

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

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-016

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: USAID target countries with policies supporting access to the Internet	9	14	15	17	18	19*	20
Indicator 2: USAID target countries (with Leland MOUs) with two or more Internet service providers	5	7	16	17	19	20*	NA
Indicator 3: USAID partner countries with five or more key development partners subscribing to the Internet	1	8	16	21	20	22	NA

- Denotes reduction of target by one to reflect reduced resources provided to SO 16.
- Denotes that indicator will likely be replaced or revised during strategy review process.
- Denotes target increased by two.

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of countries signing the Leland Initiative Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or equivalent documentation	Leland reports	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.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of countries	Leland country reports	Counts countries that have a sustainable supply of Internet and other global information infrastructure and communication services.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of countries	Leland country reports	Counts countries where five or more USAID in country partners have Internet access.

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Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Adoption of Affordable and More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing and Using Development Information, 698-016						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	8,783	DA	1,759	DA	7,024	DA
	1,663	CSD	993	CSD	670	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	1,599	DFA	161	DFA	1,438	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	473	DA	5,890	DA		
	745	CSD	543	CSD		
	1,000	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	899	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	9,256	DA	7,649	DA	1,607	DA
	2,408	CSD	1,536	CSD	872	CSD
	1,000	ESF	0	ESF	1,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	1,599	DFA	1,060	DFA	539	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	553	DA				
	325	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	553	DA				
	325	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	993	DA	1,700	DA	12,502	DA
	128	CSD	500	CSD	3,361	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	1,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	1,599	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Accelerate Progress in the Spread of Strategically Viable and Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems, 698-017
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,900,000 DA
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,250,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: Natural resources are a major source of wealth and power in Africa and are key to livelihoods, economic growth and conflict management. Access, control and management of resources are socially mediated. From a historical perspective, social, legal, institutional (including government policy) and other constraints have led to inefficiencies and inequities in natural resource management (NRM). Hence, major challenges facing Africa include: (1) the equitable and environmentally sound devolution of legal resource management authority to lower levels of government and to communities and (2) increasing the private sector's and other non-governmental organizations' role in managing these resources. The purpose of this program is to build the capacity of USAID, African governments, African private institutions and civil society, and community-level groups to manage their natural resources in a way that both increases productivity and overall economic growth, and promotes the democracy/governance goal of strengthening civil society and increasing community participation. The program is based on the conviction that better resource management will contribute to better environmental, economic and governance outcomes ($7,900,000 DA environment funds).

Key Results: The Regional Program supports work in NRM and conservation of biodiversity and includes the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE). CARPE has just completed an exhaustive phase of data collection and analysis, and innovative lessons learned over the past five years are paving the way for new approaches to NRM in the Congo Basin. In the areas of NRM and energy policy, the program will promote: (1) increased access to improved environment/natural resource management (E/NRM) knowledge and best practices, (2) strengthened analytical capacity in selected African partners, (3) strengthened Africa-based advocacy for effective E/NRM, and (4) strengthened strategic decision-making and operational capacity of USAID missions. Policy and enabling conditions results will include more community participation and empowerment, better institutional checks and balances, and improved resource tenure and access rights. Technical results in sustainable NRM and agriculture will include better-managed agroforestry, integrated pest management, soil conservation, soil fertility improvement, and protection of key wildlife species (e.g., gorillas and African elephants). Environmental and social impact monitoring and geographic information systems applications will assist selected countries in tracking the impacts of USAID investments.

Performance and Prospects: The E/NRM program is increasing the use of the knowledge, tools, institutions and experience gained from the efforts of African institutions, U.S. and international private voluntary organizations, other donors and USAID missions. This, in turn, helps Africans to manage Africa's natural resource base for the mutual long-term benefit of Africa and the world. Examples of achievements resulting from regional program interventions include:

- developing, documenting and disseminating best practices in E/NRM institutional arrangements, conflict mitigation, decentralization and other policy areas;
- developing income-earning opportunities through NRM in a variety of ways, including the promotion of village-managed tourism enterprises such as those in Namibia and Botswana;
- establishing revenue-sharing plans with national parks in Kenya;
- developing income-generating tourism services in Madagascar;
- privatizing government-run hotels and services in Uganda;
- promoting tree planting, agroforestry and conservation practices in Senegal and Mali; and

- generating improved knowledge and best practices in a more accessible form on a wide range of environmental issues related to forest management, global climate change and biodiversity in the Congo Basin.

The program conducts and facilitates analyses to develop NRM programs that contribute to broad-based and ecologically sustainable increases in rural productivity. Given funding constraints, SO17 will continue to focus on those elements of the program that have the greatest strategic promise for achieving agency goals and assisting missions to accomplish their strategies. Working in up to ten countries over the next two years, the program will continue to help put essential enabling conditions into place. These conditions include improved land tenure and human capacity, greater local empowerment and better institutions. In addition, the program is identifying prototype activities in soil carbon sequestration (for soil fertility), in working with SO15 to include tropical forest conservation efforts to be linked with sustainable tree crops, in the impact of HIV/AIDS on natural resource management human resources and on the impact of bushmeat harvesting on biodiversity. These prototype activities will be coordinated with interested and appropriate field entities for further validation and replication. USAID's approach includes working with field missions, U.S. and African non-governmental organizations, and, in some cases, African governments to draw out lessons learned, transfer them and assist in developing improved planning and implementation methods.

The program will further conduct activities to support and expand field implementation of environmental programs, primarily with other USAID bilateral programs, and also work with other regional programs in southern Africa and the Greater Horn of Africa. The program will strengthen the consortium of African and donor governments addressing development and environmental problems in the Congo and Nile river basins. To increase use of environmental and NRM information and strengthen the analytical capacity of partners in Africa, the program will improve the flow of electronic communication through Internet technology and tools. This is particularly the case for SO17's efforts in decision-support tools and information systems as well as support to promoting private sector partnerships to effective natural resource management and environmentally sustainable development.

In FY 2002, SO17 will continue to take an integrated view of natural resource management - stressing not only the environmental benefits, but on the economic and governance benefits as well. This will include promotion of policies and programs that sustainably develop natural resources, improve access and control over local resources by local users (including decentralization) and contribute to the management of natural resource conflicts.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: New indicators of achievement have been developed, but need further refinement in order to accurately capture measurable results.

Other Donor Programs: The program works in close cooperation with the World Bank on a variety of environmental activities of mutual interest. Other development partners include the United Nations Development Program, the African Development Bank, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations 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.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID works with American and African non-profit organizations, such as the African-led Network for the Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute, and institutional contractors, such as the International Resources Group and Management Systems International, to help implement this program. USAID also works with U.S. agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Peace Corps.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-017

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased capacity of African institutions in examining the uses of forest products at household level	NA	NA	14	14	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Strategic Objectives which contain inputs transferred by SO 17	53	56	94	87	67	75	NA
Indicator 3: Countries in which there is adoption of programs aiming at broader use of sustainable natural resources management practices	85	87.5	75	87	85	85	NA
Indicator 4: Monitoring network established for environmental advocacy	NA	NA	2	3	3	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of reports produced and workshops organized by Africans	see Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP)	Sub-grants were made to African institutions to study non-timber forest products with potential to substitute for unsustainable logging.
Indicator 2:	IR	Percentage of countries	R4 reports, TDY and miscellaneous reports	Counts countries that have program elements attributed to SO 17 collaboration and input. The unit of measure is the percentage of countries (or operating units) whose strategies, policies, or programs were influenced by SO 17 collaboration, as a ratio of all operating units receiving at least a minimum amount of environmental sector funding. The countries that received ENRM funds at levels sufficient to affect policies, programs and strategies include Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, RSCA, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. NOTE: As indicated in FY 2000, indicators were under review and subject to change, as now shown. However, a year's worth of data shows that further review is needed and will be reflected in changes next year.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percentage of countries	R4 reviews and other mission reports; TDY reports; special reports	Counts countries that have adopted new or modified programs aiming at accelerating the rate of adoption of NRM practices. The percentage reflects the number of countries that have adopted new programs as a ratio of all countries with a NRM-supported strategic objective. NOTE: As indicated in FY 2000, indicators were under review and subject to change, as now shown. However, a year's worth of data shows that further review is needed and will be reflected in changes next year.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of reports and workshops	R4 reports, TDY and miscellaneous reports	Two reports on logging policies and land governance were drafted for Gabon and Cameroon. Final reports, written in both English and French, were to be published in February 2000.

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Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Accelerate Progress in the Spread of Strategically Viable and Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems, 698-017						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	25,587	DA	16,098	DA	9,489	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	28,290	DFA	23,560	DFA	4,730	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,074	DA	7,743	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	2,384	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	32,661	DA	23,841	DA	8,820	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	28,290	DFA	25,944	DFA	2,346	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	221	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,900	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	8,121	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	7,250	DA	9,000	DA	57,032	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	28,290	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equity of Basic Education Services, 698-018
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,291,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,500,000 DA; $4,000,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: A population that is functionally numerate and literate is vital for broad-based, sustainable economic development. According to World Bank research, nations need widespread, good-quality basic education to make sustained progress in economic development, democratization, health-related behavior and environmental practices. However, less than 50% of Africa's children ever enter primary school, and less than 50% of these complete it. Working with a variety of partners, the Regional Program aims to increase sustainability, efficiency and equity in the provision of basic education services, and to extend the enabling environment that allows these improvements to flourish ($4,291,000 DA basic education funds).

Key Results: This program is working to: 1) expand collaboration among funding agencies and African decision-makers on planning, managing and evaluating education system performance and 2) increase sustainability, efficiency and equity in the provision of basic education services.

Performance and Prospects: The "Strategic Framework for Basic Education in Africa," a strategic planning tool developed by the AFR education team, continues to guide program implementation, evaluations and new designs in the eleven African countries with basic education programs. Progress is being made in designing a basic education program in Nigeria to address that country's serious development needs in the education sector. Within USAID, impact assessments, girls' education initiatives, statistical databases, school health initiatives and donor networking are using regional program guidance. Multilateral and non-governmental organizations such as UNICEF, the World Bank and the Pan American Health Organization have adopted USAID-developed regional program strategies to improve their education support programs.

The regional program plays a leading role in promoting greater cooperation and coordination between and among African institutions and funding agencies. It supports the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), a network led by Africans, which builds African capacity to take greater responsibility for and leadership in educational development. The regional program supports and participates in the ADEA Executive Steering Committee, along with working groups in educational statistics, sector analysis, teacher management, girls' education, instructional materials, higher education and non-formal education.

USAID support to the International Foundation for Education and Self Help continues to provide highly qualified U.S. teachers to Africa. More than 40 teachers per year in six African countries are working to upgrade the skills of local school teachers, improve instructional delivery and school management.

The program will continue to use the Strategic Framework to guide new education sector assessments and monitor program performance. Over the next year, the regional team will begin to consider how to reinstate functioning education systems in countries emerging from crisis situations. An initial step will be to conduct education sector assessments and determine what is needed and what is feasible. The impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on the education sector is becoming an area of increasing concern, especially in southern Africa. As a result, the regional program, working with an African university, will continue to assist Ministries of Education in coping with the decimation of professional capacity, both among teachers and administrative staff, as well assisting children orphaned by the pandemic. A strategic planning workshop has recently been successfully conducted in Zambia, and will shortly be followed by workshops in Malawi and Namibia.

The regional education program will continue its work in the following areas:

- education reform support and policy formation;
- management of school support systems, such as headmaster training;
- delivery of instructional services; and
- equity-enhancing measures.

In FY 2002, the program will continue to focus on improving the quality of classroom-level education, emphasizing African capacity to assess student learning. The program will continue to enable schools to help children deal with issues of health (with an emphasis on AIDS), environment and democracy by increasing collaboration among and between shareholders, such as schools, relevant government ministries, private voluntary organizations and communities. To meet the growing demand for access to primary education, the program will continue to support policy reform and alternate delivery systems. These include community schools, implemented through private voluntary organizations that support cost-sharing partnerships between communities, schools and government.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The program will continue its strategic focus on systemic reform, coordination of sectoral development partners, and African ownership of the reform process. Furthermore, the regional program will address Africa-wide emerging problems such as countries coming out of crisis and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, as they affect the provision of quality basic education for Africa's population.

Other Donors' Programs: The program relates to host countries primarily through African regional institutions, most notably the ADEA. Other donors with whom the program interacts include the World Bank, the UN Children's Fund, the Rockefeller Foundation and bilateral development agencies including those based in the U.K., Canada, France and Scandinavia.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The program has contracts with the Academy for Educational Development and American Institutes for Research; interagency agreements with the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services; and grants to U.S. institutions such as the International Foundation for Education and Self Help, regional networks such as ADEA, and African organizations such as the Forum for African Women Educationalists.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-018

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Expand collaboration and coordination among funding agencies and African decision-makers on planning, management and evaluation	4	8	14	12	6	8	10
Indicator 2: Number of countries implementing reform policies and strategies advocated by SD	2	3	6	6	6	8	9
Indicator 3: Number of USAID education programs/projects employing education sector support (ESS) approach	5	7	10	10	8	9	10
Indicator 4: Number of USAID missions using SD-promoted methods and tools in their education program/project	5	8	9	7	6	6	6

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of joint activities	Agency documents	The number of joint studies, sector assessments, project designs or other joint activities between funding agencies, funding agencies and donor countries players
Indicator 2:	S	Number of countries	Mission reports, SD analyses and TDYs, and ADEA meetings	Number of countries with USAID education programs that have put in place or are maintaining participatory policy dialogue and strategy development, adequate sector financing, and incorporating one or more reform strategies promoted by SD as a proportion of the total number of countries where USAID has 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; and integrating HID/AIDS activities into strategic framework.
Indicator 3:	S	Number of USAID education programs/projects	Mission reports, SD analyses and TDYs	Number of USAID missions employing ESS as a proportion of the total number of countries with USAID education programs or projects
Indicator 4:	S	Number of USAID missions	Mission reports, SD TDYs and workshops	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.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equity of Basic Education Services, 698-018						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,733	DA	4,627	DA	2,106	DA
	9,287	CSD	4,922	CSD	4,365	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	28,923	DFA	27,987	DFA	936	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	3,289	CSD	2,666	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	1,500	DFA	1,967	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	6,733	DA	4,627	DA	2,106	DA
	12,576	CSD	7,588	CSD	4,988	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	30,423	DFA	29,954	DFA	469	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	500	DA				
	1,164	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	2,500	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	4,291	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	500	DA				
	5,455	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	2,500	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,500	DA	1,500	DA	10,233	DA
	4,000	CSD	4,100	CSD	26,131	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	32,923	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency and Equity of Health Services, 698-019
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $16,889,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $17,153,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: The purpose of this activity is to improve the sustainability, quality, efficiency and equity of health services in Africa, including those programs that control infectious diseases and support child survival interventions. Although there has been substantial progress in reducing child morbidity and mortality in Africa in the past decade, both child and maternal mortality still remain at globally unacceptable levels, far exceeding those of any other region. To further reduce these high rates, greater attention should be paid to improving sustainability, including increasing African capacity to manage and finance health services and to improve quality of care. In addition, there are a number of areas of "special importance" because of their overall contribution to African child and maternal mortality. These areas include malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, malaria and other infectious diseases (including vaccine-preventable diseases) and essential obstetric care.

Key Results: This program is promoting state-of-the-art strategies and policies for child survival and maternal health and improving the enabling environment to design, manage and evaluate health programs. Important results of the activity will include: (1) developing improved policies and strategies for nutrition (including breastfeeding, complementary feeding and Vitamin A), malaria, immunization, and essential obstetric care; (2) developing effective approaches for improving provider performance and child health care in the community; (3) strengthening African capacity; (4) developing advocacy strategies; and (5) increasing complementarity of donor resources and expertise.

Performance and Prospects: Performance over the past year has achieved significant results and met all expectations. With USAID support, a new African regional strategy for routine immunization, which emphasizes strengthening sustainable systems, has been developed by the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO). With support from USAID and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), WHO's Africa Regional Office also developed a strategy and implementation plan for integrated disease surveillance ($1,168,000 CSD child survival funds) in Africa. Six countries conducted assessments of surveillance and developed work plans for future programs.

In FY2001, AFR/SD will focus on designing and expanding state-of-the-art infectious disease and surveillance programs to address, in particular, malaria ($4,900,000 CSD infectious disease funds) and tuberculosis ($2,843,000 CSD infectious disease funds), and improving the effectiveness of key child survival interventions ($7,978,000 CSD child survival funds), including immunization, nutrition and the quality of health worker performance at the facility level and home care in the community.

Preliminary findings from USAID-supported research on the impact of insecticide-treated mosquito nets in an area of intense perennial malaria transmission in western Kenya indicate that overall under-five mortality dropped by as much as 30%; community and household expenditure on health care dropped by 31%; symptomatic malaria in the youngest infants (less than 6 months) dropped by 80%; rates of pre-term delivery dropped by up to 40%; and rates of maternal anemia significantly declined. These findings will be disseminated widely and used to promote bednet strategies in high- malaria areas. With support from USAID and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia are making significant updates of their malaria treatment policies to address the urgent situation of chloroquine resistance.

Over 40 Africans have been trained in nutrition advocacy tools. When these new advocacy skills were used, they resulted in more resources being allocated for nutrition in Ghana, Mali and Togo. With USAID support,

the University of Nairobi developed a training guide on monitoring and evaluation of nutrition activities and trained over 45 Africans from eastern and southern African countries in program monitoring and evaluation.

Cutting-edge research was conducted in Zambia on mother-to-child-transmission of HIV/AIDS and infant feeding. Findings from this research were used to develop training, counseling and educational materials to integrate voluntary HIV counseling and testing and improved infant feeding into existing clinic services and community-based activities. New information from these studies involving issues that women face about their HIV/AIDS status and their decisions to breastfeed or not have been shared throughout Africa, as have the protocols developed for this important qualitative research.

With USAID support, 13 countries have now adopted the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) as an essential strategy to reduce infant and child mortality. Four countries (South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) have progressed to the expansion stage, and five countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda) have initiated the community component of IMCI. Eighty-five regional consultants are now available to help with IMCI training and adaptation.

In FY 2002, USAID will target its efforts on the major causes of childhood mortality through improved case management and better health care practices within the community and household. Increased attention and resources will also be given to reducing the very high rates of maternal morbidity and mortality in the region through improvements in essential obstetrics care and maternal nutrition.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The regional program will pay special attention to countries undergoing health care reform to ensure that quality of care is not being lost. This program will work with host countries and other donor partners to make sure that people-level impact, with specific health status indicators and targets, becomes part of these reform efforts.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with other donors, such as WHO's Africa Regional Office, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and other bilateral donors, to build consensus around priority problems and develop regional strategies that can be supported jointly by the different groups. USAID supports Africans in developing relevant approaches and in leveraging other donors to work together with USAID to support these approaches. The Department of International Development/UK and the European Union have been jointly planning and programming with USAID in areas such as malaria, IMCI and infectious diseases. In such programs, these other donors may provide commodities, while USAID provides technical assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: This activity will be implemented through African institutions, other donors with relevant technical and strategic strengths, such as UNICEF and WHO's Africa Regional Office, U.S. collaborating technical agencies and private voluntary organizations.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-019

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) action plans	0	3	9	13	12	15	NA
Indicator 2: Number of countries moving forward with programs to Roll Back Malaria. (Note: this is a new indicator that follows on the previous indicator that was achieved in 1999)	0	0	0	10	11	21	38
Indicator 3: Nutrition activities integrated into mission programs	4	9	13	15	15	17	19
Indicator 4: National Immunization Plans	15	27	35	39	41	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Cumulative number of countries	WHO/AFRO annual reports, BASICS (Flagship or TASC) annual reports	Number of countries that have action plans to improve the IMCI in health facilities beyond the initial phase of pilot districts (usually 2).
Indicator 2:	S	Cumulative number of countries	WHO/AFRO and national malaria control plans	Number of countries moving forward with programs to Rolls Back Malaria, a process comprising: - Situation analysis - Initial planning based on control plan - Stakeholder meeting - Implementation The denominator is 42 WHO-supported African countries with endemic malaria. Note: this new indicator replaces the old indicator, which was achieved fully in 1999: Number of countries with malaria control plans incorporating 2 or more of the basic elements of the African Regional Strategy for Malaria Control.
Indicator 3:	S	Cumulative number of countries	Mission R4s, TDYs	Number of countries where nutrition activities, including micronutrient and other interventions, are integrated into USAID mission-supported programs.
Indicator 4:	S	Cumulative number of countries	WHO/AFRO	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.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency and Equity of Health Services, 698-019						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	4,774	DA	4,774	DA	0	DA
	47,997	CSD	38,520	CSD	9,477	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	116,615	DFA	109,012	DFA	7,603	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	18,466	CSD	8,640	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	4,774	DA	4,774	DA	0	DA
	66,463	CSD	47,160	CSD	19,303	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	116,615	DFA	109,012	DFA	7,603	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	143	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	250	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	16,889	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	17,032	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	250	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	4,774	DA
	17,153	CSD	20,500	CSD	121,148	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	116,865	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Services, 698-020
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,361,000 DA
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,200,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: Africa's current population of over 650 million is growing at roughly 2.5 percent per year. With nearly half of the population less than 15 years old, the success of African population programs over the next 10 years will have a direct effect on Africa's sustainable development for the next 50 years. The continued success of voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs in Africa is therefore crucial because its impacts will be felt in all development sectors.

USAID is addressing the Africa region's need for programmatic and strategic guidance to increase coverage and improve family planning (FP) and reproductive health (RH) programs, including control of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). USAID is providing updates to its missions, its collaborating agencies, donors, African leaders and decision-makers and members of African civil society on policies, programs and strategies shown to lead to improved programs. Part of this effort involves documenting and disseminating lessons learned in the field as well as providing opportunities for partners to access and discuss the most up-to-date FP and RH information. USAID is also supporting cutting edge research and analysis to identify innovative solutions, leverage other donor funding and increase the capacity of African institutions to be effective advocates for improving family planning programs and for maintaining their important places in development planning.

Key Results: Two key results are: (1) improved policies and strategies to expand FP/RH programs and (2) an improved enabling environment to design, implement and evaluate FP/RH programs (FY 01 $2,361,000 DA population funds). USAID supports activities that: target high-risk and vulnerable groups such as adolescents and males; reach urban-based or mobile populations; integrate dual strategies for preventing unwanted pregnancy and STIs; introduce new strategies for empowering women and civil society; and improve contraceptive logistics management and sustainability. In addition, the activity addresses the need to strengthen African regional and national capacity to plan, manage and implement family planning programs. USAID supports innovative advocacy strategies to increase support for expanding family planning programs, leverage donor funding through improved coordination with partners and examine models for financing and sustaining reproductive health programs.

Performance and Prospects: Performance over the past year has exceeded expectations. Some examples of performance with consequent prospects for the future are described below:

- USAID continues to promote social marketing of health products to youth in Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea and South Africa to prevent unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections. Using a $5 million foundation grant received in 1999 based on the success of earlier work funded by USAID, Population Services International (PSI) has expanded its social marketing interventions to Madagascar and Rwanda and has initiated a radio talk show for youth in Cameroon. The new programs are being designed to target both males and females with gender-specific messages, including abstinence, thus increasing the likelihood of sustained behavior change in both groups.

- USAID has demonstrated that it is possible to effectively promote male involvement and responsibility in family planning and condom distribution programs using sports as an entry point. The John Hopkins University replicated its model of mobilizing men around family planning through sports using the "**C.U.P**" Initiative—(Caring, Understanding Partners). In 2000, funds were leveraged in Kenya to expand C.U.P., and, during a 4-day symposium, Parliament urged that the initiative be replicated in other parts of the country. USAID missions in Senegal and Rwanda are now using the C.U.P. model in their countries to reach males with reproductive health information and services.

- Given the growing HIV/AIDS pandemic in the region, USAID has continued its support through the Population Council to improve provider skills in understanding the impact, feasibility and effectiveness of integrating STI/HIV prevention services into family planning and maternal health programs. Work in Kenya, Uganda, Botswana and Zimbabwe has resulted in training and improved protocols for increasing provider skills in detection and management of STIs and has provided important findings regarding if, when and how such integration should take place. This USAID-supported research has come to the attention of World Health Organization and has been an important input into the process of revising the latter's guidelines in this area. PSI has tested and documented a promising new approach for treating common sexually-transmitted infections in males. This USAID/Uganda-supported intervention uses a pre-packaged kit of carefully selected antibiotics, condoms, a patient card and a partner referral card (known as pre-packaged therapy, or PPT) that is socially marketed through trained pharmacists and pharmacy shops. Work in Uganda has sparked interest in Nigeria, and a PPT feasibility study is currently being finalized to test the possibility of launching this intervention in Nigeria.

- Another major accomplishment has been increasing African capacity to plan, manage and implement programs through USAID's Regional Logistics Initiative (RLI). RLI provides technical assistance for public health management, logistics, product selection, forecasting, procurement, warehousing, management information systems, distribution, drug policy development and rational drug use. In less than one year, the RLI has developed several technical products and software, provided technical assistance to missions, donors and host governments and partnered with Makerere University to train 32 program managers and policymakers from 13 countries.

- In several countries, the USAID-supported Urban Initiative has had success in mobilizing local city councils and municipalities to provide quality FP/RH services to men, women and young adults with high-risk sexual behaviors. In Phase 1, the Urban Initiative was very successful in mobilizing mayors and local councils in five cities in Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya. Key achievements included the increased provision of reproductive health information to high-risk groups and the promotion of condoms for dual protection against pregnancy and infections. In Phase 2, activities will shift to more community-oriented, demand-generation strategies. For example, activities will be designed which test models that reach core transmitters of STIs. These groups may include prostitutes, truckers, migrant laborers, youth and informal sector workers in selected cities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In an attempt to increase African participation, especially among women, USAID will continue to support strategies that advance women's reproductive health. Given African women's increasing vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases, USAID will explore new strategies to increase a woman's ability to safeguard her health. Young women, who are particularly vulnerable, will be a major program focus. USAID's new policy on the elimination of female genital cutting (FGC) will be widely disseminated to missions, while support for a donor's FGC meeting is planned in 2001. USAID will continue to advocate for effective programs, policies and innovative advocacy interventions that protect youth sexual and reproductive health. USAID will increase support to African institutions and minority-serving institutions here in the United States to provide technical assistance, services and advocacy in family planning and reproductive health programs in Africa.

This year the strategic objective (SO) team conducted a portfolio review. While the SO remains the same, it is envisioned that some activities will be "graduated" since other donor funding has been successfully leveraged. Other activities (males and youth) will be realigned to respond to key family planning and reproductive health issues. Emerging themes will be identified, including greater attention to youth, dual protection, contraceptive security and sustainability. Increased linkages with the maternal health, education, and HIV/AIDS SO teams is expected, given the relationship between family planning and these sub-sectors.

In FY 2002, the SO will continue to consolidate its portfolio focusing on its key emerging themes. Efforts will also be intensified to: strengthen African capacity in FP/RH; partner with Historically Black Colleges and Universities; and leverage donor funds.

Other Donor Programs: Major success has been achieved in mobilizing and leveraging funds to expand capacity and increase resources for implementing FP/RH programs. For example, over $10 million to date has been leveraged to expand urban family planning programs, improve reproductive health logistics management and promote reproductive health services to adolescents. These initiatives have been successful in leveraging funds from conventional donors such as UN organizations, the World Bank, Department for International Development, WHO, German Cooperation, the European Union, as well as from newer donors such as the Gates Foundation. USAID has been extremely successful in influencing donor support and interest to address important program gaps and respond to emerging FP/RH issues in the Africa region.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: This activity will be implemented through contractors and grantees such as John Snow, Inc., the Population Council, the Academy for Educational Development, Public Health Institute, Tulane University, Johns Hopkins University, Morehouse School of Medicine, the Population Reference Bureau, the Futures Group, Pathfinder International, Population Services International, Save the Children, Management Sciences for Health, Family Health International, and a new grant to the Minority Health Professionals Foundation.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-020

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Promotional events for new advocacy approaches	21	40	87	191	105	220	250
Indicator 2: Programs that have incorporated adolescent RH strategies	4	11	14	17	15	20	23
Indicator 3: Programs that have incorporated STI/HIV/AIDS strategies	NA	0	2	5	4	7	9
Indicator 4: Programs that have incorporated procurement and logistics strategies	NA	2	9	14	7	16	17

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Cumulative number of advocacy events	Staff quarterly reports; cooperating agencies' annual reports; media products submitted by participants and analysis of media products by CERPOD and PRB.	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.
Indicator 2:	S	Cumulative number of programs	Reports of collaborating agencies (CAs) and collaborating partners and independent evaluations	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, and local.
Indicator 3:	S	Cumulative number of strategies	Reports of CAs and collaborating partners; independent evaluations	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.
Indicator 4:	S	Cumulative number of programs with strategy improvements in national and sub-national procurement and logistics systems.	Reports of CAs and collaborating partners; independent evaluations	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 skills 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.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Services, 698-020						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	3,125	DA	3,004	DA	121	DA
	656	CSD	300	CSD	356	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	692	DFA	618	DFA	74	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,900	DA	121	DA		
	150	CSD	356	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	5,025	DA	3,125	DA	1,900	DA
	806	CSD	656	CSD	150	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	692	DFA	618	DFA	74	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,361	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,361	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,200	DA	2,500	DA	12,086	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	806	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	692	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Cost-effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and to Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS, 698-021
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,924,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $10,673,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATIONS: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: It has now been more than 15 years since the HIV/AIDS pandemic was first recognized. Today, it poses an increasing threat to sustainable development in an environment of limited resources. Many uncertainties remain about which specific intervention activities and methods of implementation will be the most efficient and cost-effective for preventing HIV and reducing its impact in sub-Saharan Africa. This activity will help USAID and its African partners adopt cost-effective strategies to combat HIV/AIDS by strategically supporting USAID mission and other partners' projects in their HIV/AIDS work with host country and international institutions ($7,924,000 CSD HIV/AIDS funds).

