

USAID



U.S. Agency for
International
Development

FISCAL YEAR

2002

Budget Justification to the Congress

Annex V *Central Programs*

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 2002 Congressional Budget Justification

Central Programs

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CENTRAL PROGRAMS

Program Summary (In thousands of dollars)				
	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Requested
Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support and Research	393,291	407,125	470,161	449,700
Bureau for Humanitarian Response	1,484,223	1,098,077	1,272,527	1,164,900
Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination	6,247	8,518	7,262	8,350
Bureau for Management	1,000	1,750	1,397	TBD
Global Development Alliance [and International Disaster Assistance]				135,000 [25,000]
International Partnership				241,150
Totals	1,884,761	1,515,470	1,751,347	1,999,100

CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

The central programs advance all four Agency program pillars: economic growth and agriculture, global health, conflict prevention and developmental relief, and the Global Development Alliance. Through these programs, USAID will continue to expand its role as leader, facilitator, and integrator of development assistance worldwide. Central programs:

- Address specific global issues, such as combating infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS;
- Set Agency policy directions and advance the Agency's research agenda;
- Strengthen technical capacity and develop best practices;
- Apply information technology in support of development and humanitarian objectives;
- Mitigate conflict and respond to humanitarian crisis; and
- Oversee P.L. 480 Title II programs.

Four separate, but interrelated bureaus within USAID manage central programs: Global Program, Field Support and Research (G); Humanitarian Response (BHR); Policy and Program Coordination (PPC); and Management (M). A separate office is being established to implement the new Global Development Alliance and international partnerships. These bureaus oversee the central program core budget of Development Assistance (DA) \$477,650,000, Child Survival and Disease Fund (CSD) \$436,300,000, International Disaster Assistance \$200,000,000, Transition Initiatives (TI) \$50,000,000, and P.L. 480 Title II \$835,000,000.

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL PROGRAMS, FIELD SUPPORT, AND RESEARCH
Congressional Budget Justification
FY 2002

<u>SO Number</u>	<u>Strategic Objective Title</u>	<u>OYB FY 2001</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Notification Amount FY 2001</u>
Center for Democracy and Governance				
932-001	Legal systems operate more effectively to embody democratic principles and protect human rights	2,167,000	DA	2,428,000
932-002	Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry	4,575,000	DA	5,515,000
932-003	Informed citizens' groups effectively contribute to more responsive government	12,666,000	DA	12,000,000
		1,503,000	ESF	1,503,000
932-004	National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities	3,031,000	DA	2,496,500
Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development				
933-001	Improved access to financial and business development services, particularly to the microenterprises of the poor	7,810,000	DA	7,810,000
933-002	Improved food availability, economic growth, and conservation of natural resources through agricultural development	66,370,000	DA	66,370,000
933-003	Appropriate and functioning economic policies, market reforms, and institutions are developed to accelerate economic growth in emerging markets and priority countries	7,239,000	DA	7,239,000
933-006	Private sector business linkages support U.S. technology transfer in support of development objectives	5,000,000	DA	5,000,000
933-007	Increased science and technology cooperation among middle eastern and developing countries, and utilization of U.S. and Israeli technical expertise by developing countries	4,500,000	DA	4,500,000
		5,000,000	ESF	5,000,000
933-008	Open, competitive economies promoted	-0-	DA	-0-
933-009	Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, and human nutrition	-0-	DA	-0-
933-010	Access to economic opportunities for the poor expanded	-0-	DA	-0-
933-011	Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S.	-0-	DA	-0-

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL PROGRAMS, FIELD SUPPORT, AND RESEARCH
Congressional Budget Justification
FY 2002

<u>SO Number</u>	<u>Strategic Objective Title</u>	<u>OYB FY 2001</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Notification Amount FY 2001</u>
Center for Environment				
934-001.1	Effective biodiversity conservation and management	7,650,000	DA	-0-
934-001.2	Improved management of natural forest and tree system	2,500,000	DA	2,500,000
934-001.3	Environmental education and communication	1,850,000	DA	1,850,000
934-001.4	Coastal and freshwater resources	3,209,000	DA	3,209,000
934-002.1	Urban environmental services and shelter	1,820,000	DA	-0-
934-002.2	More effective local governments	2,180,000	DA	-0-
934-003.1	Increased energy efficiency	5,566,000	DA	5,341,000
934-003.2	Increased use of renewable energy resources	6,766,000	DA	6,541,000
934-003.3	Clean energy production and use	7,557,000	DA	7,558,000
934-004	Reduced threat to sustainable development from global climate change	6,604,000	DA	3,327,000
Center for Human Capacity Development				
935-001	Improved and expanded basic education, especially for girls, women and other under-served populations	7,265,000	DA	6,875,000
935-002	Higher education strengthens the capacity of institutions, communities and individuals to meet local and national development needs	3,264,000	DA	3,264,000
935-003	Training improves work performance of host country trainees and effectiveness of host country organizations	1,263,000	DA	1,263,000
935-004	Expanded access to and application of information and telecommunications services	3,000,000	DA	3,000,000
Center for Population, Health and Nutrition				
936-001.1	New and improved technologies and approaches for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated and disseminated	49,687,000	DA	51,500,000
936-001.2	Improved policy environment and increased global resources for planning programs	12,706,000	DA	11,715,000

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL PROGRAMS, FIELD SUPPORT, AND RESEARCH
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<u>SO Number</u>	<u>Strategic Objective Title</u>	<u>OYB FY 2001</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Notification Amount FY 2001</u>
Center for Population, Health and Nutrition cont'd.				
936-001.3	Enhanced capacity for national programs (public, private, nongovernmental organization and community-based institutions) to design, implement, finance, and evaluate sustainable family planning programs	39,147,000	DA	40,300,000
936-001.4	Increased access to, quality of, cost-effective of, and motivation to use family planning, breastfeeding, and selected reproductive health information and services	57,876,000	DA	55,417,000
936-002	Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions	16,089,000	DA	16,088,500
936-003	Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions	3,750,000 41,668,000	DA CSD	6,174,000 95,237,000
936-004	Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	61,391,000	DA	61,265,000
936-005	Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance	38,460,000	DA	39,002,000
Office of Women in Development				
941-001	Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed	2,680,000	DA	2,680,000
941-002	Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries	2,340,000	DA	2,340,000
941-003	Women's legal rights increasingly protected	4,145,000	DA	4,145,000
941-004	Greater reflection of gender considerations in the agency's work	3,200,000	DA	2,893,000
Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning				
940-001	Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities	1,200,000	DA	-0-
940-003	Program development and learning activity	1,084,000	DA	-0-

**FY 2002 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION
Notified Levels for FY 2001
(In Thousands of Dollars)**

BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

<u>Program Objective No.</u>	<u>Objective Title</u>	<u>Amount in Budget</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Notified Amount</u>
Office of Food for Peace				
962-001/962-002	Increased Capacity of Private Voluntary and Cooperative Development Organizations to Enhance their Title II Planning, Implementation and Evaluation Capacities	3,703 2,297	DA CSD	0 0
Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation				
963-001/960-001	Increased Capability of PVC's PVO Partners to Achieve Sustainable Service Delivery	25,235 27,435	DA CSD	0 0
Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation				
963-001.2	Capacity Building for Foreign Torture Victim Treatment Programs and Centers	3,000	DA	3,000
Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad				
964-001	Strengthen Overseas Insitutions that Demonstrate American Ideas and Practices	17,000	DA	0*
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance				
961-002.1	Enhanced HIV/AIDS Prevention for Populations Affected by Natural and Human-made Disasters	2,000	CSD	0
Office of Transition Initiatives				
968-6613 938-4497	Transition to Peace-Sierra Leone Indonesia Transition Program	950 9,468	ESF ESF	0** 0

*To be notified separately

** Notified by Budget Justification Africa Annex

BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION

<u>Program Objective No.</u>	<u>Objective Title</u>	<u>Amount in Budget</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Notified Amount</u>
930-001	Learning from Experience	4,409 2,853	DA CSD	0 0

BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT

<u>Program Objective No.</u>	<u>Objective Title</u>	<u>Amount in Budget</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Notified Amount</u>
969-0100	Information Technology Transfer	1,397	DA	0

GLOBAL BUREAU SUMMARY

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Planned	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	263,392	269,575	307,502	284,200
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	122,860	134,834	162,659	165,500
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support funds	7,039	2,716	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	393,291	407,125	470,161	449,700

Barbara Turner
Acting Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support and Research (G)

The Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support and Research (referred to as the “Global Bureau”) advances USAID’s roles as a leader, facilitator, and integrator of development assistance activities. Global Bureau programs are on the vanguard of the Agency’s four program pillars: economic growth and agriculture, global health, conflict prevention and developmental relief, and the Global Development Alliance. Many Global Bureau programs serve as models and innovators demonstrating how to engage more effectively the not-for-profit private corporate sector, non-governmental organizations, the higher education community, and foundations in overseas development efforts. This Bureau also provides much of the Agency’s capacity to conduct applied research, to collaborate with the State Department and other agencies in articulating foreign policy development objectives, and to undertake major new initiatives.

This Bureau’s strength lies in its ability to:

- Develop, test and disseminate new technologies, best practices and experiences;
- Help shape programs and influence assistance policies of other donors;
- Magnify the positive impact of USAID mission programs through timely support;
- Direct research on issues relevant to developing country needs;
- Establish a wide variety of quick response contractual mechanisms so that each field program does not duplicate efforts and waste resources.

Each year hundreds of millions of dollars of mission and regional funds flow through these Global Bureau Field Support mechanisms.

Global Bureau Funding - Core Budget and Field Support					
(DA and CSD Accounts Only)					
(\$ millions)					
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Actual)	(Estimate)	(Planned)
Core Budget	356,020	386,252	436,295	511,953	449,700
Field Support	253,793	276,029	288,098	295,000	--*
TOTAL	609,813	662,281	686,761	765,065	452,800

* It is too early to estimate field support requests for FY 2002

Additionally, in FY 2001 approximately 80% of Global Bureau core funds appropriated from the Development Assistance (DA) and Child Survival and Disease Programs (CSD) can be attributed directly to programs operating in the four regional bureaus.

Global Bureau Centers and Offices play unique roles in promoting U.S. foreign policy interests abroad and will provide critical thrust to advancing the four priority areas. In the past, the Global Bureau has provided leadership, showing results against key U.S. objectives:

- The Center for Economic Growth and Agriculture Development’s has undertaken microenterprise activities that have stimulated economic growth and decreased poverty in a number of developing countries.
- The Center for Population, Health and Nutrition took a leadership role to establish mechanisms that reduced the incidence and spread of childhood diseases, such as polio and measles.
- The Center for Democracy and Governance set up mechanisms that permit quick response and set of lessons learned to apply as norms for rule of law and elections following conflict.
- The Office of Women in Development has protected women’s rights and exposed the public to issues of trafficking in women and children.

CENTER FOR DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

Program Summary (in thousands of dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 * Planned	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	11,099	13,938	12,621	12,600
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	2,167	2,716	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	13,266	16,654	12,621	12,600

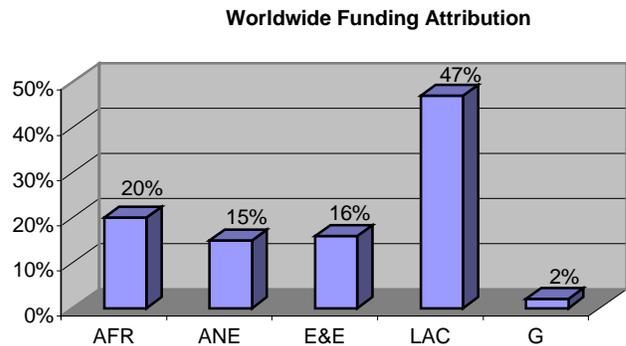
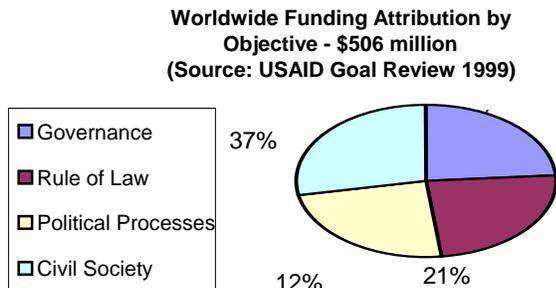
*Excludes \$3 million being transferred from the Africa Bureau.

CENTER FOR DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

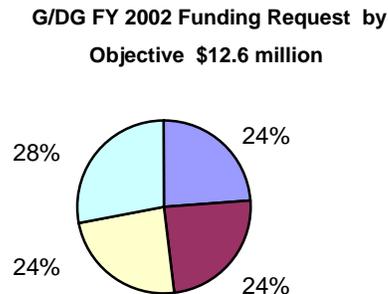
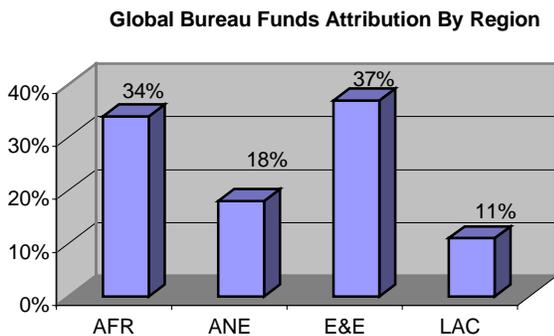
USAID efforts to strengthen democracy and good governance worldwide anchor a balanced foreign policy approach. Democratic governments are more likely to advocate and observe international laws, protect civil and human rights, avoid external conflicts, and pursue free market economies essential to international trade and prosperity.

The activities support the Agency sphere of emphasis for Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief. USAID invests resources in four priority areas:

- Improving laws and legal systems
- Conducting fair and impartial elections and strengthening political processes
- Developing citizen groups and civil society
- Improving government's ability to perform and respond to constituency needs



For FY 2002, \$12.6 million is requested for funding of the Global Bureau democracy program. Eighty percent of USAID field missions address some element of democracy and governance as an objective.



The Center for Democracy and Governance focuses its funding to reinforce Agency priorities by:

- Formulating new approaches to make democracy programs work better
- Assessing innovative activities and promoting best practices
- Training worldwide staff
- Providing direct technical support to missions

Recent program successes include:

- Anti-corruption chapters are active in 10 countries, including Columbia and Ukraine.
- Serbia and Peru -- Citizen groups effectively monitored and documented flawed election processes and fraudulent results were overturned.
- Effective citizen-led demand for political liberalization is occurring, for example in Serbia, Nigeria, and Indonesia.

Center for Democracy and Governance
FY 2002 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999 (Actual)	FY 2000 (Actual)	FY 2001 (Planned)	FY 2002 (Request)
932-001 Justice systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights				
- DA	2,938	1,828	1,425	3,000
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	250	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
932-002 Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry				
- DA	457	4,024	3,925	3,000
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	1,000	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
932-003 Informed citizens' groups effectively contribute to more responsive government				
- DA	6,362	6,050	5,346	3,600
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	1,167	2,466	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
932-004 National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities				
- DA	1,342	2,036	1,925	3,000
- 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
Totals				
- DA	11,099	13,938	12,621	12,600
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	2,167	2,716	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
Center Totals	13,266	16,654	12,621	12,600

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Justice systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights, 932-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,425,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

Summary: Approximately one-quarter of all appropriated resources requested by USAID for democracy and good governance promotion will be expended in support of justice sector assistance. Of the total amount, \$3 million is proposed for allocation to programs managed by USAID's Center for Democracy and Governance (the Center) for technical leadership, field support, and management of global programs focussed on justice sector development. The purpose of this program is to improve strategic approaches for building justice systems that operate more effectively, support democratic governance and protect human rights. With Center support, USAID missions implement justice sector assistance activities to address fundamental problems in governance such as public disorder and lack of security, over-concentration of political power that threatens democratic pluralism, systemic abuses of official power, inequality before the law and impunity, and the absence of effective mechanisms to resolve disputes. Such problems can undermine the consolidation of democratic governance.

Key Results with Assistance from the Center:

- USAID/**Rwanda** designed and has begun implementing an activity aimed at prosecuting the most serious cases related to the 1994 genocide. USAID is partnering with the U.S. Department of Justice (Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training) in this activity.
- USAID/**Mongolia** initiated a major innovative justice sector reform activity in cooperation with the Government of **Mongolia** to modernize and improve the overall performance of the state justice institutions.
- A team designed a justice sector program to assist **Kosovo's** transition to democracy.
- An inter-agency assessment of justice sector needs took place in **Indonesia** which included consultations with the Departments of State, Justice and Treasury.
- A justice sector assistance project has been initiated in **East Timor**. This assistance addresses the training needs of the nascent Timorese judiciary, and both investigation and prosecution of serious crimes committed by Timorese militias and others following the 1999 national referendum.
- A joint program review and design effort in **Ecuador** oriented State-led anti-drug trafficking programs with longer-term justice sector development objectives.
- USAID/**South Africa** developed an important role for the U.S. Department of Justice in the mission's "Criminal Justice Reform" program.
- A justice sector strategy is under review in **Jamaica**.
- A multi-million dollar justice and human rights program, which aims to reduce drug trafficking and improve democracy, was designed in response to supplemental appropriations for **Colombia**.
- Responding to rapidly changing circumstances in the occupied territories, USAID/**West Bank-Gaza** integrated a criminal justice component into a broader rule of law program. This program, although suspended due to the eruption of violence in the fall, helped to develop important contacts for the USG within the Palestinian law enforcement community.

- USAID/Nigeria developed an innovative program that provides a comprehensive framework for donor cooperation in the area of rule of law. Extensive support has been provided in introducing democratic policing in **Nigeria**.
- USAID/**Morocco** has provided the Moroccan Ministry of Justice with assistance to the commercial courts. The USAID assistance is leveraging larger World Bank resources, which are expected to follow and be shaped by the USAID pilot.

Performance and Prospects: Overall, advances in justice sector development and human rights continue to be uneven. Much important work has been undertaken, but the sector remains challenged by the general dominance of the executive over other branches of government and, in some cases, politicization of the judiciary. Central programs' collaboration on mission rule of law programs will remain significant in South Africa, East Timor, Indonesia, Jamaica, Ecuador, West Bank/Gaza, Nigeria, Mongolia, Morocco, and Kosovo.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Conditions and developments in Indonesia and West Bank/Gaza will determine the timing of a rule of law effort in those locations.