Key Results: The Regional Program will improve African capacity to design, manage and evaluate HIV/AIDS programs, policies and strategies, with an emphasis on developing multi-sectoral approaches to HIV prevention and improving national and sub-national surveillance and evaluation methods. The following principal accomplishments are expected:

- Improve the ability of Africans and other partners to develop cost-effective, multi-sectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation that address both the underlying methods of transmission and the effects of AIDS-related deaths in the economy and society. This will include helping various sectors, such as the private commercial sector, education, civil-military and others to maximize their comparative advantage in preventing and mitigating HIV/AIDS.

- Develop new methodologies and enhance the use of previously collected African country data (epidemiological and behavioral) to evaluate HIV/AIDS program impact and develop more effective program strategies. This will include developing new computer-based management tools that simulate the impact of interventions on HIV/AIDS in order to inform advocacy efforts and policy decisions.

- Increase the understanding of the effectiveness of integrating HIV prevention activities with on-going maternal/child health and family planning services in Africa that will lead to improved programs in Africa.

- Investigate ways to enhance community and government action in response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including ways to overcome obstacles such as stigma and denial. Develop new regional approaches to preventing HIV transmission, such as interventions targeted along cross-border transport routes in southern Africa.

Performance and Prospects: USAID is evaluating the cost-effectiveness of HIV/AIDS approaches to identify which interventions and strategies are most successful. The bulk of the research will occur in Africa. Using this new information, Africans will improve their programs for preventing HIV transmission and reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS. Intervention studies focused on changing social and cultural norms, instead of on changing isolated high-risk sexual behaviors, may have a wider and more lasting impact on the spread of HIV/AIDS. The program will continue, therefore, to investigate the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS through several avenues. This HIV/AIDS activity will also increase the capacity of Africans to manage their programs and make decisions using local evidence. This capacity building involves training, mentoring and feedback and will be tailored to the capability of the individuals and institutions themselves to collect, manage, analyze and interpret data. Two other foci for capacity building in Africa are: (1) training in logistics management for drugs and commodities, essential for effective HIV/AIDS programs, and (2) improving quality assurance. USAID and its partners will build capacity of African social scientists to conduct research and intervention studies which address identified social norms that affect HIV transmission. In summary, the Regional Program promotes a multi-sectoral approach, conducting cost-effectiveness

research and analyses to determine the optimal use of resources. It will disseminate these results to improve African programs. Ongoing major activities include:

- Developing and disseminating multi-sectoral AIDS Briefs (in French, Spanish and Portuguese) as well as HIV/AIDS Toolkits for Developing Countries. The Toolkits provide guidance to countries in constructing approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation that are sector-specific (e.g., commercial and subsistence agriculture, education, health, manufacturing, mining, tourism and military). Working with the European Commission (EC), the Briefs and Toolkits have become effective multi-sectoral tools for policy dialogue.

- Developing an initiative to support faith-based organizations (and similar organizations not based on faith) to support community based interventions for care of individuals and children affected and infected by HIV/AIDS.

- Improving the monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programs in all African countries where USAID has a mission.

As HIV/AIDS continues to spread in Africa, it is having an increasing impact on all aspects of African society. In FY2001, the Regional Program will emphasize the development of tools and strategies, along with capacity building, for effective multi-sectoral action to reduce the impact of AIDS in African countries. Development of strategies to enhance community mobilization to respond to AIDS and more effective strategies to address youth are also planned. Additional efforts to improve measurement of AIDS interventions and their social, political and economic determinants are planned.

In FY 2002, AFR/SD/SO21 will continue to support research, dissemination and strategic planning for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and mitigation. Specific planned activities include the development of tools to enhance multi-sectoral approaches to HIV/AIDS, promotion of faith-based approaches to HIV/AIDS, provision of technical assistance to strengthen community-based programs for orphans and children and technical assistance to strengthen condom and drug logistics in the region.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As this is a fairly new program, no substantive changes are anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works directly with its development partners and regional institutions 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. For example, within individual countries, USAID works with all relevant multilateral and bilateral organizations, development partners and African institutions to the greatest extent possible.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The University of Natal, in South Africa; the Academy for Educational Development; the Commonwealth Health Secretariat for East, Central, and Southern Africa; Tanzania; the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office; Johns Hopkins University; Tulane University; The Futures Group; the Population Council; the International HIV/AIDS Alliance; the University of North Carolina; and Family Health International.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-021

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of AFR/SD-funded HIV/AIDS activities that include management or technical capacity-building	NA	2	3	NA	4	6	8
Indicator 2: Number of AFR/SD-funded HIV/AIDS activities co-designed with other U.S. agencies or international organizations	NA	2	3	NA	4	6	8
Indicator 3: Number of countries that have evaluated, via internal or external individuals, groups and/or institutions, their approaches for preventing HIV/STI transmission	NA	1	3	NA	4	6	8

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of activities	USAID mission strategies; R4s; activity reports	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.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of activities	USAID mission strategies, R4s, USG papers, reports from MEASURE	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.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of countries	Report from Family Health International on Southern Africa Regional Program	Evaluate = assess the performance of an activity in relation to the result/s desired. Approach = program, activity, project, policy, or strategy.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Adoption of Cost-Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS, 698-021						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	9,802	DA	9,088	DA	714	DA
	8,006	CSD	5,624	CSD	2,382	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	22,689	DFA	21,687	DFA	1,002	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	5,160	CSD	1,837	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	100	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	9,802	DA	9,088	DA	714	DA
	13,166	CSD	7,461	CSD	5,705	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	22,789	DFA	21,687	DFA	1,102	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	44	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	459	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	7,924	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	7,968	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	459	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	9,802	DA
	10,673	CSD	10,000	CSD	41,807	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	23,248	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating, and Transitioning Out of Crisis, 698-022
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,808,000 DA; $200,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,752,000 DA; $200,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: In FY 2000, 14 of the 47 African countries (30 percent) were involved in armed internal or external conflict; 22 countries (47 percent) faced a medium risk of conflict or civil violence; and, 11 countries (23 percent) had a low or limited potential for conflict or civil violence. Natural disasters also affected several countries. In 1999 and 2000, Ethiopia experienced an episode of food insecurity that placed eight million people at risk. Floods in Mozambique displaced thousands of people for the second year in a row. The purpose of this activity is thus to work with sub-Saharan host countries, regional institutions and non-governmental organizations, as well as with other USAID and U.S. Government operating units, to strengthen national and sub-regional capacity to prevent or mitigate the impact of natural disasters, epidemic diseases and man-made crises.

Key Results: Four results are key to this activity: (1) in the area of crisis and complex emergencies, increase networking and information dissemination to prevent and manage regional crises (FY 2001 $200,000 CSD infectious disease funds); (2) in the area of pestilence, improve the capacity of ministries of agriculture and regional organizations to manage locust infestations through early intervention (FY 2001 $1,000,000 DA environment funds); (3) in the area of famine, improve famine prevention through drought preparedness and adoption of response plans (FY 2001 $5,450,000 DA environment and $740,000 agriculture funds); and (4) in the area of conflict, strengthen capacity of African regional organizations in the areas of conflict prevention and resolution (FY 2001 $618,000 DA democracy and governance funds).

Performance and Prospects: In the area of crisis and transition, the Linking Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative (CERTI) links major causes of complex emergencies and provides state-of-the-art analytical frameworks and tools to enable donors, African civil society, regional organizations and host governments to effectively manage crises.

In the area of pestilence, the Africa Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) project works with the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Virginia Polytechnic Institute (VPI). Capacity-building support, through short-term training, was provided to ministries of agriculture in Namibia and Tanzania. Emergency locust monitoring was provided to Mauritania for locusts and to Tanzania for armyworm outbreaks. Crop losses have been minimized and regional threats eliminated through AELGA's prevention and rapid response mechanisms. Grants to FAO are responsible for monitoring and regional cooperation in the management of locust plagues, the disposal of toxic and obsolete locust pesticides and the rapid deployment of emergency assistance. A grant to VPI supports research to develop and register environmentally friendly biopesticides. Training African crop protection officers and farmers in emergency pest management has prepared Africans to prevent and quickly manage pest outbreaks. In FY2001, 300 more African scientists and farmers from four countries will be trained in locust identification, prevention, management, biological control, environmental protection and pesticide safety. Emergency plague assessments will be performed as requested by missions. A programmatic environmental assessment for plague management will be updated, and two new plague management policies will be enacted.

The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) Network continues to provide decision-makers in 17 drought- and flood-risk African countries with the information necessary to quickly and effectively respond to unfolding food shortages. FEWS Net is assisting national governments, the World Food Program, USAID missions and other donors in planning responses to the complex food security situation in the Horn of Africa caused by civil conflicts, environmental and degradation and poor harvests. FEWS Net is providing assistance to pinpoint who are at risk, where they are and what they need. To strengthen early warning

systems in southern Africa, FEWS Net is assisting the Southern African Development Community to develop flood and drought hazard networks (e.g., for the high flood-risk Limpopo basin). In the Sahel, FEWS Net has continued to provide national governments and the Agro-Hydro-Meteorological (AGRHYMET) regional center with monthly monitoring assessments that include maps showing areas of critically low vegetation cover, as well as the areas that experienced severe flooding.

In the area of conflict resolution, USAID supports an indigenous African organization, the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD). In FY98 and 99, ACCORD undertook missions to Liberia, Nigeria and Tanzania, and carried out extensive training activities. In FY1999, ACCORD played a catalytic role in Nigeria's transition to a democratic system by developing a program to train election monitors and producing Nigeria's first training manual for election observers. In FY2000, ACCORD trained Sudanese women and personnel working at the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Zimbabwe. Besides grant support, USAID's $4.5 million endowment to ACCORD has strengthened their financial capacity to continue to work throughout Africa on conflict prevention, early warning and resolutions while enhancing Africans' ability to respond swiftly and systematically to conflict. Over the past three fiscal years, USAID has granted $4.1 million to the ACCORD endowment and plans to release the balance of $400,000 in FY2001.

In FY 2002, this activity will collaborate with sub-Saharan host countries, regional institutions and non-governmental organizations to support programs for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters, epidemic diseases and man-made crises in Africa.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Continued strong and expanded technical support is required to address additional emergency pest outbreak and dangerous pesticide disposal operations. In FY2001, the results framework for conflict will be revised to focus on disseminating and promoting state-of-the-art knowledge (i.e., approaches, tools and methods) of conflict early warning and vulnerability analysis, as well as strengthening coordination and networking in the area of conflict vulnerability analysis. Under this framework, the strategic plan would reflect increased synergies with other development sectors, including HIV/AIDS, and emphasize women's peace-building activities. The conflict framework would also reflect increased technical and programmatic assistance provided to USAID field missions.

Other Donor Programs: USAID will continue working directly with sub-Saharan host countries, sub-regional institutions, UN organizations (Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office, the World Food Program), the European Community and other bilateral donors, including Germany, Norway and Switzerland.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey, Chemonics, the African Center for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes, and Search for Common Ground.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-022

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Disease surveillance activities developed and implemented	12	18	20	21	23	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Number of emergencies mitigated	NA	4	2	1	NP*	NP	NP
Indicator 3: Number of consensus plans adopted in response to potential crises	0	4	7	8	7	8	9
Indicator 4: Number of countries or sub-regions covered by an early warning system (EWS)	0	0	0	4	0	1	2

*Not predictable

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of countries with established plans of action	WHO/AFRO disease control unit	Number of countries
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of emergencies mitigated	USAID and FAO reports	For each emergency that occurred, the Africa Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance Team provided rapid response in the field.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of consensus plans adopted	Performance Monitoring Report, 1999 by Associates in Rural Development, Inc., contractor for the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), January 14, 2000	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.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of countries or sub-regions (not cumulative) covered by an EWS	Accord Report	EW results from the systematic collection and analysis of information from areas of crises toward anticipated escalation of conflict, developing strategic responses to crises, and presenting options to decision-makers and other critical actors.

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Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating and Transiting Out of Crises, 698-022						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	44,157	DA	27,947	DA	16,210	DA
	5,240	CSD	557	CSD	4,683	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	33,829	DFA	33,467	DFA	362	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,624	DA	15,024	DA		
	1,300	CSD	4,683	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	19	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	51,781	DA	42,971	DA	8,810	DA
	6,540	CSD	5,240	CSD	1,300	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	33,829	DFA	33,486	DFA	343	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	106	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	285	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,808	DA				
	200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,914	DA				
	200	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	285	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	7,752	DA	8,000	DA	75,447	DA
	200	CSD	200	CSD	7,140	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	34,114	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Effective Tools, Methods and Approaches for Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies, 698-023
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $700,000 DA
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $887,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: Consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act and its statutory responsibilities to ensure compliance with Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulation, Part 216, USAID must ensure that its overseas programs avoid or minimize environmental harm. The African Regional Program aims to ensure that the environmental consequences of USAID-financed activities are identified and considered before activities begin. The program's procedures help developing countries and USAID's implementing partners in Africa strengthen their ability to evaluate the potential environmental impact of their development strategy or program and to select, implement and manage program activities that will not damage the environment. The ultimate goal is for African countries and institutions to adopt their own regulations and review procedures to protect the environment ($700,000 DA environment funds).

Key Results: This program supports missions, partners and other donors so that they will be better able to incorporate environmental quality considerations into all programs and activities. The program also enables USAID missions to adhere to U.S. legislative requirements and USAID environmental procedures. In conjunction with the network of regional and mission environmental officers, this program works to maximize the environmental effectiveness of programs carried out by USAID and its partners in Africa by developing tools, methods and capacities to conduct environmental assessments. Custom-designed training is provided for all partners so that they will develop the capability necessary to design and implement environmentally sound programs. Environmental quality is improved by ensuring that lessons learned in the area of program design and implementation are shared with all partners.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, 49 initial environmental examinations were completed in 18 countries across sub-Saharan Africa and at the Africa Bureau, as well as two programmatic environmental assessments. Major progress was made in the environmental capacity-building process with private voluntary organizations (PVOs) carrying out the P.L. 480 food aid program. Environmental assessment courses for PVO and host country partners were conducted in 5 countries, co-funded by USAID, PVOs and the African Development Bank. Using its highly regarded environmental guidelines in English and French, USAID developed a training system specifically adapted to fit the relevant location to maximize its effectiveness. In addition, USAID translated into French the Environmental Documentation Manual and a training series for the PVO community. The following are the key elements of this program:

- Analysis of environmental soundness of humanitarian and development programs in areas of environment, urbanization, agriculture, microenterprise, water resources management and environmental monitoring. Recommendations are disseminated through training, which fosters better understanding and results in environmental compliance and better decision-making.

- Institutional capacity building to improve environmental review, planning and management, leading to implementation of environmentally sound activities by USAID missions, Africans and other collaborators and partners. This is conducted with Capacity in Environmental Assessment in Sub-Saharan Africa, an activity of the International Association for Environmental Impact Assessment, and with the Environment and Natural Resources Management Donors' Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa.

- Integration of USAID environmental procedures into the full cycle of results planning, achieving and monitoring, as applied by mission strategic objective teams. This is implemented through developing and promoting guidelines and conducting training courses for mission environmental officers, as well as through individual travel by staff to field missions.

- Environmental planning that leads to the incorporation of monitoring, assessment and mitigation into host country and mission development programs. An example is the joint formulation of environmental monitoring, evaluation and mitigation programs with missions and host country ministries for trade and investment programs.

In FY 2002 the environmental quality program will focus on three areas: 1) oversight and facilitation of compliance with USAID environmental procedures, 2) environmental assessment capacity building for USAID staff and partners working in Africa, as well as for African institutions, and 3) a new program of training for USAID mission staff on incorporating environmental assessment and mitigation into the strategic planning process.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Indicators concerning the quality of capacity building will be added to facilitate monitoring and reporting about the quality of training provided and the number of institutions strengthened. This program could vary as the result of changes in host country governments and the policies and regulations that are formulated.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors are the World Bank and the African Development Bank, which often co-fund the activities. The African Development Bank, for instance, has sponsored trainers at environmental assessment training courses for PVO collaborators organized by USAID. Many other instances of collaboration arise, for example, through the multi-donor Secretariat for Environmental Action Planning, which is hosted by the World Bank and funded by several donors, including USAID.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. and African PVOs and non-governmental organizations, such as Africare, CARE, and World Resources Institute, U.S. institutional contractors; U.S. universities such as Cornell and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and multilateral organizations, including the World Bank and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-023

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Adoption by operating units and collaborators of program elements influenced by SO 23 and case studies	6	11	14	18	16	20	24
Indicator 2: Environmental training events conducted for mission and other operating unit staff -- (b)	6	11	7	10	8	8	9
Indicator 3: Establishment and implementation of monitoring and mitigation approaches within strategic plans at the unit level for the Africa Bureau	0	NA	3	3	4	6	9
Indicator 4: Partners reached are incorporating environmental review integrally into planning and achieving.	8	15	22	32	30	40	50

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Cumulative number of partners reporting taking measures linked to SO 23 activities and/or analyses	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.	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.
Indicator 2:	IR	(a) Number of SO teams and mission environmental officer/FFPO training events (b) Number of operating units reached per year	Temporary duty reports, regional environmental officer (REO) and mission environmental officer (MEO) reports, other mission reports.	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
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of approaches established and implemented by missions. Incidence (cumulative)	Case studies and field reports	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. NOTE: SO 17 is no longer reporting on this indicator as a major change in the approach to monitoring and mitigation is being made.
Indicator 4:	IR	Cumulative number of entities	USAID staff reports and solicited testimony from the field	Targeted NGO/PVO partners and African organizations adopt environmental screening procedures and guidelines adapted to their specific operating environments and implementation needs.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Adoption of Effective Tools, Methods and Approaches for Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies, 698-023						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	1,671	DA	676	DA	995	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	150	DFA	150	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	741	DA	865	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	2,412	DA	1,541	DA	871	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	150	DFA	150	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	700	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	700	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	887	DA	900	DA	4,899	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	150	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs, 698-024
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,845,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,845,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: 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. Expectations are to achieve this goal in 2005. Polio eradication strategies include sustaining high vaccination coverage with oral polio vaccine (OPV); mass immunization campaigns where all children under five years of age receive OPV to interrupt poliovirus transmission; and surveillance to detect cases and to document eradication. Sub-Saharan Africa is the greatest challenge in the final push for polio eradication. This activity is to support the global goal, particularly in countries where USAID is working, in a way that will contribute to the development of sustainable health systems, particularly those needed for the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) ($4,845,000 CSD child survival polio funds).

Key Results: USAID support for eradicating polio in Africa is designed to complement ongoing efforts to develop sustainable immunization delivery systems. This activity will continue to support the development and implementation of prevention and control strategies to improve regional and country-level capacities to eradicate polio. It will also contribute to the strengthening and sustainability of routine immunization services for vaccine-preventable childhood diseases. To accomplish this goal and strengthen EPI technical and administrative capacities in the region, institutional capacity at the regional level must improve in order to provide the needed skills and knowledge and transfer them to local programs. To achieve this, the Africa Regional Program will continue to provide support in the following areas:

- Developing effective partnerships to support the implementation of polio eradication and immunization/disease-control programs. A key component of the eradication effort is the formation of regional and country-level interagency coordinating committees, which help donors coordinate and enable countries to identify funding gaps using annual and five-year action plans.

- Strengthening selected immunization support systems in the public and private sector to achieve polio eradication. Stronger planning, training and management, along with proper care and storage of vaccines and social mobilization, are critically needed in order to eradicate polio in sub-Saharan African countries.

- Improving planning for and implementing of supplemental polio immunization activities, including National Immunization Days (NIDS). During NIDS, the enormous influx of vaccine and the speed with which it must be dispatched to the correct vaccination posts presents a formidable logistical challenge requiring careful advance planning. The Africa Regional Program will support the preparation of detailed plans for NIDS and related training for national and district managers. Monitoring and evaluation will be built into supplementary immunization activities.

- Implementing polio surveillance activities that are integrated with surveillance for other infectious diseases. Polio eradication efforts require a laboratory-based surveillance system that can be expanded to cover other vaccine-preventable diseases. For any such system to succeed, however, it must have sufficient personnel and an infrastructure to transmit information in a timely manner.

- Developing and using information to continually improve the quality of polio eradication activities. While the ultimate measure of success will be the end of polio, NIDS are a multi-year activity. The more effective they are, the greater the likelihood of eradicating polio sooner. Therefore, the Africa Bureau will support activities such as the development of appropriate process indicators, south-to-south technical

cooperation in NIDS planning, surveillance and response and the sharing of lessons learned at country and regional levels.

Performance and Prospects: Performance has exceeded expectations in terms of the number of rounds, quality of NIDS (reaching more children through house-to-house campaigns in all endemic countries), reductions in reported cases of polio and the strengthening of the surveillance/laboratory network. This year, in an attempt to halt wild polio transmission in west and central Africa, the Africa Regional Office embarked on an ambitious campaign to synchronize NIDS in 17 countries. This was the largest immunization event ever in Africa with 70 million children less than 5 years of age targeted. This year's political commitment was greater than it has ever been, with more than 10 African Presidents participating in launching ceremonies. The thrust of the synchronized NIDS campaign is to reach every child through house-to-house immunization and intensification of cross-border activities. Sub-national immunization days (SNIDS) were conducted mainly in countries of the southern and eastern epidemiological blocks; all achieved at least 80% coverage. Intensified (house-to-house) sub-national Immunization days were conducted in the difficult-to-reach areas of Ethiopia and the high-risk areas of Nigeria, (6 states) both of which reached coverage rates of well over 90%. Several countries conducted house-to-house mopping-up campaigns, which targeted areas where surveillance data indicated wild poliovirus had been in circulation: Mali: 2 regions; Guinea: 3 regions; Ivory Coast: 3 regions. The mopping-up campaigns were successful in increasing coverage and reducing the number of zero-dose children. The quality of surveillance increased dramatically in 2000: as of September 30, the non-polio AFP rate had reached certification level (1.1 per 100,000 children less than 15) compared to .8 per 100,000 children less than 15 at the end of 1999). Additionally, the percent of AFP cases with 2 stool samples collected within 10 days almost doubled (31% in 1999 vs. 56%). The number of countries reporting isolated wild poliovirus has declined from 17 in 1999 to 11 thus far in 2000. The remarkable improvement in surveillance can be attributed to increased technical support provided by AFRO (STOP teams), increased training and improved logistical support. Intense wild poliovirus transmission continues to occur only in Angola, Congo, Nigeria and Chad.

In FY 2002, supplemental polio activities will be accelerated in the region. The focus will be maintaining quality immunization days and strengthening surveillance.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Improved supplemental polio activities will be accelerated in the region during 2001. In 2001, synchronized NIDS using the house-to-house strategies will be held in West and Central Africa (including DRC and Angola). In East and southern Africa, supplemental immunization activities will take place as the current surveillance data indicate. The establishment of national certification committees and the collection of the required surveillance data will begin in 8 selected countries.

Other Donor Programs: Host countries are responsible for implementing these disease-control activities and contribute funding for health workers, logistics, training, health information systems and other operational expenses. Other major funding partners include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-024

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Zero cases of confirmed polio reported in all countries	15	12	19	28	20	25	35
Indicator 2: Routine immunization coverage for children < 1 year of age increases	4	8	9	Information available in April	15	20	25
Indicator 3: Improve and integrate acute-flaccid-paralysis surveillance with surveillance for other infectious diseases	1	3	16	32	15	20	30

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Number of countries reporting 0 cases of polio	WHO/AFRO reports	Number of confirmed polio cases. The target is 0 cases.
Indicator 2:	S	Number of countries with DPT3 and OPV3 coverage >80%	WHO/AFRO reports	Percent of all children under one year of age who have received at least 3 doses of polio vaccine at the appropriate interval.
Indicator 3:	S	Number of countries with non-polio AFP rate of 1/100,000 in children 0-59 months of age	WHO/AFRO reports	Cases of acute flaccid paralysis not caused by polio per 100,000 population aged less than 15 years.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs, 698-024						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,500	DA	6,500	DA	0	DA
	32,090	CSD	32,090	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	6,072	CSD	6,072	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	6,500	DA	6,500	DA	0	DA
	38,162	CSD	38,162	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	4,845	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	4,845	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	6,500	DA
	4,845	CSD	4,845	CSD	52,697	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, 698-025
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $17,006,000 DA; $2,994,000 CSD; $14,947,000 ESF
PROPOSED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $8,190,000 DA; $4,810,000 CSD; $15,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Summary: The objective of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) is to improve the quality of education, and the technology used in education, to assist with sub-Saharan Africa's integration into the world community of free-market democracies. EDDI is an African-led development program (with special emphasis on girls and women) concentrating 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 promotes sustainable partnerships among African education and democracy organizations, as well as between them and their sister organizations in the United States, to educate children, involve communities, implement new business models and extend quality social services to previously unreached people. EDDI is catalytic, brokering these alliances and embedding new technologies, so that enduring partnerships take hold and continue to contribute to the development of target countries long after the initiative is completed.

Key Results: EDDI is focusing on five major elements: (1) building a consensus with African partners; (2) establishing and funding structures to implement partnerships; (3) launching partnerships to address capacity-building challenges that face African education and democracy; (4) designing strategies for enhancing education and democratic societies in focus countries; and (5) providing scholarships to girls at the secondary and tertiary levels to encourage them to complete their education. Development Assistance ($17,006,000 DA human capacity development funds) and Economic Support Fund ($14, 947,000 ESF human capacity development funds) funding will be used for these elements. Child Survival and Disease ($2,994,000 CSD basic education funds) funding will be used to provide scholarships to girls at the primary level. Girls receiving scholarships will be exposed to technology and will have mentors to provide examples of the contributions that women can make to society.

USAID has supported the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, an organization composed of African Ministries of Education and the relevant donors, by training its board members in Internet-use techniques and "wiring" education ministers and their key working groups to the Internet. USAID has provided support to 61 university partnerships. One partnership, the Distance Education Emergency Training Partnership between Howard University in Washington, D. C., and the University of Transkei in South Africa, links medical facilities to help ensure accurate diagnoses and quick, high-quality medical care in emergency situations. Twenty-six democracy partnerships have also been funded. For example, staff from 16 civic education organizations throughout Africa held internships in League of Women Voters chapters throughout the United States and developed community action plans for their respective countries. A scholarship fund has been established for girls and women to provide resources through which they may continue their education in their home areas, and 31 African countries are participating.

During FY2001 USAID will:

- strengthen African universities through additional partnerships with American institutions of higher learning;
- provide more scholarships and mentoring for girls;
- develop ten resource centers which will introduce schools and their communities to modern information technology;
- implement the Ron Brown Institute, which will provide internships for promising young African business people in U.S. firms in Africa; and

- train a number of Africans in economic and governance skills through partnerships with U.S. organizations.

In FY 2002, EDDI will continue its focus on democracy and education partnerships, entrepreneurial training, democracy and education networks, and mentoring networks.

Performance and Prospects: EDDI has activities in 31 sub-Saharan countries. Scholarships have been awarded to over 6,000 girls. There are 61 higher education partnerships, 20 technology partnerships and four school-to-school partnerships. The Ronald Brown Institute has been established in South Africa to train Africans through internships in American companies based in Africa. The Africa Association of Universities has been funded to host Africa-to-Africa partnerships. Funds have been leveraged from Hewlett-Packard & Lucent Technologies (Uganda), Microsoft (Swaziland), and Texaco (Angola). The League of Women Voters is working with various community groups to increase voter participation. CIVITAS International, a worldwide organization for civic education, has strengthened local education programs for informed and responsible citizenship.