Other Donor Programs: The World Bank and other multi-lateral development banks have taken a gradually increasing role in large-scale investments, primarily infrastructure development and major commercial law reforms. Other bilateral donors, such as Sweden, Norway, and Denmark emphasize human rights in their assistance. The World Bank is developing a strategic design model, and has proposed cooperation with USAID in its development. It is left to USAID, however, to take the leading role in developing a strategic design framework for justice sector assistance that links that assistance to democratic consolidation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: National Center for State Courts, The Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector Center at the University of Maryland, Management Sciences for Development, International Development Law Institute, International Foundation for Election Systems, International Human Rights Law Group, Freedom House, National Democratic Institute, American Bar Association (CEELI), the Judicial Conference of the U.S. Courts, and the U.S. Department of Justice.

Selected Performance Indicators	Baseline*	Target (FY 2002)
Countries Improve Administration of Courts	14	Colombia, Kosovo, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, West Bank/Gaza
Countries Expand Access to Legal Systems	18	Kosovo, Morocco, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, West Bank/Gaza

*Defined as countries receiving USAID assistance toward performance indicated.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Justice systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights, 932-001

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	10,869 DA	7,034 DA	3,835 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	2,841 ESF	2,841 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	270 DFA	270 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,205 DA	1,700 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	250 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	12,074 DA	8,734 DA	3,340 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	3,091 ESF	2,841 ESF	250 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	270 DFA	270 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	742 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,425 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,167 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,000 DA	15,263 DA	32,504 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	3,091 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	270 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry, 932-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,925,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

Summary: About 10% of all FY 2002 appropriated funds requested by USAID for democracy and good governance promotion is likely to be expended in support of elections and political processes. The purpose of this program is to strengthen USAID programming and reinforce field-based efforts in this area.

USAID, through the Global Bureau's Center for Democracy and Governance (the Center), assists efforts for the administration of elections in an impartial and professional manner; trains local organizations to monitor elections and educate voters about their rights and responsibilities; provides assistance to improve citizen representation within political parties; and trains newly elected legislators and local officials. The focus of USAID efforts is increasingly on institutionalizing and sustaining democratic electoral and political processes.

Key Results with Assistance from the Center: This program has served as the Administration's primary means for supporting key foreign policy initiatives in emerging situations. The primary partner organization for assisting elections and strengthening political processes is the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (CEPPS). Consortium partners are the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI), International Republican Institute (IRI) and International Foundation for Elections Systems (IFES).

- In **Mexico's** historic July 2, 2000 elections, CEPPS partners effectively conducted international election observation and pre- and post-election assessments, and provided training and technical assistance to domestic monitoring groups.
- USAID assistance to the transition to democratic, civilian rule continues in **Nigeria** with follow-on support to the newly formed government, political parties, civil society and the Independent National Electoral Commission. Support has facilitated the ongoing consolidation of democracy and the effective transfer of political power in one of Africa's most populous, complex and influential countries.
- In **Peru**, local civil society organizations effectively monitored and documented flawed election processes which, when combined with the work of democratic opposition movements and targeted international diplomatic pressure, served to overturn fraudulent results.
- Support for municipal elections has been provided in **Kosovo**.
- USAID support for NDI's Latin American Political Leadership Program has bolstered young leaders in **Mexico, Colombia, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Venezuela and Brazil**, thereby enabling democratic renewal within political parties in those countries.
- In **Central and Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa**, USAID is fostering associations of election authorities and officials to promote networking and intra-regional cooperation.
- A pre-election assessment in **Zimbabwe** documented flaws for the attention of domestic and international monitors.

Performance and Prospects: While the mechanics of elections have become increasingly routinized in much of the developing world and Europe and Eurasia, truly competitive elections with broad-based participation continue to elude many countries. Even a legitimate electoral process does not guarantee that elected leaders will govern democratically or effectively. Political parties often lack the capacity to truly aggregate

political interests in meaningful ways that stimulate electoral competition and create a mandate for newly elected governments. In FY 2002, the Center anticipates focusing on elections programs in Mali, Zimbabwe, Ukraine, Albania, Colombia, Bosnia, and possibly Kosovo. The Center expects to focus long term political process activities in Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Mali, and Indonesia.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: USAID anticipates significant political party building, civic and voter participation, election administration and oversight activities in FY 2002. Increasingly, activities under this objective include assessments of prospects for developing competitive and inclusive democratic political processes.

Other Donor Programs: The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the United Nations (UN) and other multilateral organizations tend to provide large-scale electoral assistance on a selective basis. USAID targets electoral support in cooperation with the UN, the Institute for Development and Electoral Assistance, or other donors. The National Endowment for Democracy and its core grantees complement long-term USAID programs with grassroots civic education, political party training and legislative strengthening in countries where USAID is not active or in urgent situations where it can more appropriately provide assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (members are the International Republican Institute, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, and the International Foundation for Election Systems), and Development Associates.

Selected Performance Indicators	Baseline*	Target (FY 2002)
Increased citizen participation and confidence in electoral and political processes	17	Colombia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria, East Timor
Political parties and elected officials increasingly responsive to citizen concerns, and follow democratic rules and procedures	15	Algeria, Colombia, Mali, Mexico, Nigeria,
Countries develop effective and independent electoral commissions	6	Indonesia, Kosovo, Mali, Nigeria, Peru

*Defined as countries currently receiving USAID assistance toward performance indicated.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry, 932-002

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	19,831 DA	16,154 DA	3,677 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	3,220 ESF	3,220 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	957 DFA	957 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	973 DA	2,000 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	96 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	20,804 DA	18,154 DA	2,650 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	3,316 ESF	3,220 ESF	96 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	957 DFA	957 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	650 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,925 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,575 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,000 DA	15,940 DA	44,319 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	3,316 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	957 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Informed citizens' groups effectively contribute to more responsive government, 932-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$8,346,000¹ DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,600,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

Summary: Slightly more than one-third of all appropriated resources requested by USAID for democracy and good governance promotion will be expended in support of civil society programs. Of the total amount, \$3.6 million is proposed for allocation to this central program designed to identify, develop, evaluate and disseminate new and improved cost-effective methodologies for supporting civil society. The Global Center for Democracy and Governance (the Center) program addresses the legal and regulatory environment for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the media; institutional capacity building; effective advocacy techniques; and strengthening of democratic political culture through education of citizens on rights and responsibilities in a democracy, and other USAID cross-sectoral objectives. USAID's Global Labor Program is supported through this program.

Key Results with assistance from the Center: Effective citizen-led demand for political liberalization, as seen most recently in Mexico, Indonesia, Kenya, Serbia, and Nigeria, is an intended result of the civil society program.

In **Serbia**, the trade union confederation Nezavisnost, supported by the Solidarity Center, mounted a major electoral campaign to support the democratic opposition in September 2000 elections despite threats, harassment, and arrests. Nezavisnost held 56 public "get-out-the-vote" meetings attended by over 1,700 people and co-sponsored an additional 200 public meetings with Nezavisnost allies. Nezavisnost helped train and field over 1,400 monitors on election day. In addition, Nezavisnost conducted paid get-out-the-vote broadcasts on 13 radio stations and 16 television stations, printed and distributed 289,000 "get-out-the-vote" leaflets and brochures, and provided 131,000 get-out-the-vote informational inserts in newspapers in 12 cities.

In **Mexico**, prior to the national election, the Solidarity Center supported a series of "meet the candidates programs" for the six candidates for presidency. The presentations of the candidates on labor related issues such as compensation, freedom of association, labor law reform, judicial recourse and internal union regulation were recorded on videotape for further distribution.

In **Croatia**, the Solidarity Center supported the publication and distribution of 100,000 "get-out-the-vote" cards for the Union of Retired Persons as well as other election-related activities in conjunction with a broad coalition of civil society organizations. These cards gave an evaluation of all of the political parties on issues affecting pensioners.

In the **Americas**, USAID partner organizations have been instrumental in defining the agenda for merging trade discussions, and in creating an understanding of the relationship between core labor standards and democratic economic development.

Performance and Prospects: The Center is focusing greater attention on media development, recognizing that the absence of a free and independent print and broadcast sector presents a major constraint to advancing democratic transitions. A grant to the Nation Institute supports a study of the legal and regulatory environment for free and independent media in transitional societies. A network of media development experts from developing countries and a set of comparative studies provided the foundation for a practitioner's handbook, to be translated into several languages, for improving the legal environment for

¹ This includes \$3.0 million being transferred from the Africa Bureau

independent media in transitional societies. A new grant to Internews is planned for FY 2001 award for an International Journalism and Media Management Program at Western Kentucky University. The purpose is to train broadcast media professionals who are prepared to advance journalistic excellence and maximize the support independent media outlets provide to civil society. The training program is expected to be supported entirely through field support funds from USAID Missions.

New Cooperative Agreements were recently awarded to Pact and the Academy for Educational Development for work on civil society strengthening. The new agreements provide Agency access to NGO partner expertise and complement existing contracts, which provide Missions with access to private for-profit technical expertise. Access to both is important as developmental situations differ and there are times when Missions will have definite reasons for wanting to use one over the other. Objectives of the new Cooperative Agreements include establishment of legal frameworks to promote and protect civil society, and improved institutional and financial viability of civil society organizations.

The Center will soon complete guidance on various aspects of civil society assistance programming. Topics of civic education, civil society advocacy campaigns, and labor as a component of democracy and broad-based economic growth strategies will be addressed.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: Increasing emphasis is being placed on building and broadening coalitions among civil society organizations (CSOs) to define common agendas and draw in sectors of civil society that frequently have not been involved in such alliances. More attention is being directed at encouraging the participation of labor unions and professional associations in reform coalitions.

In the final year of a five-year grant to the Solidarity Center, USAID continues to support unions as an integral component of civil society in securing political reforms, advancing democratic processes, and securing and maintaining representative and transparent systems of governance. Grants to the Fair Labor Association and the International Labor Rights Fund are closely related and coordinated under a goal of improving working conditions and protecting worker rights in developing countries. A new global labor program will be competed and assistance awarded in 2001. Because of the growing importance of labor issues in relation to trade, globalization, child labor and democratic development, this new competitive award reorients our labor assistance to capture the expertise of a number of groups engaged in labor issues, including labor unions. USAID anticipates that new global labor program awards will, in addition to traditional capacity building of independent, democratic labor unions, take advantage of the inherent strengths of many unions to also contribute to other program areas, such as HIV/AIDS education and prevention. Unions have proven to be valuable partners in reaching critical audiences across program areas.

Other Donor Programs: Many donors support civil society activities, including major foundations such as the Ford Foundation and The Asia Foundation. The German Frederick Ebert Stiftung supports labor union development.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Solidarity Center, the International Labor Rights Fund, and the Fair Labor Association are the principal partners in the labor area. The Nation Institute is a current partner for media development, and a new grant to Internews and Western Kentucky University is planned. The Academy for Educational Development and Pact, Management Systems International and Creative Associates.

Selected Performance Indicators:	Baseline*	Target (FY 2002)
Labor unions become more democratic and effective advocates	20	Angola, Kenya, Mexico Bangladesh, Ecuador Nigeria, Indonesia, Serbia,
Civil society groups become more representative and more effective advocates	25	Bolivia, El Salvador Mozambique, Bangladesh

*Defined as countries currently receiving USAID assistance toward performance indicated.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Informed citizens' groups effectively contribute to more responsive government, 932-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	55,975 DA	48,392 DA	7,583 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	10,993 ESF	10,126 ESF	867 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	39,706 DFA	36,857 DFA	2,849 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	6,554 DA	6,500 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	963 ESF	800 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	3,000 DFA	3,000 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	62,529 DA	54,892 DA	7,637 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	11,956 ESF	10,926 ESF	1,030 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	42,706 DFA	39,857 DFA	2,849 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	7,320 DA		
	0 CSD		
	1,503 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	8,346 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	15,666 DA		
	0 CSD		
	1,503 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,600 DA	16,838 DA	98,633 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	1,503 ESF	13,459 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	42,706 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities, 932-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 1,925,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

Summary: This program aims at making key government institutions and policy-making processes more transparent, responsive and accountable to the people they serve. An amount of \$3 million is proposed for allocation to technical leadership, field support and management of global programs specific to good governance. The purpose of this centrally-managed program in the Global Bureau's Center for Democracy and Governance (the Center) is to strengthen strategic approaches and to implement programs for curbing corruption in government, strengthening legislative bodies, promoting decentralization and democratic local governance, enhancing civilian oversight of the military, and improving the management of policy reform.

Key Results with Assistance from the Center:

- USAID/Colombia called upon G/DG expertise and contract assistance to launch new programs in anti-corruption and decentralization using supplemental appropriations to carry out aspects of the USG contribution to Plan Columbia.
- Local government strengthening activities have supported efforts in **Colombia, Morocco, Nigeria, and West Bank/Gaza**. Anti-corruption programs have been supported in **Albania, Columbia, Honduras, Nigeria, and Russia**. Assistance on management reform has been provided to national and local legislative bodies in **Egypt, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda**.
- With USAID support, Transparency International (TI) has established itself as the world's leading non-governmental organization (NGO) dedicated to the issues of corruption and integrity, with local chapters in over 80 countries. A grant assists TI chapters in **Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Jordan, Mozambique, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Ukraine**.
- The Center signed a memorandum of understanding with the Defense Department, and USAID and the Defense Security Cooperation Agency (DSCA) delivered the first joint Expanded International Military Education and Training program (E-IMET) in **Georgia**. A multilingual (English, Spanish, and French) website provides access to international experts and hundreds of documents on civil-military relations.
- Policy reform workshops informed Mission programming in **Armenia, Bulgaria, Georgia, Guatemala, and Haiti**. A major workshop has been designed for delivery in early 2001 on public-private partnerships to fight corruption.
- The Second International Conference of Legislative Strengthening was held in June 2000, bringing together more than 160 parliamentarians, experts, other donor representatives, USAID field and headquarters staff. This major conference focused on the state of the art, key issues, and assistance strategies to improve the representative nature of legislatures in democratizing countries.
- Technical publications, handbooks, and training modules have been completed in each of the governance sub-sectors, annual training programs for Center officers are being conducted, and information is being shared with other donors.

Performance and Prospects: Corruption is a pervasive problem and a constraint to both democracy and economic growth. Demand from USAID Missions for strategy development, program refinement, and delivery has increased across all governance sectors, particularly in high-priority countries-in transition. Innovative programming combining USAID approaches in anti-corruption and decentralization has widened to address

governance challenges in a more integrated fashion. In FY 2002, the Center continue its heightened focus on anti-corruption.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: Involving the business sector and local NGOs in fighting corruption will expand. Core assistance to Transparency International will focus on sustainability. More attention will be directed to further assess the impact of legislative strengthening programs; to refine approaches in local government (e.g. to better understand issues of replicability, citizen participation, and movement to direct local elections); and to increase country-specific work in civil-military relations. Opportunities to promote democracy and governance objectives across sectors (e.g. health and environment) will be explored.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors involved in governance programming include the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, the Inter-American Development Bank, and other international donors including Canada, the United Kingdom, and the European Union.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Transparency International and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs; the Research Foundation of the State University of New York, Development Associates, Associates in Rural Development, Research Triangle Institute, Casals and Associates, Development Alternatives, Inc., and Management Systems International.

Selected Performance Indicators:	Baseline*	Target (FY 2002)
Governments articulate and sponsor anti-corruption measures	21	Colombia, Ghana, Mexico
Local-level governments improve democratic processes	31	Bulgaria, Mali, Mexico, Senegal, South Africa
Legislative bodies improve their effectiveness and accountability	30	Bolivia, Kenya
Countries progress toward effective civilian control over the national military	2	Indonesia, Nigeria, Peru
Countries effectively manage policy implementation	14	Guatemala, Mexico, Nigeria, Uganda, Ukraine

*Defined as countries currently receiving USAID assistance toward performance indicated.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities, 932-004			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	19,790 DA	17,112 DA	2,678 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	1,669 ESF	1,669 ESF	0 ESF
	397 SEED	397 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,191 DFA	1,912 DFA	279 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	1,858 DA	1,900 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	279 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	21,648 DA	19,012 DA	2,636 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	1,669 ESF	1,669 ESF	0 ESF
	397 SEED	397 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	2,191 DFA	2,191 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	1,106 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,925 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,031 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,000 DA	14,465 DA	42,144 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	1,669 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	397 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	2,191 DFA

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Program Summary (in thousands of dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 * Planned	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	68,424	73,121	77,491	75,406
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	2,000	0	0	0
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	4,872	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	75,296	73,121	77,491	75,406

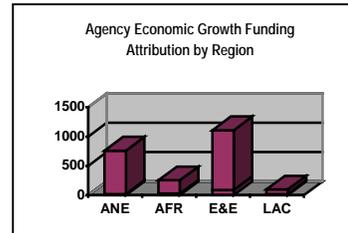
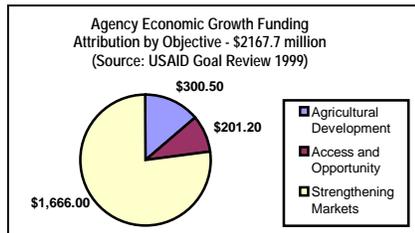
* Excludes \$19 million being transferred from the Africa Bureau (\$11.5 million), Asia Near East Bureau (\$2.5 million) and Latin America Bureau (\$5 million).

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

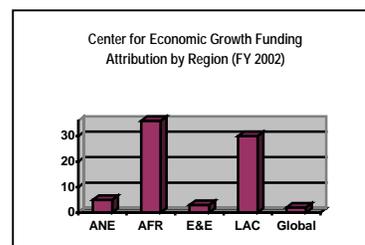
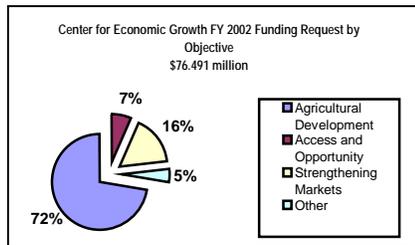
USAID's efforts in economic growth and agricultural development reflect the Agency commitment to broad-based sustainable economic growth, take into account world trends, address the needs of the hungry and poor populations, and mirror the interests of the United States in promoting global prosperity and stability. In addition, the strategic choices take into account longstanding Congressional earmarks and directives that have been implemented by the Center.

The activities implemented support three priority areas:

- Promoting open and competitive economies
- Developing science and technology to improve productivity, natural resource management, markets, and human nutrition
- Expanding access to economic opportunities for the poor



In FY 2002, the Global Bureau has requested \$75.406 million for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development. About 80% of USAID field missions have economic growth activities in their programs.



The Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development focuses its funding to reinforce Agency priorities by:

- Providing technical leadership and research – “developing the field”
- Supporting missions with services and expertise
- Developing the Agency's economic growth officer cadre
- Assuring inter-agency and other donor coordination on technical issues

Recent program successes include:

- Expanding the Microenterprise Development program to include the provision of business development services
- The Global Technology Network has representatives in 39 countries
- The release of “miracle seeds” for two sorghum varieties resistant to one of Africa's biggest weed problems
- Designing and conducting the first in-service workshop to standardize skill levels across EG backstops

Center for Economic Growth & Agricultural Development
FY 2002 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999 (Actual)	FY 2000 (Actual)	FY 2001 (Planned)	FY 2002 (Request)
933-008 Open, competitive economies promoted				
- DA	0	0	0	11,600
- 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
933-009 Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resources management, markets, and human nutrition				
- DA	0	0		55,256
- 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
933-010 Access to economic opportunities for the poor expanded				
- DA	0	0	0	5,050
- 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
933-011 Increased technical cooperation among Middle Eastern, developing countries and the U.S.				
- DA	0	0	0	3,500
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
933-001 Improved Access to financial and business development services, particularly to the microenterprises of the poor				
- DA	8,400	12,275	3,000	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
933-002 Improved food availability, economic growth, and conservation of natural resources through agricultural development				
- DA	41,158	49,826	57,925	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	2,000	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0

Center for Economic Growth & Agricultural Development
FY 2002 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999 (Actual)	FY 2000 (Actual)	FY 2001 (Planned)	FY 2002 (Request)
933-003 Appropriate and functioning policies, market reforms, and institutions are developed to accelerate economic growth in emerging markets and priority countries,				
- DA	1,100	916	7,066	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
933-006 Private sector business linkages support U.S. technology transfer in support of development objectives				
- DA	10,927	4,510	5,000	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
933-007 Increased science and technology cooperation among Middle Eastern and developing countries and utilization of U.S. and Israeli technical expertise by developing countries				
- DA	6,839	5,594	4,500	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	4,872	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
Totals				
- DA	68,424	73,121	77,491	75,406
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	2,000	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	4,872	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Open, Competitive Economies Promoted, 933-008*

STATUS: New

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$11,600,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2010

Summary: Global trade has grown sixteen-fold since 1950, far outstripping the six-fold increase in global output. The benefits of expanded trade to producers and consumers around the world are immense and well known. Continued trade liberalization is a sound strategy for increasing economic growth and reducing poverty in developing and transitional countries.

Under the management of Global Bureau's Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (the Center), the program will provide technical leadership and support in five areas that are crucial for developing countries' entry and broad participation in the global trading system: trade-capacity building, public governance, financial-sector development, technology transfer among private-sector firms, and private-sector development.

Results reported through FY 2000 reflect accomplishments under the earlier activity, Supporting Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR), which is planned for completion in FY 2001. The integration of technical leadership and field support in key development areas was perfected during the seven-year implementation of SEGIR. Approximately sixty countries in all regions benefited from the SEGIR program's as analyses and research have been incorporated into host country planning and implementation processes through development tools such as the Investors' Roadmap, Competitive Analysis, and Workforce Development. The five emphasis areas of this new program will be advanced through the previously developed methodology, and new analytic and diagnostic tools and techniques will be designed and field tested. Upon demonstration of their efficacy, they will be made available to field missions. Central bureau staff will work with missions to incorporate the tools into mission operations. Mission staffs will then use the tools to increase the development impact of their programs. The Development Credit Authority will provide complementary support on the financial side.

Key Results: The Center's program will broaden the range of tools available for use in strategy design and activity implementation, accelerate Mission and other USAID office access to technical service, and help broker transactions for U.S. private-sector producers through the Global Technology Network (GTN).

Performance and Prospects: This program, which begins in FY 2002, follows and builds on the successes of the SEGIR program and the GTN program. Performance exceeded plans in every category in those programs. Surveys of bilateral missions indicate a high level of satisfaction with the services of the central program. The prospects for significant impacts of the new effort are good because international trade will remain an important element in U.S., developing and transitional countries' agendas. The pace of globalization and economic policy liberalization in developing countries will generate more requests for USAID assistance in the functional areas serviced by this central program. Developing countries have stated their need for technical assistance to meet the requirements for full participation in the global trading system. The Center's program responds to that need within the framework of the U.S. Government's trade and development agenda. In FY 2002, we expect an increase in the demand for central program services.

The Agency is committed to strengthening developing country capacities to accede to the World Trade Organization, comply with its rules, participate in regional trading groups, compete

* Formerly titled the "Appropriate and functioning economic policies, market reforms and institutions are developed to accelerate economic growth in emerging markets and priority countries" in the FY 2001 Budget Justification, Annex V, pages 41-43. The Program has substantially changed.

successfully in the global economy, and benefit from expanded global trade. This program reflects both this commitment and the recent evolution of the global trading system.

Adjustments to Plans: A Global Development Alliance that fosters closer collaboration of the corporate sector with USAID would open up possibilities for focussed partnerships in key trade and investment issues.

Other Donor Programs: The program's work closely aligns with other donors in the trade/development arena through the Integrated Framework, a coordination mechanism for trade capacity building in developing countries. Other donors with whom we work include multilaterals such as the World Bank, regional development banks, the European Union, and bilateral donors through the Organization for Economic Development/Development Assistance Committee.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The program will be implemented through private firms, non-governmental organizations, other U.S. Government organizations and public international organizations. Work initiated under the SEGIR program and implemented by the Institute for International Education, the Financial Services Volunteer Corps and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission will be integrated into this activity.

Selected Performance Measures: 933-008

Indicator	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Tools applied by USAID Bureaus and Office of Emerging Markets	3	2	5	3	3
Indicator 2: The number of delivery orders processed by the Office of Emerging Markets (EM)	115	93	100	100	100
Indicator 3: The number of EGAD outreach mechanisms extending lessons learned and tools to the field	43	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Indicator 4: Brokered transactions between U.S. and foreign firms	25	23	19	TBD	TBD

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Number of development tools adopted by users	Office of Emerging Markets files	A model tool or methodology to be applied to analyze or reform a specified policy regime.
Indicator 2:	S	Number of delivery orders	EM Database	A delivery order is a mission-funded contract negotiated against an IQC competitively awarded by EGAD/EM
Indicator 3:	S	Person weeks of staff TDYs	EM Office Travel Authorization files	Technical support that promoted stronger technical design and implementation or technical support that delivers assistance in a more efficient manner.
Indicator 4:	S	Number of transactions brokered	Office of Business Development files	Number of completed private sector business transactions for services and products

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Open, competitive economies promoted, 933-008			
	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	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		
	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	11,600 DA	92,800 DA	104,400 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, and human nutrition, 933-009*

STATUS: New

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$55,256,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2010

Summary: Agriculture is a critical element in alleviating hunger, preserving the environment, enabling trade and promoting economic growth that reduces poverty and conflict. This program pursues science and technology-based solutions that raise agricultural productivity, reduce hunger and conserve the natural resource base. Results reported through FY 2000 reflect accomplishments under the predecessor activity, which is planned for completion in FY 2002. Through alliances with universities, international agricultural research centers, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the program will bring the results of agricultural science and food policy research to farmers and small businesses in the world's developing and transition economies, benefiting both producers and low-income consumers.

Key Results: Managed by Global Bureau's Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (the Center), this program contributes broadly towards worldwide food production. By linking state-of-the-art research with the problems of farmers in developing countries, this program generates an array of technologies (e.g., improved crop varieties), land and water management packages, and policies whose application will improve the productivity, sustainability and efficiency of agriculture. The program leverages substantial resources in the U.S. land grant university system and over \$300 million in support from other donors to the system of international agricultural research centers sponsored by the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). Direct benefit to the poor and hungry is an enormous and continuing story, with productivity gains worth billions of dollars per year leading to lower real prices and increased incomes. U.S. agriculture also benefits. In wheat and rice alone, the return on USAID investment in international research to American farmers and consumers runs into the billions of dollars. The program also carries out substantial capacity-building efforts aimed at increasing the ability of developing countries to benefit from partnerships in technology and policy development and applications. Increasingly, results of this program are also being measured in policy and nutritional terms, as researchers pay greater attention to diet quality. Gains in animal and fish productivity are particularly important to achieving nutritional impacts, along with expanded production and availability of micronutrient-rich crops and vegetables. Resource management goals are more clearly defined through the use of geographic information systems and computerized models of agro-ecosystems.

Performance and Prospects. While food crop productivity continues to rise, its rate of growth continues to slow. These trends hold dire consequences for the food security of poor people. This program will respond by increasing investment in biotechnology, informational technologies and other new tools that will emphasize poor peoples' crops and diets. The program will also develop biofortified crop varieties that sustainably reduce micronutrient deficiency by improving the quality of key foods in the diet of poor people. In Africa, productivity growth and yield levels are far below those in other developing areas, pointing to the need for emphasizing African agricultural productivity through improved access to technologies and markets. In Asia and Latin America, progress has been stronger, with even Bangladesh now erasing its "food gap" for the first time in history. Maintaining and continuing these gains remains critical. Compounding the challenge in South Asia and Africa is rapid growth of population where land and water resources are coming under increasing pressure. New

* Formerly titled the "Improved food availability, economic growth and conservation of natural resources through agricultural development" in the FY 2001 Budget Justification, Annex V, pages 38-40. It has been substantially changed.

techniques to increase the stress tolerance of crops and livestock will also be employed to decrease risk and favor investment.

In FY 2002, the Center will continue to pursue scientific leadership in agricultural research and development, working extensively with USAID's domestic partners (universities and NGOs) as well as other donors supporting multilateral programs. Alliances with the private sector will be important across the program, from joint biotechnology research for improved nutrition research to marketing of tropical crops such as cocoa and coffee. The program will continue to provide support for overseas USAID missions, leveraging substantial amounts of mission and regional bureau buy-ins. The program will expand successful efforts to boost private-sector participation in innovative food and technology work, and will rapidly begin to explore approaches to address the devastation of the agriculture sector by the HIV/AIDS pandemic in parts of Africa.

The Center will also explore how to better address new opportunities presented by information technology and communications methods to reach poor farming communities. It will address continuing problems represented by desertification, water scarcity, climate variability, and rural financial market failure, by building on solid and fruitful partnerships with the university, NGO, private sector, and research communities. The program will jointly identify, design and launch mechanisms to strengthen and leverage such partnerships even further in ways that ensure results and accountability but minimize staff time. In particular, these mechanisms will guide the global outreach of our scientific and technological partners to support innovation by the private sector, research institutes, universities, NGOs, and rural communities that will help reduce hunger, increase income and improve trade.

Possible adjustments to plans: This program will foster and contribute to the development of the Global Development Alliance. This may lead to greater integration across the program portfolio through collaborative research, as well as stronger ties to private sector research and development.

Other donor programs. The program works with a wide range of donors, focussing especially on research collaboration and on food security, poverty, and hunger. Research collaboration with 50 bilateral donors and the World Bank is facilitated by our role in the CGIAR. Food security issues are the focus of special coordination efforts with the European Union and Japan. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee's Poverty Reduction Network, in which the Center participates, includes both European bilateral donors and the World Bank.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Partners include: the 46 U.S. land grant universities; and their NGO partners (e.g., World Vision, CARE, etc.) participating in the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs); the 16 international agricultural research centers; U.S. agribusiness research leaders, e.g, the Specialty Coffee Association of America, American Chocolate Research Institute, Geosys, Inc., M&M Mars Corporation, Cargill Technical Services, Land O'Lakes, Inc., Harza Environmental Services, Monsanto; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the U.S. Treasury Department; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Selected Performance Measures*: 933-009

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual Preliminary)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Per capita food production Index (FAO)	117.7	119.5	121.2	121.2	122.7	123.4
Indicator 2: Food production Index (FAO)	132.8	137.0	141.2	143.4	146.0	148.5
Indicator 3: Average combined yields of coarse grains, all developing countries (FAO)	1,865	2,065	1,985	1,915	1,975	1,990
Indicator 4: Average combined yields of coarse grains, all developing countries (FAO)	2,712	2,759	2,775	2,736	2,780	2,783

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Per capita food production index	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Index of per capita food production: all developing countries.
Indicator 2:	S	Food production index	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Index of food production: all developing countries.
Indicator 3:	S	Kilograms per hectare	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Average combined yield of coarse grains (corn, barley, rye, oats, millet and sorghum): all developing countries.
Indicator 4:	S	Kilograms per hectare	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Average combined yield of cereals (primarily wheat and rice with small quantities of other cereal grains): all developing countries.

* USAID Programs address food insecurity in developing countries; the above indicators track the supply, demand and sustainability dimensions of food security in these countries. These indicators were formerly measured under the strategic objective titled the "Improved food availability, economic growth and conservation of natural resources through agricultural development" in the FY 2001 Budget Justification, Annex V, pages 38-40. The Program has substantially changed.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, and human nutrition, 933-009			
	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	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		
	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 *	55,256 DA	452,728 DA	507,984 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	0 DFA

* Includes a \$2M OYB transfer for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) activity

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Access to economic opportunities for the poor expanded, 933-010*

STATUS: New

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,050,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2010

Summary: The Global Bureau Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (the Center) will expand its search for approaches that will facilitate the participation of poor people in the broader processes of sustainable economic growth. We will undertake programs that afford poor people greater access to meaningful opportunities to increase their incomes, raise their standards of living and/or reduce their vulnerability to economic downturns and earnings shortfalls.

The Center's strategic approach to achieve these results will be to: fund innovative, poverty-reducing programs that deliver sustainable and replicable financial and business development services to microentrepreneurs and small businesses; identify and disseminate best practices for service delivery in poor countries and middle-income countries with high concentrations of poverty and of populations vulnerable to food- and health-insecurity; and foster policy and institutional innovations that will support Mission policy dialogues with host-country government and civil society organizations in an effort to assure that economic opportunities are available to all. These efforts will lead to policy frameworks to spark and sustain economic growth *and* generate increased economic opportunities for the poor.

The Center's program will target business constraints to productivity and devise ways to lower risks that could threaten the micro- and small enterprises' survival. The program will also tackle policy and institutional constraints inhibiting poor peoples' access to the economic opportunities that will help them permanently escape poverty. Finally, the program will continue to use the credit tools pioneered under the Micro and Small Enterprises Development (MSED) program to expand the supply of loanable capital for micro- and small entrepreneurs.

Key Results: Past results of the Agency-wide Microenterprise Initiative have been impressive, especially in extending microfinance services. In FY 1999, a record 4.5 million poor clients, 2.5 million in Indonesia alone, had active loans from USAID-supported institutions. The loans were valued at \$1.5 billion. Sixty-nine percent of the two million borrowers outside Indonesia were below the Congressionally designated line for poverty lending -- \$300 in Africa, Asia and the Near East, \$400 in South America and the Caribbean, and \$1,000 in Europe and Eurasia. Women currently constitute 70% of worldwide micro-finance clients. Loan repayment rates average 95%.

In the future, microfinance activities will emphasize expanding the number of sustainable intermediaries assisted, expanding their client base to include more and poorer clients, and broadening the range of services (insurance, savings, transfers, etc.) they provide to clients. In the business development services (BDS) area, efforts will focus on energizing BDS markets to provide more and better services to smaller enterprises and poorer entrepreneurs in both urban and rural areas. This should result in increased household incomes, employment and assets. Activities will improve the laws, regulations, and public-sector programs that play the greatest role in shaping poor households' economic opportunities.

Performance and Prospects: The program will expand the number of sustainable financial intermediaries that provide loans, savings accounts and other financial services to microenterprises, the self-employed and poor households. During FY 2002, USAID will conduct a series of seminars, evaluations and studies that will help to define USAID's microfinance intervention agenda over the period 2003 to 2010. It will seek ways to open financial markets to the rural poor. The program will use financial technology and automation to reduce transaction costs in service delivery; develop new products (e.g. insurance, more flexible terms) for

* Formerly titled the "Improved access to financial and business development services, particularly to the microenterprises of the poor" in the FY 2001 Budget Justification, Annex V, pages 35-37. The Program has substantially changed.

existing clients and those in disaster-prone areas; and seek alternative approaches to regulation and supervision for larger networks of microfinance institutions.

Complementing its microfinance activities, the program will expand the availability of appropriate business development services (BDS) such as technical and management skills training, marketing services, and productivity-enhancing technology. Priority interventions will strengthen private-sector BDS vendors to better serve the needs of urban and rural microenterprises. The program will promote market research to better understand customer priorities; facilitate new demand-driven services; replicate viable business models for urban and rural service provision; strengthen the cost-effective delivery of BDS through indigenous professional business associations and networks; and increase customer awareness, effective demand and willingness to acquire BDS on a commercial basis. A key priority will be rural agricultural service markets that not only support production but also those value-added enterprises that generate a thriving rural economy.

The program will work to shape the policy and regulatory environment by exploring policy adjustments that are cost-effective, fiscally responsible and politically feasible, but that explicitly encourage the self-help efforts of the poor and expand their access to jobs and incomes.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: There may be opportunities, through the Global Development Alliance, to expand efforts to link the non-governmental microfinance institutions more closely with the larger-scale commercial lending community.