It is reasonable to assume that EDDI will expand activities and evaluate the impact of the program. The Interagency Working Group will continue its role of coordinating the program among the international affairs agencies.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As partnerships and scholarship mechanisms are evaluated, midcourse corrections to enhance achievement and sustainability will be made.

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 bilateral donors active in various aspects of African education.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: 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.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Office of Sustainable Development: 698-025

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: African universities becoming more financially independent	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	5	NA
Indicator 2: African universities re-orienting their mandates to provide more services to the community	NA	NA	0	3	3	10	70
Indicator 3: Regional and national Educational Reform Networks strengthened (networks are comprised of the educational policy-makers and practitioners in the United States and Africa)	NA	NA	0	5	3	30	NA
Indicator 4: Democracy Networks strengthened (network participants include journalists, non-governmental organizations, women's advocacy groups, parliamentarians and civic leaders)	NA	NA	0	5	3	25	35

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	African Universities	African Association of Universities	Number of universities becoming more financially independent
Indicator 2:	S	African Universities	African Association of Universities	More services provided to the community
Indicator 3:	S	Regional and Educational Reform Networks	African Association of Universities	Number of regional and national networks strengthened
Indicator 4:	S	Democracy Networks	African Association of Universities	Number of democracy networks strengthened

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, 698-025						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	19,500	DA	13,562	DA	5,938	DA
	4,500	CSD	4,500	CSD	0	CSD
	5,000	ESF	0	ESF	5,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	2,400	DFA	1,816	DFA	584	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	9,855	DA	554	DA		
	200	CSD	0	CSD		
	18,000	ESF	2,278	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	584	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	29,355	DA	14,116	DA	15,239	DA
	4,700	CSD	4,500	CSD	200	CSD
	23,000	ESF	2,278	ESF	20,722	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	2,400	DFA	2,400	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	5,000	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	17,006	DA				
	2,994	CSD				
	14,947	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	17,006	DA				
	2,994	CSD				
	14,947	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	5,000	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	8,190	DA	0	DA	54,551	DA
	4,810	CSD	0	CSD	12,504	CSD
	15,000	ESF	0	ESF	52,947	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	7,400	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Regional
TITLE AND NUMBER: Broad-Based Support for Africa, 698-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $23,801,000 DA; $18,982,000 ESF
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $22,383,000 DA; $1,820,000 CSD; $29,500,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: Ongoing

Summary: A management tenet of the USAID Africa Bureau is that Agency resources are targeted to specific country and regional programs as much as possible. However, there are some Africa-wide issues and management needs that transcend national and/or regional boundaries. Under this activity, USAID provides the necessary program management support needed to address these Africa-wide issues or to support sub-regional programs.

Key Results: Activities funded under this objective have the common focus of enhancing the way the Africa Bureau manages its development resources. The Africa Bureau has used these funds to meet certain regional needs, to plan and prepare for specific interventions, and to carry out activities where it is premature to budget significant resources to a specific country or group of countries. Over the years, funds have been invested in developing new support mechanisms, strengthening Africa Bureau program management, advancing U.S. policy interests by building indigenous support, and developing fundamental and far-reaching economic policy reform programs. By the very nature of activities supported, measurable achievements are limited. However there is a constant need for these small investments that play a catalytic role in finding new and better ways to ensure flexible and effective program management.

Performance and Prospects: The Africa Bureau funds several types of support activities under this strategic objective. Four examples are:

- Program Development and Support, which designs, supports and/or evaluates programs, projects or activities. These may include pilot activities on the rare occasions when such activities cannot be appropriately charged to an individual project or activity, nor can they be directly related or linked to existing programs in a particular country or USAID mission.

- The Africa Special Self Help Program, which enables USAID missions or U.S. ambassadors in specifically identified non-USAID presence countries to respond quickly and with minimal red tape to requests from indigenous communities. These communities are given small grants (generally $2,000 or less) to fund self-help activities that will have an immediate impact and will advance U.S. interests. Examples include drilling small wells for potable water, building classrooms, and providing instructional books or equipment for schoolchildren in a community.

- Support for InterAction, a U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO) consortium which brings together U.S. and African non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and PVOs on a regular basis to discus Africa-wide issues and lessons learned to improve development policy and practice.

For budgetary purposes, funding is also reserved for planned activities where it is not yet known in which specific country funding will be applied at the time the budget is prepared. Such activities include microenterprise initiatives, programs for Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), the War Victims Fund, and transfers to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The overall objective will remain constant, but the way these funds are used is constantly evolving to meet new opportunities and challenges.

Other Donor Programs: Because these funds support program management rather than implementing country programs, there is little measurable correlation with host country and other donor support, especially where funds are used for precursor activities or program formulation. However, when these funds go to a

PVO, there is the clear expectation that, over time, the strengthened PVO will enhance its ability to raise private contributions and to work collaboratively with host country and other donor- resources. Likewise, when economic policy reform programs are formulated, other donors and the host country must already have an identified and clearly discernable role.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: In most cases, the grantees and/or implementing agencies are determined in the future after specific tasks are identified. Generally, local indigenous community-based organizations implement activities under the aegis of the Ambassador's Special Self Help programs; the Peace Corps is often instrumental in implementing these activities. Strengthening PVOs has been a collaborative process undertaken in cooperation with InterAction, and this symbiotic relationship is to be continued.

Selected Performance Measures: Not applicable.

Program: Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Broad Based Support for Africa, 698-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	36,871	DA	24,073	DA	12,798	DA
	5,575	CSD	4,950	CSD	625	CSD
	1,282	ESF	582	ESF	700	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	40,394	DFA	38,540	DFA	1,854	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,306	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	2,498	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	41,177	DA	24,073	DA	17,104	DA
	5,575	CSD	4,950	CSD	625	CSD
	1,282	ESF	582	ESF	700	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	42,892	DFA	38,540	DFA	4,352	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	4,554	DA				
	756	CSD				
	300	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	4,806	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	23,801	DA				
	0	CSD				
	18,982	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	28,355	DA				
	756	CSD				
	19,282	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	4,806	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	22,383	DA	0	DA	91,915	DA
	1,820	CSD	0	CSD	8,151	CSD
	29,500	ESF	0	ESF	50,064	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	47,698	DFA

GREAT LAKES JUSTICE INITIATIVE

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	0	0	0	0
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	8,250	3,000	9,966	10,000
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**8,250**	**3,000**	**9,966**	**10,000**

Great Lakes Coordinator, Anthony Gambino

GREAT LAKES JUSTICE INITIATIVE

Introduction

The goal of the Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI) is to strengthen national and local judicial systems and promote processes for reconciliation. The primary U.S. national interests served by the GLJI are the promotion of democracy and human rights and the administration of justice. USAID assistance programs will support anti-corruption and good governance by promoting transparency and accountability at all levels of government and throughout the private sector.

The Development Challenge

The region of the Great Lakes—which includes Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)—has been caught in a deepening cycle of violence and anarchy which spills over national and ethnic boundaries. The manipulation of ethnic tensions, political and economic failures have resulted in bloodshed, instability and economic ruin. A majority of the population lives outside the rule of law, where corruption and violence are perpetrated with impunity. In order for the peoples of the Great Lakes region to escape from this vicious cycle, there needs to be a concerted effort to construct effective systems of justice and to move towards reconciliation. To accomplish this, a commitment is needed by African states and donors to make the rule of law a development priority.

Other Donors

USAID recognizes that a multi-donor effort is required to address this development challenge. As the implementation phase of the GLJI gets underway, the United States is actively promoting involvement by other bilateral donors and multilateral organizations, especially our European partners. The U.S. Government will seek to collaborate with public-private partnerships, other professional associations, foundations, and non-government organizations (NGOs) to contribute in-kind resources and enhance cooperation between civil society and government. In the region, the Initiative would engage international and local NGOs as well as civil society institutions.

FY 2002 Program

GLJI resources are being used in Rwanda, the DRC and Burundi. If the progress continues in the Burundi peace negotiations, funding could be increased for justice activities. At this time, GLJI resources in Burundi target NGOs and grassroots groups working to improve human rights and to build a civil society capacity to promote rule of law. In Rwanda, efforts will be focused on: 1) promoting the rule of law through support for the court system, training, equipment, public awareness of the genocide laws as they evolve, traditional legal processes, efforts to encourage ethnic diversity among lawyers and judges, and aid to the new National Human Rights commission; 2) reconciliation through social and economic activities at the local level which promote cooperation and address the deprivation which lies at the heart of the cycle of impunity in the Great Lakes region; 3) encouraging citizen participation through supporting local elections; and 4) support for local elections in Rwanda. GLJI funds in the DRC will: 1) strengthen civil society institutions which promote human rights and improved rule of law systems; 2) create public awareness and demand for accountability in governance and improved human rights practices through civil education and the training of legal and media professionals; and 3) promote the process of the Congolese National Dialogue by supporting civil society participation.

GREAT LAKES JUSTICE INITIATIVE
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
698-026	Great Lakes Justice Initiative				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	8,250	3,000	9,966	10,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	8,250	3,000	9,966	10,000
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL
TITLE: Great Lakes Justice Initiative (GLJI), 698-026
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $9,966,000 ESF
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $10,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The purpose of the GLJI is to strengthen indigenous mechanisms for justice and reconciliation in the Great Lakes region. The beneficiaries will be the civilian populations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi who have been caught in a seemingly never-ending cycle of ethnic violence, which reached genocidal dimensions in Rwanda in 1994 and still remains a real threat throughout the region. The GLJI will advance U.S. national interests by encouraging responsibility, promoting peace and reconciliation, and creating an environment conducive to democracy and economic growth.

Key Results: USAID has made significant progress in training legal professionals, strengthening the Rwanda Ministry of Justice (MOJ), training the police, and facilitating efforts to inform the public on the on-going trials in Arusha, Tanzania of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. With technical support from the U.S. Department of Justice, USAID is working with the Rwandan MOJ to speed up the administration of justice for the 125,000 detainees accused of genocide. Specific measures include group trials, plea-bargaining, use of traditional community-based justice, and public information activities. GLJI resources in the DRC have strengthened civil society institutions that focus on improved human rights protection and promoted civil society and government dialogue and cooperation at the community level. The GLJI is supporting active civil society participation and leadership in the Congolese National Dialogue process. Activities in the justice and human rights sectors were continued in Burundi through U.S. non-governmental organizations. In December 2000, a new coordinator for USAID programs was assigned to Burundi.

Performance and Prospects: The GLJI will focus on civilian judicial systems, military justice and international mechanisms of support as part of a broad, multi-agency effort. USAID will focus on the civilian and international elements of the Initiative, in coordination with other U.S. Government agencies. In Rwanda GLJI funds will focus on promoting the rule of law through support to the court system, training, equipment, public awareness of the genocide laws as they evolve, traditional legal processes, and aid to the National Human Rights Commission. Funds will also focus on reconciliation through social and economic activities at the local levels and encourage participatory government. In DROC funds will 1) strengthen civil society institutions which promote human rights and improved rule of law; 2) create public awareness and demand for accountability in governance and improved human rights practices and; 3) promote support to the Congolese National Dialogue. Support to Burundi will target non-governmental organizations and grassroots groups working to improve human rights and build a civil society capacity to promote rule of law.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: USAID does not envision any major adjustments to the program at this time. However, if there is progress toward peace in Burundi, it is anticipated that Burundi will require a larger share of the funds. Funds for GLJI activities are obligated through USAID country programs in DROC, Rwanda and Burundi. Obligation and expenditure information is tracked at the individual country level.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is spearheading this effort and promoting involvement of other bilateral and multilateral donors. The United States is also seeking support of public-private partnerships, professional associations, foundations, and non-government organizations among others to improve collaboration between civil society and government.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. Department of Justice, International Human Rights Law Group/International Foundation for Election Systems, Chemonics, Africare, and SEARCH.

Selected Performance Measures: Indicators will be determined on an activity by activity basis.

Great Lakes Justice Initiative	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Great Lakes Justice Initiative, 698-026						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	9,966	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	9,966	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	10,000	ESF	0	ESF	19,966	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

Note: GLJI funds are allowed to and obligated by operating unites in Burundi, DROC and Rwanda. Operating Units are responsible for all accounting and tracking of funds.

INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	28,117	22,415	16,349	15,200
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	450	910	0
Economic Support Funds	1,500	1,000	997	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**29,617**	**23,865**	**18,256**	**15,200**

Mission Director, Ed Spriggs

INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Introduction

The southern Africa region, which contains Africa's most well-developed infrastructure and diverse natural resource base, has the potential to lead the rest of Africa into a more prosperous 21st century. The region comprises 14 countries spanning a geographical area the size of the continental United States, with a population of close to 200 million people. Through the Southern African Development Community (SADC), established by treaty in 1992, these countries are committed to regional economic cooperation and integration, as well as the environmentally sustainable use of the region's natural resources, human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Achievement of these objectives will create a larger, more stable and democratic trading partner with the United States.

With the creation of a larger integrated market, southern Africa will attract substantial domestic, regional and foreign investment and will have a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of over $175 billion. As southern African nations move forward on needed economic reforms, trade with the United States continues to expand. Seven of the top ten exporters from sub-Saharan Africa to the United States under the Generalized System of Preferences are members of SADC. Full achievement of a regional free trade area by 2008 is expected to contribute to a significant increase in economic growth, employment, and the standard of living throughout the region.

In response to the positive changes taking place in the region and the region's potential, USAID is undertaking the Initiative for Southern Africa (ISA). The purposes of the ISA are to encourage the region to continue with growth-oriented reforms; to expand economic and political cooperation; and to support the integration of South Africa's industrial, financial and technical resources into the regional economy in a manner that stimulates mutually beneficial development. The ISA complements and supports broader U.S. foreign policy initiatives, such as the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act.

The Development Challenge

The countries of the region share many common features, including recent rapid economic and political changes and a commitment to a common development path. The debate in the region is no longer whether regional cooperation and integration should be pursued, but when, in what sectors, and under what institutional arrangements. Key challenges for increased regional achievement include underdeveloped democratic norms and standards, economic disparity and competing markets, as well as the devastating HIV/AIDS pandemic, politico-military conflicts, and recent natural disasters. Progress to date, especially in regional market integration and sustainable, well-established democracies, has not been without setbacks given the complexity of working with and through regional organizations.

The Initiative for Southern Africa's regional approach is USAID's response to these developmental and institutional challenges. Implemented by USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa, the ISA is designed to work in several ways that differ from and complement USAID's bilateral programs. USAID's regional program interfaces with SADC and other regional partners including the private sector and non-governmental organizations and focuses on the challenges of regional integration that are largely cross-border in nature and beyond the reach of bilateral programs. USAID has actively participated, with regional partners, in promoting policy reform efforts at the national level in southern Africa, particularly those related to democratization and the liberalization of macroeconomic and trade-related policies. The ISA also supports the development and implementation of region-wide agreements, treaties and declarations in the areas of gender equity; transport and communications; trade; finance and investment; shared watercourses; and other transboundary natural resources.

Other Donors

USAID cooperates with other donors in promoting economic growth and increased cooperation in the region. Major donors involved in promoting regional market integration include the European Union, the United Kingdom, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank. USAID also collaborates with France and Canada on regional activities for improving trade, communication and information exchange; rail and road efficiency; finance and investment; food security; community-based and transboundary natural resource management; and agricultural research.

FY 2002 Program

USAID will sharpen its focus in four principal areas of regional significance: building democracy, encouraging broad-based economic growth through regional market integration, sustainable management of shared natural resources, and expanding commercial markets for agricultural technologies and commodities.

While formal democratic structures are largely in place in southern Africa, the region lacks a "culture of democracy" in which citizens understand and exercise their democratic rights and where governments consistently demonstrate accountability. USAID support for the promotion of democratic "best practices" throughout the region is generating increased momentum and achievement in the development of standards in areas such as anti-corruption initiatives, conduct of elections, and media diversity.

USAID's investments over the past decade to improve rail and road infrastructure efficiency, customs and trade liberalization, continued support for privatization, and restructuring of telecommunications and railroads are contributing to enhance the flow of trade and information critical to private sector development. FY 2002 activities will focus on areas critical to the region's economic integration and growth, such as implementation of a regional free trade area, and development of a finance and investment framework for the region to facilitate foreign investment. The Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund will continue to address the financial constraints faced by previously disadvantaged enterprises in the region.

Environmental degradation is a major problem in southern Africa. Continued expansion of livestock, crop production, and clearing of indigenous trees requires that communities and governments pay special attention to management of natural resources. Other major regional problems include latent and potential conflicts over the management of transboundary water and other resources. USAID's community-based natural resource management program has demonstrated that the sustainable use of wildlife and indigenous plants is a viable alternative. The 2002 program will build upon this approach as a foundation for a new, more ambitious effort to promote cooperation across national boundaries in the management of resources such as water, wildlife, and ecosystems.

USAID support for regionally coordinated agricultural research has reaped rich rewards through increased availability of higher-yielding and/or drought-resistant varieties of the region's important food crops. USAID will continue to focus on increasing the role and participation of commercial markets in marketing these agricultural and livestock technologies to accelerate adoption and facilitate agricultural trade in the region.

Program: Regional Center for Southern Africa			U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	126,570	DA	29,865	DA	96,705	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	2,500	ESF	0	ESF	2,500	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	11,296	DFA	9,976	DFA	1,320	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	22,415	DA	17,425	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	1,800	ESF	930	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	526	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	148,985	DA	47,290	DA	101,695	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	4,300	ESF	930	ESF	3,370	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	11,296	DFA	10,502	DFA	794	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	16,349	DA				
	0	CSD				
	997	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	16,349	DA				
	0	CSD				
	997	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	15,200	DA	0	DA	180,534	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	5,297	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	11,296	DFA

INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
690-001	**Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance**				
	- DA	1,600	1,900	1,251	1,364
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	500	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
690-002	**A More Integrated Regional Market**				
	- DA	14,817	9,103	9,000	9,000
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
690-003	**Accelerated Regional Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resources Approaches**				
	- DA	7,754	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
690-004	**Increased Regional Capacity to Manage Transboundary Natural Resources**				
	- DA	2,246	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
690-005	**Create Capacity for More Informed Regional Decision Making**				
	- DA	1,700	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

690-011	Broadened U.S - SADC Cooperation				
	- DA	0		0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	1,000	1,000	997	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
690-012	Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources				
	- DA	0	7,812	2,976	1,536
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
690-013	Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC Region				
	- DA	0	3,600	3,122	3,300
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	28,117	22,415	16,349	15,200
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	1,500	1,000	997	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance, 690-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,251,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,364,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's regional program in democracy and governance was developed in close collaboration with southern Africans and takes into account the historical, social, and cultural traditions of this region. Contemporary political patterns stemming from the liberation movements of various countries in the region indicate that leaders are more inclined to look to fellow member states than to others outside the region when it comes to models of democratic norms and practices. Based on this understanding, USAID's approach is to support key southern African partners who foster and advocate for democratic "best practices". USAID focuses on regional linkages among groups that serve as a mutually supportive network to promote democratic values, norms and processes. The program is targeted in three key areas: anti-corruption initiatives, electoral monitoring and observation, and media pluralism, freedom and sustainability. In FY 2001 USAID will use $1,251,000 in Democracy and Governance funds from the Development Assistance account to implement this program.

Key Results: USAID-supported organizations made significant progress during FY 2000 in addressing the critical issue of establishing democratic norms throughout the region. USAID financed southern Africans to work on a draft framework on anti-corruption. This agreement will be put before the 14 member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in 2001. USAID worked with regional organizations and the Ministers of Justice in the region on this important step and recognizes that African leadership is the essential element in success. An earlier anti-corruption initiative was rejected in 1998 because of suspicions that it was donor-driven. The Southern African Forum Against Corruption, a network of anti-corruption organizations fostered by USAID's work in this field, is sharing best practices and information to combat corruption.

Through USAID support, the SADC Parliamentary Forum which is composed of representatives from each national parliament in the region, has observed every legislative and presidential election held in southern Africa since November 1999. Using lessons learned and the broadened understanding gained through this experience, the Forum has developed draft election norms and standards based on best practices throughout the region. In addition, there is evidence that political leaders in the region recognize the expertise of the Forum and will look to it to assist in addressing election-related conflicts. Based on additional USAID FY 2000 support in the elections arena, the Southern African Research and Documentation Center led a crosscutting election reporting activity which capitalized on synergies among media and election observation partners to improve the quality and outreach of election reporting.

Another key USAID partner is the regional media freedom body, the Media Institute of Southern Africa, which now has chapters in 11 countries. A recent independent evaluation noted that the existence of a regional media organization with strong national representation is an important element in protecting freedom of expression in southern Africa. USAID will continue to support media freedom activities in FY 2001.

USAID's support for the first-ever regional survey on democratic values and attitudes conducted by the Institute for Democracy in South Africa is providing an empirical base for policy makers and democracy and governance advocates.

Performance and Prospects: USAID continues to provide bilateral and regional support to consolidate democratic gains made by southern African countries over the last decade. Analysis demonstrates that establishing model laws, protocols, and practice at the regional level is critical to those groups promoting change at the national level and to those who promote implementation of democratic practices at the grassroots level.

In FY 2002 USAID will continue to support regional initiatives which promote norms and good democratic practices. Specific areas for support include anti-corruption programs, elections review and monitoring, and media diversity.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the major donor providing support for regional democracy activities. Denmark and, to a lesser extent, Canada and the Commonwealth Secretariat are the other major donors that fund regional democracy and governance programs. Denmark's program involves support for electoral administration and media efforts, while the Commonwealth Secretariat focuses on elections. The United Kingdom's Department for International Development, the Swedish International Development Agency and the Swiss Agency for International Development have all expressed interest in learning from USAID's regional program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements this activity through southern African regional non-governmental organizations.

FY 2002 Performance Table

RCSA: 690-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Increased effectiveness of organizations seeking to achieve regional DG impacts	NA	1.8	2.5	2,4	2.6	2.4	2.5
Indicator 2: Progress made in the implementation of agreements that embody regional norms in key areas - Election and Political Processes: Principles of Election Coverage	0	A	D in 3 countries	D in 6 countries	D in 7 countries	D in 7 countries.	E (SADC PF)
Indicator 3: Progress made in the implementation of agreements that embody regional norms in key areas - Media: Independent Regulatory Bodies	NA	NA	AD Advocacy commenced (Media Institute for Southern Africa)	AD	AD	1 IRBs established	2 IRBs established
Indicator 4: Progress made in the implementation of agreements that embody regional norms in key areas - Anti-corruption Initiatives	0	Drafts Anti-Corruption Protocol rejected by SADC	B (Discussions initiated by SAHRIT)	C	C	DE	F
Indicator 5: Progress made in the implementation of agreements that embody regional norms in key areas - Elections and Political Processes: Standards for Election Observation	0	0	A (SADC PF)	BC Norms & Standards for Elections drafted and submitted to SADC PF Plenary Assembly	E Election dispute adjudication processes agreed	E	F

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Overall average score averaged on a 3-point scale of effectiveness: 3 = maximum	Ratings made by stakeholders or peers	SO-001 aims to expand the capacity within the region to share information &, experiences & to collaborate in order to exert influence to achieve positive changes in democratic performance. The indicator is intended to reflect DG practitioners' perceptions about the effectiveness of SO-001 funded organizations in achieving these impacts
Indicator 2:	IR	Milestones	Partner's reported achievements substantiated by documentary evidence	"Progress towards established milestones: A. Partners funded by RCSA B. Discussions on Agreements initiated C. Agreement drafted D. Satisfactory participatory process commenced E. Consensus on Agreement achieved F. Agreement formally concluded G. Relevant legislation drafted/amended if necessary H. Relevant institution/s established if necessary. Milestones are not necessary sequential. Agreements are defined as SADC protocols, MOUs treaties, conventions, declarations, charters, codes of conduct, etc that are negotiated in both government and civil society sectors."
Indicator 3:	IR	Milestones	Partner's reported achievements substantiated by documentary evidence	"Progress towards established milestones: A. Partners funded by RCSA B. Discussions on Agreements initiated C. Agreement drafted D. Satisfactory participatory process commenced E. Consensus on Agreement achieved F. Agreement formally concluded G. Relevant legislation drafted/amended if necessary

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				H. Relevant institution/s established if necessary. Milestones are not necessary sequential. Agreements are defined as SADC protocols, MOUs treaties, conventions, declarations, charters, codes of conduct, etc that are negotiated in both government and civil society sectors."
Indicator 4:	IR	Milestones	Partner's reported achievements substantiated by documentary evidence	"Progress towards established milestones: A. Partners funded by RCSA B. Discussions on Agreements initiated C. Agreement drafted D. Satisfactory participatory process commenced E. Consensus on Agreement achieved F. Agreement formally concluded G. Relevant legislation drafted/amended if necessary H. Relevant institution/s established if necessary. Milestones are not necessary sequential. Agreements are defined as SADC protocols, MOUs treaties, conventions, declarations, charters, codes of conduct, etc that are negotiated in both government and civil society sectors."
Indicator 5:	IR	Milestones	Partner's reported achievements substantiated by documentary evidence	"Progress towards established milestones: A. Partners funded by RCSA B. Discussions on Agreements initiated C. Agreement drafted D. Satisfactory participatory process commenced E. Consensus on Agreement achieved F. Agreement formally concluded G. Relevant legislation drafted/amended if necessary H. Relevant institution/s established if necessary. Milestones are not necessary sequential. Agreements are defined as SADC protocols, MOUs treaties, conventions, declarations, charters, codes of conduct, etc that are negotiated in both government and civil society sectors."

Program: Regional Center for Southern Africa			U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance, 690-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	8,700	DA	4,299	DA	4,401	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	500	ESF	0	ESF	500	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	3,350	DFA	3,057	DFA	293	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,900	DA	2,834	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	800	ESF	344	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	91	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	10,600	DA	7,133	DA	3,467	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	1,300	ESF	344	ESF	956	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	3,350	DFA	3,148	DFA	202	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,251	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,251	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,364	DA	0	DA	13,215	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	1,300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	3,350	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa
TITLE AND NUMBER: A More Integrated Regional Market, 690-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $9,000,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $9,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program enhances southern Africa's prospects for economic growth by supporting removal of trade barriers. This strategic objective supports the establishment of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) free trade area, as well as the improvement of telecommunications, transport and electric power infrastructure efficiency among the countries in the region. Historically, the region's economic potential has been hampered with each country operating as a separate fragmented market. An integrated regional market will allow for economies of scale and lower infrastructure costs through shared systems, as well as the freer movement of goods and services, all of which will boost economic activity, employment and incomes. In FY 2001 USAID will use $9,000,000 of Economic Growth funds from the Development Assistance account to support this program.

Key Results: During FY 2000 the regional market integration program contributed to several key improvements including: 1) the launching of the regional free trade area; 2) further import tariff reductions among countries in the region; 3) support for private sector input into the debate on trade policy reform; 4) improvement in telecommunications services; 5) the establishment of a coordination center at the Southern African Power Pool to promote short-term electricity trade in the region; 6) policy changes in road and rail transport that will allow the private sector to compete with public sector monopolies in these areas, thus creating a more competitive environment in the region; and 7) further progress in establishing a region-wide rail cargo tracking system.

As a result of USAID direct support, the Southern African Development Community launched its free trade area in September 2000. This new trade regime will be fully implemented over the next several years. USAID's continuing commitment to supporting both governments and the private sector in their deliberations and analysis of the implications of the new trade arrangements has been instrumental in reaching agreement among all parties. The initial impact of the free trade area is evident in tariff reductions which took place in 2000. Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, South Africa, and Swaziland have already submitted the required documentation and have effectively begun operating as a free trade area. Further increases in trade among the SADC members are expected in the next fiscal year.

The establishment of a short-term, electricity trading market in southern Africa was also a key development in FY 2000. USAID support was essential as the Southern African Power Pool's (SAPP) coordination center began operations and developed a framework and rules for an electricity trading system. As a result of USAID's collaboration in the legal, financial, and information aspects of launching this center, the short-term electricity market will begin actual trading of electricity by mid-2001. This signals the transition from cooperation to competitive electricity markets. Progressive upgrades, thereafter, will ultimately result in a real-time electricity spot market for the region.

Performance and Prospects: Based on the overall progress southern Africa is making toward an integrated regional market and the emergence of a free trade area, long-term prospects for this objective are excellent. USAID supports southern Africa's market integration by helping to develop and implement trade, finance and investment policies, as well as regional infrastructure reforms that promote the free flow of goods and services across national borders. USAID will continue to support integration by encouraging public-private sector partnerships in the development and maintenance of regional infrastructures.