Other Donor Programs: Supported by USAID's leadership, the microenterprise field is continuing to receive substantial attention from donors, international organizations and NGOs. Donors such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, Japan, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and the European Union are increasing their participation in microenterprise development. The Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP), a multi-donor effort that USAID founded, now numbers 27 donors and has established a strong program of global microenterprise development. USAID is now spearheading creation of a CGAP working group on market research and product development and is in the lead to establish donor coordination through CGAP to strengthen African programs. The latter is consistent with the *Africa: Seeds of Hope Act*. USAID has also played a leadership role in promoting market-driven BDS for microenterprises, coordinating this work through the Donors' Committee on Small Enterprise Development. This effort has resulted in set of draft guiding principles for donor engagement in BDS. Many donors are engaged in complementary efforts to promote better policies and tools, including the World Bank and other multilateral institutions and bilateral agencies.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementing partners include non-governmental organizations, credit unions, private firms, banks and others that provide financial and business services to microentrepreneurs and their families, as well as research and policy institutes engaged in identifying and disseminating best practices and pro-poor policy measures.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Access to economic opportunities for the poor expanded, 933-010			
	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	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		
	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 *	5,050 DA	209,800 DA	214,850 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

* Includes \$17M in OYB transfers (LAC/5M; AFR/ 9.5M ; ANE/2.5M)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Technical Cooperation Among Middle Eastern, Developing Countries, and the U.S., 933-011

STATUS: New

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2010

Summary: This special objective, managed by Global Bureau's Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (the Center), fosters continued cooperation between Israel and other Middle Eastern countries in the application of science and technology to address shared development goals. It also utilizes unique Israeli scientific and technical expertise to tackle development problems in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Central Asian Republics. The ultimate beneficiaries are the people of the Middle East and developing world whose security and living standards are improved.

There are three component activities under this objective. The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research Program (CDR) funds collaborative research proposals of \$200,000 or less and up to five years in length. CDR grants are awarded on a competitive, peer-reviewed basis, and the proposals are developed jointly by scientists from Israel and their counterparts in developing countries to address technical problems relevant to the developing country partner. The Middle East Regional Cooperation Program (MERC) awards competitive grants for collaborative research involving Israel and one or more other Middle Eastern partners. MERC grants do not exceed \$3,000,000 over five years. The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Program (CDP) supports the activities of MASHAV, the development assistance unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Israel. The CDP/MASHAV program provides training in a wide variety of topics for people from developing countries, both in Israel and in their home countries. The program funds Israeli demonstration farms in developing countries, and provides Israeli technical assistance consulting in those countries.

Key Results: Research results to date include advances in saline and dry lands agriculture, improved agricultural water management technology, improved biopesticides, and an increased understanding of emerging tropical diseases and threats to the environment. Progress toward the political goal of support for Middle East regional cooperation has been realized through direct communication, travel, and information exchanges among researchers in the Middle East. Diplomatic and commercial acceptance of Israel throughout the developing countries of Africa, Latin America, Asia, and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, has been increased.

Performance and Prospects: USAID funding has catalyzed cooperation that otherwise would not have occurred and has enabled Israeli development assistance to be provided in more than 50 developing countries. A particularly fruitful development partnership between Israel and the countries of Central Asia has begun to emerge with U.S. support. The level of direct cooperation on research funded through grants, as measured by the number of jointly authored publications in professional technical journals, indicates collegial relationships between researchers in Israel and their counterparts in Jordan, Egypt, West Bank/Gaza, Morocco, and throughout the developing world. An increased number of exchanges of scientists and students among Middle Eastern countries and from developing countries was evidenced through meetings and workshops held in those countries. The number of CDP technical assistance consultancies requested and filled will gradually diminish as U.S. core funding to MASHAV is reduced. The number of people from other Middle Eastern countries in the MASHAV training programs is, however, expected to increase if the situation in that region improves.

The effectiveness of these programs, particularly MERC, is dependent upon the broader political situation in the region, as well as the willingness of participants to engage in cooperation in the face of these concerns.

With the growing acceptance of Israel throughout most of the developing world, the original goals of the centrally funded CDP have been achieved, and, therefore, USAID and MASHAV are phasing down the ongoing program and will transition to a new partnership. The new arrangement will be managed at the country level, with potential joint ventures identified by MASHAV and individual field missions considered for U.S. funding by the missions as they fit within the strategic objectives for each country.

In FY 2002, the Center will continue to manage the CDR and MERC grant programs as open, competitive programs utilizing external peer review advice and emphasizing developmental relevance and sustainable capacity strengthening of scientists and research institutions in developing countries. In MERC, maximizing

direct Arab-Israeli cooperation will remain a major criterion for selecting projects. The phase-down of CDP core funding for the Government of Israel's foreign assistance program is expected to continue on track in FY 2002, with the last U.S. funds to be provided the following year.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No changes anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: The Government of Israel, which manages the CDP, contributes one-third of the funding for that program. CDR and MERC projects receive matching funds, at levels varying widely among individual grants, from Israeli and collaborating Arab and developing country research institutions, as well as from participating U.S. partners, such as the University of Wisconsin, Texas A & M University, Harvard University, San Jose State University, Langston University, the U.S. Geological Survey, the USDA, and the National Institutes of Health.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Government of Israel, Ministry of Foreign Affairs administers CDP as part of its own foreign assistance portfolio. CDR and MERC grants are awarded to Israeli and U.S. research institutions, which, in turn, make subgrants to their collaborating partner institutions. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences assists USAID in the peer review of proposals for CDR and MERC, as well as in the monitoring of technical performance reports. After selection by USAID, all CDR grants and most MERC grants of \$1 million or less are negotiated and awarded by the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, which also provides non-technical oversight services for these grants as part of an interagency agreement between USAID and the Department of State.

Selected Performance Measures: 933-011

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of publications from CDR and MERC funded grants jointly authored by Israeli and other Middle Eastern Scientists or by Israeli and developing country Scientists.	32	34	34	33	50	50
Indicator 2: Number of CDR and MERC project meetings and workshops in the Middle East or developing countries.	17	19	37	32	30	30

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of publications per year	CDR and MERC Grantee Progress Reports (submitted as a grant requirement)	Number includes all grants in MERC and CDR
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of meetings and workshops per year	CDR and MERC Grantee Progress Reports (submitted as a grant requirement)	Number includes all grants in MERC and CDR

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S., 933-011

	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		
	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	3,500 DA	13,000 DA	16,500 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	45,000 ESF	45,000 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

EXPIRING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved access to financial and business development services, particularly to the microenterprises of the poor, 933-001

STATUS: Ending*

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$20,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Central Programs managed by the Center for Economic Growth and Agriculture Development (G/EGAD) play a leading role in implementing the Agency's Microenterprise Initiative. The Initiative is a critical element of USAID's economic growth strategy to help the poor increase their incomes, assets, skills and productivity through microenterprise development. Four areas of emphasis are pursued under this Initiative: (1) expansion in the delivery of financial and business development services for microentrepreneurs; (2) improved capability of financial and business development service institutions to strengthen microenterprises; (3) dissemination of microenterprise best practices within USAID and to practitioners and donors active in the microenterprise sector; and (4) increased flow of needed credit from formal financial institutions to microenterprises and small businesses.

Key Results: A key program for implementing the Initiative is the Microenterprise Innovation Program (MIP). The five components of MIP have had wide impact. The *Implementation Grant Program* has included 59 PVOs and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and programmed over \$73 million in 33 countries. The *Program for Innovation in Microenterprise*, a mission co-financing fund, has approved \$29.1 million for 48 USAID mission programs including 11 new grants to benefit local NGOs, policy reform and appropriate government actions. *MicroServe*, a field support mechanism, has provided technical leadership to 24 USAID missions, while the *Assessing the Impact of Microenterprise Services* program initiated applied research work in a wide range of microenterprise programs. The *Microenterprise Best Practices* program has an ongoing research agenda that is pushing forward the frontier of microenterprise development. Additionally, the program has conducted groundbreaking research in new product development, micro-insurance, and business development services (BDS) performance measures.

Through the Micro and Small Enterprise Development (MSED) Program, the Agency uses standardized mechanisms such as loan portfolio guarantees to encourage banks and financial institutions to increase credit available to micro and small business enterprises (MSEs) in USAID-assisted countries. Up to 50% of net losses incurred by banks and financial institutions on the principal balance of qualifying loans made to MSEs are guaranteed by USAID through the MSED Program. Both U.S. and local privately owned financial institutions, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) participate in MSED projects.

Performance and Prospects: The results of the Agency-wide Microenterprise Initiative have been impressive. In FY1999, a record 4.5 million poor clients, 2.5 million in Indonesia alone, had active loans from USAID-supported institutions. The loans were valued at \$1.5 billion. Sixty-nine percent of the two million active loans managed outside Indonesia were below the Congressionally designated lines for poverty lending – \$300 in Africa, Asia and the Near East, \$400 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and \$1,000 in Europe and Eurasia. Women constitute 70% of worldwide micro-finance clients and loan repayments average 95%. The MSED Program is currently active in 21 countries. Since the inception of the MSED Program, 81 guarantees have been authorized to support lending of a total of \$242 million.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In FY 2001, many of the aforementioned Microenterprise programs will come to an end as new flexible microenterprise mechanisms will provide training, technical assistance and other services in demand by Washington and overseas clients. In addition, the G/EGAD continues to promote the efficient provision of business development services as a complement to microfinance activities. A special round of the Implementation Grant Program in FY 1999 solely for micro-business

* This strategic objective is coming to an end. These types of activities will take place primarily under the new objective 933-010. Some expenditures will occur beyond this fiscal year under this objective.

development services grants and research activities resulted in \$2.3 million for grants to six partners. The competition will be continued through FY 2001. The program continues to lead practitioners and other donors in identifying best practices and performance targets. The MSED Program anticipates that the FY 2001 obligation will support \$25 million in guarantee commitments, generating up to \$50 million in loans.

Other Donor Programs: Under USAID's leadership, the microenterprise programs continue to receive substantial attention from donors, international organizations and NGOs. Donors such as the Inter-American Development Bank, the World Bank, Japan, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and the European Union are increasing their participation in microenterprise development. The Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP), a multi-donor effort which USAID was instrumental in starting, now numbers 27 donors, including the World Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank as well as many bilateral donors, and has established a strong program of microenterprise development. G/EGAD is spearheading creation of a CGAP working group on market research and product development and is in the lead to establish donor coordination to strengthen African programs. Finally, G/EGAD has played a leadership role in promoting market-driven business development services for microenterprises.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Center implements the Initiative through private non-profit organizations, contractors, U.S. universities and host country, private NGOs and firms. In 1999, 600 microenterprise development institutions had active funding agreements Agency-wide. The MSED Program implements its activities through formal financial institutions, PVOs, and NGOs. These include banks in Bolivia, Mexico, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, Romania, South Africa, and the Philippines as well as the NGO non-bank financial institutions such as FIE, PRODEM and BancoSol in Bolivia.

Selected Performance Measures: 933-001

Indicator	FY 97(Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY 99(Actual)	FY 00(Plan)	FY (01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of active borrowers of institutions supported by G/EGAD/MD programs	515,349	887,288	1,145,918	1,200,000	1,250,000A	1,300,000
Indicator 2: Change in average loan size within an intermediate financial institution (IFI)'s portfolio under loan portfolio guarantee (LPG) coverage, per year, over the five-year term of the guarantee	15,600	24,000	8,651	7,600	7,500A	7,500NA
Indicator 3 Portfolio at risk of microenterprise institutions - percent	6	8	8	10	8	8
Indicator 4 Utilization rate for the entire MSED portfolio - percent	29	24	25	50	50	50

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of active borrowers	G/EGAD/MD's IGP and PRIME programs and the Grameen Trust	Number of active borrowers of Institutions supported by G/EGAD/MD programs
Indicator 2:	IR	Average loan size by IFI under LPG coverage	Quarterly qualifying loan schedules submitted by IFI's	Average size of loan or line of credit granted to borrower by IFI under LPG coverage
Indicator 3:	IR	Weighted average of the portfolio at risk (PAR) rate for all institutions supported under the IGP percent	G/EGAD/MD's IGP program only	Delinquent outstanding balance over 30 or 90 days
Indicator 4:	IR	Utilization rate as of Fiscal Year End (FYE) for the worldwide MSED portfolio percent	Contractor reports	Amount of total loans outstanding (guaranteed portion) as of FYE as a percentage of aggregate Guarantee Limits (includes direct loan facilities).

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Improved access to financial and business development services, particularly to the microenterprises of the poor, 933-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	77,375 DA	66,274 DA	11,101 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	353 SEED	353 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	26,598 DFA	19,650 DFA	6,948 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	19,724 DA	12,975 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	7,586 DFA	3,672 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	97,099 DA	79,249 DA	17,850 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	353 SEED	353 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	34,184 DFA	23,322 DFA	10,862 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	4,811 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	3,275 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA *	20,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	24,811 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	3,275 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	121,910 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	353 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	37,459 DFA

* Includes \$17M in OYB transfers (LAC/5M; AFR/ 9.5M ; ANE/2.5M)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved food availability, economic growth and conservation of natural resources through agricultural development, 933-002

STATUS: Ending*

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$59,925,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1968; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Hunger and food insecurity remain fundamental problems in the developing world. Increased agricultural productivity leads to increasing availability of food supplies and the incomes to purchase them; it also promotes protection of the environment, expanded trade, and economic growth. The application of new, science-based technologies is critical to increased agricultural productivity. USAID promotes the development, transfer and use by farmers and small businesses of such technologies through alliances with universities, international agriculture research centers, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Central programs managed by the Global Bureau's Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (the Center) result in worldwide scientific and policy research activities which increase food supply and availability while improving natural resource management; expand farmers' and agribusinesses' opportunities to add value and quality to agricultural production for local, regional, and global markets; and develop the human and institutional capabilities needed to acquire and apply new technologies.

Key Results: The Center contributes to worldwide food production through its research partnerships. Global food production statistics indicate that research contributes to increasing agricultural productivity. While many other factors have enabled farmers to take advantage of the new varieties and technologies, recent evidence confirms that research funded by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was the determining factor in two-thirds of the genetically based productivity increases in developing countries. One-third of these increases have come from CGIAR varieties and another third from its genetic material which others have used to develop better varieties. The U.S. land grant university community also contributes to expanding food production and agricultural productivity worldwide. Through the Collaborative Research Support Programs and other university-led partnerships, advances have occurred in crops of significance to the poor and in the applications of biotechnology. Most developing country scientists who are working on further technical breakthroughs come, directly or indirectly, from the U.S. land grant university and research system.

Performance and Prospects. The Center activities had direct impact in FY 2000 on tens of thousands of farmers around the world benefiting from new public-private partnerships and opportunities in dairy development and coffee marketing. In addition, it has led to developing country scientific improvements and policy changes favoring small farmers, rural small business, and the rural poor in El Salvador, Mali, Ethiopia, Egypt and Bangladesh. While food productivity continues to rise, the rate of increase is slowing. This points toward the need for expanded investment in breakthrough technologies, such as biotechnology and other new research and development tools, to realize greater efficiencies in the use of scarce natural resources. In addition, for Africa, both productivity growth and levels of yield are far below those in other developing areas, pointing to the need for a renewed emphasis on African agricultural productivity through improved access to technologies and markets. The Center supports overseas USAID missions by providing matching funds for Center priorities. This collaboration has attracted significant buy-in on public-private alliances in biotechnology work on science-based regulations and capacity building, agribusiness and food security.

* This strategic objective is coming to an end. These types of activities will take place primarily under the new objective 933-009. Some expenditures will occur beyond this fiscal year under this objective.

Possible adjustments to plans: The Center will continue to provide technical leadership in the CGIAR, participating in developing a new governance structure and exploring new ways to increase research impact and the scope of research. U.S. university- and industry-led work on biotechnology will expand, both to create conditions to reverse the declining growth in crop yields noted above, and in response to growing Congressional and private-sector interest in this area. Efforts will continue to leverage other donor funds to create a repository of world genetic resources known as the Global Genebank Trust. The Center will also expand successful efforts to leverage private-sector participation in innovative, market-oriented food and technology work, and will explore approaches to address the devastation of the agriculture sector by the HIV/AIDS pandemic in parts of Africa.

Central programs will explore new opportunities presented by information technology to provide farming communities with production and market information. New approaches are also needed to address continuing problems of desertification, water scarcity, climate variability and rural financial market failure. Mechanisms will be developed to support innovation by the private sector, research institutes, universities, NGOs, and rural communities that will help reduce hunger, increase income and improve trade.

Other donor programs: Other donors include the World Bank, the European Union and Japan, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee's Poverty Reduction Network.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Center partners include: the 46 U.S. land grant universities; and their NGO partners (e.g., World Vision, CARE, etc.) participating in the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs); the 16 international agricultural research centers; U.S. agribusiness research leaders, e.g, the Specialty Coffee Association of America, American Chocolate Research Institute, Geosys, Inc., M&M Mars Corporation, Cargill Technical Services, Land O'Lakes, Inc., Harza Environmental Services, Monsanto; the U.S. Treasury Department; the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Selected Performance Measures*: 933-002

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual Preliminary)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Per capita food production Index (FAO)	117.7	119.5	121.2	121.2	122.7	123.4
Indicator 2: Food production Index (FAO)	132.8	137.0	141.2	143.4	146.0	148.5
Indicator 3: Average combined yields of coarse grains, all developing countries (FAO)	1,865	2,065	1,985	1,915	1,975	1,990
Indicator 4: Average combined yields of coarse grains, all developing countries (FAO)	2,712	2,759	2,775	2,736	2,780	2,783

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Per capita food production index	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Index of per capita food production: all developing countries.
Indicator 2:	IR	Food production index	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Index of food production: all developing countries.
Indicator 3:	IR	Kilograms per hectare	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Average combined yield of coarse grains (corn, barley, rye, oats, millet and sorghum): all developing countries.
Indicator 4:	IR	Kilograms per hectare	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Average combined yield of cereals (primarily wheat and rice with small quantities of other cereal grains): all developing countries.