USAID will extend further support to SADC to implement its regional trade protocol following the establishment of free trade area last year. USAID will work both with regional organizations and individual southern African countries to advance the concrete steps and changes necessary under these key trade

agreements. In addition, USAID will assist southern Africans in their efforts to develop a more effective finance and investment sector through a regional framework. This type of agreement will facilitate the investment and movement of funds across national borders in the region. Support for increased investment in the region through continued funding of the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund will continue. The Fund makes loans to emerging, medium-size enterprises to enhance economic development in the region.

USAID assistance to the Southern African Power Pool coordination center will continue to develop, test and put in operation a real-time electricity market in the region. This will allow regional electricity trading to shift from the current ad-hoc arrangements to market-driven agreements. USAID will also continue working with governments in the region to promote power sector reforms that will advocate market-oriented business operations and enable the entry of independent producers into the electricity industry in the region.

FY 2002 activities will focus on areas critical to the region's economic integration and growth, such as implementation of a regional free trade area, and development of a finance and investment framework for the region to facilitate foreign investment. The Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund will continue to address the financial constraints faced by previously disadvantaged enterprises in the region, although no additional monies are requested for the Fund.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank's Cross-Border Initiative and policy reforms supported by the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank and the European Union (E.U.) complement USAID efforts to reduce trade barriers in the region. In cooperation with USAID, the E.U. is also assisting SADC with the implementation of its key frameworks for trade, finance and investment. The United Kingdom and the World Bank are active in promoting power sector reforms throughout the region. The E.U. and the Nordic countries provide support to SADC for infrastructure policy reform. Japan is active in road construction and rehabilitation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Key U.S. implementing organizations are: Nathan Associates; Price Waterhouse Coopers; and Science Applications International Corporation. Other partners and grantees include: the Southern African Enterprise Development Fund, the International Telecommunications Union, the Telecommunication Regulators Association of Southern Africa, and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

FY 2002 Performance Table

RCSA: 690-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Extent of telecommunications service provision	3.63	4.13	4.47	4.9	4.75	5.22	5.74
Indicator 2: Value of Intra-SADC Trade	9,179	9,732	9375	NA	9,465	9,938	10,435
Indicator 3: Costs of transporting imports - Durban to Ndola	3,100	2898	2,521	2592	2,518	2,266	2,040
Indicator 4: Costs of transporting imports - Beira to Ndola	2676	2520	2475	2142	2,174	1,956	1,761

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Tele-density. Measured as the average number of lines per 100 inhabitants. Year-end data.	Giersing-Rose Consultancy Reports. Data in reports taken from the International Telecommunications Union publication of global telecommunications indicators and from USTDA reports.	Tele-density is a standard measurement used in the telecommunications industry to measure the extent of development and the reach of a telecommunications network. It measures the density of the service relative to the population. Projections are based on a 10% annual growth rate in tele-density, which is considered reasonable given the significant impact the introduction of cellular phones has, and based on the expected impact of more liberal telecommunications legislation.
Indicator 2:	IR	US$ million (CY)	General sources are statistics offices, customs and revenue authorities, SADC sector and consultancy reports. 1997 data based on 1998 consultancy report by Imani Development (Pvt.) Ltd. of Zimbabwe and on own calculations. 1998 data based on 1999 consultancy report by Botswana Institute of Development Policy Analysis	Total exports (from each of the SADC countries to the other eleven). 1995 is the base year. Figures for 1996 and 1997 are adjusted for inflation - using average GDP deflators. In 1998, data are deflated with a trade weighted GDP deflator. PROJECTIONS/TARGETS are guided by assumptions with regards real GDP growth and the beneficial impact of trade liberalization; and are given as a real increase of 2% per year through 1999 and 5% thereafter. These projections could still be refined further as more data becomes available
Indicator 3:	IR	US$ deflated prices	Giersing Rose Subcontractor Reports with quotations from railway and major road transporters	Minimum cost (in US$ by either road or rail) of transportation for an inbound full twelve-meter container. The least of the quotes is taken as the cost of transportation. Cost is taken as the most important long-term indicator of operational efficiency. The two routes shown were selected on the grounds that they currently represent the backbone of the SADC transport system with each traversing three or four key countries in intra-SADC trade. *The data have been deflated using a rough 10% trade-weighted regional inflation estimate
Indicator 4:	IR	US$ deflated prices	Giersing Rose Subcontractor Reports with quotations from railway and major road transporters	Minimum cost (in US$ by either road or rail) of transportation for an inbound full twelve-meter container. The least of the quotes is taken as the cost of transportation. Cost is taken as the most important long-term indicator of operational efficiency. The two routes shown were selected on the grounds that they currently represent the backbone of the SADC transport system with each traversing three or four key countries in intra-SADC trade. *The data have been deflated using a rough 10% trade-weighted regional inflation estimate

Program: Regional Center for Southern Africa			U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: A More Integrated Regional Market, 690-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	74,289	DA	15,316	DA	58,973	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	6,946	DFA	6,419	DFA	527	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	9,103	DA	8,544	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	435	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	83,392	DA	23,860	DA	59,532	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	6,946	DFA	6,854	DFA	92	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	9,000	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	9,000	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	9,000	DA	0	DA	101,392	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	6,946	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa
TITLE AND NUMBER: Create Capacity for More Informed Regional Decision Making, 690-005
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Summary: The shortage of regional information and analytical resources is a serious impediment to effective southern African policy-making on a regional basis. There are vast differences in data-collection and analytical capabilities among the southern Africa countries of Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The general approach, to aggregate existing country-specific data and treat it as regional data, frequently fails to provide a comprehensive picture of the region as a whole. For example, several countries have large informal employment sectors, which are not captured in their gross domestic product figures. As a result of such information gaps, southern African decision-makers lack the tools for making sound policies based on clearly identified needs and realities of the region.

This program was developed to create a regional capacity for more informed decision making by strengthening the capacity of selected southern African institutions to provide regional analyses and assessments relating to policies and their impacts on economic growth, regional integration and socio-economic trends. This information is essential for decision-makers to formulate and implement effective regional policies. USAID's program has supported assistance for decision-makers in identifying and prioritizing analytical needs; it worked with institutions in the region, through technical assistance and financial support, to undertake analyses; and it worked with decision-makers and key organizations to effectively use such analytical information in regional decisions.

Key Results: USAID designed this program to be implemented in two phases. During the first phase, USAID fully developed a performance monitoring system, including identifying and developing region-wide data sources, to meet the unique requirements of monitoring and evaluating the impact of regional programs. In the second phase, USAID proposed to work closely with southern African institutions to develop methodologies for gathering and analyzing regional development data. USAID worked to identify several southern African institutions that could serve as an institutional "home" for regional development data. Although there were several groups in the region that showed keen interest in partnering with USAID, there were no financial resources forthcoming other than the USAID program. USAID will use existing national databases as a programmatic basis for its activities. Given the uncertain prospects for sustainability beyond U.S. support in this area, USAID will not provide future support for this activity, and all actions currently under way will be completed by the end of FY 2002.

Performance and Prospects: USAID will continue to focus on the development and fine tuning of methodologies for performance planning, monitoring, and evaluation, including assessing the impact of regional development programs through FY 2002.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: None.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The U.S. firm Aurora Associates is the principal contractor for this activity. Aurora Associates will continue to provide technical assistance in the monitoring and evaluation of the regional program.

Program: Regional Center for Southern Africa			U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Create Capacity for More Informed Regional Decision Making, 690-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	2,700	DA	0	DA	2,700	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	916	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	2,700	DA	916	DA	1,784	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	2,700	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa
TITLE AND NUMBER: Broadened U.S.-SADC Cooperation, 690-011
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $997,000 ESF
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: The purpose of this program is to strengthen the relationship and develop stronger economic ties between the member states of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the United States. In recognition of the need to strengthen the relationship, the United States and SADC have agreed to conduct an annual U.S.- SADC Forum to facilitate dialogue regarding regional issues of mutual interest and critical importance. The inaugural forum was held in April 1999 and a second forum was held in May 2000. These round-tables have brought together senior U.S. and high-ranking SADC and national officials to explore issues of mutual concern, demonstrate the United States' commitment to the region, and further assist the southern Africans states to develop a sense of common identity and position in dealing with the broader global community. To this end, a set of mutually agreed activities, financed through Economic Support Funds, are being undertaken to further the U.S.-SADC agenda. In FY 2001 USAID will use $997,000 in Economic Support Funds for this initiative.

Key Results: During the second year of operation this program helped to translate a number of agreements into action. These included: (1) assisting SADC in developing the legal basis necessary to successfully stimulate investment and expand trade by providing training related to intellectual property rights from the Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program; 2) boosting the implementation of the SADC trade protocol through analytical expertise and policy advice; 3) providing assistance to conduct analysis of the trade data and revenue implications of implementing the proposed regional free trade area; 4) providing support for SADC's regional HIV/AIDS activities; 5) working with regional entities in the development of desert ecotourism; 6) assisting SADC in disaster preparedness management; 7) providing technical assistance and training to SADC members on the use of a natural resource base; 8) increasing southern African capacity and management experience in conflict prevention and resolution; and 9) creating three model border facilities to serve as demonstration projects.

Performance and Prospects: The second U.S.-SADC forum was held in 2000. This meeting focused on: 1) the economic architecture needed for market economies to function properly to increase trade and to attract investment; 2) regional security; and 3) HIV/AIDS. Various U.S. representatives used this opportunity to effectively engage their southern African counterparts on these and other issues critical to the development of the region.

USAID is continuing to support programs initiated under the initial forum and those new programs identified in the FY 2000 deliberations. Work on commercial law development is being expanded to include training on trade-related intellectual property rights. USAID will support further work in economic development through continuing expert technical assistance and the completion of a regional free trade study in coordination with other regional market integration activities. A needs assessment for a regional natural resources database has been completed and will form the basis for identification of additional environmental initiatives. The program supported a desert ecosystem workshop in April 2000 in Namibia. The workshop attracted broad participation, including representatives from at least seven communities that could potentially engage in desert ecotourism.

USAID is also working with SADC in the area of HIV/AIDS, through the review of member states' HIV/AIDS policies. This exercise enables cross comparisons as well as regional-specific examples of what is being promoted by member states. USAID also facilitated the printing of the SADC labor code focusing on HIV/AIDS policies.

In order to help southern Africans develop a disaster preparedness and management mechanism USAID organized a regional coordination workshop in December 2000 for key representatives from SADC

countries. Officials reviewed options for the creation of viable and practical mechanisms for SADC disaster management and planned follow-on activities. USAID is also working with southern Africans to address conflict resolution and sponsored a workshop in FY 2001 for 25 senior SADC government officials and civil society leaders.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID seeks opportunities to cooperate with other donors in promoting a variety of initiatives in the development sectors targeted under this activity (i.e., economic growth, HIV/AIDS, and the environment). Since the overarching purpose of the U.S.-SADC Forum is specifically to strengthen U.S.—SADC ties, the scope of donor coordination in achieving this primary purpose is, by definition, limited to U.S. government agencies and SADC.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The principal U.S. implementing partners are various U.S. agencies including the Department of Commerce and the Department of State. The principal southern African implementing partners are the SADC Secretariat as well as governmental and private sector organizations in the region. Field coordination occurs principally through the U.S. Embassy in Botswana and the SADC Secretariat. The Department of State, assisted by USAID, coordinates Washington participation.

Selected Performance Measures: The range of interventions being considered under this activity is so diverse that any measurement of a common denominator would, by necessity, be too broad to have any significance. Therefore, USAID has formally exempted this special objective from developing strategic-level performance indicators. Instead, monitoring of results will be on an activity-specific basis.

Program: Regional Center for Southern Africa			U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Broadened US-SADC Cooperation, 690-011						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	2,000	ESF	0	ESF	2,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	1,000	ESF	586	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	3,000	ESF	586	ESF	2,414	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	997	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	997	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	3,997	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources, 690-012
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 2,976,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,536,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Sustainable development in southern Africa hinges upon the effective management of the region's rich natural resources. These resources provide the basis for community involvement in the development and sustainable management of the environment, which is essential for ensuring the continued growth of promising sectors such as tourism as well as food security in the region. Most natural resources in southern Africa, such as river water and wildlife, are shared by two or more countries, requiring cooperation if long-term development and use is to be guaranteed. Supply limits for some of the shared resources, particularly water, will be reached in the near future, making it imperative that countries in southern Africa adopt and implement mutually beneficial approaches to the management of these resources.

To accomplish this outcome, USAID will promote the establishment of transboundary natural resources management areas. These are relatively large tracts of land that straddle the borders of two or more countries and incorporate a large-scale ecosystem such as a river basin. These transboundary areas present a key opportunity for southern Africans to put into place viable practices for sustaining improvements to the environment while simultaneously ensuring that rural communities directly benefit from the increased economic activity. USAID also works with governments, non-governmental organizations and others active in the region to develop appropriate policies to support these new transboundary areas. The program will invest as well in improved ecological monitoring which will help decision makers in the region through accurate and timely information. In FY 2001, USAID will use $2,976,000 in environmental funds from the Development Assistance account to support this program.

Key Results: USAID support in FY 2000 has resulted in significant steps toward establishing four transboundary areas. In addition, USAID continues to work with the environmental unit of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to create a framework for environmental activities in the region. Participating governments have agreed in principle to the establishment of a transboundary management area in the region near Victoria Falls. In FY 2000 the program supported a participatory process through which an agreement was reached to establish another transboundary area on the Zambezi River. USAID's work, along with other donors, stimulated South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique to take steps to establish the Gaza-Kruger-Gonarezhou transboundary area. This will be effectively the world's largest game park, which includes Kruger National Park, southern Africa's most popular tourist destination. Southern African states already have an agreement in place for the management of shared watercourses, and USAID's work on the Limpopo River transboundary area which impacts Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Mozambique will advance the implementation of this agreement.

USAID has supported the development of a regional environmental agreement and the ratification of a wildlife management protocol. Both of these agreements contribute to the formulation of common standards in the management of shared natural resources.

In FY 2000 USAID support to southern African organizations resulted in adoption of environmental education as a key principle in at least one country in the region. USAID scholarships resulted in an additional 20 people being trained in wildlife management at the South African Wildlife College. A further 25 government planners were trained in natural resources accounting. As a result of this training, these planners are now able to factor environmental costs into government accounting calculations and also to attach market-related prices to alternative development scenarios.

Performance and Prospects: USAID supports development of an improved environment for the management of shared natural resources through policy and regulatory changes accompanied by regional capacity building for policy implementation. Effective management of the transboundary areas offers great potential for higher incomes and employment in tourism for local citizens. In selecting and developing these areas, USAID places highest priority on ensuring that local communities in the areas financially benefit from tourism. In FY 2001 USAID will continue to accelerate adoption and implementation of the key regional agreements on water, wildlife and other environmental resources. USAID's assistance will be targeted not only at governments, but also at non-governmental organizations which are active in this sector.

Funds received under the Education Democracy and Development Initiative program in FY 2000 are being used to increase and enhance the University of Botswana's use of information technology applications in teaching, learning and research, focussing on environment sciences. This will enable the university to improve geographic information systems training, wetlands research, networks for integration of women in science and technology, and increase capacity for research and development.

USAID's successful community-based natural resource management program has demonstrated that the sustainable use of wildlife and indigenous plants is a viable alternative. The 2002 program will build upon this approach as a foundation for a new, more ambitious effort to promote cooperation across national boundaries in the management of resources such as water, wildlife, and ecosystems.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is the major regional donor to the natural resources management programs in southern Africa. Other donors also are beginning to interact with regional institutions such as SADC in this sector. Primary among these are the European Union, the World Bank, Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom. In the water sector, cooperation is being fostered with the Global Water Partnership, an international group of non-governmental organizations, regional organizations and government agencies, which seeks to translate an emerging global consensus on water resources management into a comprehensive course of action in southern Africa. USAID is a member of the Global Water Partnership's regional coordinating committee. World Bank efforts at park planning in southern Africa complement USAID's support for the creation of transboundary areas.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID continues to work, principally, with the SADC Secretariat and three SADC sector coordinating units (water, environment and wildlife) to implement this activity. There is also ongoing collaboration with private voluntary organizations such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and the World Wildlife Fund as well as with other southern African regional institutions such as the Peace Parks Foundation and the Southern African Wildlife College.

FY 2002 Performance Table

RCSA: 690-012

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of TBNRMA agreements established with RCSA support in the Region	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	4
Indicator 2: Progress towards the ratification of selected protocols - Environmental Protocols	NA	NA	A	B	A	B	C
Indicator 3: Progress towards ratification of selected Protocols - Wildlife Protocol	Early draft	Draft	C	C	C	D	D
Indicator 4: Number of countries in which viable practices are being applied in the formation of targeted TBNRMAs - Natural Resource Management Plans in Kruger/Gonarezhou	NA	NA	2	2	2	3	3
Indicator 5: Number of countries in which viable practices are being applied in the formation of targeted TBNRMAs - Natural Resources monitoring systems in Okavango/Chobe	NA	NA	4	4	4	5	5

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of TBNRM agreements	Project management files & partner reporting documents	Agreement s are those in which RCSA has had direct and substantial input. They are transboundary in nature (i.e. involving 2 or more countries in the SADC region) in addition to being formal and binding
Indicator 2:	IR	Milestones achieved	SADC Sector Coordinating Units	"Progress towards the ratification of the Environmental Protocol as indicated by the following milestones: A. Consultations initiated. B. Protocol drafted. C. Protocol signed. D. Protocol ratified."
Indicator 3:	IR	Milestones achieved	SADC Wildlife Sector Coordinating Units	"Progress towards the ratification of the Wildlife Protocol as indicated by the following milestones: A. Consultations initiated. B. Protocol drafted. C. Protocol signed. D. Protocol ratified."
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of countries applying viable practices in the formation of target transboundary natural resource management areas	Analysis of TBNRMA management body documents relating to the stages of development of establishing TBNRMAs	"Viable practices targeted by the RCSA are: CBNRM Natural Resource Monitoring Systems Natural Resource Management Plans Community-NGO-Private Sector partnerships Stakeholder Participation (e.g., Government, community and users)"
Indicator 5:	IR	Number of countries applying viable practices in the formation of target transboundary natural resource management areas	Analysis of TBNRMA management body documents relating to the stages of development of establishing TBNRMAs	"Viable practices targeted by the RCSA are: CBNRM Natural Resource Monitoring Systems Natural Resource Management Plans Community-NGO-Private Sector partnerships Stakeholder Participation (e.g., Government, community and users)"

Program: Regional Center for Southern Africa			U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Increased Regional cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources, 690-012						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	34,332	DA	6,553	DA	27,779	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	1,000	DFA	500	DFA	500	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,812	DA	3,731	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	42,144	DA	10,284	DA	31,860	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	1,000	DFA	500	DFA	500	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,976	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,976	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,536	DA	0	DA	46,656	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	1,000	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Initiative for Southern Africa
TITLE AND NUMBER: Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC Region, 690-013
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,122,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,300,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's regional agriculture program supports increases in household incomes and food security in southern Africa through commercialization of dryland agriculture and the adoption of improved food crop varieties and animal health products. This market-based strategy for agricultural development in the region addresses essential supply and demand constraints including non-tariff barriers related to agriculture, such as grades and standards, sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations, transfer of germplasm, and intellectual property rights. Private sector agribusiness and agro-industrial associations will promote free trade policies, laws and regulations. USAID is working with selected southern African countries, each of which has a comparative advantage in the target commodities, to stimulate regional trade and investment. In FY 2001, USAID will use $3,122,000 in agriculture funds from the Development Assistance account to support this program.

Key Results: In the area of technology development, USAID supported the development of 21 new technologies in FY 2000. These include a farm-level mechanical grain cleaner capable of economically removing sand and stones from the sorghum before milling. This process makes sorghum purchased from small farmers more acceptable by sorghum processing industries. As demand for sorghum by milling industries is expected to increase, southern African farmers will benefit directly from marketing a higher quality and higher-priced product. The South African Root Crops Research Network (SARRNET), a USAID-funded activity, introduced a motorized chipping and flour-making machine for cassava farmers in Malawi. The machine produces better quality chips, cassava flour, and cassava starch. Women, who are the primary processors, can save several hours of daily processing time with this new machinery. As a result of this innovation, farmers are able to increase profits by selling their higher quality improved chips directly to private industry.

The private sector continued to participate in the commercialization of technology with nurseries established by non-governmental organizations and farmers' organizations, planting 187 hectares of cassava and 165 hectares of sweet potatoes, which will multiply improved planting material in preparation for the next planting season. This has resulted in the planting of approximately 229,000 hectares of cassava and 13,000 hectares of new varieties of sweet potato. Because family farmers frequently trade planting material among themselves, this process sustains the program at the community level. However to expand distribution, higher levels of commercialization are required. USAID partners including non-governmental organizations and related organizations meet this need by buying planting materials from public multiplication sites established by SARRNET and then selling the improved materials both directly to farmers and through community-level outlets. The local organizations are also providing a certain level of extension services to farmers.

USAID support encouraged the distribution of 1,059 tons of sorghum and 49 tons of pearl millet improved seed to farmers for the 2000/2001 planting season. Approximately 296,000 farmers, 15% of total sorghum farmers in the region, used the improved seed. The USAID-funded sorghum and millet improvement activities continue to promote regional germplasm sharing, generate genotypes for commercialization and promote alternative seed delivery systems. Eighteen non-governmental organizations, two private organizations and 27 public institutions participated in multiplication and distribution of cassava and sweet potato planting materials.

As a result of USAID-supported education and advocacy in the area of market expansion, over 15 industries in four countries have started or substantially increased industrial use of cassava as a substitute for imported commodities. Several additional industries are also showing an interest. In Malawi,

four main industrial consumers of cassava flour have increased total utilization to 1,160 tons, with the potential to increase to over 7,000 tons. Sorghum and pearl millet grain used for industrial purposes also increased in FY 2000. As a result, USAID-supported technology has helped industries in the region realize significant progress. For example, a textile manufacturing company in Malawi, which produces over 12,000,000 meters of cloth annually, is saving $108,000 per year by using cassava starch.

In the area of food security and income generation, adoption of drought-tolerant crops has enhanced food security in the region. A 2000 survey on the use of cassava and sweet potato confirmed that root crops contributed over 30% to the national food balance sheet in the region.

Performance and Prospects: USAID activities will expand markets for five agricultural technologies and commodities - sorghum, millet, cassava, sweet potato and heartwater (a tick-borne disease) control products. These are essential if southern Africa dryland farm families, who comprise 60% of the economically active population, are to prosper. Drought-tolerant varieties are especially important because unreliable rains frequently depress the maize harvest. At present, market demand for higher-yielding varieties of drought-tolerant crops is greater than supply and underscores the need for these interventions. Regional and international agribusiness firms have expressed interest in producing and selling improved technologies in southern Africa confirming that viable markets exist in the region for these technologies. Further analysis to confirm this demand will be supported by USAID to determine the scope and depth of market demand within the region.

USAID support for regionally coordinated agricultural research has reaped rich rewards through increased availability of higher-yielding and/or drought-resistant varieties of the region's important food crops. In FY 2002 USAID will continue to focus on increasing the role and participation of commercial markets in marketing these agricultural and livestock technologies to accelerate adoption and facilitate agricultural trade in the region.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: USAID is coordinating efforts with two donors that are working to harmonize national agricultural and food policies as well as seed policies and laws. The World Bank is designing a Sub-Saharan Africa Seed Initiative as an Africa-wide effort which includes reforming government seed sector support programs. USAID coordinates its assistance to the Southern Africa Agricultural Policy Analysis Network with French assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Two international agricultural research centers participate as USAID grantees—the International Center for Research in the Semi-Arid Tropics and the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture. USAID provides funding to the University of Florida for developing heartwater disease and tick control technologies for cattle.

FY 2002 Performance Table

RCSA: 690-013

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Progress in policy, legal and regulatory reform for the removal or mitigation of non-tariff trade barriers for seed and planting materials - Intellectual property rights	NA	NA	A	A	B	B	C
Indicator 2: Progress in policy, legal and regulatory reform for the removal or mitigation of non-tariff trade barriers -Technical barriers to trade	NA	NA	A	B	B	C	D
Indicator 3: Progress in policy, legal and regulatory reform for the removal or mitigation of non-tariff trade barriers -Sanitary/Phyto-sanitary regulations	NA	NA	A	B	B	C	D
Indicator 4: Percent of area planted with improved varieties to the total crop area - Millet	NA	12	12	13	14	16	18
Indicator 5: Percent of area planted with improved varieties to the total crop area - Sorghum	NA	11	12	15	14	16	18

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Progress towards established milestones	RCSA Project documents	"Progress in policy reform for the removal or mitigation of non-tariff trade barriers for seed and planting material, as measured by the achievement of the following milestones: Level A => prioritization of policy reform agenda begun Level B => policy reform agenda established and policy analyses begun Level C => policy analyses completed (50% complete) and pilot policy reform activities initiated Level D =>key policy analyses completed (100% complete) and pilot policy reform activities ongoing Level E => memorandum of agreement for harmonized legislation to promote agricultural trade in improved varieties in two or more SADC countries Level F => draft national-level policy changes completed and commencement of adoption (two or more country-level agreements to harmonize seed trade laws and regulations towards international standards / norms)"
Indicator 2:	IR	Progress towards established milestones	RCSA Project documents	"Progress in policy reform for the removal or mitigation of non-tariff trade barriers for seed and planting material, as measured by the achievement of the following milestones: Level A => prioritization of policy reform agenda begun Level B => policy reform agenda established and policy analyses begun Level C => policy analyses completed (50% complete) and pilot policy reform activities initiated Level D =>key policy analyses completed (100% complete) and pilot policy reform activities ongoing Level E => memorandum of agreement for harmonized legislation to promote agricultural trade in improved varieties in two or more SADC countries Level F => draft national-level policy changes completed and commencement of adoption (two or more country-level agreements to harmonize seed trade laws and regulations towards international standards / norms)"
Indicator 3:	IR	Progress towards established milestones	RCSA Project documents	"Progress in policy reform for the removal or mitigation of non-tariff trade barriers for seed and planting material, as measured by the achievement of the following milestones: Level A => prioritization of policy reform agenda begun Level B => policy reform agenda established and policy analyses begun Level C => policy analyses completed (50% complete) and pilot policy reform activities initiated

				Level D =>key policy analyses completed (100% complete) and pilot policy reform activities ongoing Level E => memorandum of agreement for harmonized legislation to promote agricultural trade in improved varieties in two or more SADC countries Level F => draft national-level policy changes completed and commencement of adoption (two or more country-level agreements to harmonize seed trade laws and regulations towards international standards / norms)"
Indicator 4:	IR	%	IARCs	"Adoption level is defined as the percentage of total area growing sorghum, pearl millet, cassava and sweet potato in the respective target countries planted to improved varieties of these crops. Target countries are Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. "
Indicator 5:	IR	%	IARCs	"Adoption level is defined as the percentage of total area growing sorghum, pearl millet, cassava and sweet potato in the respective target countries planted to improved varieties of these crops. Target countries are Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. "

Program: Regional Center for Southern Africa			U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Title and Number: Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities, 690-013						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,549	DA	3,697	DA	2,852	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,600	DA	1,400	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	10,149	DA	5,097	DA	5,052	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,122	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,122	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,300	DA	0	DA	16,571	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICE FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA & GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual *	**Actual ***	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	18,522	17,360	12,270	12,750
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	5,702	6,900	5,514	6,580
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	400	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	76,619	47,593	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**101,243**	**71,853**	**17,784**	**19,330**

Mission Director, Dirk Dijkerman

* FY 1999 and 2000 include Somalia and Sudan programs.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICE FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA & GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual *	**Actual ***	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	18,522	17,360	12,270	12,750
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	5,702	6,900	5,514	6,580
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	400	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	76,619	47,593	0	0
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**101,243**	**71,853**	**17,784**	**19,330**

Mission Director, Dirk Dijkerman

* FY 1999 and 2000 include Somalia and Sudan programs.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (REDSO/ESA)

Introduction

The Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) directly supports three of the U.S. International Affairs Strategic Goals: (1) Economic Development, (2) Regional Stability, and (3) Health. REDSO/ESA advances these goals by implementing regional activities that assist African organizations in taking greater responsibility for solving their problems with solutions that are tailored to the region and that enhance bilateral USAID programs.

Based in Nairobi, Kenya, REDSO/ESA fulfills two roles in the region. First, it provides technical and implementation support, such as procurement, legal and financial services, to 23 USAID missions. Second, it implements the regional development program presented and discussed below. The interplay between the provision of technical services and the regional program is very important. In fact, REDSO's strategy, approaches and specific activities were developed from USAID's experience from implementing the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), the cornerstone of the East Africa regional program.