* USAID Programs address food insecurity in developing countries; the above indicators track the supply, demand and sustainability dimensions of food security in these countries.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Improved food availability, economic growth, and conservation of natural resources through agricultural development, 933-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	954,766 DA	942,387 DA	12,379 DA
	1,378 CSD	1,378 CSD	0 CSD
	400 ESF	400 ESF	0 ESF
	150 SEED	150 SEED	0 SEED
	1,380 FSA	1,380 FSA	0 FSA
	46,984 DFA	46,984 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	56,234 DA	29,328 DA	
	872 CSD	436 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	1,011,000 DA	971,715 DA	39,285 DA
	2,250 CSD	1,814 CSD	436 CSD
	400 ESF	400 ESF	0 ESF
	150 SEED	150 SEED	0 SEED
	1,380 FSA	1,380 FSA	0 FSA
	46,984 DFA	46,984 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	8,445 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA *	59,925 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	68,370 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	1,079,370 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	2,250 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	400 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	150 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	1,380 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	46,984 DFA

* Includes a \$2M OYB transfer for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) activity

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Appropriate and functioning economic policies, market reforms and institutions are developed to accelerate economic growth in emerging markets and priority countries, 933-003

STATUS: Ending*

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,066,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID has long held the leadership role in shaping the technical agenda for economic assistance and in providing short- and long-term, in-country technical assistance. Assistance provided through Global Bureau's Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (the Center), while comparatively small in dollar terms vis-à-vis the investments made by multilateral development institutions, has catalyzed much larger programs and has complemented loan programs of the World Bank and others. Central programs support the development of a technical leadership agenda underpinned with analytical support and technical assistance in five functional areas: (1) economic policy; (2) privatization; (3) general business, trade and investment; (4) legal and institutional reform; and (5) financial sector reforms. In September 1995, Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform was authorized as a mechanism to support the development and implementation of appropriate economic policies, competitive markets and supporting market institutions in developing countries. The program has improved the competitiveness of national and local economies, expanded access to economic opportunities, and increased integration of USAID-assisted countries into a rapidly globalizing economy. Approximately 60 countries in all regions have benefited from this program to date.

Key Results: The key results anticipated from the program include: (1) analytic and diagnostic tools for use by other USAID operating units in strategy design and implementation work; and (2) services of qualified technical experts to carry out Mission programs. This program has provided a steady flow of essential resources to USAID operating units throughout the world for several years, and the use of tools developed by this program has spread to other development agencies.

Performance and Prospects: Surveys of bilateral missions indicate a high level of satisfaction with the services of central program. Prospects in FY 2002 and beyond are very good for increased demand for central program services. The pace of globalization and economic policy liberalization in developing countries will generate more requests for USAID assistance in the functional areas serviced by this central program. The significant increase in funding over the FY 2000 level will permit leadership to play a role and have a substantial impact.

Adjustments to Plans: The Agency is committed to help developing countries accede to the World Trade Organization, compete successfully in the global economy, and benefit from expanded global trade. This commitment requires an expanded Agency role in trade capacity building and in supporting areas such as public governance and financial services. Trade capacity-building work, beginning in FY 2001, will transition to a new activity scheduled to begin in FY 2002. USAID will network with the private sector, other donor organizations, and trade-related agencies within the U. S. government to ensure the program coherence.

* This strategic objective is coming to an end. These types of activities will take place primarily under the new objective 933-008. Some expenditures will occur beyond this fiscal year under this objective.

Other Donor Programs: The International Finance Corporation is participating in USAID's Investor Roadmap activity, funding a substantial portion of the activity being carried out in several developing countries. Coordination on substantive areas such as privatization, trade capacity building and financial-sector reform continues with multilaterals such as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, and others. Coordination with the European Union and with bilateral donors through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee on economic growth issues is excellent and growing stronger.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Some 30 prime contractors and nearly 250 subcontractors and resource groups participate in the implementation of this activity. The Institute for International Education administers the Emerging Market Development Advisors Program. An agreement is in place with the Financial Services Volunteer Corps to provide a rapid response mechanism for financial and legal assistance. An Inter-Agency Agreement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission provides specialized assistance to USAID's capital markets development programs.

Selected Performance Measures: 933-003

Indicator	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Tool applied by USAID Bureaus and Missions and other users	3	2	5	3	3
Indicator 2: The number of delivery orders processed by the Office of Emerging Markets (EM)	115	93	100	100	100
Indicator 3: Mission usage of staff from the Office of Emerging Markets (EM)	43	73	44	40	40

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Number of development tools adopted by users	Office of Emerging Markets files	A model tool or methodology to be applied to analyze or reform a specified policy regime.
Indicator 2:	S	Number of delivery orders	EM Database	A delivery order is a mission-funded contract negotiated against an IQC competitively awarded by EGAD/EM
Indicator 3:	S	Person weeks of staff TDYs	EM Office Travel Authorization files	Technical support that promoted stronger technical design and implementation or technical support that delivers assistance in a more efficient manner.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Appropriate and functioning policies, market reforms, and institutions are developed to accelerate economic growth in emerging markets and priority countries, 933-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	13,412 DA	12,781 DA	631 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	366 ESF	366 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,052 DFA	1,052 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	917 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	14,329 DA	12,781 DA	1,548 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	366 ESF	366 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	1,052 DFA	1,052 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	173 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	7,066 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001*	7,239 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	21,568 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	366 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	1,052 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Private sector business linkages support U.S. technology transfer in support of development objectives, 933-006

STATUS: Ending*

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Starting in 1996, The Global Bureau's Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (the Center) central programs built the Global Technology Network (GTN), linking businesses that can contribute to economic development in sectors targeted by the Agency. By FY 2000, there were GTN representatives in 25 countries. GTN works with cooperating partner representatives through the U.S. Asia Environmental Partnership in 11 countries in Asia and the Ecolinks programs in five countries in Eastern Europe. The representatives prepare "leads" that are forwarded to industry specialists who match them and electronically disseminate information to U.S. firms registered in a database of 7,000 companies. GTN personnel, when appropriate, facilitate communication until a deal is struck or until it is abandoned. GTN also works in collaboration with 34 state trade development offices and with numerous federal agencies, including the Department of Commerce, the Export-Import Bank, Small Business Administration, Environmental Protection Agency and Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Key Results: FY 2001 funding will be used to establish trade linkage agreements with 10 additional USAID countries, establish one new regional program, and continue working through host country ministries of trade and business associations. Trade lead identification and business facilitation will produce more than \$20 million in completed transactions between U.S. and overseas businesses.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, GTN expanded its operations in Africa and Southeast Europe. GTN facilitated 19 business deals totaling \$28 million in 15 countries. These private-sector deals included: water pipes and anti-flood equipment in Uganda; blankets in Macedonia; housing construction in Mongolia; environmental measuring instruments in Brazil; a modular incinerator in Korea; a freezer tunnel for fruits in Tunisia; and medical waste processing equipment in the Philippines. GTN will provide enhanced support to field representatives by improving the quality of leads, exploring partnerships with banks and other trade financiers, and pursuing more robust follow-up.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: There is no direct collaboration between GTN and other donor programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: International Executive Service Corps, Chemonics International, and The Kenan Institute.

* This strategic objective is coming to an end. These types of activities will take place primarily under the new objective 933-008. Some expenditures will occur beyond this fiscal year under this objective.

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Volume of crops marketed through cooperatives	5,000	5,836	13,860	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Number of micro-finance institutions registered and operational	7	9	15	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Number of private input retailers trained in business management and accounting	224	390	452	NA	NA	NA
cooperatives						

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Metric tons (MT)	VOCA Cooperative Union Project quarterly and annual reports.	Volume of crops (MTs) marketed through farmer cooperatives.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number	National Bank of Ethiopia (NBE)	The number of legally registered and active micro-finance institutions.
Indicator 3:	IR	# of retailers trained	VOCA/Ethiopia	Participating retailers who are using modern business management and accounting practices. Many of these have expanded and diversified their business undertakings, including handling of agrochemicals, fertilizer, seed, merchandize and grain.
Indicator 4:	IR	Metric tons (MT)	VOCA Cooperative Union Project quarterly and annual reports.	Volume of inputs (MTs) marketed through farmer cooperatives.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Private sector business linkages support U.S. technology transfer in support of development objectives, 933-006

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	53,480 DA	44,517 DA	8,963 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	293 SEED	293 SEED	0 SEED
	209 FSA	209 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	4,510 DA	6,016 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	5,000 DFA	1,000 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	57,990 DA	50,533 DA	7,457 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	293 SEED	293 SEED	0 SEED
	209 FSA	209 FSA	0 FSA
	5,000 DFA	1,000 DFA	4,000 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001*	5,000 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	62,990 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	293 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	209 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	5,000 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased science and technology cooperation among Middle Eastern and developing countries, and utilization of U.S. and Israeli technical expertise by developing countries, 933-007

STATUS: Ending*

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,547,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1979; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: This objective fosters continued cooperation between Israel and other Middle Eastern countries in the application of science and technology to address shared development goals. It utilizes unique Israeli scientific and technical expertise to tackle development problems in Africa, Latin America, Asia and the Central Asian Republics. The ultimate beneficiaries are the people of the Middle East and developing world whose security and living standards are improved.

There are three component activities under this objective. The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research Program (CDR) funds collaborative research proposals of \$200,000 or less and up to five years in length. CDR grants are awarded on a competitive, peer-reviewed basis, and the proposals are developed jointly by scientists from Israel and their counterparts in developing countries to address technical problems relevant to the developing partner. The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program awards competitive grants for collaborative research involving Israel and one or more other Middle Eastern partners. MERC grants do not exceed \$3,000,000 over five years. The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Program (CDP) supports the activities of MASHAV, the development assistance unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Israel. The CDP/MASHAV program provides training in a wide variety of topics for people from developing countries, both in Israel and in their home countries. The program funds Israeli demonstration farms in developing countries, and provides Israeli technical assistance consulting in those countries.

Key Results: Research results to date include advances in saline and dry lands agriculture, improved agricultural water management technology, improved biopesticides, and an increased understanding of emerging tropical diseases and threats to the environment. Progress toward the political goal of support for Middle East regional cooperation has been realized through direct communication, travel, and information exchanges between researchers in the Middle East. Diplomatic and commercial acceptance of Israel throughout the developing countries of Africa, Latin America, and Asia, and the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, has increased.

Performance and Prospects: USAID funding has catalyzed cooperation that otherwise would not have occurred and has enabled Israeli development assistance to be provided in more than 50 developing countries. A particularly fruitful development partnership between Israel and the countries of Central Asia has begun to emerge with U.S. support. The level of direct cooperation on research funded through grants, as measured by the number of jointly authored publications in professional technical journals, indicates collegial relationships between researchers in Israel, Jordan, Egypt and the West Bank/Gaza. An increased number of exchanges of scientists and students among Middle Eastern countries and from developing countries was evidenced through meetings and workshops held in those countries. The number of technical assistance consultancies requested and filled will gradually diminish as U.S. core funding to CDP is reduced. The number of people from other Middle Eastern countries in the MASHAV training programs is, however, expected to increase.

The effectiveness of these programs, particularly MERC, is dependent upon the broader political situation in the region, as well as the willingness of participants to engage in cooperation in the face of these concerns.

* This strategic objective is coming to an end. These types of activities will take place primarily under the new objective 933-011. Some expenditures will occur beyond this fiscal year under this objective.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: With the growing acceptance of Israel throughout most of the developing world, the original goals of the centrally funded CDP have been achieved, and, therefore, USAID and MASHAV are phasing down the ongoing program and will transition to a new partnership. The new arrangement will be managed at the country level, with potential joint ventures identified by MASHAV and individual field missions considered for U.S. funding as they fit within the strategic objectives for each country. No significant changes are anticipated in the objectives of the CDR and MERC Programs.

Other Donor Programs: The Government of Israel, which manages the CDP, contributes one-third of the funding for that program. CDR and MERC projects receive matching funds, at levels varying widely among individual grants, from Israeli and collaborating Arab and developing country research institutions, as well as from participating U.S. partners, such as the University of Wisconsin, Texas A & M University, Harvard University, San Jose State University, Langston University, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the National Institutes of Health.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Government of Israel, Ministry of Foreign Affairs administers CDP as part of its own foreign assistance portfolio. CDR and MERC grants are awarded by USAID to Israeli and U.S. research institutions, which, in turn, make subgrants to their collaborating partner institutions. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences assists USAID in the peer review of proposals for CDR and MERC, as well as in the monitoring of technical performance reports.

Selected Performance Measures: 933-007

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of publications from CDR and MERC funded grants jointly authored by Israeli and other Middle Eastern Scientists or by Israeli and developing country Scientists.	32	34	34	33	50	50
Indicator 2: Number of CDR and MERC project meetings and workshops in the Middle East or developing countries.	17	19	37	32	30	30
Indicator 3: Sustained FY 1996 level of Israeli experts sent as technical consultants to developing countries	78	102	100	100	100	70
Indicator 4: Number of trainees from other Middle Eastern countries attending MASHAV courses (total MASHAV program not just USAID-funded CDP)	601	1032	1236	1195	1300	1400

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of publications per year	CDR and MERC Grantee Progress Reports (submitted as a grant requirement)	Number includes all grants in MERC and CDR
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of countries (cumulative)	CDR and MERC Grantee Progress Reports (submitted as a grant requirement)	Number includes all grants in MERC and CDR
Indicator 3	IR	Number of USAID consultants sent per year	MASHAV Annual Report submitted under the CDP, or its general Annual Report	Number of requests for technical consultants filled.
Indicator 4	IR	Number of trainees from Middle Eastern countries (total MASHAV program) per year	MASHAV Annual Report submitted under the CDP, or its general Annual Report	Number of trainees from Middle Eastern countries (only) attending MASHAV courses each calendar year

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Increased science and technology cooperation among middle eastern and developing countries and utilization of U.S. and Israeli technical expertise by developing, 933-007			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	72,987 DA	66,148 DA	6,839 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	53,320 ESF	47,471 ESF	5,849 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	14,911 FSA	14,599 FSA	312 FSA
	110 DFA	110 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,594 DA	6,839 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	8,319 ESF	5,849 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	312 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	78,581 DA	72,987 DA	5,594 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	61,639 ESF	53,320 ESF	8,319 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	14,911 FSA	14,911 FSA	0 FSA
	110 DFA	110 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	47 DA		
	0 CSD		
	4,330 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,500 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,547 DA		
	0 CSD		
	4,330 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	83,128 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	65,969 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	14,911 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	110 DFA

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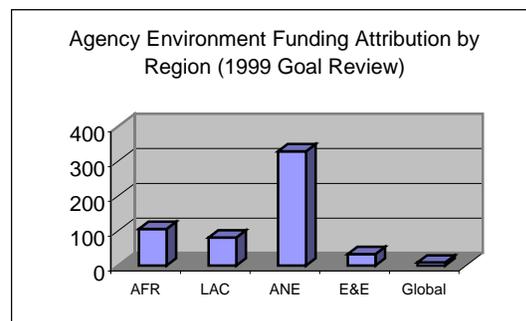
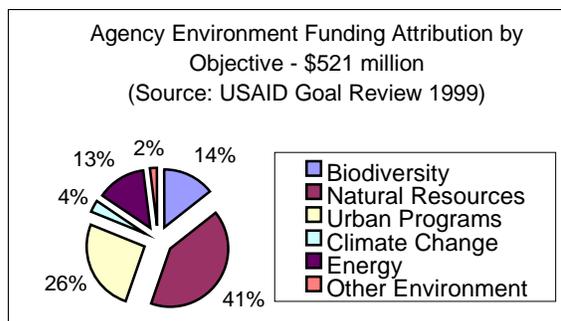
Program Summary (in thousands of dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Planned	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	29,288	31,246	41,000	27,260
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	29,288	31,246	41,000	27,260

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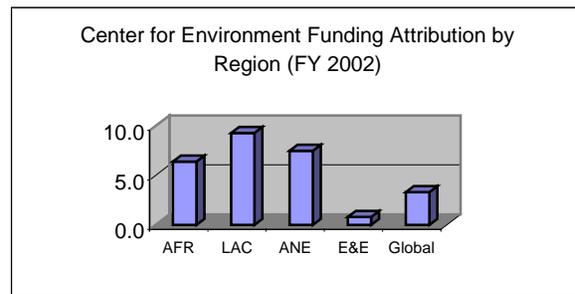
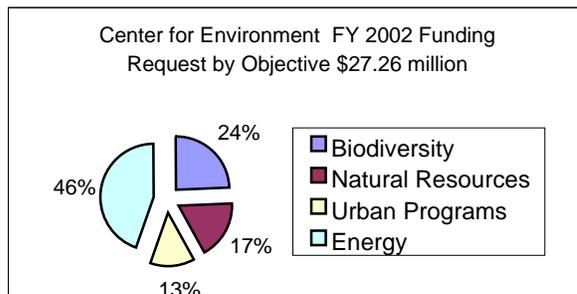
USAID's efforts to improve environmental protection worldwide address fundamental constraints to sustainable development and threats to the United States, its citizens and its national interest. The loss of biodiversity, explosive growth in the world's urban centers and environmental mismanagement directly threaten U. S. security by endangering human health, undermining long-term economic growth, threatening ecological systems and impacting on climate change.

The activities implemented support the Agency Economic Development and Agriculture priority area and also address Global Health and Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief priorities. USAID invests in five key environmental areas:

- Effective conservation and management of biological diversity;
- Improved protection and sustainable use of natural resources ;
- Improved management of urbanization;
- Increased, environmentally sustainable energy production and use;
- Reduced threat to sustainable development from global climate change.



In FY 2002, USAID has requested \$27.26 million for Global Bureau environment programs. About 60% of USAID field missions have environmental activities in their programs.



The Center for Environment focuses its funding to reinforce Agency priorities by:

- Providing direct technical support to mission environmental programs;
- Testing and replicating innovative approaches for environmental protection;
- Providing technical leadership for Agency programs and training for Agency staff;
- Providing international leadership and outreach on environmental issues.

Recent program successes include:

- Effective field cooperation demonstrated by 51 Missions channeling \$129 million of their funds through Center technical services contracting and grant mechanisms;
- A broadly supported National Coastal Policy in Tanzania resulting from the participatory policy formulation process supported by the Center;
- A new environmentally sound hydropower program for Nepal resulting from Center technical assistance to Nepal and South Asia.

Center for Environment and Energy
FY 2002 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999 (Actual)	FY 2000 (Actual)	FY 2001 (Planned)	FY 2002 (Request)
934-001 Improved protection and sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands				
- DA	7,051	11,401	15,000	11,400
- DFA	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
934-002 Improved management of urbanization in target areas				
- DA	2,703	2,895	4,000	3,660
- 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
934-003 Increased, environmentally sustainable energy production and use				
- DA	19,467	14,744	16,000	12,200
- 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
934-004 Reduced threat to sustainable development for global climate change				
- DA	67	4,311	6,000	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
Totals				
- DA	29,288	33,351	41,000	27,260
- 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
Center Totals	29,288	33,351	41,000	27,260

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved protection and more sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands, 934-001; IR1.1 Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Management

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,650,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: Global biological diversity, the living resources that comprise it and the ecological processes that sustain it, form the foundation for human life on this planet. Because of this, biodiversity conservation plays a prominent role in USAID's environment program. USAID has worked with more than 60 countries to maintain the integrity of biologically diverse ecosystems of national and international value. USAID's programs to conserve and better manage biologically important areas worldwide enable the natural environment to continue to provide essential environmental, economic and other benefits to humanity.

The Biodiversity Program, managed by Global's Center for Environment (the Center) and its partners, works with host-country government agencies, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other organizations. Activities include strengthening individual and institutional capacity of NGOs, community-based organizations and government institutions involved in the conservation and use of biodiversity; promoting biodiversity initiatives that help communities identify, value and better manage natural resources under their control; increasing public awareness of and participation in natural resource management; and improving the design and implementation of policies that affect biodiversity use and conservation.

Local communities benefit by becoming more effective managers of their natural resources. Institutional strengthening of nongovernmental and community-based organizations improves their capacity and effectiveness in implementing conservation programs. Host country governments benefit as USAID strengthens their ability to formulate and implement effective natural resource policies and programs. Both developed and developing countries benefit as biodiversity is conserved.

Key Results: The Center employs several indicators to measure progress and results. They are: a) total area of biologically important habitat under improved management, and b) total area of biologically important habitat under effective management, meaning that habitat quality has been improved and the managing institution has demonstrated the ability to monitor and respond to threats and opportunities. Biologically important habitat includes terrestrial and marine habitat, natural forests and tree systems, watersheds and coastline, and agricultural lands. A third indicator tracks policy successes, defined as instances where programs that support strengthened policy implementation have led to measurable improvements in the management and conservation of natural resources and improvements in habitat quality.

Performance and Prospects: Since FY 1996 when the Biodiversity team instituted its current performance monitoring system, the Center has helped to improve the management of 29,015,941 hectares of the world's most biologically valuable habitats—an area greater than the size of the United Kingdom. The Center has also helped to place 1,204,040 hectares under effective management and documented 56 cases of improvements in biodiversity conservation through strengthening of policies that support biodiversity conservation. To date, the program has documented improved management in 102 sites in 27 countries. In FY 2000, for example, the Biodiversity Team supported environmentally compatible economic development around protected areas in Nepal, Kenya and Brazil, and supported eco-regional planning in 21 species-rich sites in the Philippines, Ecuador, Tanzania and elsewhere around the globe to counter external threats to biodiversity.

Under a new initiative to save the world's richest sources of biodiversity, the Global Conservation Program's (GCP) on-the-ground activities have commenced. The GCP focuses especially on activities

which address large-scale threats to biodiversity through eco-regional planning and trans-border cooperation.

In FY 2002, the Biodiversity Team will continue to provide support in the development and implementation of a threats-based approach to addressing biodiversity loss and promoting sustainable use of natural resources. It will also continue to provide technical support to missions in the development, implementation and evaluation of biodiversity and related economic growth programs. Finally, the Team will continue to support the Agency's involvement in the Convention to Combat Desertification, as well as the Rio+10 meeting and other, related forums.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Center may add or refine indicators to measure program performance and set targets for FY 2001 and beyond.

Other Donor Programs: Donors supporting similar activities include the World Bank, the International Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility, The European Community Bilateral programs of the Canadian, Dutch and German governments. The leading U.S. nongovernmental organizations involved in biodiversity conservation (e.g., World Wildlife Fund, the Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, and others) are program partners in the GCP.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The new GCP initiative operates through agreements with six NGOs, the Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, African Wildlife Foundation, Enterprise Works Worldwide, and the Wildlife Conservation Society. The Center supports the Consultative Group on Biological Diversity, which is a consortium of 47 leading U.S. foundations whose purpose is to lend oversight and coherence to philanthropic spending on global biodiversity issues. The Center manages a separate agreement with Conservation International (the Biodiversity in Regional Development Program), and the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Program with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The Center also manages an interagency agreement with the Department of the Interior and co-manages a biodiversity and forestry contract (BIOFOR). Principal contractors for BIOFOR are Associates in Rural Development, Inc. and Chemonics International, Inc.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Area of habitat under improved management	10,500,000	12,400,000	22,806,924	29,015,941	24,800,000	25,600,000
Indicator 2: Area of habitat under effective management	678,426	861,000	985,970	1,204,040	1,075,000	1,145,000
Indicator 3: Documented improvements in biodiversity conservation as a result of strengthened policies or improved policy implementation.	10	10	12	6	7	8

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1	IR	Hectares	Reports from partners and cooperators	Areas under improved management meet these conditions: change in legal status favoring conservation, completion of a local site assessment, participatory design of management actions, development of human and institutional capacity, implementation of management actions, establishment of ongoing monitoring and evaluation system, and demonstration of adaptive management.
Indicator 2	IR	Hectares	Reports from partners and cooperators	Areas under effective management meet two conditions: improvement in habitat quality (the state of native plant and animal populations and the productivity of soil and water), or decrease in the rate of habitat degradation; and demonstration of adaptive management (the institutional ability to monitor and respond to threats and opportunities).
Indicator 3	IR	Number of policy successes	Reports from partners and cooperators	Policies include laws, regulations, decrees, and agreements that support the conservation and management of biodiversity. Policy implementation can occur at local, regional, national, and international levels, but do not include internal organizational policies. Successful policies include those USAID/G/ENV supported efforts that lead to documented effective management where on-the-ground conservation benefits are observed.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Improved protection and sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands, 934-001			
IR 1.1 Effective biodiversity conservation and management			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	2,408 DA	1,477 DA	931 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	6,000 DA	829 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	8,408 DA	2,306 DA	6,102 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	7,650 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,650 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	6,000 DA	12,665 DA	34,723 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved protection and more sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands, 934-001; IR1.2, Improved Management of Natural Forest and Tree Systems

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,350,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,200,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: Deforestation and forest degradation threaten biodiversity, the environment, economic growth and sustainable development. Forest loss continues at an astounding rate: 30% of Asian and 18% of African and Latin American forests have been lost since 1960. The Asian Development Bank predicts that without substantial change in forest practices and policies, all the remaining natural forest of Asia will be eliminated within 40 years. Forests contribute to local, regional and national economic growth and welfare by supplying wood and other resources, supporting employment, protecting watersheds, mitigating climate change, and sustaining biodiversity and agroeconomic systems. The forestry program complements Agency environmental and sustainable development initiatives by addressing the economic and social causes of deforestation and by promoting sustainable management and use of forest resources.

The Global Center for Environment (the Center) works with other USAID operating units, partners and local communities to improve the management of forests and tree systems while enhancing the economic well-being of those who depend on them. The program emphasizes the analysis, design, demonstration and dissemination of sustainable forest management practices and techniques to: (a) reduce damage to forests by inappropriate wood harvesting techniques; (b) promote rehabilitation of degraded land; (c) increase local participation in forest and tree system management by devolving authority to communities; (d) promote policy advances that lead to sustainable use of forests; and (e) establish integrated monitoring and assessment of forest resources to conserve biodiversity and improve forest health.

Additionally, the Center houses and administratively supports the Secretariat for the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Tropical Forest Conservation Act (Parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act). The EAI/TFCA program trades outstanding official debt owed to the U.S. in exchange for funding for endowed local foundations which provide grants benefiting the environment, forest conservation, child survival and development, and civil society.

Key Results: The Center employs several indicators to measure progress and results: a) area of natural forest and tree systems brought under improved management, and b) area of natural forest and tree systems brought under effective management, meaning that biophysical improvements have been achieved and that the managing institution has demonstrated the ability to monitor and respond to threats and opportunities. Additionally, the Center tracks policy reforms, which define successes. Such as when policy implementation leads to measurable improvements in the conservation of natural resources and improvements in forest quality.

Performance and Prospects: Achievements since 1996 include 1,103,198 hectares of natural forest and tree systems area brought under improved management and 59,400 hectares of natural forest and tree systems area brought under effective management. In FY 2000, the Forestry Team supported sustainable harvesting practices in Indonesia, Brazil and Guyana. The lessons learned and improved management techniques demonstrated in USAID project areas are expected to have a multiplier effect throughout surrounding areas, where farmers and forest managers will profit from investments made by USAID in forest management research and application.

USAID, through an agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, provides technical assistance to national governments to better forecast and combat forest fires. Following the catastrophic forest fires that raged across Indonesia in the recent past, the Forestry Team staff provided technical support in FY 2000 to Indonesian government agencies and coordinated a response strategy that allowed the Indonesians to

take a lead role. The team undertook an evaluation of the underlying causes of the forest fires by collecting field-based biological and socio-economic data, and organized a workshop that produced a draft-operating plan for mitigating the underlying causes of those fires.

In FY 2002, the Forestry Team will continue to focus on providing forestry information, analysis and outreach services; providing leadership and fostering partnerships; and providing technical support to missions and regions on policy and technology, such as forest certification and related economic growth.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Center may add or refine indicators to measure program performance and set targets for FY 2001 and beyond.

Other Donor Programs: Other major donors active in sustainable forestry include the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the Dutch, German and Canadian governments, U.S. Forest Service, and the leading nongovernmental organizations (World Wildlife Fund and Conservation International).

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The U.S. Forest Service, Chemonics and Associates in Rural Development.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Area of natural forest and tree systems brought under improved management	841,200	911,845	1,043,078	1,103,198	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Area of natural forest and tree systems brought under effective management	59,200	59,400	59,400	59,400	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Number of policy successes	NA	3	0	1	NA	NA

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1	IR	Hectares	Reports from partners and cooperators	Natural forests and tree systems are considered under improved management when any of the following steps in site management occurs: site assessment is completed; site/action plan is developed; institutional/community capacity is strengthened; a legal Framework is in place; site management activities are initiated; or monitoring and evaluation is initiated.
Indicator 2	IR	Hectares	Reports from partners and cooperators	Two key conditions must be met for areas to be considered under effective management: Habitat quality is maintained or enhanced and/or the rate of habitat degradation is reduced; and Institutional ability to monitor and respond to threats and opportunities (adaptive management) is demonstrated.
Indicator 3	IR	Number of policy successes	Reports from partners and cooperators	Policies include laws, regulations, decrees, and agreements that support the conservation and management of biodiversity. Policy implementation can occur at local, regional, national, and international levels, but do not include internal organizational policies. Successful policies include those USAID/G/ENV supported efforts that lead to documented effective management where on-the-ground conservation benefits are observed.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Improved protection and sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands, 934-001

IR 1.2 Improved management of natural forest and tree system

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	1,816 DA	1,816 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	179 SEED	179 SEED	0 SEED
	60 FSA	60 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,200 DA	1,353 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	4,016 DA	3,169 DA	847 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	179 SEED	179 SEED	0 SEED
	60 FSA	60 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	150 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,350 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,500 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,200 DA	14,334 DA	23,050 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	179 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	60 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved protection and more sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands, 934-001; IR1.3
Environmental education and communication strategies, methods, and tools systematically applied in USAID-assisted countries

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,800,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,390,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: USAID helps strengthen national and local agencies, organizations and community groups to deliver environmental education and communication (EE&C) programs. Well done programs generally increase popular support and needed changes in behaviors, practices and attitudes relating to environmental issues.

The program applies EE&C strategies, methods and tools to increase the reach and impact of USAID environment objectives and programs. Global's Center for Environment (the Center) works closely with counterparts to increase local capacity to design and deliver environmental education and communication programs, and draw on lessons learned from around the world to better reach target audiences. Technical assistance focuses on social marketing methodologies and extensive use of popular media, participatory approaches, and formal education to build public support for environmental programs and policies. Elements include detailed assessment of problems and target audiences; development of intervention-based communication and education concepts, messages and strategies; pre-testing and revision of intervention elements; demonstration and delivery; and monitoring, evaluation and program revision.

Local communities become more aware of the benefits and value of their natural resources and more skillful at communicating their own agendas and concerns. Institutional strengthening of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) improves their ability to implement environmental programs. Host country governments evolve effective communication and education approaches, highlighting natural resource policies and improve their ability and willingness to hear local interest groups. Both developed and developing countries benefit as natural resources are sustainably managed in ways which contribute to economic growth.

Key Results: USAID seeks to produce effective, two-way communication strategies and programs. The Center looks to government agencies and NGOs over the long-term to expand that capacity. Another primary result is to develop the capacity and willingness of organizations to dialogue with all interest groups.

Performance and Prospects: Host-country organizations have received assistance to implement national and regional media campaigns on water resource management in Central America and the Middle East; strengthened a governmental water communications unit in Egypt; produced video letters to communicate the environmental concerns of coastal communities to elected officials in Tanzania; conducted national environmental awards programs for journalists in El Salvador; produced interpretive materials for national parks in Nicaragua; trained extension agents in effective community outreach techniques in Nepal and Central and South America; and developed environmental curriculums for public schools accompanied by training for teachers in Egypt, Nepal, Mali, and other countries. In FY 2000, the Center trained 1,250 service providers in the development and use of EE&C strategies, methods, and tools. In Tanzania, the program trained a broad cross-section of people and captured the imagination of top-level leaders.

Based on a trend analysis of success to date, the Center's program will serve at least 50 agencies, institutions and NGOs in countries where EE&C strategies, methods and tools have been applied systematically in environment-related programs. As individuals, communities and governments gain increased awareness and knowledge of the value of the environment from USAID-supported activities,

they will more effectively and sustainably manage the environment upon which their health and prosperity depend.

In FY 2002, the Center will continue to provide assistance to field missions as well as to focus on synthesis and dissemination of lessons learned over the past seven years. It will continue to strengthen the foundation established in Mexico, Tanzania, Panama, Egypt and Bolivia while expanding operations in partnership with other U.S. government agencies. The Center will continue to explore new and innovative methods of utilizing strategic environmental communications to assist in accomplishment of environmental objectives crucial to economic development.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Additional or revised performance measures may be required on a new activity that became operational in FY 2000.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The principal contractor is The Academy for Educational Development. A group was also provided to fill in FY 2000 under a program jointly funded by the LAC Bureau and several missions.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of agencies, institutions, and NGOs where environmental, education, and communication (EE&C) strategies, methods, and tools have been tested and applied systematically in environment-related programs.	24	36	49	56	98	148
Indicator 2: Number of service providers receiving guided practice and training in the development and use of EE&C strategies, methods, and tools.	2,916	3,728	2,523	1,250	3,100	4,000
Indicator 3: Number of trainees and service providers reporting changes in knowledge, skills and attitudes toward EE&C in key countries.	Baseline	1,362	816	950	4,000	4,000
Indicator 4: Index measuring quality and effect of participation amongst stakeholders in policy interventions.	Baseline	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.0

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Metric tons (MT)	Contractor reports	This indicator is the only cumulative indicator in the results framework and reflects the number of agencies, institutions, and NGOs that have systematically (using the approach outlined in the overview) applied EE&C strategies, methods, and tools as an integral part of an environmental program. Examples include national media campaigns, community mobilization programs; school based EE programs, and EE&C strategy development.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number	Contractor reports	This indicator reflects the degree of outreach to agency, ministry, non-governmental, community, and grassroots organization staff participants receiving training and guided practice in EE&C as a direct result of interventions in the field. This indicator also includes journalists trained in environmental issues under specific interventions. Key countries indicate a long-term funding commitment for EE&C programming and delivery.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of retailers trained	Contractor reports	This indicator measures the number of trainees who report changes in knowledge, skills, and attitudes towards EE&C resulting from training and guided practice activity.
Indicator 4:	IR	Metric tons (MT)	Contractor reports.	Index - The index here is made up of 13 different elements that experts in participation have suggested are critical to achieving good participation. It virtually never happens that all of these elements are present. However, the more elements present and the more prominent each of them is, the higher the level of participation. These ratings are done at the time of the participatory event and over time if participatory techniques improve, the index should increase by fractions of a point. Some of the elements tend to be limited depending on cultural or political norms so that a score of five is not possible.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Improved protection and sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands, 934-001

IR 1.3 Environmental education and communication

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	1,280 DA	1,280 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	1,350 DA	979 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	2,630 DA	2,259 DA	371 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	50 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,800 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,850 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,390 DA	9,858 DA	15,728 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved protection and more sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands, 934-001; IR 1.4
Increased Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Freshwater Resources

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,200,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,810,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: USAID programs support improved treatment of coastal ecosystems, living aquatic resources and integrated water resource management, which result in better conservation, sustainable use of freshwater and coastal resources and economic growth.

The water program in Global's Center for Environment (the Center) works with other USAID operating units, partners and local communities to increase conservation and sustainable use of freshwater and coastal resources. The program focuses on integrated water resources management (IWRM), from rainfall on mountain ridges through diverse elements of watersheds and down to the coastal areas. Water affects, and is affected by, many of the sectors in which the Agency works, including economic growth, human health, and environment.

By adopting IWRM approaches, local communities become more effective managers of their natural resources. Institutional strengthening of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) improves their effectiveness in implementing IWRM programs. Host country governments evolve effective natural resource policies and programs and developing countries benefit economically as coastal and freshwater resources are conserved.

Key Results: The Center employs several indicators to measure progress and results: a) total area of biologically important habitat under improved management, and b) total area of biologically important habitat under effective management, meaning that habitat quality has been improved and the managing institution has demonstrated the ability to monitor and respond to threats and opportunities. Biologically important habitat includes terrestrial and marine habitat, natural forests and tree systems, watersheds and coastline, and agricultural lands. A third indicator tracks policy successes; instances when programs supporting strengthened policy implementation lead to improvements in the management and conservation of natural resources and habitat quality.

Performance and Prospects: The program has helped to conserve and promote sustainable use of 163,841 hectares of coastal and freshwater resource areas. The Center promoted decentralized water resources management in Morocco and El Salvador; helped Jordan formulate improved policy for sustainable water resources management; and helped create municipal and national marine reserves in Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines and the Caribbean.

Under the Integrated Coastal Resources Management agreement with the University of Rhode Island (URI), a province-wide coastal resource management plan has been put in place in Indonesia and has resulted in 1.8 million hectares under improved management. Under the URI Agreement, a total of 3,247,427 hectares under "improved management" have been achieved worldwide. During FY2001, a new initiative to engage the private sector in water resources management is anticipated.