In the past year, REDSO/ESA redesigned its strategy, taking the key lessons learned from implementing GHAI and applying them to its entire program and region served, no longer just to the countries in the Greater Horn. At its core, the strategy focuses on "strengthen, use, and link." USAID works first to "strengthen" the technical and managerial capabilities of African organizations, and then to support the organizations' "use" of their new capabilities to achieve mutually sought development results. Finally, USAID works to "link" these organizations together into networks that, using their multiple perspectives and bases of support, can address problems whose solutions depend in part on better regional cooperation. These solutions complement and create other positive synergies with the bilateral programs of USAID missions. REDSO/ESA focuses on how African organizations' improved capabilities are helping play greater roles in finding locally-adapted solutions, whether the development results shared by these organizations and USAID are being achieved, and how these results are advancing USAID's other programs and goals in the region.

The Development Challenge

At the same time that civil and cross-border conflict has subsided in a number of east and southern African countries (e.g., Eritrea, Ethiopia), both internal and cross-border violence has emerged in others (Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe). Mechanisms to address conflict at the regional, national, sub-national and local levels are being identified, refined and employed, but often these are more art than science. Efforts to mitigate and reduce tensions using techniques that are more robust continue. Nevertheless, the impact of conflict in the region serves to delay or reverse development efforts.

Economic performance throughout the East and Southern Africa region has been uneven due in part to continued conflicts and political will. Economic growth appears to have resulted primarily from improved policies rather than good weather or other external factors. However, the quality of that growth raises concerns. Unsustainable resource exploitation threatens the environmental wealth of East and Southern Africa which contains many of the world's protected areas (the Serengeti, Ngorongoro Crater, the Rwenzori Mountains) and biodiversity hot spots (the Eastern Arc Mountains, the Ethiopian Highlands).

HIV/AIDS is now the leading cause of death in Africa and impacts national productivity at levels comparable to those seen in Europe after World War I. The U.S. government considers HIV/AIDS not only an African public health threat, but also a threat to U.S. national interests, due both to the economic disruption and impoverishment caused by the disease and to the resulting pressures that can lead to conflict.

A significant gap remains in East and Southern Africa between men's and women's opportunities and participation in economic and social development. Women and children are most vulnerable to conflict in the region, although women are assuming increasingly important roles as peacemakers and mediators. Finally, the technology gap between the region and the rest of the world continues to grow.

While problems are severe, not all is gloom. Substantive successes have been made in some areas, particularly in countries that have enacted appropriate policies. African leaders are increasingly engaged in peace processes, regional forums and new regional treaties. Regionally oriented organizations, both inter- and non-governmental, have emerged or been strengthened, thus laying the base for meaningful, positive outcomes. The importance of regional economic and political integration, critical for success in the global economy, is increasingly cited as key by national leaders. A regional approach is vital, not only to encourage trade flows between African countries themselves, but also, and perhaps more importantly, to provide a wider platform from which to encourage investment. Infrastructure, information and communications technology, and financial services are key to this process. Regional information sharing, critical in solving health, conflict, and food security challenges, has begun. Rapid global advances in information and communications technologies have opened windows of opportunity for accelerated social and economic development. With the launching this past year of a major free trade area, a number of regional organizations are focusing on the task of building a regional economic and eventually political community.

Other Donors

The European Union is the only other leading donor providing direct support to regional institutions such as the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD), the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the Association for Support of Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA). Other key donors supporting regional activities include the World Bank, Canada, African Development Bank, Germany and the World Health Organization.

FY 2002 Program

USAID's new five-year strategy focuses on enhancing African capacity to (a) achieve food security, (b) prevent, mitigate and respond to conflict and (c) improve health services. GHAI's core activities are fully integrated into each of the new Strategic Objectives and its principles shaped the strategy and tactics. This new regional strategic framework promotes greater cooperation and coordination among the missions of the Horn, East Africa, and the Great Lakes. It outlines structures for cooperation including developing program and procurement mechanisms that can respond to regional/cross-border approaches to dealing with HIV/AIDS, conflict/crisis, and economic integration.

During FY 2001, REDSO/ESA will continue to expend funds under the old strategy and activities as it makes the transition to the new one. Thus, this year is the only year for which reporting will be submitted on Activities under both strategies. In the FY 2001 Budget Justification the major "nonpresence country" programs managed by REDSO/ESA-Burundi, Somalia, and Sudan—were presented as part of REDSO/ESA under one Activity Data Sheet. Given the growing importance of all of these countries, each program now will be justified and reported on separately. Consequently, over the past year, a transition plan (Burundi) or strategy (Somalia and Sudan) has been developed and approved for each.

Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Summary						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	62,434	DA	24,028	DA	38,406	DA
	14,433	CSD	6,396	CSD	8,037	CSD
	4,400	ESF	639	ESF	3,761	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	34,644	DFA	30,928	DFA	3,716	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	18,528	DA	14,856	DA		
	7,050	CSD	5,352	CSD		
	4,517	ESF	24	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	2,196	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	80,962	DA	38,884	DA	42,078	DA
	21,483	CSD	11,748	CSD	9,735	CSD
	8,917	ESF	663	ESF	8,254	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	34,644	DFA	33,124	DFA	1,520	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	172	DA				
	18	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	1,000	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	12,270	DA				
	5,514	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	12,442	DA				
	5,532	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	1,000	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	12,750	DA	41,680	DA	147,834	DA
	6,580	CSD	18,204	CSD	51,799	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	8,917	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	35,644	DFA

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICE FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA & GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
623-001	Effective Program and Technical Support to ESA Missions				
	- DA	2,270	2,377	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	1,050	680	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
623-002	Increase Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision-Makers in the Region				
	- DA	2,695	2,820	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	2,652	4,820	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
623-003	Establish a Strong Basis For Implementation of Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)				
	- DA	13,557	12,163	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	2,000	1,400	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	400	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
623-004	Effective Delivery of USAID's Humanitarian Assistance				
	- DA	0	0	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	76,619	47,593	0	0
623-005	Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security				
	- DA	0	0	7,623	8,710
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

623-006	Enhanced Capacity For Managing Conflict in the Region				
	- DA	0	0	3,542	2,839
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
623-007	Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems				
	- DA	0	0	1,105	1,201
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	5,514	6,580
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
SO	Totals				
	- DA	18,522	17,360	12,270	12,750
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	5,702	6,900	5,514	6,580
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	400	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	76,619	47,593	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Effective Technical and Program Support to ESA Missions, 623-001
STATUS: Ending
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0 CSD, $0 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0 CSD, $0 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: Since 1973, REDSO/ESA has been a service-oriented organization staffed by experienced USAID officers and technical experts, providing support to client USAID bilateral ESA missions in a variety of sectors and disciplines. Direct beneficiaries of this strategic support objective include 23 USAID-funded programs in the following countries: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, southern Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Key to REDSO/ESA staff's effectiveness is the synergy that stems from their knowledge of problems in the region and of lessons learned, applied and disseminated from one USAID program to another. The REDSO/ESA combination of providing services regionally and implementing a regional program acts to multiply resources. REDSO/ESA provides technical services in various areas: conflict prevention, mitigation and response (CPMR), agriculture and food security, democracy/governance, child survival, economic growth, environment and natural resources management, population/health/nutrition and HIV/AIDS. Services are also rendered in crosscutting areas such as gender issues, monitoring, evaluation, and impact assessment. REDSO/ESA's core support services in procurement, financial management, food for peace and legal advice are instrumental to implementing client USAID programs, achieving impact and results, and reducing vulnerabilities in the ESA region. Other beneficiaries of REDSO/ESA services include host country governments, inter-governmental organizations, donors, and African partner institutions at both national and regional levels. In the new REDSO/ESA strategy, program-funded technical services will be aligned with each of the three new strategic objectives in enhancing food security, conflict management and health services.

Key Results: Achievement of this strategic support objective has been measured by whether over 80% of client mission service demands were met (technical, financial, legal, procurement) and whether client missions rated REDSO/ESA as useful to their ability to achieve their strategic objectives over 80% of the time. REDSO/ESA exceeded the target for meeting client demands for services, achieving a 93% performance level, well above the target level. Despite a limited staff covering over 23 countries in Africa, REDSO/ESA also managed the highest number of procurement and accounting actions worldwide among all overseas posts. Further, REDSO/ESA has become a key training center for USAID, leading or sponsoring 12 separate courses and designing two courses (performance monitoring planning and voucher examination) that have now been adopted Agency-wide.

Performance and Prospects: REDSO/ESA staff reductions leading to cutbacks in the provision of technical services, as well as implementation of a sizeable regional program are having an effect on REDSO/ESA's ability to provide a full range of services. Just over 80% of client missions found REDSO/ESA useful to their ability to achieve their strategic objectives, down from 98% several years ago. Significantly, USAID missions' overall satisfaction with REDSO/ESA services changed only marginally (on a 1 to 5 scale, the average was 3.67, down slightly from 3.75). REDSO/ESA's quantitative measure for management of services is, "service days performed as a percentage of service days planned." The result was a 93% (FY 2000) performance level (3,113 days performed vs. 3,345 days planned), exceeding the target of 80%.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: REDSO/ESA will continue to track and report on the quality and usefulness of the services provided, as assessed by its client missions and Washington offices under the three new strategic objectives.

Other Donor Programs: USAID staff regularly work with governmental and donor agencies at the bilateral and regional levels to ensure effective donor coordination and programming of scarce development resources.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: American Association for the Advancement of Science, University of Missouri, the Center for Development and Population Activities, Johns Hopkins University and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

FY 2002 Performance Table

REDSO/ESA: 623-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percent Of REDSO/ESA planned service days and tasks achieved	96	86	85	93	80	85	SO ends

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percentage	TDY Reports (STARS data)	Number of actual service days provided by REDSO/ESA staff as a percent of the total agreed with Missions in the ESA region.

Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Effective Program and Technical Support to All ESA Missions, 623-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	6,467	DA	3,551	DA	2,916	DA
	2,205	CSD	1,290	CSD	915	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	4,774	DFA	4,773	DFA	1	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,377	DA	1,609	DA		
	680	CSD	872	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	8,844	DA	5,160	DA	3,684	DA
	2,885	CSD	2,162	CSD	723	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	4,774	DFA	4,773	DFA	1	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	8,844	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	2,885	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	4,774	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increase Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision-Makers in the Region, 623-002
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0 CSD, $0 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0 CSD, $0 DA
STATUS: Ending
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: Information sharing is fundamental for regional cooperation and collaboration, formulation of successful regional approaches, and strategies to ensure steady economic growth. USAID's regional program and services uniquely facilitate the long-term development of regional capacity for improved information and accessibility. USAID is fostering greater collaboration among partners in the region and contributing to more effective problem solving by decision-makers through the dissemination and replication of proven models, practices and development solutions with specific attention to gender considerations. Beneficiaries include governments, institutions and regional organizations, with benefits ultimately accruing to all throughout the region.

Key Results: Key results achieved under this SO include: 1) the establishment of 34 population, health and nutrition (PHN) databases in direct support of the expanded availability of information for African decision-makers on key regional health issues; 2) the initiation of partnerships to improve regional and national collaboration in addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic, with the number of collaborating stakeholders increasing from 1,434 in FY1999 to 1,556 in FY 2000; 3) the launch last year of the Free Trade Area (FTA) by the Common Market of East and Southern Africa (COMESA); and 4) the development and successful regional dissemination of mosaic-disease-resistant cassava through support of Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA), which resulted in yield increases of 150-200% in this critical food crop.

Performance and Prospects: USAID is attaining results through a portfolio of transnational activities in agriculture, population, health and nutrition, economic growth, environment and natural resources management. The Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) principles guided the design and implementation of these activities. Thus all activities involve African partners who have participated in defining this objective's activities, and all utilize African technical experts who cooperate on regional issues.

The Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC) used its quality-of-care network database to disseminate information on HIV/AIDS care and nutrition, essential maternal and child nutrition approaches and reproductive health to over 1,000 members. Additionally, regional networks in community-based health funds, insurance and managed care providers, and national health accounts have begun to disseminate lessons learned on community-based health insurance schemes, resource planning and allocation, and other health care financing issues to support regional level discussion and cooperation.

REDSO/ESA supported representatives of national AIDS control programs, nursing schools, and nutritionists to attend regional workshops on "Responding to the HIV/AIDS Disaster in East, Central and Southern Africa" and to the first Health and Finance Ministers meeting on "Mobilizing Resources for HIV/AIDS." These workshops resulted in the initiation of partnerships to improve regional and national collaboration to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Building on a strategic planning seminar funded by REDSO/ESA last year, a guide was produced on how to integrate sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS services with maternal and child health and family planning services. Over 200 copies of the guide have already been distributed in the region.

Response to user demand is beginning to bear fruit for the agriculture networks and projects associated with ASARECA. REDSO/ESA assists ASARECA in strengthening its management systems and in selected policy and research activities. A success story from one country illustrates the types of impact

that are occurring within the region. The Uganda National Seed Potato Producers Association (UNSPPA) was created in 1997 with 10 members. With the assistance of ASARECA's potato network, it now has 25 seed growers (nine women). UNSPPA sales of seed potatoes to other farmers are making a profit in the range of $800-900 per grower in a good year (compared to an annual per capita income of less than $200 in the region). Profits are being used to pay for other improved inputs, livestock and school fees. The improved "clean" seed potatoes produce yields up to three times higher than previously were possible. In addition, there are over 100 other community groups now producing their own improved seed in collaboration with the national potato program supported by Africare.

Two of ASARECA's networks produced significant results by easing the movement of seeds and germplasm within the East African Community (EAC-comprising Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and elsewhere in the region. The policy network focused on seed trade harmonization, specifically in the areas of seed variety evaluation; release, registration and seed certification; and plant sanitation standards. A regional working group was established that coordinates the standardization of regulations and procedures nationally and regionally and is coordinating closely on the latter with the EAC. Furthermore, agreement was reached to decrease (from three years to one year) the mandatory testing requirement of new varieties before they are released onto the market. This approach will significantly increase the speed at which farmers can access new technologies.

Although cassava is often regarded as a "poor man's crop of last resort," it is a major food security crop in the region and has great industrial potential. In the early 1990s, production in the EAC and Great Lakes Region was decimated with yield losses up to 90% as a result of the cassava mosaic virus. Disease-resistant varieties were developed with USAID financing, but the regulations required new germplasm to be introduced only via tissue culture and offer extensive screening. This method proved both costly and inefficient. However, ASARECA's cassava network successfully worked with plant quarantine officials in EAC countries to introduce a "fast-track" and open quarantine facility whereby germplasm could be released through clones, thereby reducing release time by three years. Preliminary farmer field trials now show yield increases of 150-200%. This improved approach is being reviewed with great interest now by western and southern African partners.

REDSO/ESA's assistance to COMESA in launching the Free Trade Area included financing economic analyses, policy workshops and technical assistance, which have helped member countries and Heads of State determine the impact of joining the FTA. This assistance coupled with broad institutional support for COMESA and for the FTA launch helped increase the effectiveness of this important inter-governmental organization.

REDSO/ESA-supported Eastern Africa Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI) works with member states, as well as regional inter-governmental organizations, to improve the status of women in the region. EASSI is becoming a key partner in keeping women's issues in the fore, whether estimating the impact of improved seeds or addressing HIV/AIDS.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: This SO will end in FY 2001. The utilization of information will be included in all three new strategic objectives.

Other Donor Programs: REDSO/ESA's activities are attracting support from the European Union, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, several UN agencies, Sweden, Canada, International Planned Parenthood Foundation, the International Development Research Center and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Principal Contractors and Grantees or Agencies: Bureau of the Census, Center for African Family Studies, COMESA, Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat, Deliver, AVSC, Inter-Governmental Authority for Development, IRG, Johns Hopkins University, Linkages Project, Organization of African Unity/Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources, Pathfinder International, Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project, Partnerships for Heath Reform, Quality Assurance Project, Rational Pharmaceutical Management Project, Regional Centre for Quality of Health Care, TechnoServe, Tellus Institute, University of Rhode Island, and USDA.

FY 2002 Performance Table

REDSO/ESA: 623-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Presence of appropriate data bases in priority development areas	25	27	32	34	32	33	SO ends
Indicator 2: Number of institutions with strengthened human and organizational capacity to generate, analyze and use critical regional development information	42	46	198	76	52	55	SO ends
Indicator 3: Number of stakeholders collaborating to address critical regional development issues	213	1,084	1,434	1556	1,500	1,600	SO ends
Indicator 4: Number of persons and institutions receiving critical regional development information.	1166	965	1466	940	600	900	SO ends

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of Databases	Quarterly reports from implementing partners	Databases include mailing lists, program inventories, assessments and situation analyses. For example: 9 community-based nutrition programs assessed for better practices; feasibility study for electronic networking for nutrition and food security completed; RCQHC database used for disseminating information on HIV/AIDS care and nutrition, essential maternal and child health approaches, and reproductive health to QOC network members; CAFS consultant database operationalized; hospital autonomy assessment and implementation plan completed for Malawi; 8 countries developed draft NHA estimates for comparative analysis purposes; study linking gender and nutrition completed and disseminated; study of community-based health insurance assessed schemes and identified lessons learned; Regional Logistics Initiative supported country level logistics systems assessment for Uganda.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number	TDYs, participating Missions, reports	Number of institutions with strengthened human and organizational capacity to generate, analyze and use critical regional development information. For example: 44 institutions were represented at four short courses held through the RCQHC; 18 institutions from 7 CRHCS member states sent participants to a CAFS short course in advocacy; 14 organizations sent participants to a consulting skills workshop conducted by CAFS; regional networks formed to work on health care financing issues produced national health accounts estimates for eight countries for comparative analysis purposes.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number	TDYs, participating Missions, reports, meetings/workshop/study tour participants	Number of Missions and other stakeholders who are collaborating in regional cross-border activities to address critical regional development issues. For example: 244 persons from the region attended the Quality of Care State of the Art Meeting in February, 2000; 81 Ministers of Health and other health officials attended the regional Ministers of Health meeting in October, 1999; 44 health officials attended the DJCC Consultative Meeting in March, 2000; and 70 Ministers of Health and Finance, their deputies and other officials from the region attended the Meeting of Health and Finance Ministers in August, 2000; 117 participants attended a CAFS Conference on NGO Partnerships for Reproductive Health; 1,000 members of the RCQHC Quality of Care network continue to support ongoing efforts to enhance quality of care; and regional networks formed in community-based health funds, insurance and managed care providers, and national health accounts have begun to disseminate lessons learned and catalyze regional discussions on community-based health insurance schemes, resource planning and allocation, and other health care financing issues.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of persons and institutions receiving critical regional development	Quarterly reports and records from program implementers include: RTAA-Publications and workshop reports;	Number of persons/institutions attending workshops, meetings and receiving publications.

		information.	regional meetings and dialogue, Investor Roadmaps; WTO; ESABO; and AABA reports.	

Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increase Utilization of Critical Information by USDAI and Other Decision Makers in the Region, 623-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	11,056	DA	7,871	DA	3,185	DA
	7,103	CSD	3,114	CSD	3,989	CSD
	0	ESF		ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	13,005	DFA	11,708	DFA	1,297	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,820	DA	1,666	DA		
	4,820	CSD	3,631	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	13,876	DA	9,537	DA	4,339	DA
	11,923	CSD	6,745	CSD	5,178	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	13,005	DFA	11,708	DFA	1,297	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	13,876	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	11,923	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	13,005	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Establish a Strong Basis for Implementation of the GHAI, 623-003
STATUS: Ending
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0 CSD, $0 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0 CSD, $0 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Summary: The Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) was launched in 1994 in response to continuing political and humanitarian crises and instability in the ten-country Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region. The goal of the GHAI is a food-secure, just and peaceful region through the development and strengthening of African capacity to 1) improve food security; 2) prevent, mitigate and resolve conflict; and 3) improve access to critical information. The purpose of this objective was to establish within REDSO/ESA the management and programmatic elements needed to implement the GHAI. Direct beneficiaries of this objective were governments in the GHA, U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and African non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The benefits of the GHAI will ultimately accrue to populations at the grassroots level through activities that increase African capacity to improve food security, reduce conflict and share information.

Key Results: Three key intermediate results have been achieved under this objective. 1) Under the Conflict Pilot Activities Fund (CPAF), pilot activities in conflict prevention and mitigation have been tested in several countries of the Greater Horn to establish best practices. A "tool kit" of best practices in the region is now being prepared and distributed. 2) Regional information on food security and conflict is now accessible to African implementers and policy-makers and is being applied rapidly to events on the ground. 3) Through the Institutional Strengthening and Grant Management (ISGM) program, African NGOs working on food security and conflict prevention, mitigation and response are undergoing the training necessary to expand and strengthen their activities in the region.

Performance and Prospects: This objective is on track, and although it is ending this year, its goals, principles and basic objectives have been fully integrated throughout REDSO/ESA's new strategic objectives (SOs). The new SOs all capture USAID's plans—beyond the life of the GHAI—to further strengthen the capacity of African organizations in food security and conflict management.

Pilot activities in conflict prevention, mitigation and response: Diverse pilot activities were supported through three grant-making mechanisms—the ISGM mechanism with two NGOs (PACT and MWENGO) in collaboration with the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the CPAF and Conflict Quick Response Fund (CQUICK) mechanisms in collaboration with the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA). Several pilot faith-based initiatives made important progress in reconciling differences between conflicting parties. For example, the Acholi Religious Leader's Initiative addressed conflict in northern Uganda by using moral persuasion to convince the government to move forward with the peace process.

Conflict prevention and mitigation through natural resource management has also proven to be an important conflict mitigation approach in the GHA region. Intermediate Technology Development Group and the Pastoralist Development Group (two other NGOs) are collaborating on two projects to help mitigate pastoralist conflict in northern Kenya that will include the development of annual action plans to ensure that peace plans are upheld. Other initiatives have incorporated traditional practices at a local level, mobilized women and youth as agents of change, and harnessed the skills and resources of universities to share peace-building information. The strength of these activities lies in the opportunity they provide to channel potentially violent conflict into constructive peace activities centered around civil dialogue. Stakeholders, through platforms provided by reconciliation meetings and conferences, often have a unique opportunity to provide input into decision-making processes where they may have previously been marginalized.

Enhanced regional information: Building on past efforts to establish Internet connectivity for key policy-makers in the GHA region, recent information efforts have focused on non-governmental institutions as well as strengthening the ability of partners to use and disseminate information. For example, the Kenya Educational Network (KNET), an umbrella body of educational institutions, is building the capacity and ability of universities through Internet connectivity, which will eventually lead to greater ability to reach, research and share information on democracy and conflict/peace activities, especially through university faculties. An Information Resource Center has also been established in a girls' school in Rwanda. In addition to the benefit it provides to the students, during school holidays the center is used for training women's groups in the use of information and communication technologies, with the goal of enhancing women's capacity to contribute to research related to genocide and conflict mitigation in Rwanda. On the food security front, the Drought Monitoring Center (DMC) in Nairobi has improved its ability to produce timely and accurate forecasts on droughts, floods, and other extreme climatic events. Consequently, governments and donors have been able to plan and respond more quickly to food emergencies than had been the case.

African organizations strengthened: USAID's existing partners continued to demonstrate evidence of strengthened capacity. For example, through USAID support to improve its strategic planning and financial management systems, the Association for Strengthening of Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA) has been certified to receive a 5-year, $27 million grant from the European Union (EU). Similarly, improved overall organizational performance-a result of USAID support-has enabled the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association (WIOMSA) to leverage $1.5 million and $2 million, respectively, in funding from other donors. IGAD continues to demonstrate increased capacity, most noticeably illustrated by the launching of the Conflict Early Warning and Response mechanism (CEWARN). Similarly, the COMESA Secretariat has begun to implement a peace and security protocol to engage civil society, NGOs and governments to address conflict issues in the region.

New partners are also receiving institutional strengthening support from USAID through the PACT/MWENGO Institutional Strengthening and Grantmaking (ISGM) Program. Eleven grants for more than $2.2 million have been awarded, while seventy-five additional organizations have received technical assistance in organizational development through the ISGM. These organizations have received substantive assistance and training in financial management, strategic and organization planning, monitoring and evaluation, electronic communication system development and conflict resolution skills.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: This is the final reporting period for this strategic objective since REDSO/ESA's Strategic Plan FY 2001-2005 was approved in August 2000. Lessons learned from the implementation of this strategic objective guided the design of all REDSO/ESA's new strategic objectives and any future GHAI core funding (e.g., non-Somalia and non-Sudan funds) will be programmed within these three new objectives.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors play a significant role in USAID's partnership with IGAD. The Joint IGAD Partners Forum-composed of the European Union, Norway, Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany, Canada, in addition to IGAD and the United States-remains the primary forum through which USAID interacts with IGAD. The German government and USAID have worked especially closely together to support the CEWARN project.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: African Centre for Technology Studies, Association for Support to Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa, Common Market for East and Southern Africa, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, MWENGO, Participating Agencies Collaborating Together, and Western Indian Ocean Marine Sciences Association.

FY 2002 Performance Table

REDSO/ESA: 623-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of activities implemented with best practices identified	NA	5	15	30	20	25	SO ends
Indicator 2: Government Ministries connected to the internet	NA	36	72	72	102	132	SO ends

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of activities (cumulative)	REDSO/ESA Activity Reports	This indicator includes activities in progress. Initial best practices have been identified from activities that are completed or on-going. Beginning in FY 00, these best practices began to be tested for their replicability or applicability in other contexts.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of African Entities (Cumulative)	REDSO/ESA Activity Reports	Self-explanatory

Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Establish a Strong Basis for Implementation of GHAI, 623-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	44,911	DA	12,606	DA	32,305	DA
	5,125	CSD	1,992	CSD	3,133	CSD
	4,400	ESF	639	ESF	3,761	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	16,865	DFA	14,447	DFA	2,418	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	13,331	DA	11,581	DA		
	1,550	CSD	849	CSD		
	4,517	ESF	24	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	2,196	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	58,242	DA	24,187	DA	34,055	DA
	6,675	CSD	2,841	CSD	3,834	CSD
	8,917	ESF	663	ESF	8,254	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	16,865	DFA	16,643	DFA	222	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	172	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	172	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	58,414	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	6,675	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	8,917	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	16,865	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security, 623-005
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,623,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $8,710,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Although individual countries fare better or worse, depending on the year, chronic food insecurity plagues the ESA due to extreme climatic variability, low yielding and unsustainable production practices, inappropriate household nutritional practices, low purchasing power and difficulties in moving food, seed, other goods and people within the region. Poverty, war, civil strife, inappropriate national policies, environmental degradation, high population growth, high rates of HIV/AIDS and gender inequality further threaten the region's food security.

While primary responsibility lies with individual countries (with help from bilateral USAID missions) to develop their own economies, it is becoming increasingly clear that creating the enabling environment in which national and regional food security can be improved requires a regional perspective. Tackling the underlying causes of food insecurity is clearly beyond USAID and REDSO/ESA's manageable interest. However, REDSO/ESA can play an important role enhancing regional African partner institutions' capacity. This will be accomplished by strengthening regional institutions technically and organizationally, providing the appropriate tools (i.e., technologies and better practices), enhancing coordination through increased networking, and creating the appropriate policy environment needed to fulfill partners' regional food security agendas. Improving environmental sustainability and gender equality will also be cross-cutting themes of this objective.

During FY 2001, Development Assistance (DA) will be used to fund activities (Economic Growth $2,875,000; Agriculture $3,347,000; and Environment $1,401,000). These funds comprise both REDSO/ESA allocations and funds allocated under these same sectors to the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI).

It is expected that the activities initiated or planned in FY 2001 will continue without major adjustments in FY 2002. Funded with $8,710,000 in DA resources, activities in FY 2002 will continue to seek results in the four specific areas of: strengthening regional organizations; improved regional availability of appropriate technologies and practices; increased regional cooperation and net working; and regional policy harmonization.

Key Results: In addition to its focus on improving partner capacity, the strategic objective has three thematic areas: improved livelihoods, increased trade in food security-related commodities or services, and enhanced early warning systems so that humanitarian and development resources are more strategically allocated. Results are anticipated in four specific areas: strengthened regional organizations; improved regional availability of appropriate technologies and practices; increased networking and cooperation; and accepted selected policy, regulatory and procedural changes for regional harmonization.

Performance and Prospects: This is a new strategic objective that builds on REDSO/ESA's experience since 1994 with the GHAI and over the last decade in the areas of economic growth, agriculture, environment, natural resources management and early warning. Consultations with partners and the results of REDSO/ESA-supported analyses have identified the need for a coherent regional trade program that will support the efforts of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), and the East African Community (EAC) in expanding regional trade and accelerating market integration. The trade program will provide the practical information needed for regional organizations to assist member states in undertaking policy, procedural and regulatory reform. It will also facilitate the engagement of the private and non-governmental sectors in cooperating with governments and regional organizations to ensure that maximum economic growth occurs while appropriate safety nets are designed. Policies must be harmonized regionally to increase

and stabilize trade flows, and to ensure access to new technologies such as disease-resistant or vitamin-enriched seed varieties. The program will build on lessons learned during implementation of REDSO/ESA's earlier objectives, particularly regarding the regional trade analytical agenda and economic growth activities.