In FY2002, the Water Team will continue to provide technical and managerial support for mission activities in integrated water and coastal resource management. The Team will continue to synthesize and disseminate lessons learned from its varied portfolio of activities, while working to enhance donor collaboration. Also the Team will begin work on a new "Incentive Matching Fund" initiative, presently under design, to provide competitive matching grants to missions that either do not currently have a program in the water sector or want to move their present activities towards a more integrated approach to water resources management. Finally, the Team will begin implementation of a new "Private-Sector Partnership" initiative, the focus of which will be to promote U.S. private-sector engagement in water and coastal resources management in USAID-presence countries.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Center may add or refine indicators to measure program performance and set targets for FY 2001 and beyond.

Other Donor Programs: The major donors involved in water and coastal resource management are the World Bank and other multilateral banks, as well as the Global Water Partnership, the World Water Council, and the governments of Sweden, Canada, United Kingdom, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Japan. USAID has taken the lead in coordinating the work of the U.S. inter-agency group (including the U.S. Department of State, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Environmental Protection Agency) working with the international community toward a World Water Vision and a Global Alliance for Water Security in the 21st Century.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The University of Rhode Island, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the International Water Management Institute, Development Alternatives in Rural Development, and PA Consulting, Inc.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Area in key countries/regions with improved ICM programs	795,358	828,188	2,963,081	3,247,427	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Area in key countries/regions with effective ICM programs	130,561	163,391	163,391	163,841	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Documented improvements in coastal and freshwater systems as a result of strengthened policies or improved policy implementation	Baseline	3	13	22	NA	NA

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Hectares	Reports from partners and cooperators	Coastal and freshwater systems are considered under improved management when any of the following steps in site management occurs: site assessment is completed; site/action plan is developed; institutional/community capacity is strengthened; a legal framework is in place; site management activities are initiated; or monitoring and evaluation is initiated. Areas are derived from actual dimensions of designated sites or are conservatively approximated by multiplying the relevant length of coastline by one kilometer. Thus, 1 km of coastline is equivalent to 100 ha. of coastal zone. Results are cumulative.
Indicator 2:	IR	Hectares	Reports from partners and cooperators	Two key conditions must be met for areas to be considered under effective management: (1) habitat quality is maintained or improved and/or the rate of habitat degradation is reduced; and (2) institutional ability to monitor and respond to threats and opportunities (adaptive management) is demonstrated. Results are cumulative.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of policy successes	Reports from partners and cooperators	Improved Strategies and Policies lead to "Policy Successes" in ICM. This indicator tracks and assesses coastal management policies developed and submitted for consideration, formally adopted by an agency capable of implementation, and/or implemented. The purpose of this indicator is to track policy implementation that demonstrates improved environmental quality on the ground in the field project site. In order to be considered a success, a policy must be implemented and its impact on improving conditions demonstrated. Coastal management policies are defined as laws, decrees, agreements, regulations, ordinances, management plans, guidance, and best management practices (BMPs). Results are reported annually and are cumulative.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Improved protection and sustainable use of natural resources, principally forests, biodiversity, coastal and freshwater ecosystems, and agricultural lands, 934-001

IR 1.4 Environmental education and communication

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	1,547 DA	1,547 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	1,851 DA	921 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	3,398 DA	2,468 DA	930 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	9 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,200 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,209 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,810 DA	13,516 DA	21,933 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas, 934-002; IR 2.1
Expanded and equitable delivery of urban environmental services and shelter

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,820,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,830,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: Population increases have added to the pressures on the environment and have produced difficult management burdens for local government leaders. Decentralized responsibilities have been placed on city governments to deliver and manage a myriad of services, such as clean water, waste management, transportation and public health. The concentration of population growth in urban areas makes the expanded provision and proper management of these services critical to the long-term economic growth and security of developing nations. The urban activities within the Global Center for the Environment (the Center) seek to improve the living conditions of the urban poor by expanding the equitable delivery of environmental services and shelter. USAID provides technical assistance, training, and exchange of information, and promotes public-private partnerships that enable host countries to improve their ability to manage the urbanization process. Low-income urban residents, especially children, whose chance of survival is enhanced through access to clean water, sanitation and improved air quality, are the direct beneficiaries of USAID urban activities.

Key Results: Urban environmental degradation is a major constraint to economic growth. The Center has developed new approaches to reducing environmental degradation due to rapid urbanization, such as private enterprise-based mechanisms for financing urban environmental infrastructure as well as better management of pollution including greenhouse gases, sewerage or garbage. Critical focus areas include air quality, clean water, sanitation and shelter for vulnerable urban populations, especially for women and children. The Center also targets practices that save lives and prevent the spread of diseases, such as applying appropriate building technology, improving building codes, upgrading squatter settlements and community relocation from disaster-prone areas. These efforts, along with those of USAID's development partners, have improved the environmental quality, health, safety and economic potential of cities and the people who live there.

Performance and Prospects: USAID focuses its resources on the promotion of service delivery and shelter expansion for the poor through several approaches: 1) policy and regulatory reform that promotes access to urban services and shelter; 2) expanded financial resources available for investment in services and shelter; 3) an expanded private-sector role in service and shelter delivery; and 4) targeted approaches to provide services and shelter to low-income users. Also, USAID promotes the use of credit mechanisms to help leverage private capital investment that directly impacts the access of the urban poor to affordable basic shelter and environmental services through expanded shelter and service systems. These credit mechanisms allow the U.S. Government to share investment risks with host-country investors willing to pioneer improved urban shelter and service delivery systems. All of the approaches under this objective are designed to maximize impact through appropriate and equitable partnerships between the public and private sectors in creating cities with greater productive potential, reduced pollution, and which respond to basic citizens' needs.

In FY 2000, a total of 175,599 households were assisted with improved environmental infrastructure and shelter solutions. While this amount exceeds the target largely due to continuing outputs of existing credit program pipelines, the phase-out of the Agency's Urban Environmental (UE) Credit Program means results will increasingly be measured in terms of the growth of public-private partnerships.

Selected achievements include: 1) five municipalities in Morocco assisted in upgrading their capacity to manage solid waste; 2) about \$100 million worth of bonds backed by residential leasing contracts in Chile going through the country's first such securitization. This lead the way towards accessing capital market financing for housing affordable to below median income households; 3) two new credit programs were negotiated in South Africa, leveraging \$160 million in local currency urban development investment using

only \$2.3 million of USAID budget authority. These programs will bring shelter and municipal service improvements to over 712,000 historically disadvantaged households in Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg over the next five years; and 4) the Center's work with nine urban centers in Indonesia's East and West Java. These centers completed Basic Urban Development Plans leading to the development of 26,000 urban environmental infrastructure projects. It is expected that more than 6.4 million person days of employment will be generated because of these small-scale projects benefiting poor urban communities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: As a result of the phase-out of the Agency's Urban Environmental Credit Program and the adoption of the "Making Cities Work" (MCW) strategy, the Center is in the process of revising this strategic objective (934-002). Under guidance of new Agency leadership in FY2001, the Center will prepare a new strategic framework for this objective that will incorporate the MCW approach.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with the World Bank, regional and sub-regional development banks, and the ten largest bilateral donor nations to promote sustainable approaches to the provision of urban services and shelter. USAID also works with a large variety of client-country, city-level government institutions, NGOs and private-enterprise organizations. The Center, along with ten major donor countries, helped found a multi-donor "Cities Alliance" spearheaded by the World Bank and United Nations Commission on Human Settlements, to coordinate donor funds promoting slum-upgrading and city development strategies. The Center also has an agreement with PLAN International's "Credit for Habitat" initiative to promote market-based home improvement loans for low-income families. PLAN has forged alliances with established micro-credit lending institutions in several countries to set up sustainable cutting-edge lending systems for low-income families to access credit for the first time.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Abt Associates, Community Consulting International (CCI), International City/County Management Association, PLAN International, Planning and Development Collaborative, Inc., Research Triangle Institute, Urban Institute, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, National Association of Counties, Cooperative Housing Foundation, Center for Nations in Transition, Deloitte Touche, and Price Waterhouse Coopers.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Extent to which an integrated policy framework is in place and is used to guide the system whereby urban infrastructure is financed	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.0	TBD	TBD
Indicator 2: Timeliness and effectiveness in facilitating and managing the privatization process	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.6	TBD	TBD
Indicator 3: Degree of choice among appropriate financial mechanisms for municipal and other urban investments	1.9	2.7	3.0	2.8	TBD	TBD
Indicator 4: Level of financial sector and other involvement in municipal and urban infrastructure finance in targeted countries	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.7	TBD	TBD
Indicator 5: Total number of target households benefiting from improved urban environmental infrastructure and shelter solutions	528,570	506,085	273,905	175,599	TBD	TBD

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	The average score of those RUDOs who are reporting this indicator for each year.	RUDO reports	Each indicator has a set of four descriptive "stages," which describe the progress towards a given sub-intermediate result. Each RUDO that reports on this particular indicator identifies the actual stage its RUDO-funded and/or -managed activities has reached and determines targets for future activities. The stages from all of the RUDO activities that report on this indicator are averaged to reach overall SSO stages, which are presented here.
Indicator 2:	IR	The average score of those RUDOs who are reporting this indicator for each year.	RUDO reports	Each indicator has a set of four descriptive "stages," which describe the progress towards a given sub-intermediate result. Each RUDO that reports on this particular indicator identifies the actual stage its RUDO-funded and/or -managed activities has reached and determines targets for future activities. The stages from all of the RUDO activities that report on this indicator are averaged to reach overall SSO stages, which are presented here.
Indicator 3:	IR	The average score of those RUDOs who are reporting this indicator for each year.	RUDO reports	Each indicator has a set of four descriptive "stages," which describe the progress towards a given sub-intermediate result. Each RUDO that reports on this particular indicator identifies the actual stage its RUDO-funded and/or -managed activities has reached and determines targets for future activities. The stages from all of the RUDO activities that report on this indicator are averaged to reach overall SSO stages, which are presented here.
Indicator 4:	IR	The average score of those RUDOs who are reporting this indicator for each year.	RUDO reports	Each indicator has a set of four descriptive "stages," which describe the progress towards a given sub-intermediate result. Each RUDO that reports on this particular indicator identifies the actual stage its RUDO-funded and/or -managed activities has reached and determines targets for future activities. The stages from all of the RUDO activities that report on this indicator are averaged to reach overall SSO stages, which are presented here.
Indicator 5:	IR	Target households	RUDO reports	Urban environmental infrastructure and shelter refers to any activities providing mortgages; small home loans; construction loans; and servicing of sites with water, sewage treatment, and/or solid waste disposal. Targets and actuals are highly dependent on eventual credit-subsidy levels and decisions and ability of countries to borrow (or request disbursements) in a given year. Hence, numbers chosen reflect expected disbursements of authorized loans only. Targets for FYs 1999-2001 begin to show the impact of the decline in UE authorization levels starting in FY96, \$3.5 million in FY97, \$3.1million in FY98, and \$1.5 million in FY99.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas, 934-002			
IR 2.1 Urban environmental services and shelter			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	1,333 DA	865 DA	468 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	1,087 DA	1,555 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	2,420 DA	2,420 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	1,820 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,820 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,830 DA	18,971 DA	25,041 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas, 934-002; IR 2.2 More effective local governments

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,180,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,830,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: Municipalities are critical points where government interacts on a daily basis with local residents. The effectiveness of city governments' provision of basic services, such as solid waste management, clean water, transportation and energy, as well as to be more transparent and accountable to their citizenry, is critical to economic growth. Good governance is also fundamental to improving living conditions of the urban poor. The impact of local governments largely depends on their institutional capacity and their relationship to central counterparts, private enterprise and civil society. USAID provides technical assistance, training, and transfer of U.S. know-how that enables partner countries to improve their ability to manage the urbanization process and the urban impact on climate. Global's Center for the Environment (the Center) helps to improve the living conditions of the urban poor by making city governments more effective managers, service providers and partners.

Key Results: Well-managed cities are engines for economic growth. Therefore, the Center has helped improve management of urban service delivery, promote private enterprise, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance disaster mitigation planning and response, and establish municipal associations in client countries and between U.S. cities and partner municipalities worldwide. For example, during FY 2000, municipalities throughout India were assisted in developing and institutionalizing modern financial management practices. In Poland, not only were the majority of its Local Government Partnership Program (LGPP) cities implementing best practices, but also an increasing number of non-targeted cities adopted them based on their exposure to the program. Finally, the Center's collaboration with the United States/Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP) continues to pioneer the use of customer satisfaction surveys to capture citizens' comments on the quality of their water service.

Performance and Prospects: USAID focuses assistance on municipal governments and public-private partnerships for urban services by 1) improving financial management and investment decisions by city governments to make them more conducive to private investment and to stimulate economic growth; 2) Improving city government institutional capacity to plan and deliver appropriate municipal services and to make them more environmentally and climate friendly; 3) promoting transparency and reliability of intergovernmental transfers and revenue-sharing formulas for local public works; and 4) enhancing city government accountability by increasing public awareness, understanding, and participation in municipal budgetary planning, policy development, and delivery of urban services. Selected USAID achievements in these areas include:

1) Urban Environmental Services Program: This program has helped strengthen the capacity of local governments and improve the system of partnership between public and private entities in Morocco. In turn, this work has led to the construction of infrastructure projects, such as the cutting-edge, full-service wastewater treatment facility in the Al Attaouia region benefiting 15,000 people. Local government officials have been further assisted through the dissemination of more than 2,000 "best practices" manuals in liquid waste management, environmental planning, and solid waste management.

2) Local Government Partnership Program (LGPP): In Poland, this program facilitated capital improvement plans in thirty cities; provided demonstration impacts for 50 additional cities; implemented cost recovery of housing rents (heretofore offered free or at a highly subsidized rate) in several cities; and distributed LGPP's guide on innovative practices to 600 attendees at the National Mayors' Conference.

3) Resource Cities partnership program and direct technical assistance: Municipal officials of Lusaka, Zambia were assisted by counterparts in Dayton, Ohio as they progressed through a complex and difficult process of developing new community investment initiatives. This approach helps support democracy in

Zambia. Another partnership will pair Ann Arbor, Michigan with Cebu City in the Philippines to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

4) Support of the City Managers' Association of Gujarat (CMAG): The CMAG is expected to elevate its role in the state as a technical resource for municipalities and strengthen the model of a state-level association for replication in other states throughout India.

5) Final efforts under the Coordinated Local Environmental Action Network (CLEAN)-Urban activity in Indonesia: The significant achievements of this activity are an increased number of pilot municipalities adopting capital investment programs (from four in 1999 to six in 2000), and the development of national standards and manuals to guide the country's national application of Capital Investment Plans (CIPs) by all municipalities in Indonesia. Center managed advisors also helped in the drafting new decentralization laws, which set the framework for the major devolution of power and resources to local authorities planned in early May 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Under the guidance of the new Agency leadership and following the Agency's "Making Cities Work" strategy, in FY 2001 the Center will revise the strategic framework for this objective (934-002) including new targets and indicators.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with the World Bank, regional and sub-regional development banks, and the ten largest bilateral donor countries on a broad agenda to coordinate technical assistance, policy dialogue, development finance and training programs. For instance, the Center, along with ten major donor countries, helped found the "Cities Alliance." This consultative group, spearheaded by the World Bank and the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements (UNCHS), coordinates donor support to fund slum improvement projects and implement city development strategies. The Center works closely with U.S. cities and municipal associations, and client country city governments as well as local and regional organizations, such as the Federation of Municipalities of Central America and the City Managers' Association of Gujarat (India).

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Abt Associates, Community Consulting International, the Cooperative Housing Foundation, Deloitte Touche, the Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, Inc., Inter-American Development Bank, the International City/County Management Association, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, the National Association of Counties, the Planning and Development Collaborative, Inc., Price Waterhouse Coopers, the Research Triangle Institute, the Urban Institute, and the World Bank.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Extent to which municipal services and other municipal functions are well managed financially in targeted areas, using annual- budgets, program-based budgets, performance reporting, and/or industry's benchmarking.	2.4	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Indicator 2: Extent to which local governments are managing the delivery of urban services efficiently.	1.3	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.5
Indicator 3: Extent to which central/state policies, codes, and practices are implemented to facilitate autonomy in decision-making and revenue generation.	1.8	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
Indicator 4: Extent to which local governments officials are being trained in modern management practices.	1.6	2.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	The average score of those RUDOs who are reporting on this indicator for each year.	RUDO reports	Each indicator has a set of four descriptive "stages," which describe the progress towards a given sub-intermediate result. Each RUDO that reports on this particular indicator identifies the actual stage its RUDO-funded and/or -managed activities has reached and determines targets for future activities. The stages from all of the RUDO activities that report on this indicator are averaged to reach overall SSO stages, which are presented here.
Indicator 2:	IR	The average score of those RUDOs who are reporting on this indicator for each year.	RUDO reports	Each indicator has a set of four descriptive "stages." The stages describe the expected steps that occur along a continuum to achieve a given sub-intermediate result. Each RUDO identifies the stage at which its RUDO-funded and/or -managed activities are on the whole. The stages for each indicator were designed to allow for maximum flexibility for the field managers. G/ENV/UP has developed these indices in consultation with the RUDOs.
Indicator 3:	IR	The average score of those RUDOs who are reporting on this indicator for each year.	RUDO reports	Each indicator has a set of four descriptive "stages." The stages describe the expected steps that occur along a continuum to achieve a given sub-intermediate result. Each RUDO identifies the stage at which its RUDO-funded and/or -managed activities are on the whole. The stages for each indicator were designed to allow for maximum flexibility for the field managers. G/ENV/UP has developed these indices in consultation with the RUDOs.
Indicator 4:	IR	The average score of those RUDOs who are reporting on this indicator for each year.	RUDO reports	Each indicator has a set of four descriptive "stages." The stages describe the expected steps that occur along a continuum to achieve a given sub-intermediate result. Each RUDO identifies the stage at which its RUDO-funded and/or -managed activities are on the whole. The stages for each indicator were designed to allow for maximum flexibility for the field managers. G/ENV/UP has developed these indices in consultation with the RUDOs.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas, 934-002

IR 2.2 More effective local governments

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	2,168 DA	839 DA	1,329 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	1,808 DA	1,892 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	3,976 DA	2,731 DA	1,245 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	2,180 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,180 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,830 DA	20,498 DA	28,484 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased, environmentally sustainable energy production and use, 934-003; IR 3.1 Increased Energy Efficiency

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,745,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION:** FY 2008

Summary: Nothing is more central to the pursuit of economic growth than energy. Access to reliable and affordable energy services is a fundamental requirement for private-sector investment in economic activity. Efforts to maximize energy efficiency across sectors such as transportation, residences, municipal operations and industrial processes help lower operating costs and reduce pollution. Program beneficiaries include the urban and rural poor whose health and economic productivity are most at risk from the inefficient generation of energy; populations who benefit from decreased pollution; businesses of all sizes that benefit from an improved business environment; and workers who benefit from increased economic growth, job creation and improved industrial practices that result from increased energy efficiency. A global environmental benefit is accrued from a decrease in the rate of growth in net greenhouse gas emissions.