The emphasis on trade is intended to increase the volume of regional trade flows and efficiency of moving goods throughout the region. Two focus areas are being pursued: seeds and livestock. Less restrictive movement of seeds and new seed varieties will increase regional food production and overall market efficiency. More timely marketing of higher-quality livestock will prevent massive losses that historically occur during droughts and help protect the region's natural resources when they are most vulnerable. Improving regional trade opportunities as well as the early warning systems in vulnerable geographic areas can lead to a reduced need for costly humanitarian interventions.

REDSO/ESA's unique mandate as a regional mission provides an ideal opportunity to promote and coordinate the development and implementation of innovations that improve people's livelihoods at the household level. Working in collaboration with bilateral missions and other partners, common problems can often be addressed more efficiently on a regional scale. For instance, when there is coordination in the development and implementation of agricultural research in the region, when best practices in providing community veterinary services are widely shared and adopted, or when there is agreement among countries on how to manage a common resource such as Lake Victoria, households benefit more quickly than in the absence of such an approach.

Throughout the region, countries are developing policies and regulatory structures to prevent and mitigate actions that cause environmental harm. REDSO/ESA will assist an African-led process to promote environmental sustainability through the development and harmonization of environmental management and assessment policies. A primary approach will be to support professional capacity building to improve environmental review, planning and management, leading to implementation of environmentally sound activities by USAID missions, African institutions, and other partners.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: None.

Other Donor Programs: European Union, African Development Bank, World Bank, several United Nations agencies, Sweden, Canada, Department for International Development (DfID), the International Development Research Center, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: To achieve this strategic objective, REDSO/ESA works directly with African partners such as Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, Common Market for East and Southern Africa, East African Community, Association for Support to Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA), the African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), the Organization for African Unity's Intergovernmental Bureau for Animal Research (OAU/IBAR), and Eastern Africa Sub-Regional Support Initiative for the Advancement of Women (EASSI), among others. In addition, technical support and assistance with regional coordination are provided by organizations such as ARD, *Technoserve, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, International Center for Tropic Agriculture,* International Potato Research Center, World Conservation Union, and Tufts University.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Strategic Objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Program: REDSO/ESA/GH/AI	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security, 623-005						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,623	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,623	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	8,710	DA	28,667	DA	45,000	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE & NUMBER: Enhanced Capacity for Managing Conflict in the Region, 623-006
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,542,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,839,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Violent conflict, defined as the use of armed conflict by forces other than the state, is widespread in the region, seriously stalling economic, political and human development in every country. Conflict prevention, mitigation, and response (CPMR) requires concerted action from interstate, national government, civil society, and private sector agents, and includes actions taken across borders and between local communities. USAID works at all these levels, with a range of partners, to advance the field of CPMR on a sustainable basis. Successful outcomes from activities in this relatively new area for USAID are intended to be mutually reinforcing.

During FY 2001, Development Assistance (DA) will be used to fund activities as follows: Democracy and Governance (D/G) $1,697,000; Economic Growth $1,545,000; and Agriculture $300,000. These funds comprise both REDSO/ESA allocations and funds allocated under these same sectors to the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative.

It is expected that the activities initiated or planned in FY 2001 will continue without major adjustments in FY 2002. DA resources ($2,839,000) will continue the emphasis on three key areas: institutional strengthening of organizations promoting CPMR; the identification and dissemination of effective CPMR practices; and the building of regional CPMR networks and mechanisms.

Key Results: Three key intermediate results will help achieve this objective: 1) African conflict management organizations strengthened through leadership and capacity-building; 2) increased number of best practices through identification of successful activities and dissemination to peace practitioners; and 3) increased communications among stakeholders in conflict situations, including building regional networks and systems.

Performance and Prospects: Working under the leadership of the seven-member-state regional organization, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and in close partnership with German aid (GTZ), USAID has assisted, under previous SOs, in the design of a Conflict Early Warning and Response (CEWARN) mechanism for the Horn of Africa. The CEWARN concept was ratified by heads of state of IGAD member-countries at the IGAD summit in November 2000. USAID has worked to ensure that CEWARN will be capable of both conflict early warning and concerted response. In an effort to create broad engagement by public and non-governmental actors, IGAD has supported a series of regional CEWARN design meetings and workshops with member-state representatives from foreign ministries, legal offices, and offices of the president, as well as members of civil society, including universities and institutes of peace. This inclusive process whereby the region's actors come together to outline, develop, and finally agree upon a workable response mechanism is as important as what will ultimately emerge.

In the wake of the failure of organizations within and beyond the region to adequately respond to violent conflicts, such as the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, this system is seen as an important new technology for the countries of the Horn. A key aspect of this partnership is enabling regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to carry out functions of early warning. This includes, for example, improving media coverage and reporting skills through a regional workshop for 60 reporters and journalists hosted by the Ugandan Center for Conflict Resolution (CECORE). Another example includes providing support to a Kenya-based NGO, the Africa Peace Forum, as it helps IGAD to design the CEWARN mechanism.

Under previous SOs, USAID has completed a series of 10 case studies in six of the 10 Greater Horn countries aimed at identifying and applying effective practices in conflict prevention, mitigation and

response (CPMR). Areas of focus include the role of faith-based organizations in channeling conflict and promoting dialogue and peace; communications technologies (in particular, peace radio and Internet connectivity); local level peace processes drawing on traditional practices; and local-level projects typically involving management of scarce natural resources. Also underway are analyses of women's organizations as an important tool for CPMR and consideration of programs of HIV/AIDS as they relate to CPMR, and vice versa.

An important new area for IGAD (and USAID) is the development of the methodologies and skills for carrying out conflict vulnerability assessments, a requirement for all USAID missions involved in preparing new country development strategies. Several activities focused on improving knowledge and skills related to conflict analysis were held this year, including a regional workshop for 60 conflict practitioners from 10 countries in East and Southern Africa, assistance to the USAID mission in Kenya in completing its Conflict Vulnerability Assessment. REDSO/ESA has also assisted USAID programs in Uganda, Somalia, and Sudan in developing sound approaches to address CPMR issues for new country strategies in these conflict-ridden countries.

USAID has developed several different funding mechanisms for ensuring that local organizations committed to CPMR are able to access financial and management resources for innovative pilot activities and/or for activities to strengthen the institutional capacity of the organizations themselves. In Rwanda, for example, assistance has been provided for development of the recently formed Unity and Reconciliation Commission. In Uganda, funds have supported several activities to address violent conflict in the north of the country, including those promoting the role of improved communications and faith-based organizations and leadership. In Sudan, support for people-to-people peace processes have seen results; in Somalia, bottom-up exercises to help define and develop local partnerships between communities and government have been effective in helping to rebuild relationships and a sense of purpose and direction in a war-torn society. Support for a number of different organizations in Kenya has helped coalesce civil society organizations and CPMR approaches, such as the use of faith-based organizations at the national as well as regional level, and, in pastoralist areas, through use of locally-adapted traditional conflict resolution processes.

Work will continue to focus on strengthening the institutional capacity of African regional organizations, both intergovernmental and civil society; identifying and applying effective CPMR practices, including analytical approaches to CPMR programming within USAID bilateral programs, as well as across the region; and developing regional networks and systems, like CEWARN, that will: 1) promote a concerted means for identifying and responding to the threat of violent conflict; 2) provide a platform for disseminating tested and effective CPMR practices; and 3) engage CPMR organizations, other donors and stakeholders in CPMR issues in a constructive and sustainable way.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: Commitment of IGAD member-state leaders is essential to continuing efforts and success with development of CEWARN, as is commitment of COMESA state member leaders to development of a far less ambitious peace and security protocol being undertaken with USAID support. Performance to date indicates there is strong interest in addressing CPMR issues within the region, but insufficient numbers of qualified organizations to respond to the challenge. There is also a lack of systematic identification, testing and dissemination of recognized approaches and practices that show promise in effectively addressing CPMR problems; there is high demand for these among peace practitioners and stakeholders, including the analytical tools required for taking the required integrated, longer-term, as well as nearer-term, approach.

Other Donor Programs: In recent years, the CPMR field has received greater donor support in the region. In particular, European countries have demonstrated increased interest. USAID has worked most closely with German aid-with GTZ, as mentioned above-and with Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), in Nairobi, and Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) and Conflict Prevention Network (CPN) in Germany. The European Union is involved with IGAD and potentially with COMESA on CPMR programming. In the United Nations family, UNESCO, UNICEF, and UNDP are players. Other small funds with some political orientation with Nairobi offices include the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: United States Government implementing partners include Management Systems International, Participating Agencies Collaborating Together/MWENGO, Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, Common Market for East and Southern Africa, AFPO, Forum for Early Warning and Early Response (FEWER), Saferworld, University of York, Toronto, the Life and Peace Institute, and USAID bilateral missions which are providing support for implementing the Conflict Pilot Activities Fund (CPAF) and the Conflict Quick Response Fund (CQUICK).

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Strategic Objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Program: REDSO/ESA/GHAI	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Enhanced Capacity for Managing Conflict in the Region, 623-006						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	18	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,542	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,542	DA				
	18	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,839	DA	9,719	DA	16,100	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	18	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE & NUMBER: Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems, 623-007
STATUS: New
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND ACCOUNT: $1,105,000 DA, $5,514,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,201,000 DA, $6,580,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Enhanced capacity in the region is critical to ensure appropriate long-term response to health development issues. Moreover, given the transnational nature of health problems, particularly with infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, approaches and solutions should increasingly recognize regional or multi-country realities-diseases do not respect national borders. Presently, however, there are limited numbers of African institutions with regional public health mandates and strategies in ESA. Those that exist lack adequate human, financial and institutional resources and capacity to effectively address health issues.

Additionally, cooperation and collaboration in program and resource planning among countries on public health issues remains limited and informal. Improving the technical and institutional capacity of African organizations and professionals to transfer information, skills and technologies regionally for strengthening health systems and to undertake policy advocacy and dialogue for sustaining improvements to these systems is a critical development need.

During FY 2001, Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) money will be used to fund: Child Survival (CHS) $1,940,000; HIV/AIDS $2,680,000 (to support HIV/AIDS regional activities which, if conditions allow, will include HIV/AIDS activities in Burundi); and Infectious Diseases (ID) $894,000 (of which $395,000 will be used for Malaria and $499,000 for Tuberculosis). These funds include all of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHAI) Child Survival funds and a small portion of the Economic Growth funds (EG $80,000) allocated to the GHAI.

Development Assistance resources (Population $1,025,000) will fund regional training for African partners to strengthen family planning systems. Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

The activities initiated or planned in FY 2001 are expected to continue without major adjustments in FY 2002. CSD ($6,580,000) and DA ($1,201,000) resources will provide continuation without significant change to focus on four areas: improving the viability of regional institutions; broadening the technical resource base; expanding the utilization of critical information; and expanding the policy dialogue.

Key Results: Four Intermediate Results are required to achieve this activity: 1) improved viability of regional partner institutions; 2) broadened technical resource base; 3) expanded utilization of critical information; and 4) expanded policy dialogue.

Performance and Prospects: REDSO/ESA's work builds on program efforts underway since 1995 under the previous strategy and, accordingly, accomplishing this activity will involve continued assistance to African regional institutions and other regional partners in four key areas.

First, activities will aim to strengthen the institutional capacity and sustainability of regional partner institutions to expand African leadership in the sector. This will involve targeted human and institutional capacity development to establish and strengthen operational support systems and enhance skills in critical management areas such as planning, training and human resource development, health management information systems, logistics management, quality of health care improvement and assurance, supervision and monitoring, and sustainable financing strategies to reduce dependence on USAID as a primary donor. Strengthening partner institutional capacity in this manner should lead to better achievement by partners of planned results. Additionally, it should enable African partner institutions to play a more vital role in catalyzing partnerships and strategic coordination throughout the

region. By the end of the strategy period, partners will be more mature regional organizations, with clearly defined mandates and organizational and management systems to support these mandates, and with financing strategies in place that will sustain regional activities.

Second, focus will be given to expand the base of human, technical and program resources available to improve systems throughout the region. Achieving this depends on the presence of a broad base of technical professionals and mechanisms that promote south-to-south networking and partnership approaches both within the health sector and across other sectors. Activities will support the expanded development of networking and partnership mechanisms; the establishment of systems for institutionalizing training, human resources, and consultant development to meet ongoing needs for Africans equipped to improve health systems throughout the region; and the design of approaches to furthering cross-sector coordination to maximize program and technical resources and impact. By the end of the strategy period, there will be increased utilization of African specialists and organizations in health sector networking and technical assistance support activities throughout the ESA region.

Third, efforts will be made to increase the analysis, dissemination and application of information to enhance sector programs. Improving regional health systems on a long-term basis requires the ongoing dissemination and adaptation of state-of-the-art technical knowledge and better practices by African institutions. Activities will thus support the development of regional capacity to keep technical knowledge current, to identify better practices from the region (including gender- differentiated approaches), to share information on these practices throughout the region, and to adapt and implement these practices at the country level. Focus will be given to the utilization of modern information technologies where appropriate. By the end of the strategy period, networks in key technical areas will be operational, with network members regularly sharing information, exchanging lessons learned, and supporting the application of better practices in countries throughout the region.

Finally, this activity seeks to enhance the policy environment by improving regional advocacy and dialogue on policy issues in key technical areas that include HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health and nutrition, reproductive health, infectious disease, and health care financing. Regional capacity to improve health systems requires a policy environment that not only enables the enhancement of health systems, but also promotes and sustains these systems. Accordingly, efforts will focus on promoting policy dialogue among health sector leaders and other key decision-makers on critical regional health issues. Activities will emphasize strengthening regional capacity to develop a regional policy agenda, conduct policy analysis that informs policy development, and undertake advocacy activities to support policy reform and development. By the end of the strategy period, there will be increased regional coordination to foster policy change. Regional organizations will be working collaboratively to identify institutional, programmatic, legal and regulatory constraints to the achievement of health objectives throughout the region and to advocate for regional and country policy formulation to address these constraints.

Achieving results under this activity will require close and continued collaboration with other REDSO/ESA teams, ESA USAID missions, and USAID/Washington's offices and bureaus. Cross-cutting activities in nutrition and food security were initiated under the earlier strategy. Under this activity, efforts will be made to strengthen and expand cross-activity coordination of this nature. Particular attention will be given to building synergies between PHN activities in HIV/AIDS and activities in food security, economic growth and conflict and democracy. Special focus will be given to involving non-presence countries in population, health, and nutrition regional networking and partnership activities

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The pressure of the continuing and accelerating spread of HIV/AIDS in the region compounds the already high rates of infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity and overwhelms weak health systems. African government and donor attention to addressing the HIV/AIDS pandemic requires a comprehensive and sustained approach. At the same time, it will be critical to balance HIV/AIDS programs with sustainable activities in maternal and child health and nutrition, reproductive health, and infectious disease to enable regional institutions to effectively address the broad range of health issues confronting the ESA region.

Other Donor Programs: In implementing activities, REDSO/ESA and its partners will continue to collaborate on regional activities with a broad range of donors, including the UNFPA, UNICEF, Rockefeller Foundation, World Bank, International Planned Parenthood Federation, European Union, and Gates Foundation. African and cooperating agency partners will continue to focus on diversification and leveraging of funds for regional program activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Regional Center for Quality of Health Care, Centre for African Family Studies, Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat, Training in Reproductive Health/Maternal and Neonatal Health Program/JHPIEGO, POLICY Project, CHANGE Project, Implementing AIDS Prevention and Control Activities, Health Policy and Systems Strengthening Project, Deliver, Rational Pharmaceutical Management Project, LINKAGES, Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project, and Tuberculosis Coalition.

Selected Performance Measures: This is a new Strategic Objective in FY 2001 and performance measures are being developed.

Program: REDSO/ESA/GHA	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems, 623-007			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,000 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,105 DA		
	5,514 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,105 DA		
	5,514 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	1,000 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,201 DA	3,294 DA	5,600 DA
	6,580 CSD	18,204 CSD	30,298 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	1,000 DFA

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	**FY 1999**	**FY 2000**	**FY 2001**	**FY 2002**
	Actual	**Actual**	**Estimated**	**Request**
Development Assistance	13,207	16,777	15,084	14,022
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	8,010	10,700	10,692	11,509
Development Credit Authority	0	0	0	0
International Disaster Assistance	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	300	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	8,186	0	0	1,600
P.L 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**29,403**	**27,777**	**25,776**	**27,131**

Mission Director, Carleene H. Del

WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

Introduction

The West African Regional Program (WARP) became formally operational as a separate USAID program in October 2000. WARP combines the activities of the former Sahel Regional Program (SRP) and the Family Health and AIDS in West and Central Africa (FHA) activity into a dynamic new program that aims at stimulating regional cooperation and integration in West Africa. The goal of the program is a "Politically Stable and Economically Prosperous West Africa."

The fifteen member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Togo) constitute the core geographic area of the WARP program. Some activities also incorporate Chad (a member of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel—CILSS), Cameroon (headquarters of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Laws in Africa—OHADA), and some of the other Customs Union of Central African States countries (Central African Republic, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea and Congo-Brazzaville). Mauritania withdrew from ECOWAS as of January 2001, but will remain within the scope of selected WARP activities.

The WARP was developed in response to the growing realization that most West African countries cannot function in isolation as economically viable entities. It is predicated upon the conviction that greater regional integration and political stability are essential requirements for the achievement of sustainable development in the region. The WARP will therefore respond to regional socioeconomic issues and problems which clearly transcend the borders of the nations of ECOWAS, and support a common ECOWAS strategy in areas of trade, economic development, disease prevention, food security, environmental protection and conflict prevention.

The Development Challenge

Major social and economic indicators for West Africa describe a region that is desperately poor and, for the most part, economically stagnant. The countries in the ECOWAS region are among the least developed countries in the world. A large part of the regional population lacks access to adequate housing as well as to essential services such as potable water, sanitation, basic education and primary health care. Unemployment and underemployment are rampant, and job opportunities are few. The region's natural resource base is being depleted at a non-renewable rate, and corruption levels are high. Finally, over the last decade, the region has experienced a high incidence of conflict. Most observers agree that regional and global integration through economic diversification must be improved before incomes can be expected to grow at levels needed to reduce poverty and assure political and economic stability. On the positive side, the region has demonstrated a desire to improve the quality of regional cooperation and has begun to address some of its major problems (i.e., food security, intra-regional trade, security, monetary union issues) through regional organizations such as CILSS, OHADA and ECOWAS itself. However, much remains to be done, including the rationalization of these activities, and USAID, and other donors, are looking for effective ways to support these West African initiatives.

A Governing Board, constituted in 1998 and composed of USAID senior staff working on West Africa issues, oversaw the development of the WARP. The program, which incorporated the on-going activities of the existing SRP and FHA programs, transitioned from the planning to the implementation phase in 2000. The development of the WARP involved a well-orchestrated process for obtaining inputs from key regional organizations, both public and private sector donors and African experts, through a series of round-table discussions and other consultations. Numerous U.S. Government agencies, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, State Department, and the Departments of Commerce, Justice, Defense, and Transportation, were also consulted. The diagnostic reports constituted an in-depth review of priority sectors that the Governing Board had identified for potential Agency support: regional economic integration and energy; health, population, and nutrition; food security, environment and natural resources management; and, democracy and governance.

Development assistance within the regional context not only leverages resources but also serves U.S. interests by reinforcing some of the goals under the Strategic Plan for International Affairs Agencies (SPIAA). Specific SPIAA goals supported by the program include helping to work toward global economic prosperity and the expansion of markets for U.S. goods and services; adequate health care and AIDS prevention; helping to address environmental problems, including global climate change; the furtherance of democracy and human rights; and, regional political stability.

Other Donors

Donor coordination is another way to leverage resources and maximize outcomes for the region. The World Bank has prepared, and is currently vetting, a regional strategy that will be launched in 2001. USAID, along with all other major donors in the region, participated in the initial strategy review. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, under the Club du Sahel, has also recognized the utility of looking at a regional perspective in its future programming and is working with USAID in its consultations.

FY 2002 Program

Within each of the strategic focus areas, activities have been developed that: (1) support regional contributions to the removal of identified constraints to regional cooperation or integration; (2) distinguish the merits of a regional, versus a bilateral, program focus without losing sight of the complementary nature of the two approaches; and, (3) help to leverage resources for both the regional and bilateral programs. Four common constraints to regional integration, identified in the development stage of the WARP, remain central to the development of programmatic activities. These constraints are poor governance, weak institutions, inadequate information and knowledge exchange, and uncoordinated donor efforts.

In FY 2002, the WARP will focus upon completing the task of reorienting and refining the remaining SRP and FHA program activities to better reflect and implement the WARP's strategic objectives, above all in the areas of (1) reproductive health, child survival and maternal health, and HIV/AIDS and (2) food security, environment and natural resources. It will also take steps to deepen its regional economic integration program and to complete the establishment of its program in the area of conflict prevention.

Program: West Africa Regional Summary	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	43,656	DA	34,760	DA	8,896	DA
	20,203	CSD	13,884	CSD	6,319	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	61,740	DFA	61,413	DFA	327	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	16,470	DA	13,374	DA		
	9,921	CSD	6,910	CSD		
	300	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	300	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	60,126	DA	48,134	DA	11,992	DA
	30,124	CSD	20,794	CSD	9,330	CSD
	300	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	61,740	DFA	61,713	DFA	27	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	307	DA				
	897	CSD				
	3,350	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	15,084	DA				
	10,692	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	15,391	DA				
	11,589	CSD				
	3,350	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	14,022	DA	131,535	DA	221,074	DA
	11,509	CSD	71,320	CSD	124,542	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	3,650	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	61,740	DFA

USAID/WARP
FY 2002 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

SO Number	SO Title / Fund Account	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
624-001	Increased Use of Selected, Regional Reproductive Health, HIV/STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in the WCA Region				
	- DA	6,567	6,900	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	8,010	10,500	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
624-004	Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa				
	- DA	0	0	1,920	2,000
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
624-005	Increased Sustainable Use of Selective Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa				
	- DA	0	0	8,195	7,875
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	10,692	11,509
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
624-006	Food Security and Environmental and Natural Resources Policies and Programs Strengthened and Implemented in West Africa				
	- DA	0	0	4,551	3,685
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
624-007	Early Detection and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning				
	- DA	0	0	418	462
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

625-001	Assist Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify, Clarify, and Implement Policy Options which Promote Trade and Investment in the West Africa Region				
	- DA	1,012	3,806	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	300	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
625-002	Regional Dialogue Increased on the Role of Civil Society and Communal, Local and National Governments in Achieving Improved Management of Natural Resources, Food Security, and Market Development				
	- DA	663	390	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	0	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
625-003	Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security, Population and the Environment				
	- DA	4,965	5,681	0	0
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	0	200	0	0
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	0	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II Programs		8,186			1,600
SO	Totals				
	- DA	13,207	16,777	15,084	14,022
	- DFA	0	0	0	0
	- CSD	8,010	10,700	10,692	11,509
	- FSA	0	0	0	0
	- SEED	0	0	0	0
	- ESF	0	300	0	0
	- P.L. 480/II	8,186	0	0	1,600

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: WEST AFRICA REGIONAL
Title and Number: Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa, 624-004
Status: New
Planned FY 2001 Obligation and Funding Source: $1,920,000 DA
Proposed FY 2002 Obligation and Funding Source: $2,000,000 DA
Initial Obligation: FY 2001 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2008

Summary: Since becoming independent nearly forty years ago, the fifteen countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) have shared a common vision of national economies integrated into a regional system. Unfortunately, this vision has not yet been transformed into reality. West Africa remains one of the least developed regions on earth with poverty rates as high as 50%. With the exception of Nigeria, national markets in West Africa are too small to support scale-sensitive industry or trade. The agricultural sector, which is generally considered to represent the greatest potential for growth in the region, is underproductive, because of a combination of low natural potential, lack of investment and poor management under state control. West Africa also suffers from serious inefficiencies in the supply and pricing of energy, roads and telecommunication. Traditional trading practices, the types and volumes of goods traded, and major trading routes are ill adapted to the realities of a regional or of a global economy. Political instability and conflict have served merely to exacerbate the situation. Consequently, long-term economic growth has been stagnant, or negative, in most of the countries in the region.

Economic trends began to improve, originating in large part from the devaluation of the African Financial Community (CFA) franc in 1994, coupled with some benefits from structural adjustment programs initiated in the mid-1990s. However, since the end of 1999, this has begun to level out, or in some countries, decline. And where improvement in investment levels and growth is notable, it remains below other developing regions, and clearly below levels required for sustainable growth and significant poverty reduction. The development problem is clear: *how to achieve rates of economic growth that will increase incomes to levels that can stimulate domestic markets, encourage private investment and eliminate poverty.*

This activity directly supports USAID Agency goals in economic growth and the U.S. National Interest of "Global Economic Prosperity, Expanding Markets" as defined by the Strategic Plan for International Affairs Agencies (SPIAA).

FY 2001 Development Assistance (DA) Economic Growth funding of $1,920,000 is planned to support, West African Regional institutions (e.g. ECOWAS, CILSS) and associations in the development of mechanisms to reduce intra-regional trade barriers.

FY 2002 DA funding in the amount of $2,000,000 will be used to further rationalize the intra-regional trade agendas and initiatives between regional institutions and bilateral donors; support development and implementation of sub-regional trade and investment policies; and assist in the development of improved national and regional institutional capacity to provide a reliable, competitively priced supply of energy within the region.

Key Results: The problem in the West Africa region is not the absence of donor programs that seek to stimulate private investment and domestic markets. Rather, the current donor programs are not comprehensive enough, and they have not achieved the intended results. For example, significant amounts of donor assistance are provided to the three major regional institutions (i.e. ECOWAS, West African Economic Monetary Union—WAEMU, and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel—CILSS), but the assistance is not structured to encourage interaction, collaboration and a logical division of responsibilities among these entities. This activity will address this issue by supporting fora at which these organizations can discuss and formulate a common agenda for regional economic integration in the important areas of trade, monetary and fiscal issues and energy. In fact, it is

anticipated that one of the most important elements of the WARP will be its effort to assist in the establishment of the West African Power Pool (WAPP).

Achievement of results for this activity will help insure that individuals from various parts of civil society in West Africa participate in consultations, dialogue and information sharing on key development issues in order to: (a) build true African leadership of the development agenda and (b) strengthen the political will of governments to implement programs developed by, or with, civil society.

Performance and Prospects: This activity will continue and expand those of the Sahel Regional Program (SRP). The WARP will assist regional institutions and associations to reduce intra-regional barriers to trade by supporting the Forum of West Africa's (FOWA) (composed of CILSS, WAEMU, ECOWAS, and the West African Enterprise Network—WAEN) current efforts to establish a mechanism for monitoring and reporting on trade barriers in West Africa. Support of FOWA is also intended to further the rationalization of the numerous inter-governmental organizations in the region, create coherence between the bilateral and regional agendas of donors and address regional tensions.

Promotion of fora for the discussion of international, regional and sub-regional trade and investment policies will occur through activities that: (a) enhance civil society participation in policy dialogue; (b) support business linkage activities between regional industry and trade organizations and U.S. counterpart organizations; and (c) improve donor coordination on issues related to strengthening the private sector. In FY 2001, the WARP will also support regional activities related to improving monetary and fiscal policies, and a greater understanding of global trade through capacity-building activities on the World Trade Organization. Specific activities will include: (a) conducting studies and holding conferences to address critical issues such as taxation and the monitoring, supervision and regulation of equity and debt markets; (b) promoting dialogue on issues such as the future of the CFA franc and/or a broader monetary union that may be created under West Africa Monetary Authority; (c) supporting current efforts by FOWA to find practical solutions to cross-border monetary transfers; and (d) helping build capacity in regional private sector organizations through technical assistance.

Finally, this activity will assist in the development of improved national and regional institutional capacity to provide a sustainable, competitively priced, reliable supply of energy within the region. The recent and on-going experience of USAID/Ghana with the development of the West Africa Gas Pipeline provides a starting point for future assistance in this sector. In addition to assuming responsibility for the regional aspects of the Gas Pipeline, the WARP will assist the ECOWAS countries in the establishment of a regional power pool. The first phase of the interconnections will likely involve the countries of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso, Nigeria and Niger.

Possible Adjustments to Plan: As indicated above, this activity will continue and expand on interventions initiated under the Sahel Regional Program. The major adjustment, or addition, is the initiation of activities to assist the ECOWAS countries in developing a dynamic private energy sector that feeds power to an efficiently managed West African power grid. The WARP is committed to collaborating with ECOWAS countries to ensure the availability of reasonably priced, reliable energy supplies that will contribute to industrial growth, employment generation and increased productivity. A key element of this initiative is the participation of domestic and foreign private sector investors in the financing, construction and management of the regional energy transmission systems.

Other Donors: Donor support for West African regional economic integration comes primarily from the European Union and France. The European Union and France have been the main source of support to WAEMU. The European Union has been the primary source of support for ECOWAS. USAID complements support given to WAEMU and ECOWAS in the policy arena by other donors by providing support to the private sector voice, the WAEN. For the WAPP, USAID is the leader donor, but the World Bank and France are also providing support.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities initiated under the Sahel Regional Program are implemented through grants to ECOWAS and via grants and contracts between USAID and U.S. entities, including the Corporate Council on Africa, PA Consulting, Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Nathan/MSI Joint

Venture, Associates for International Resources and Development, Purdue University and the Barents Group, and DAI, Inc.

Selected Performance Measures: WARP is a new program with the first obligation planned in 2001. Baselines and targets are being developed.

Program: West Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa, 624-004						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	232	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,920	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,152	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,000	DA	28,863	DA	33,015	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: WEST AFRICA REGIONAL
Title and Number: Increased, Sustainable Use of Selective Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa, 624-005
Status: New
Planned FY 2001 Obligation and Funding Source: $10,692,000 CSD; $8,195,000 DA
Proposed FY 2002 Obligation and Funding Source: $11,509,000 CSD; $7,875,000 DA
Initial Obligation: FY 2001 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2008

Summary: Health and living standards indices consistently rank countries of West Africa among the poorest in the world. Child mortality—though greatly improved over the past four decades—remains above 100 per 1000 live births. Maternal mortality exceeds 700 per 100,000 live births. Additionally, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases pose acute threats and freely cross borders owing to the high levels of sub-regional migration. West Africa can no longer be considered a low HIV prevalence region as all the countries in the region, except Mauritania, have generalized epidemics, and several countries are presently, or will soon be, facing double digit epidemics (Côte d'Ivoire—11%, Cameroon—8%, Togo—6%). Despite improvements in most health indicators, weak capacity of public and private sector organizations, poor quality of health services, and insufficient public knowledge of and demand for preventive health measures and services remain daunting constraints. In effect, limited indigenous resources or commitment and the transnational nature of most health problems have shaped the approaches and results of USAID's efforts in this region.

This activity focuses on increasing the sustainable use of selected products and services in the areas of reproductive health, sexually transmitted infections, HIV/AIDS, and child survival in West Africa. It will do so by addressing the constraints of poor service delivery, limited technical and management leadership in the health sector, lack of knowledge of best practices and state of the art technologies, and the fragmented use of public and private sector financial and human resources. USAID together with other donors will provide their technical expertise in: advocacy and policy dialogue; capacity building and training; operations research; information, education and communication; social marketing; population policy analysis and development; and logistics management. Finally, USAID will also seek to leverage and mobilize additional resources for health within the region.

This activity contributes to the achievement of USAID Agency goals in global health and the U.S. National Interest of "Population and Health, AIDS Prevention" as defined by the Strategic Plan for International Affairs Agencies (SPIAA).

In FY 2001, Child Survival and Disease (CSD) funds of $2,499,000 ($2,000,000 child survival and $499,000 infectious diseases) will be used to: (1) finance social marketing of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and support the distribution of related information, education and communication activities that contribute to the control of child morbidity and mortality associated with diarrhea; (2) prevent and control malaria within the context of essential obstetric care and conduct applied research to add to the body of knowledge in the region regarding effective malaria treatment and prevention; (3) strengthen health delivery systems through improved operational capacity for national and regional partner institutions; and (4) improve maternal health through essential obstetric care. HIV/AIDS funds totaling $8,193,000 from the CSD account will be used to finance expanded HIV prevention and control efforts in the region, with a special emphasis on condom social marketing and cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention activities targeting highly vulnerable groups.

Development Assistance (DA) funds totaling $8,195,000 will be used to increase access to and use of quality family planning services through selected service clinics. Family planning agreements under this notification will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

In FY 2002 DA and CSD funds totaling $19,384,000 will be used to continue those programs and initiatives from previous years. A focus will be on re-orienting service delivery and training efforts for

family planning and HIV/AIDS; and facilitating increased donor coordination on HIV/AIDS funding and programs in the region.

Key Results: This activity is designed to continue and expand upon the efforts of Activity 624-001, Increased Use of Selected, Regional Reproductive Health, HIV/STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in the West Africa Region, which is known as the Family Health and AIDS (FHA) project. This predecessor activity, begun in FY 1995 and funded through FY 2000 has achieved, among many other accomplishments: (1) significant increases, since the activity's inception, in levels of knowledge and use of modern contraceptives and ORS in the activity's focus countries, and (b) major increases in condom use for both regular and occasional partners through a sub-activity targeting migrants, truckers, and prostitutes.

Performance and Prospects: Through this WARP activity, USAID will focus on a number of issues during FY 2001. It will re-orient service delivery and training efforts begun under the FHA activity; "dual protection" approaches will be incorporated for better health outcomes. Additionally, USAID will support establishment of centers of excellence in HIV voluntary counseling and testing and will reorient syndromic management of sexually transmitted infections toward clinical settings that serve high-risk populations. In FY 2001, public awareness radio campaigns in French and local languages will be produced and broadcast on basic diarrhea case management with an oral rehydration therapy/ORS component.

The Family Health and AIDS in West and Central Africa (FHA) Project has worked bilaterally and regionally with several donors in leveraging resources and in support of joint activities. At the regional level, FHA has worked collaboratively with the African Development Bank, the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Bank. At the national level, the project collaborates with bilateral donors such as Germany, which have been increasingly funding contraceptives where USAID funding has ceased, and United Nations agencies such as UNAIDS, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

Prospects for the future in family planning in the region will also depend on cooperation between donors, as well as the positive political will of participating states. Given that most of the family planning program activities are focused in urban area and that city dwellers generally tend to use contraception more than rural dwellers, recent rises in contraceptive prevalence rates (CPR) at national levels are primarily due to exponential population growth in urban areas that were targeted by FHA. However, if reproductive behaviors in this sub-region generally follow patterns in the rest of the world over recent decades, the outlook for continued success over the next several years is excellent. Service and product use will rise in response to ever-higher levels of knowledge of methods, ever-lower infant/child mortality, and the diffusion of public health innovations and images of "modernity " from urban areas into the rural areas. The greatest single constraint will be the supply of commodities to meet escalating demand. The inability or unwillingness of host governments and non-governmental organization (NGOs) in the region to provide the necessary budgetary, logistic, product and service support in a reliable manner will weaken the CPR evolution launched by USAID and other donors. Addressing this issue effectively is the challenge that lies ahead.

Finally, the uncertainty of funding to combat the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the region is particularly acute for non-presence countries. USAID's assumption that other donors will finance some essential HIV program elements, such as condoms, is not always correct. For example, in Niger, condom supplies have been depleted for over a year. A recent UNFPA donation may not be adequate to deal with Niger's growing epidemic.

Possible Adjustments to Plan: None anticipated at this time.

Other Donors: The largest bilateral and multilateral donors working in the region are France, the World Bank, the European Union (EU), Germany, Belgium, the African Development Bank, Canada, and the United Nations agencies. These donors support construction, maintenance and operation of health centers and hospitals, and the procurement of essential drugs and other health commodities. Assistance is primarily focused on the public sector health system. Canada and the EU provide significant support for sexually

transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation. The Germans have been increasingly providing family planning commodities, especially condoms, in countries where USAID closed or reduced its activities. Overall development assistance to the health sector in the West African service delivery countries is approximately $75 million per year.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Activities are implemented through five U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs): Population Services International, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, the Johns Hopkins Program in International Education and Gynecology/Obstetrics (JHPIEGO), Family Health International (FHI) and ten African national and regional NGOs. The West African Health Organization, the health secretariat of ECOWAS, has recently requested assistance to develop a medium term strategic plan for its regional health interventions and is expected to be a key partner in implementing policy decisions in the region.

Selected Performance Measures: Selected performance measures exist for the FHA project and will continue to be reported on. At the same time, WARP is a new program with the first obligation planned in 2001. Therefore, appropriate baselines and targets are currently being developed.

Program: West Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)		
Title and Number: Increased Sustainable Use of Selective Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa, 624-005			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	897 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	8,195 DA		
	10,692 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	8,195 DA		
	11,589 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	7,875 DA	54,535 DA	70,605 DA
	11,509 CSD	71,320 CSD	94,418 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: West Africa Regional Program
Title and Number: Food Security and Environmental and Natural Resources Policies and Programs Strengthened and Implemented in West Africa, 624-006
Status: New
Planned FY 2001 Obligation and Funding Source: $4,551,000 DA
Proposed FY 2002 Obligations and Funding Source: $3,685,000 DA
Initial Obligation: FY 2001 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2008

Summary: The purpose of this activity is to enhance and expand efforts at regional coordination that relate to natural resources management, environmental policy, and food and agricultural policies and programs. The ultimate beneficiaries are the inhabitants of the rural sector in West Africa. As benefits accrue to the rural sector, however, they will also be reflected in greater food availability in the markets. Therefore, urban populations are also considered to be beneficiaries. Powerful synergistic outcomes are anticipated from this program, because of prior USAID-related West African regional activities in the areas of economic integration and trade and in population and health. Poverty alleviation involves a combination of well-targeted programs and investments across sectors, at both bilateral and regional levels, and this program is expected to reap the benefits of a high level of programmatic integration.

Two-thirds of West Africa's population is rural and is directly engaged in the use of natural resources to produce food and generate income. Food produced within the region is thought to account for about 75% of the food consumption in rural areas and 60% of the food consumption in urban areas. The region is thus highly dependent on rural production systems, and the environments upon which they depend, for food security, trade and continued economic growth and development. West Africa's extraordinarily high population growth threatens both food security and the environment. Population growth in West Africa exceeds that of any region in the world and has nearly tripled since the early 1960s. Prospects for the future remain disturbing, with nearly 50% of the population below 15 years of age.

Food security remains a preoccupation of countries throughout West Africa because of low absolute levels of food availability per capita and the very low-income levels of most people in the region. Poverty levels are extremely high and heavily concentrated in the rural population: about 60% of all people in Sahel West Africa live in poverty, and over 80% of the poor live in rural areas. In some countries, such as Côte d'Ivoire, poverty levels have increased over the last ten years because economic growth has been low or non-existent. In others such as Liberia and Sierra Leone, economies have virtually been destroyed in the wake of violent conflict. In countries like Chad and Niger, the levels of basic development are so low that populations are locked at minimum subsistence levels. The low levels of income and development and a fragile resource base in most West African countries contribute to high levels of undernourishment. There have been some improvements in nutrition in the region over the past 10 years, but chronic undernourishment remains high. In 1997, nine of the 17 countries covered by WARP had at least 30% of their populations classified as "chronically undernourished," and undernourishment levels in several countries exceeded 40% of the population. Of great concern are: (1) the extent of undernourishment among the lowest income groups, and (2) the poor nutritional patterns among women and children. For example, 50% of Malian children under five are visibly stunted. Of the 20 nations with the highest per capita dietary energy deficiency for those who are seriously undernourished, five are in West Africa.

While there is considerable diversity among the environmental and natural resources issues in the West Africa region, it is possible to assess and characterize these in a regional context. There are pockets of high bio-diversity, and considerable investments have been made to establish national parks, forest reserves and other protected areas. On the other hand, in a region where basic needs go unmet, bio-diversity conservation is not a development priority for most people and institutions, with predictably negative impact on the environment and natural resource base. There has been a significant decline in the area of moist tropical forest in several West African coastal countries, most notably with millions of hectares of clear-cutting in Liberia, but also some decline in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire. A more widespread problem, however, is the overuse and gradual degradation of the vegetative cover of rangeland, farmed

parklands, savannas and woodlands that dominate the region. In West Africa, desertification is a key issue. The most critical environmental issues have been those related to low and erratic rainfall, periodic drought, water shortages, uncontrolled land clearing and reduction of fuel wood stocks, wind and water erosion and declining soil fertility. All of these problems have been exacerbated by continued high rates of population growth, inadequate investments in education and health, gender inequity, and generally weak governance.

This activity directly supports the USAID Agency goals in economic growth, the U.S. National Interest of "Environment, Global Climate Change" as defined by the SPIAA, and the U.S. Government's "Food Security Action Plan."

In FY 2001 Development Assistance (DA) Agriculture funding totaling $2,347,000 will be used to improve data collection, analysis and syntheses in collaboration with regional institutions and rural associations to improve information flow and networking which leads to improved food security. In FY 2001 DA Environmental funds totaling $2,204,000 will be used to improve data collection, analysis and information sharing on the environment and natural resource management to strengthen information systems and networking that provides for rational, sustainable use of resources in West Africa.

In FY 2002 a total of $3,685,000 of DA funds will be used to continue assistance in the areas of natural resources/agricultural policy and food-related disaster monitoring and mitigation. Expansion to the West African coastal states is also planned.

Key Results: The WARP program activities in the areas of food security and environmental management are expected to contribute to a significant decline in the size of the food insecure population in West Africa. USAID assistance provided to the Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) through the Sahel Regional Program (SRP), over the years, has helped to assure that food security monitoring, disaster mitigation systems, natural resource and environmental policies and associated programs have become well established. Helping CILSS member countries to create food early warning and food balance monitoring systems has successfully averted food crises in the Sahel for almost two decades. Efficiencies have also been gained from the coordination of food aid and food policy. Finally, food needs assessments in the region are evolving to cover more than just cereals.

USAID has helped West Africa to improve the policy framework for environmental and natural resource management, as well for food security. Natural resource information collection and management, along with environmental monitoring techniques, have been strengthened. Broader use of intensified agricultural production systems is being encouraged through policies that provide greater security of tenure, broaden producers' access to competitively-priced fertilizer, expand access to markets, and increase producers' knowledge about the results of improved farming systems. CILSS has spearheaded the implementation of the Africa Annex to the Desertification Convention. The Early Action Program under the Convention for Africa has been initiated, and CILSS has taken the lead in developing a "Food Security/Poverty Reduction Strategy" and action plan for West Africa. Finally, CILSS has made gains in increasing gender equity, as witnessed by the recent approval by the CILSS heads-of-state of a resolution to give the Sahelian Women's Network (a network of Sahelian women's organizations) "observer" status at the CILSS statutory meetings.

The WARP program will support enhanced and effective implementation of reforms through advocacy and the exchange of information at regional organizations and fora. Activities are designed to inform policy makers about critical issues and to strengthen the advocates for improved agricultural, natural resource and environmental programs. USAID-funded activities will help producers learn how to adjust more effectively to new management challenges. They will also strengthen regional capacity for data collection, analysis, and dissemination related to improved natural resource management practices. As a result, West African institutions will be better equipped to identify priority issues in the area of food security and environmental and natural resources management. More importantly, they will be able to collaboratively design and implement development programs and investment strategies in these critical areas.

Performance and Prospects: Continued assistance is planned to improve the capacity of West Africans to: (1) administer natural resources and agricultural policy, planning, and monitoring and (2) maintain and strengthen food-related disaster monitoring and mitigation systems. As Sahelian states are the most vulnerable to food deficits, the WARP will focus on food security activities in CILSS member states. However, the WARP will expand its activities in the areas of food security assessment and resource and environmental monitoring into the coastal states. It will also emphasize the coordination of food security programs with the priorities and activities of other USAID entities (i.e., the Bureau for Humanitarian Response and the Africa Bureau), as well as those of the World Food Program and other key donors.

The WARP will assist West African institutions, primarily CILSS and ECOWAS, to build their capacity to maintain and improve regional environmental and natural resource management monitoring and impact reporting systems over the long-term. Coordination with other USAID-funded environmental and natural resources management interventions, as well as interaction with key regional interventions by donors will also continue.

Finally, the WARP will expand and facilitate the capacity of West African agricultural and environmental organizations and networks to share information and to advocate for sustainable, transparent and accountable food security and environmental policies and programs in a collaborative manner. It will also seek to strengthen existing West African capacity to develop more effective networks and advocacy fora, as well as policy, planning, monitoring and impact reporting systems for the agriculture/natural resource/food security nexus.

Possible Adjustment to Plan: No major changes are anticipated.

Other Donors: The majority of this activity has been designed and is being implemented with CILSS, representing the nine Sahelian member states. Other donors include Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, France, and the European Union. CILSS member states made in-kind contributions valued at 5% of the external contributions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID provides support to this activity through grants to CILSS, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development for the Club du Sahel Secretariat, and the World Food Program. Grants, contracts and other agreements with U.S. entities including: The Mitchell Group, Inc.; Development Alternatives, Inc.; The Futures Group; Associates in Rural Development, Inc.; the Research Triangle Institute; Michigan State University; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; the U.S. Department of Agriculture; and the U.S. Department of Interior EROS Data Center.

Selected Performance Measures: Selected performance measures exist for the SRP, the predecessor program of this strategic objective, and will be reported upon in 2001, as appropriate. At the same time, WARP is a new program with the first obligation planned in 2001. Therefore, appropriate baselines and targets are currently being developed.

Program: West Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Food Security and Environmental and Natural Resources Policies and Programs Strengthened and Implemented in West Africa, 624-006						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	75	DA				
	0	CSD				
	3,000	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,551	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,626	DA				
	0	CSD				
	3,000	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,685	DA	46,637	DA	54,948	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	3,000	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: WEST AFRICA REGIONAL
Title and Number: Early Detection and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning, 624-007
Status: New
Planned FY 2001 Obligation and Funding Source: $418,000 DA
Proposed FY 2002 Obligation and Funding Source: $462,000 DA
Initial Obligation: FY 2001 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2004

Summary: Since 1989, violent internal and cross-border conflicts have disrupted economic, social, and political development in West Africa with a great cost in human life and property. In the absence of peace and security, development programs cannot be sustained. The high costs of peacekeeping missions and rehabilitation activities have caused regional leaders to look more closely at strategies of conflict prevention. Thus far, not much progress has been made owing to a combination of reasons. First, piecemeal approaches and inadequate institutional frameworks have limited preventive activities. Secondly, although civil society organizations represent a potentially powerful force in conflict prevention, their efforts remain at the very early stages of development. Thirdly, donor programs have been focused largely on mitigation, with few activities in the area of conflict prevention. The result is an environment in which potential conflicts are frequently not identified and resolved before they escalate to a level where they extend beyond national boundaries.

The principal response to violent conflicts in West Africa has been through the Economic Community Monitoring Group (ECOMOG), which has attempted to fill the power void in the region. The ECOMOG has conducted military and peacekeeping operations in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau, with logistical and materiel support from the international community. While ECOMOG has been effective in containing the spread of war, it has not yet developed a successful model for preventing conflicts within the region.

The U.S. Department of State's International Affairs Strategic Plan emphasizes the prevention and elimination of conflict as a principal foreign policy goal. USAID recognizes that conflict prevention is essential for economic growth, poverty alleviation and sustainable regional development. WARP seeks to address this problem.

FY 2001 Development Assistance (DA) Democracy/Governance funding of $418,000 is planned to support conflict monitoring and mitigation activities. FY 2002 funds totaling $462,000 DA will be used to expand and institutionalize this effort.

Key Results: To be effective, a conflict prevention strategy must be regional in scope, agreed upon by multiple states, enforceable, and demonstrate African ownership. The WARP activity will provide support to one of the most comprehensive initiatives in this regard which has been put forward by ECOWAS. As the only sub-regional interstate organization with membership from all fifteen states, ECOWAS has the greatest potential to prevent conflict within the region. Its members have agreed on the establishment of a Conflict Prevention Mechanism (CPM), designed to detect and respond to potential conflicts throughout the region prior to the onset of hostilities, thereby diminishing the need for costly peacekeeping and rehabilitation. Although the term detection is used narrowly, it is understood that detection is essential to prevention, and therefore contributes to avoidance of conflict. The mechanism envisions the establishment of four Observation and Monitoring Centers (OMCs) within the region (located in Benin, Burkina Faso, The Gambia and Liberia) to collect, analyze, evaluate and disseminate data related to burgeoning conflicts.

Data thus collected will be sent to the ECOWAS Executive Secretariat for assessment by a Mediation and Security Council (MSC). The MSC recommends action by member states or refers the dispute for further mediation to an ad hoc body, the Council of Elders. The Council of Elders is comprised of respected opinion leaders from within and beyond the region. The various components of this mechanism are intended to work together with the Program for Coordination and Assistance for Security and

Development (PCASED), developed by ECOWAS and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). PCASED's purpose is to coordinate regional actions to stem the illicit flow of light weapons and small arms throughout the region.

Although participation of civil society in conflict prevention, particularly women, has been marginal, it nevertheless represents an important feature in this new USAID activity. Civil society groups have formed a coalition for conflict management in Mali, and regionally, women have constituted the African Women's Anti-War Coalition with membership in four West African states. In December 1998, this organization issued a declaration urging international agencies and governments of industrialized nations to work towards the prevention of conflict. USAID believes that civil society can constitute an important advocate for pressuring states to end present conflicts and to prevent their recurrence in the future. Such organizations also play important roles in representation, media support, and dissemination of information.

Performance and Prospects: The WARP activities will focus on building the institutional capacity of ECOWAS to establish and operate the conflict detection portion of the conflict prevention mechanism. Protocols and other documents governing the operation of the OMCs will be drafted and adopted and staff assigned to four Centers. In addition, member states must cooperate in human, financial, and material aspects of the project. At a minimum, they will ratify a protocol with appropriate policies, methods, and tools for operation. They must also constitute an effective Council of Elders, and consult regularly with their civil society and donor partners. At present, neither the protocols nor the OMCs exist. As an implementation strategy, USAID will recommend to other partners adoption of an incremental approach to the establishment of the OMCs. In part, this recommendation is made on the basis of practical considerations, primarily the availability of financial resources, but also in view of the many logistical and procedural questions that are likely to arise in conjunction with actual operation of the facility. Such issues should be addressed and resolved before proceeding with the establishment of the additional centers proposed. Based on available logistical data (relative to infrastructure and telecommunications issues, as well as proximity to Abuja—the seat of the ECOWAS Secretariat), the first site will be established in Benin.

The WARP will also enhance the capacity of regional civil society organizations (CSOs) to participate in conflict detection and response. Involvement by civil society organizations will complement the work of ECOWAS. At the same time, they will provide an essential channel for data communication at the grass-roots level and serve as a check on potential abuse of the system. Success of the conflict prevention mechanism depends on a broad-based and unbiased reporting of indicators of potential conflict throughout the region. As such, civil society organizations are critical to the success of the observatories. While USAID anticipates working with existing CSOs, particularly those involved in decentralization efforts, these organizations will need additional specialized training and technical assistance in monitoring, analysis, conflict mediation at community levels, and advocacy in support of objectives of the conflict prevention mechanism.

Finally, increased donor coordination will be necessary in building regional capacity to detect and respond to regional conflicts. Activities will be initiated to support the establishment and operation of the conflict prevention mechanisms (CPMs), doing so in a fully coordinated and consistent fashion. As previously mentioned, a strong base of donor support of the CPM already exists, both in the form of technical and monetary assistance. These individual efforts must be melded into a cohesive strategy, that ensures that all components essential to operation of the CPM are addressed, and that implementation proceeds in a manner that avoids duplication of effort, competitive or inconsistent approaches. USAID anticipates that the need for careful donor coordination will be an ongoing necessity that will continue over the life of the program. As such, existing ad hoc donor coordination efforts should be rationalized, and semi-annual donor coordination meetings should be scheduled to review progress towards goals, and to allow for modifications of the implementation strategies, as dictated by practical realities of program operation.

Possible Adjustments to Plan: This is a new activity. No adjustments are envisioned at this time.

Other Donor Programs: The EU is the primary donor supporting the ECOWAS CPM. The UNDP provides support and assistance to PCASED.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities will be implemented through direct grant(s) and/or contracts to U.S., international, and/or local NGOs (yet to be determined).

Selected Performance Measures: WARP is a new program with the first obligation planned in 2001. Baselines and targets are being developed.

Program: West Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Early Detection and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning, 624-007						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0	DA	0	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	0	DA	0	DA	0	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	350	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	418	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	418	DA				
	0	CSD				
	350	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	462	DA	1,500	DA	2,380	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	350	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	0	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: WEST AFRICA REGIONAL
Title and Number: Increased Use of Selected, Regional Reproductive Health, HIV/STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in the WCA Region, 624-001
Status: Ending
Planned FY 2001 Obligation and Funding Source: $0
Proposed FY 2002 Obligation and Funding Source: $0
Initial Obligation: FY 1995 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2001

Summary: Despite significant improvements in the heath status of the population over the past thirty years, the West and Central Africa (WCA) region continues to face serious public health problems. As populations continue to grow at a rate that will see the total regional population double over the next 25 years, the health situation will worsen. Since diseases do not respect national borders, progress achieved to date can be easily overwhelmed by the impact of migration and the spread of HIV/AIDS.

The Family Health and AIDS in West and Central Africa activity (FHA) contributes to the achievement of USAID Agency goals in global health and State Department goals to improve access to HIV/AIDS prevention, health education, sanitation and the utilization of family planning and child survival services and products in this region.

Focusing on critical transnational issues, FHA tests new and innovative service delivery models mainly in the urban centers of Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Togo, while at the same time promoting institutional capacity building among both public and private sector African institutions. FHA also works in close coordination with USAID bilateral programs and other bilateral and multilateral donors working in the region to promote program collaboration, the exchange of technical information and best practices, and more effective disbursement and use of available resources.

Using DA funds, FHA has supported the ongoing development of quality family planning and related reproductive health services in 206 principal demonstration sites through social marketing and community outreach programs in the service delivery countries. DA funds have also been used to support exchange of lessons learned and the replication and adaptation of key tools and approaches, such as the reproductive health pre-service training module, in the region.

CSD account funds have been used to: 1) support health systems development through improved capacity of national and regional partner institutions to plan and manage the implementation of health services; 2) support the distribution of oral rehydration salts (ORS) and all related information, education and communication (IEC) activities towards the control of infant and child morbidity and mortality associated with diarrheal disease; 3) prevent and control malaria within the context of essential obstetric care and to add to the body of knowledge in the region regarding effective malaria treatment and prevention; 4) improve maternal health through essential obstetric care; and 5) expand HIV prevention and control efforts in the region. CSD funds have also supported a concerted effort to coordinate bilateral and regional donor inputs to the health sector in WCA.

Activities funded under this SO will continue under a new SO, 624-005, Increased, Sustainable Use of Selective Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa, beginning in FY 2001.

Key Results: Levels of knowledge and use of modern contraceptives and ORS in the activity's four focus countries have risen significantly, reaching or exceeding the activity's five-year performance targets. The contraceptive prevalence rate increased most in Côte d'Ivoire (from 5.7% in 1994 to 9.8% in 1998-99), Cameroon (4.2% in 1992 to 8.0% in 1998), and Togo (3.4% in 1988 to 7.9% in 1998). A smaller but still noteworthy increase took place in Burkina Faso (4.0% in 1993, 5.8% in 1998).

A cross-border HIV prevention activity targeting migrants, truckers and commercial sex workers achieved notable results: pre- and post-intervention surveys in Burkina Faso reported use of condoms with both regular and occasional partners increased from 49% to 67%, and from 69% to 90% respectively.

Performance and Prospects: Under FHA, couple-years protection for family planning services reached 705,000 in FY 2000, an increase of 57,000 over FY 1999. Because of 1999 policy changes in Togo and Côte d'Ivoire that granted permission to advertise brand-name oral contraceptives in the mass media, social marketing sales of oral contraceptives rose, and the number of outlets reached 1,800.

The condom social marketing program distributed 55 million condoms in FY 2000, surpassing by five million the number distributed the previous year. Integrated behavior change and communication, such as the French-language *Keys to Life* radio drama, appear to be increasing knowledge of family planning, ORS, and HIV prevention. *Wake-Up Africa!*, a campaign promoting fidelity, abstinence, condom use, and compassion toward those living with AIDS was broadcast on television and public and private radio stations, including the regional radio station Africa No. 1. The HIV sensitization campaign with truckers continues in vigor along heavily traveled routes and now includes Benin and Cameroon.

Distribution of the regional social marketing brand of ORS—Orasel—continues to exceed expectations with 2.7 million ORS sachets distributed in FY 2000. New supply approaches and market research may point to ways to further stimulate distribution and ORS sales in Togo.

Increased regional capacity for health programming and implementation is critical to the sustainability of this activity. During FY 2000, FHA made solid progress in strengthening African partners to provide support to other African institutions. Drawing on Regional African Partner Institutions (RAPIs), 350 consultant-weeks of African professional and technical expertise were deployed—well above the planned level of 240 weeks. Positive results in the areas of capacity-building and donor coordination illustrate sub-region-wide impacts of the program. Since 1995, as many as twenty countries in the region have been involved. This includes active partnerships in Mali, Senegal, Benin, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as FHA's four focus countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Cameroon and Burkina Faso). Requests from other donors and from several USAID missions demonstrate sub-regional demand for FHA's technical assistance, tools, and approaches.

Donor collaboration and complementary use of resources are a major emphasis of this regional initiative. Currently, FHA works with a broad range of partners in the health sector and enjoys sound relationships with relevant United Nations agencies, international development programs of the Government of Germany, and the World Bank. FHA takes a lead role in fostering joint programming at the national and regional levels and urges more effective collaboration among donors by building on their comparative advantages and pressing more effective utilization of available resources. The FHA program has linked other major donors to expertise available through USAID-supported health and population organizations working in the region. Several of the above donor agencies have collaborated closely with the regional FHA activity and have co-financed over $6 million in activities related to social marketing, operations research, clinical training, and contraceptive supply over the past three years.

A key focus of the FHA program is the exchange of information across the region and sharing lessons learned and best practices with donor partners and USAID bilateral missions. A number of donors have incorporated into their program activities FHA tools and approaches, such as quality assurance models and the FHA supervisory approach for family planning service delivery. USAID bilateral programs in Benin, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, Ghana and the Democratic Republic of the Congo have each adopted and replicated for use at least one of the key FHA tools, such as the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) kit. Using both DA and CSD funding, FHA has moved this effort forward with a more concerted approach disseminating operations research findings, highlighting lessons learned, supporting exchange workshops and more active dialogue with donors and USAID bilateral missions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In FY 2001 this activity will be subsumed by the West Africa Regional Program (WARP) and implemented under new SO 624-005, Increased, Sustainable Use of Selective Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West

Africa. USAID will complement current activities with an increased focus on HIV/AIDS and selected activities in emergency obstetrical care and prevention of malaria as an infectious disease as additional funding becomes available. Increased attention and resources will be shifted to networking with USAID bilateral missions and making U.S. technical assistance available and accessible to other major donors of the region. Partnership programs with regional African organizations will be strengthened by increasing the involvement of selected RAPIs in the development and management of FHA program implementation. FHA will continue to work for the establishment of a regional African fellowship program to attract and mentor African expertise in RH, HIV/AIDS and child survival.

Other Donor Programs: The largest bilateral and multilateral donors working in the region are France, the World Bank, the European Union (EU), Belgian Cooperation, the African Development Bank, Germany, Canada, and the United Nations agencies. These donors support construction, maintenance and operation of health centers and hospitals, and the procurement of essential drugs and other health commodities. Assistance is primarily focused on the public sector health system. Canada and the EU provide significant support for sexually transmitted infection and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation. Overall development assistance to the health sector in the four FHA service delivery countries is approximately $75 million per year.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through five U.S. private voluntary organizations: Population Services International, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, the Johns Hopkins Program in International Education and Gynecology/Obstetrics, Family Health International and ten Regional African Partner Institutions.

FY 2002 Performance Table

WARP: 624-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of ORS packets distributed	2.3	1.1	2.6	2.7	2.0	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Increase of Contraceptive Prevalence Rates (CPR) among women of reproductive age	NA	NA	9	10.1	10.7	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	millions of ORS packets	Distribution statistics from implementing agencies	Number of ORS packets distributed in Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Togo, Cameroon, and Benin in the Fiscal Year
Indicator 2:	IR	couple-year	World Fertility Surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), 1978 through 1999—Burkina Faso (2 surveys); Cameroon (3); Cote d'Ivoire (3); Togo (2)	National-level percentage of women aged 15-49 who report recently using any modern method of contraception. "Actuals" are based on best-fit trends in data available from 1998/99 DHS.

Program: West Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Increase Use of Selected, Regional Reproductive Health, HIV/STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in the WCA Region, 624-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	25,912	DA	23,668	DA	2,244	DA
	19,434	CSD	13,783	CSD	5,651	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	13,525	DFA	13,498	DFA	27	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	6,900	DA	6,965	DA		
	9,721	CSD	6,242	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	32,812	DA	30,633	DA	2,179	DA
	29,155	CSD	20,025	CSD	9,130	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	13,525	DFA	13,498	DFA	27	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	32,812	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	29,155	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	13,525	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: WEST AFRICA REGIONAL (formerly Sahel Regional Program)
Title and Number: Assist National Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify, Clarify, and Implement Policy Options which Promote Trade and Investment in the West Africa Region, 625-001
Status: Ending
Planned FY 2001 Obligation and Funding Source: $0
Proposed FY 2002 Obligation and Funding Source: $0
Initial Obligation: FY 1997 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2001

Summary: Until very recently the private sector in West Africa has struggled to survive in an environment that was either suspicious of, or actively opposed to, the existence of a viable private sector. As a result, monetary, trade, and investment policy and regulatory systems impeded the development of an active private sector so necessary to sustainable economic growth in the region. The purpose of this activity is to improve trade and investment in Sahel West Africa by strengthening African leadership and intra-regional cooperation in defining trade and investment policy and regulation in the region. Participation by both the public and private sectors is supported. USAID's role has been to provide strategic technical assistance and institutional support to enhance the voice of the private sector on key issues and bring practical applications and approaches to a non-transparent, highly politicized policy-making process. The majority of the Sahelian population and the majority of the poor are rural people who engage in livestock and crop production and related trade. Urbanization in the coastal states is occurring rapidly, and these cities and towns are the fastest-growing markets for livestock products. Thus, at least half of the 260 million people in West Africa who produce, trade, and consume local products are likely to benefit from lowered trade restrictions, increased trade, and increased economic activity. Major beneficiaries will be the rural poor, especially women, because they tend to produce the commodities with the greatest potential for increased regional trade, and poor urban consumers for whom the costs of purchasing local commodities declines. Substantial benefits should flow to women as they are responsible for purchase and preparation of food for urban household consumption, and are especially involved in the production and trade of horticulture crops.

Key Results: Since 1995 this activity has helped create two strong private sector groups, the West Africa Enterprise Network (WAEN) and the national coordination units of the Livestock Action Plan (LAP). The WAEN has grown to include 350 members in 13 countries and is now recognized by West African governments and regional organizations, as well as by international organizations, as a major voice for the private sector in West Africa. The LAP committees have established themselves as a major force for improving trade and trade regulation for the livestock sector. They now constitute a model that is being expanded to cover other areas of agricultural trade in West Africa. The private sector, local governments, and regional organizations now have access to vastly improved information on the impacts of economic policy on regional trade, especially as it impacts on the private sector and the incomes of millions of men and women in West Africa.

Performance and Prospects: The Sahel Regional Program has supported four activities: 1) the Mali/Burkina Faso/Côte d'Ivoire/Ghana/Togo LAP, 2) the WAEN, 3) an analytical activity of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) on regional trade policy harmonization; and 4) and better coordination of regional economic programs among CILSS, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU). Some of these activities will be supported under the new WARP regional program.

Livestock trade between the Sahel and coastal markets is a critical source of income to millions of rural Sahelians. USAID helped establish a collaborative effort, facilitated by CILSS, among the governments of Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo and their respective private sectors to reduce tariffs and taxes on livestock trade, simplify export licensing and other documentation, and improve market information on livestock trade in the region. From 1993 to 1998, farm-to-butcher marketing costs have been under 29%, meaning that farmers receive in income 71% of the coastal market price. The LAP is now fully integrated into and managed by a CILSS policy project. Livestock producers and traders and national governments have continued to strengthen and expand the organizations and programs started under the LAP. Each

CILSS member country now has a "Coordination Committee" which serves as an interface between the private sector and the government to deal with easing formal and informal barriers to regional trade of locally produced agricultural commodities (mainly livestock, fruits, and vegetables). The collaborators in this activity agreed in 1998 that they needed to have more information on costs and sources of costs and inefficiencies (import duties and regulations, for example) in the transportation system in the region. A study of the system was completed in 1998. Findings and recommendations were discussed in 1999, with implementation of recommended actions now taking place. The SRP believes that a viable level of sustainability has been achieved and this activity will not be continued under the WARP.

USAID technical assistance has helped the WAEN grow into a self-supporting organization with chapters in 13 West African countries and a total of about 350 members, most of whom operate small businesses. This enterprise network concept has now been expanded, through a multi-donor support mechanism of which USAID is a member, to eastern and southern Africa. The WAEN continues to be recognized (by multilateral donors such as the World Bank, and regional organizations such as ECOWAS and WAEMU), as a strong private sector voice in the policy dialogue. An effort to strengthen the link between American and West African business began in 1998 with funding from the Sahel Regional Program and the Africa Trade and Investment Program. The linkage has been formalized between the Corporate Council on Africa and the WAEN. This activity was revised in 1999 to better emphasize operational business linkage operations between West Africa and the United States, and the target population was enlarged beyond WAEN members. Support for this activity will continue under the WARP.

In mid-1997, USAID helped create an informal group called the Forum of West Africa (FOWA) to strengthen coordination among the WAEN and the three major regional institutions in West Africa - WAEMU, ECOWAS and CILSS. A more detailed agenda was established in 1998, one which includes sharing information to better harmonize trade and monetary policy formulation and implementation, and giving the private sector a stronger voice in identifying and resolving issues inhibiting regional trade in West Africa. Participants agreed in 1998 to establish a mechanism (information collection by the private sector with assistance from CILSS) to monitor trade barriers, and WAEMU and ECOWAS agreed to insure this information is made available to decision makers and to follow up with measures to correct problems. Steps to make this mechanism operational were started in 2000. An assessment is currently being carried out to determine types and levels of subsequent intervention under the WARP.

If food security in the Sahel is to be increased, then economic performance must improve by expanding markets for agricultural and industrial goods. This requires that governments pursue some form of economic cooperation. To achieve greater intra-regional trade volumes and reduced transaction costs, USAID supports negotiation of inter-country reforms at regional fora and analyses of monetary and trade issues of importance to West African countries. Activities in 2000 supported African stakeholders to identify and address policy and regulatory impediments affecting agriculture and commerce. USAID works to bring all stakeholders together. It particularly assists public-private sector planning and implementation of mutually agreed reforms. USAID provides technical assistance and strategically targeted direct support to ensure that the negotiations occur and that progress is made.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities for **Other Donor Programs:** Direct support to the LAP has been incorporated into CILSS's trade policy activity to which Canada, France, the Netherlands and the United States contribute. Donor support for West African regional economic integration comes primarily from the European Union and France. The European Union and France are, for example, the main source of support to WAEMU. The European Union had been the primary source of support for ECOWAS. USAID complements other donor support to WAEMU and ECOWAS actors in the policy arena with its support to the private sector voice, the WAEN.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities are implemented through grants to CILSS, and via grants and contracts between USAID and U.S. entities, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Michigan State University, the Corporate Council on Africa, The Mitchell Group, and Associates in Rural Development.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Sahel Regional: 625-001

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of countries which use comparative advantage as a basis for setting trade policy	7	8	8	8	8	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Marketing costs for major commodities in regional trade reduced	11%	11%	12%	N/A	15%	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Number of countries	Based on data from CILSS, USAID and other donor research, and network activity reports.	Number of countries which have policies and implement regulations which do not restrict trade (imports and exports) of inputs and primary commodities.
Indicator 2:	S	Percent reduction in transaction costs from the 1993 base year	Based on data from CILSS, USAID and other donor research, and network activity reports.	Indicator is a measure of change in marketing costs associated with regional trade of major commodities.

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Program: West Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Assist Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify, Clarify, and Implement Policy Options which Promote Trade and Investment in the West Africa Region, 625-001						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	2,683	DA	1,350	DA	1,333	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	6,375	DFA	6,375	DFA	0	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,581	DA	1,404	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	300	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	0	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	6,264	DA	2,754	DA	3,510	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	300	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	6,375	DFA	6,375	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	6,264	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	300	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	6,375	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: WEST AFRICA REGIONAL (formerly Sahel Regional Program)
Title and Number: Regional Dialogue Increased on the Role of Civil Society and Communal, Local and National Governments in Achieving Improved Management of Natural Resources, Food Security, and Market Development, 625-002
Status: Ending
Planned FY 2001 Obligation and Funding Source: $0
Proposed FY 2002 Obligation and Funding Source: $0
Initial Obligation: FY 1997 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2001

Summary: Sahelian states suffer from poorly institutionalized economic and political participation and decentralized democratic governance. This jeopardizes the sustainability of improvements in areas such as natural resources management, food security and local public service delivery, and weakens program impact.

The purpose of this activity is to promote dialogue and mutual action on issues of political and economic participation, pluralism, and effectiveness and responsiveness of government. Attention is focused on strengthening institutions through regional networking and dialogue to support the development of an effective partnership between civil society and all levels (national to communal) of government. Direct beneficiaries of this activity are members of rural communities who achieve somewhat greater control over their local natural resources and over public service delivery and localized mechanisms for conflict resolution, as well as improved capacity to advocate for their rights. Since 80% of the population in the Sahel is rural, approximately 37 million people could benefit directly. Problems in resource access and control experienced by women, pastoralists and youth are specially targeted.

The final year of this SO is FY 2001. These activities will now be supported under the WARP regional program.

Key Results: Since 1995, three regional networks—for farmers, women, and youth—have been formed and have become operational. The regional nature of these networks, with membership from each of the nine member states of CILSS, has strengthened the "voice" of these societal stakeholders in dialogue with their respective governments. Governments of the nine states have been presented with six country case studies of decentralized natural resource management, and have benefited from Sahelian technical expertise in reviewing and redrafting natural resource and land tenure legislation to encourage decentralized management. In FY 1999, a seminal comparative study of Sahelian options in local revenue generation was completed and shared with representatives of the nine member states, who engaged in an intensive dialogue on applying the lessons in the cases to their respective challenges in decentralized revenue mobilization. In FY 2000, CILSS held a major regional forum on ways to improve governance and management of natural resources. Key results included participants' strong consensus on the need to: (1) follow through on empowering grassroots stakeholders to manage natural resources and public services, (2) strengthening local human resources, (3) helping communities and communes with revenue generation, and (4) addressing governance and management problems that arise when natural resources and eco-systems straddle local and national borders.

Performance and Prospects: Sharing of perspectives, ideas and experiences among governments, non-governmental organizations and private sector actors in the region has served and will continue to serve as a catalyst for democratization and improved governance. Regional exchanges, analyses, and debates have been shown to play a unique role in fostering African leadership and expertise in defining principles and shaping institutions and approaches consistent with realities of West African countries.

Experience has shown that decentralization and local empowerment in the Sahel allow local markets to flourish, contribute to food security, and improve the effectiveness of natural resources management; hence this activity cuts across and reinforces the other two activities in the Sahel Regional Program. To achieve the strategic results under this activity, USAID is strengthening the capacity of groups in civil society to participate actively in the dialogue cited in the activity title, supporting the dialogue between these groups

and government entities at regional conferences, and assisting Sahelian individuals and institutions to produce materials that will serve as the basis of discussion at regional exchanges. In FY 2000, the third quinquennial conference on decentralization was held in Bobo Dioulasso, Burkina Faso. It brought together stakeholders from government and civil society to hold each state accountable for progress in decentralization since the 1994 conference, and it exposed all of the participants to the new information that has been generated with USAID support since the 1994 conference. The Bobo Dioulasso Forum 2000 produced five specific recommendations that reflect current regional realities, recognize significant constraints, and point the way to well adapted policy and action remedies: (1) carry through on transferring effective power and authority to manage natural resources and public services to grassroots actors; (2) strengthen local human resources through capacity development programs that build on existing local knowledge and expertise (focusing on promoting basic education and functional literacy and encouraging fuller exchange of information and communication); (3) reinforce mechanisms for own-source revenue generation (to enable communities and communes to finance natural resources and public service management activities); (4) harmonize policies and formal rules concerning shared natural resources and ecosystems and strengthen conflict prevention and resolution capacities; and (5) create a land tenure observatory.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities begun under the SRP are being expanded and continued under a number of the WARP strategic objectives beginning in FY 2001.

Other Donor Programs: The majority of the effort under this activity has been designed and is being implemented by CILSS, representing its nine Sahelian member states. External financing in support of this activity has come from Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, France the United States and the European Union. CILSS member states made in-kind contributions valued at five percent of the external contributions. In addition to CILSS's efforts, USAID supports participation by members of the WAEN in debates on economic policy, which is regarded as contributing to civil society development and debate. Recurrent WAEN expenditures are self-financed, but donors, including the United States, Germany, Canada, France, the World Bank and the European Union, support technical assistance and special activity costs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID provides support to this activity through grants to CILSS and the Club du Sahel, and via grants and contracts with U.S. entities, including The Mitchell Group, Inc., Development Alternatives, Inc., Associates in Rural Development, Inc., and Research Triangle Institute.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Sahel Regional: 625-002

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Positive evolution of the legislative and regulatory framework in favor of a participatory and decentralized management of natural resources, especially in light of the number of laws and regulations that have been revised and enacted.	NA	NA	5	8	5	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Participating and involvement of networks, farmers' platforms and other membership organizations in debates and decision making within CILSS and other organizations in the sub-region	NA	NA	Average	High	Average	NA	NA

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	average of the assessment of progress made (grade from 1 to 10) in each CILSS member country	CILSS data analysis and CILSS interviews with national and local partners.	Measures progress made by each of the 9 CILSS countries toward a policy and legislative framework that is enabling and well adapted to land tenure security and decentralized NRM, based on standards defined at the 1994 Praia Conference.
Indicator 2:	S	low, average, high	CILSS, WAEN, USAID and other donor reports and personal observation.	Estimate of the extent to which specific advocacy networks are able to affect the decision making of regional and national authorities.

Program: West Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Regional Dialogue Increased on the Role of Civil Society and Communal, Local and National Governments in Achieving Improved Management of Natural Resources, Food Security, and Market Development, 625-002						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	2,045	DA	993	DA	1,052	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	2,480	DFA	2,380	DFA	100	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	390	DA	805	DA		
	0	CSD	0	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	100	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	2,435	DA	1,798	DA	637	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	2,480	DFA	2,480	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	2,435	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	0	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	2,480	DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: WEST AFRICA REGIONAL (formerly Sahel Regional Program)
Title and Number: Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security, Population and Environment, 625-003
Status: Ending
Planned FY 2001 Obligation and Funding Source: $0
Proposed FY 2002 Obligation and Funding Source: $0
Initial Obligation: FY 1997 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2001

Summary: The purpose of this activity is to improve food security and environmental equilibrium in the Sahel. Direct beneficiaries of this activity are the member states of CILSS, in particular their rural populations. The states receive improved information, better strategic planning, and greater regional cooperation in the areas of: 1) agricultural and food policy research, 2) natural resource management; 3) population policy making, program planning and demographic research; and 4) related information exchange on food security and natural resource themes. This activity ends in FY 2001. These activities will be supported under the new WARP regional program.

Key Results: USAID and other donor support to the CILSS system over the years has helped assure that population policy programs, donor coordination, food security monitoring, and disaster mitigation systems are fairly well established. Major accomplishments are: 1) food crises in the Sahel have been averted by helping CILSS member countries to create food early warning and food monitoring systems; 2) efficiencies have been gained from the coordination of food aid and food policy; and 3) food need assessments in the region have improved in accuracy. The region has made a strong commitment to keeping its population in balance with its limited resources, with all nine countries moving from pro-natalist to pro-family planning policies and programs over the past 10 years. CILSS has taken the lead in implementing the Africa Annex to the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). The Early Action Program for Africa under the CCD has been initiated, with eight of the nine Sahelien states assisted by CILSS reporting on progress in their national action plans. Additionally, these plans were completed by 2000. A sub-regional action plan produced by CILSS for all of the states of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was approved in 1999 and CILSS continued to negotiate on behalf of ECOWAS member states at the third Conference of Parties meetings for the CCD, which took place in Recife, Brazil in November 1999. In 2000 USAID provided assistance to CILSS which resulted in a food security/poverty reduction strategy for the Sahel/West Africa region.

Performance and Prospects: Efforts under this activity emphasize information and analysis of regional issues, especially natural resources management, and regional harmonization of policy on the environment, population, food and agriculture. The intent is to enhance and expand efforts at regional coordination that have been successfully undertaken by regional institutions such as the CILSS/Club du Sahel partnership, now supported by the CILSS member states, by USAID, and by other donors. Regional-level policy decisions and guidelines regarding environment, population, food security, and food aid relate directly to CILSS's goals and have been supported by its member states for some time. This effort reinforces the recognition by senior managers of the major programs in CILSS's specialized institutions (the Regional Agroclimatological, Hydrological and Meteorological Institute—AGRHYMET, the Sahel Institute—INSAH, and CILSS's headquarters units for policy analysis) that a broader, West African orientation is necessary for achieving sustainable growth in the Sahel, as are outward-looking policy decisions and policy implementation by CILSS member states.

This USAID activity supports Sahelian institutions in gathering and analyzing information on important food security and environmental topics, and facilitates access by Sahelian and donor decision makers to that information and analysis. Monitoring systems for the key variables in the fragile Sahelian environment are created and strengthened. USAID supports regional institutions that are part of the CILSS system (AGRHYMET, INSAH and CILSS headquarters). At AGRHYMET, USAID support enables the Sahelian staff to assist CILSS member states with natural resources monitoring, coordinated annual food supply and consumption estimates, and the maintenance of the Sahel's highly regarded famine early warning system. For INSAH, USAID support contributes to the work of a cadre of highly trained population and health

specialists who, in turn, assist the member states to improve policy and service provision in population and health. Support also helps with institutional development and the provision of services (for example, analyses, information sharing and related dialogue on natural resource management policy, agricultural policy and food security and related dialogue) to member states. In 2000, USAID, in collaboration with the World Food Program and CILSS, worked to strengthen vulnerability assessment systems in the Sahelian states. In 2001, support to INSAH includes continued monitoring of the impacts of policy change on food security at national and household levels for 14 West African countries. Support to CILSS headquarters fosters discussion of key policy issues in a regional context, and enhances system management capacity. The CILSS 2000-2002 plan specifically includes assistance to each member state in adopting agricultural and food security policy statements that are harmonized with those of other member states. USAID is a major supporter of this effort.

The food security strategy development process was highly participatory, taking into account requests and concerns expressed by politicians, legislators, and a variety of civil society groups (for example, women's groups and farmers' groups).

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Activities for this objective are continuing under WARP beginning in FY 2001 and will include expanding coverage in some areas of food security, population, and environment to coastal states.

Other Donor Programs: These activities support key CILSS services to its nine member states, and have been parallel financed with France, Germany, the Netherlands, the European Union, the United Nations specialized agencies, Canada, CILSS member states and revenues, and the United States. The Club du Sahel facilitates donor coordination on development assistance and food aid monitoring in the region. Contributors to the Club include Canada, the Netherlands, France, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, Denmark and the United States.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID provides support to this activity via grants to CILSS and the Club and via contracts with U.S. entities, including Associates in Rural Development, Inc.; The Futures Group, Inc.; Research Triangle Institute; Michigan State University; the InterCRSP university consortium (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, managing entity); Development Alternatives, Inc.; the Mitchell Group; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

FY 2002 Performance Table

Sahel Regional: 625-003

Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY00 (Plan)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percent of CILSS country policies and programs for food security, natural resource management, and population which reflect sound development methodologies and access to consistent regional information systems.	65%	65%	70%	80%	75%	N/A	N/A

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S) or (IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	percent	Data provided by CILSS and its various institutions and the Club du Sahel.	Percentage is calculated as follows: [(number of countries meeting NRM policy criteria) + (number of countries meeting food security policy criteria) + (number of countries meeting population policy criteria)] / 27.

Program: West Africa Regional	U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)					
Title and Number: Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security, Population and the Environment, 625-003						
	Obligations		Expenditures		Unliquidated	
Through September 30, 1999	13,016	DA	8,749	DA	4,267	DA
	769	CSD	101	CSD	668	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	39,360	DFA	39,160	DFA	200	DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,599	DA	4,200	DA		
	200	CSD	668	CSD		
	0	ESF	0	ESF		
	0	SEED	0	SEED		
	0	FSA	0	FSA		
	0	DFA	200	DFA		
Through September 30, 2000	18,615	DA	12,949	DA	5,666	DA
	969	CSD	769	CSD	200	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	39,360	DFA	39,360	DFA	0	DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0	DA				
	0	CSD				
	0	ESF				
	0	SEED				
	0	FSA				
	0	DFA				
			Future Obligations		Est. Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0	DA	0	DA	18,615	DA
	0	CSD	0	CSD	969	CSD
	0	ESF	0	ESF	0	ESF
	0	SEED	0	SEED	0	SEED
	0	FSA	0	FSA	0	FSA
	0	DFA	0	DFA	39,360	DFA

How to Find Information on Programs and Procurement in USAID's Bureau for Africa

USAID's assistance to our overseas customers is delivered through a variety of development partners. Our partners include private businesses, private voluntary organization (PVOs), nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), universities, community colleges, other U.S. government agencies, host country governments at all levels, multilateral organizations, professional and business associations, and other donors.

Organizations interested in partnering with USAID can obtain further information on current funding opportunities on the USAID Solicitations website at www.usaid.gov/procurement_bus_opp/procurement/solicitation/.

For other grant opportunities available to US-based private voluntary organizations (PVOs), visit www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/program.html. For general information on PVO collaboration with USAID, this document may be helpful: www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/resourceguide.pdf.

Organizations based in Africa seeking USAID funding for activities in a particular country should contact the USAID mission in that country. A list of USAID mission addresses is contained in this volume.

In addition, USAID accepts unsolicited proposals, which contribute new ideas consistent with and contributing to the accomplishment of the Agency's objectives. However, the requirements for contractor resources are normally quite program specific and must be responsive to host country needs. Further, USAID's specific objectives are usually designed in collaboration with the cooperating country. These factors can limit both the need for and USAID's ability to use unsolicited proposals. Therefore, prospective offerors are encouraged to contact USAID to determine the Agency's technical and geographical requirements as related to the offeror's interests before preparing and submitting a formal unsolicited proposal. For guidelines on submitting unsolicited proposals, visit www.usaid.gov/pubs/ads/300/30354s1.pdf.

The *Commerce Business Daily* advises of upcoming USAID direct and host government contracts for the purchase of goods and technical services. The *Commerce Business Daily* can be obtained by contacting the Government Printing Office at (202) 512-1800 or the Department of Commerce by email at stat-usa@doc.gov or (202) 482-1986. It is also available online at http://cbdnet.access.gpo.gov/, http://cbd.cos.com/, or www.cbdweb.com.

Utilization of Disadvantaged Enterprises

USAID's Office of Small and Disadvantage Business Utilization (OSDBU) is the principal agency advocate for the utilization of small and small disadvantaged businesses. This office serves as the initial point of contact for U.S. small and small disadvantaged businesses seeking opportunities in USAID's bureaus, missions, and offices in identifying opportunities for these entities to provide needed services and products.

The principal advocate within USAID for Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs), which include Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), and Tribal (American Indian) Colleges and Universities is the MSI Committee, which was established in 1994. This Committee, which has a representative from each Bureau and independent offices, has the responsibility for: 1) suggesting and recommending policies, initiatives, and activities for increasing the participation of MSIs in USAID's programs and activities, and 2) ensuring compliance with Executive Orders 12876 and 12928 (HBCUs), E.O. 12900 (HSIs), and E.O. 13201 (Tribal Colleges and Universities). The General Counsel of USAID currently serves as the MSI Committee Chairperson, and the MSI Coordinator serves as the focal point for communications and information concerning MSIs.

Over the past two decades, the Disadvantaged Enterprises Community has proven its ability to provide high quality services and products in support of USAID foreign assistance programs throughout the world, particularly in Africa. Many of these businesses, organizations, universities, and entities have made significant contributions, which have enabled USAID missions and posts in Africa to implement their programs and strategic objectives. Prior to fiscal year (FY) 1996, USAID had a provision in its legislation that required the participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities. Notwithstanding the fact that USAID has not had such a provision in its legislation since FY 1995, USAID believes the continued participation of Disadvantaged Enterprises in its activities is of critical importance.

The Africa Bureau has conscientiously and consistently urged its overseas missions and offices, to the maximum extent possible, to utilize all mechanisms that are available (such as small business and 8 (a) set-asides) that will provide opportunities for Disadvantaged Enterprises for procurement and assistance. In FY 2000, The Africa Bureau provided $19 million to registered 8 (a) firms and an additional $28 million to other Disadvantaged Enterprises.

The Africa Bureau remains committed to the involvement of Disadvantaged Enterprises (including minority private voluntary organizations) in its foreign assistance activities, and will continue to involve these entities in its activities in accordance with existing federal and executive orders, laws, and regulations.

Disadvantaged Enterprise Program
Bureau for Africa
USAID/Washington Representative

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