USAID energy efficiency activities contribute to U.S. foreign policy priorities by providing benefits to the nation's economy and security. USAID energy programs open new commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses by improving the business environment. The program fosters technology transfer activities that result in creating U.S. jobs while helping developing countries accelerate economic growth in a sustainable manner.

The purpose of this Global Center for Environment (the Center) program is to conserve energy in USAID-assisted countries through improved sector governance and increased efficiency of energy production and end-use. Key focus areas for the program are to improve the legal, regulatory and policy regimes that ensure a stable business environment in which energy is generated and used, and to strengthen the in-country non-governmental organization (NGO) capacity to implement energy efficiency projects. Work includes fostering the growth of local, private energy service companies and NGO energy efficiency centers. For example, in Ghana actions include the launching of an energy efficiency foundation, the first non-profit organization devoted to promoting energy efficiency in West Africa, while expanding market opportunities for the private sector.

Key Results: The Center's program promotes energy efficiency through the restructuring of energy policies, strengthening energy management institutions, and demonstrating new technologies. Activities target expanding energy markets for infrastructure and service delivery countries -- markets that are particularly well positioned to make use of environmentally sustainable technologies. These countries have an opportunity to benefit significantly from investments in advanced technologies as a means to pursue less carbon-intensive economic development and, therefore, leapfrog over the heavy polluting, carbon-rich industrialization phase of developed countries.

Performance and Prospects: Achievements in FY 2000 included the exchange of information about energy efficiency standards and labels programs among 15 Western Hemisphere countries, the development of Mexican energy-efficiency products and services by partnering Mexican and U.S. engineering and manufacturing firms, and the establishment of municipal energy management systems with two municipalities in Brazil. The program trained energy planners in demand side management and integrated resources planning in the Philippines, Mexico and Brazil. Energy efficiency policies were promoted with the program's assistance in Guatemala, India, the Philippines and Brazil.

In FY 2000, the Center achieved six policy results in Brazil, India, Ghana, and the Philippines, exceeding the indicator target. By FY 2003, the program expects to foster the adoption and implementation of 35 national and state policies that promote energy efficiency.

FY 2002 funds will be used to support the strategic realignment of energy efficiency activities to more effectively address the delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations. A thorough review of existing programs will lead to the continuation of some activities (e.g., improving the energy efficiency of municipal water delivery systems) and to the likely initiation of new activities (e.g., combining pollution prevention audits with energy efficiency analyses to reduce emissions and conserve energy).

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The enabling conditions required for the development of energy efficiency improvements have been established in a number of countries, and this should lead to satisfactory results in FY 2001. The Center will review Program targets in FY 2001 to realistically gauge program performance.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with lending institutions (World Bank, International Finance Corporation, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, regional development banks, and private commercial banks) to improve access to long-term financing as well as with international organizations on technical assistance and information dissemination. The program works closely with the foundation community including the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and the W. Alton Jones Foundation to leverage investments for capacity building in the area of municipal demand side management (India), energy efficiency program development (Mexico), and strengthening local energy efficiency trade associations (Ghana). The program also provides technical assistance to the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank to improve access to long-term, small-scale financing for energy efficiency projects.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Alliance to Save Energy, the International Institute of Energy Conservation, and the Inter-American Development Bank. In addition, the Center has agreements with Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, and the US Department of Agriculture. The program also implements energy activities in conjunction with Nexant, Inc. and periodically contracts with Advanced Engineering Associates International, Institute of International Education, Academy for Educational Development and CORE International.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of energy efficiency policies adopted and implemented	5	4	2	7	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Number of host-country institutions adopting improved operating policies, practices, or technologies	27	21	25	33	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Number of cases where efficient technologies are demonstrated and replicated in key industries	5	5	5	20	NA	NA

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of policies	Collaborators, contractors, and stakeholders	Indicator tracks the full spectrum of national, state, and local policy reforms in which G/ENV assistance plays an instrumental role in advancing. Results to be monitored from policy reforms may include tax restructuring, reductions of fossil fuel subsidies, private power purchase agreements, passage, and enactment of energy codes and standards.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of electric utilities, government agencies, businesses	Collaborators, contractors, and stakeholders	As energy institutions shift from centrally planned to market economies, new tools for planning, analysis, regulation, and training are necessary to facilitate this transition. Indicator tracks each public or private institution receiving G/ENV assistance in strengthening its institutional capacity.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of cases	Collaborators, contractors, and stakeholders	This indicator tracks the number of cases in which an energy efficient technology is demonstrated in a key industry, and then replicated by partners. Key industries where technologies will be tracked include food processing, tanneries, lighting, and manufacturing.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Increased, environmentally sustainable energy production and use, 934-003			
IR 3.1 Increased energy efficiency			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	6,137 DA	3,713 DA	2,424 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	4,980 DA	2,296 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	11,117 DA	6,009 DA	5,108 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	821 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,745 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,566 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,000 DA	34,301 DA	54,984 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	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased, environmentally sustainable energy production and use, 934-003;
IR 3.2 Increased use of renewable energy resources

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,863,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: 4,200,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION:** FY 2008

Summary: One-third of the world's population lives without the benefit of electricity or other modern energy resources. Yet nothing is more central to economic growth than energy. The majority of these people live in developing countries within areas that are too remote and expensive to connect to existing energy systems. For these two billion people, renewable energy sources represent a viable alternative and can contribute to economic development, poverty reduction, improved human health in urban and rural areas, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

The program aims to overcome market and institutional barriers to encourage more widespread adoption and use of renewable energy systems. It pays particular attention to moving beyond an emphasis on the provision of energy in order to work with communities to develop useful applications such as irrigation pumping and processing agricultural commodities. The program promotes renewable energy technologies and services in situations where sustainable markets are close at hand, where results have a large potential for replicability, and where leveraging of other financial resources can be achieved. Specifically, Global's Center for Environment (the Center) fosters implementation of policy or regulatory changes that establish incentives for renewable energy technology transfer and cooperation; mobilizes business entities to pursue renewable energy projects; leverages financial commitments to renewables; and strengthens the establishment of host-country, non-profit institutions which promote renewables.

USAID recognizes the value of its renewable energy activities in following its international development agenda. These activities contribute to several U.S. foreign policy priorities, providing benefits to the nation's economy, public health, national security and environmental status. By promoting U.S. goods and services and focusing on market sustainability, USAID energy programs open new commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses, creating jobs in the United States while helping developing countries accelerate economic growth in a sustainable manner. Activities pursued under this program help U.S. companies improve access to the global energy market, valued at \$10 trillion over the next 20 years.

Key Results: The Center measures progress in newly installed capacity, both for on-grid and off-grid; adoption and implementation of policies or regulations that level the playing field for renewable energy systems; and increased public- and private-sector financial commitments to renewable energy systems. In locations where population densities and energy uses are low, or the terrain is too rugged to gain reasonable access, distributed generation based on renewable energy systems are frequently the least-cost option for delivering electrical or thermal energy to end-users. This is especially true in developing countries where sophisticated energy infrastructures do not currently exist. Thus, the program targets the expanding, yet limited, energy infrastructures of developing countries that are particularly well positioned to make use of environmentally sustainable energy technologies. These countries can choose to pursue less carbon-intensive economic development pathways and leapfrog over the polluting, carbon-rich industrialization phase that developed countries experienced.

Performance and Prospects: USAID assisted the Government of Mexico to develop the country's first comprehensive renewable energy program. The Mexico program supports training, technical assistance and pilot projects designed to increase the use of renewable energy technologies for livestock and agricultural irrigation, protected areas management, communications, water heating for processing, lighting for commercial and business ventures, and other such productive uses. To date, over 50,000 Mexicans have benefited from the 200 systems installed. More than 40 renewable energy companies from the United States and Mexico have participated in the program.

The program is also an important part of the Central American Hurricane Mitch response effort. Because renewable energy resources are indigenous and not as interruptible by natural disasters and market variation as are traditional fuel supplies and services, some countries of Central America affected by Hurricane Mitch have announced intentions to increase their reliance on renewable energy as a hedge against future disasters. For example, Honduras gives a 10% premium in power purchase contracts that supply energy from renewable resources. The program continues work with local

nongovernmental organizations to meet the energy needs of these countries' rural populations without access to electricity through activities such as water pumping and powering rural schools by renewables to bring distance education programs to these remote areas. The program has also been working with the Philippines Department of Energy to design mechanisms to expand the potential for renewable energy initiatives and to help the World Bank design a new rural electrification loan.

In FY 2000, the Center -- in conjunction with USAID Missions, the World Bank and Winrock International -- installed 162 megawatts of grid-connected renewable energy in Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Nicaragua and the Philippines. The Center also developed over 20,000 small off-grid units in India, South Africa, the Philippines, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia. In FY 2000, \$873.1 million in new financial commitments were made available for renewable energy projects in assisted countries and \$817.2 million was leveraged from multi development banks, principally from the Asia Sustainable Energy Unit of the World Bank, and from the Global Environment Facility, and the United Nations Development Programme. This accomplishment also far exceeded program targets.

By FY 2002, the program expects to help 13 countries design and implement at least 26 policies that encourage investment in renewable resources. The program is also expected to yield over \$1 billion in investments leveraged from international financial institutions and support the establishment of nine host-country institutions for the promotion of renewable energy. In addition, over 665 megawatts of renewable energy is expected to go online by FY 2002. One megawatt can provide electric power to a community of about 5,000 residents in a developing country. Although the immediate payoff in megawatts-installed is modest, the limited number of pilot projects supported by the program are expected to play a catalytic role, leveraging widespread, multi-megawatt investments in similar projects by the private sector.

FY 2002 funds will be used to support the strategic realignment of renewable energy activities to more effectively address the delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations. For example, existing fee-for-service operations demonstrate that off-grid energy supply businesses can be built and successfully operated without subsidies of any nature. In some countries, the decision has been made to discontinue subsidizing uneconomical electric line extensions or imported fuel, and instead apply a part of that subsidy to buy down the initial cost of small renewable energy systems. This one-time benefit enables businesses to be established which provide affordable electricity to rural customers on a fully sustainable basis, and at a price approximately the same presently being paid for the less superior candles, kerosene and battery charging.

A thorough review of existing programs will lead to the continuation of some activities (e.g., improving the policy and regulatory frameworks for increased commercial delivery of renewable energy services) and to the likely initiation of new activities (e.g., integrating the issues of agriculture and water into commercial-based energy service provision).

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Strategic Framework and the Performance Monitoring Plan are currently under review to ensure that both mechanisms are accurately capturing program results.

Other Donor Programs: Within the donor community, USAID works closely with lending institutions (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, regional development banks, and private commercial banks) to improve access to long-term financing. To achieve this, the program provides technical assistance to host countries receiving loans from the World Bank, regional development banks, and private commercial banks in order to leverage this financing for renewable energy enterprises. The program also works closely with international organizations on technical assistance and information dissemination.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Primarily, the program cooperates with Winrock International, E&Co., the Organization of American States, and the World Bank to implement program activities. Activities are also implemented through interagency agreements with U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratories. In addition, the program periodically contracts with Institute of International Education, Academy for Educational Development and CORE International.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Newly installed capacity on-grid	85	92	99.0	162	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Number of policies or regulations adopted and implemented that are clearly favorable to renewable energy	17	10	10	10	NA	NA
Indicator 3: New financing explicitly made available for, or committed to, renewable energy projects by the private or public sector	386	483	194	873	NA	NA

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Megawatts (MW)	Collaborators, contractors, and stakeholders	Indicator measures the capacity (in megawatts) of new generation facilities using renewable energy that comes on-line, linking to a national or regional electricity grid, as a result of G/ENV assistance. To provide context, 1 MW will provide electric power to a community of about 5,000 residents in a developing country.
Indicator 2:	IR	Actual number of policies or sets of regulations adopted and implemented	Collaborators, contractors, and stakeholders	Indicator tracks the national, state, and local policy or regulatory reforms that G/ENV plays an instrumental role in advancing. Indicator tracks when governmental bodies formally adopt and implement policies or regulations. Results to be monitored include incentives adopted, subsidies for fossil fuels reduced or eliminated, and improved access laws for renewable energy resources.
Indicator 3:	IR	U.S. dollars (million)	Collaborators, contractors, and stakeholders	Indicator tracks three categories of financial commitments that are made for renewable energy projects, prior to construction or installation of hardware: (a) approval of loan packages dedicated to renewable energy by the multilateral development banks (public sector); (b) financial closure on specific projects by the private sector (which may include financing from private banks); and (c) obligation of financing for renewable energy technologies by non-MDB public sector entities. The intention of this indicator is to capture signals of intermediate success in mobilizing financing for investment.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased, environmentally sustainable energy production and use, 934-003

IR 3.2 Increased use of renewable energy resources

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	7,025 DA	5,213 DA	1,812 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
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	5,961 DA	2,756 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	12,986 DA	7,969 DA	5,017 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	903 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,863 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	6,766 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,200 DA	41,378 DA	65,330 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased, environmentally sustainable energy production and use, 934-003; IR 3.3
Clean Energy Production and Use

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,392,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION:** FY 2008

Summary: Environmentally sustainable energy generation and end use are critical to economic growth, poverty alleviation and human health in urban and rural areas. The program benefits all segments of society by reducing the amount of air pollutants emitted and improving municipal pollution management. The electric vehicle initiative especially benefits children by reducing the amount of lead generated by traditional combustion engines and, in turn, ingested by children. Private enterprises also benefit from new technologies that reduce the need for natural resources and, at the same time, produce and transfer power more efficiently. Furthermore, technical assistance and training are provided that enables host countries to improve their ability to successfully manage the urbanization process. Lastly, the global environment benefits from a decrease in the rate of growth in net greenhouse gas emissions.

USAID clean energy activities contribute to several U.S. foreign policy priorities, including benefits to the nation's economy, public health, national security and environmental quality. USAID energy programs open new commercial opportunities for U.S. businesses to enter environmental and energy markets overseas by improving the business environment in which energy-sector transactions occur, thereby creating jobs in the United States while helping developing countries accelerate economic growth in a sustainable manner.

The clean energy program in Global's Center for Environment (the Center) promotes technical solutions through the promotion of sound business management practices; appropriate legal, regulatory and policy frameworks; economic incentives; investment capital; and private sector partnerships. The program fosters private investment in clean energy projects and clean production systems by supporting pilot efforts, providing technical assistance, and assisting with policy and regulatory reform that promote technology transfer and cooperation in climate-friendly technologies. Focus areas of the program include electric vehicle use, regional electrical power pool development, cleaner industrial processes, environmental management systems and increased power plant efficiencies.

Key Results: The Center works with partners to increase private-sector clean air projects and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Key elements are policy and regulatory changes, U.S. partnerships leading to investments, and strengthening of local institutions. The program targets the expanding, yet limited, energy infrastructures of developing countries, which are particularly well positioned to make use of environmentally sustainable energy technologies. These countries can choose to pursue less carbon-intensive economic development and leapfrog over the polluting, carbon-rich industrialization phase of developed countries.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, the Center made progress in a number of areas and laid the foundation for future results in India, Mexico, Southern and West Africa. In India, the amount of lead and other air pollutants emitted in urban areas was reduced through the introduction of electric vehicles. In Mexico, the efficiency of electricity generation was improved with the installation of cleaner-burning technologies. In sub-Saharan Africa, power-pooling activities were approved that will increase regional transmission efficiency and promote transnational economic growth. Center efforts to forge new partnerships were successfully initiated among U.S. corporations and developing country counterparts through a cooperative agreement with the Business Council for Sustainable Energy and among U.S. and developing country utilities and regulatory agencies through a cooperative agreement with the United States Energy Association.

FY 2002 funds will be used to support the strategic realignment of clean energy and environmental management activities to more effectively address the delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations. A thorough review of existing programs will lead to the continuation of some activities (e.g., improving the environmental performance of industries and municipalities) and to the likely initiation of new activities (e.g., expanding the commercial provision of energy services to populations in urban slum areas).

For a life-of-project investment of approximately \$58 million, the Agency will achieve a substantial increase in clean energy production and end use. Program activities introduce innovative technologies designed to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and other local pollutants from conventional fossil fuel combustion while fueling economic growth. Eleven partnerships between host-country and U.S. businesses are expected to be brokered by USAID-supported contractors, resulting in investments in of new clean energy production and more efficient management of existing facilities.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Strategic Framework and the Performance Monitoring Plan are currently under review to ensure that both accurately capture program results. The Center will seek approval to extend the Strategic Plan accordingly.

Other Donor Programs: Within the donor community, USAID works closely with lending institutions (World Bank, regional development banks, and private commercial banks) to improve access to long-term financing as well as with international organizations on technical assistance and information dissemination. USAID also works with host-country local governments and municipal associations. Program activities will leverage investment in electric vehicle technology by major U.S. and Indian (Bajaj) auto manufacturers, investment in technology to clean generation capacity by major fossil fuel companies (PEMEX - Mexico, Ministry of Coal in India) and utilities (CFE-Mexico), and investment in landfill gas operations by local operators in Brazil and Mexico.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The program implements activities in conjunction with Nexant, Inc. and with PA Consulting. The U.S. Energy Association, the Business Council for Sustainable Energy, the Environmental Export Council, and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives. Agreements also exist with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The program periodically contracts with the Institute of International Education, Academy for Educational Development and CORE International for targeted capacity-building workshops.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of clean energy activities initiated by the private sector	NA	4	7	6	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Number of partnerships between U.S. and host-country businesses brokered	1	8	9	8	NA	NA
Indicator 3: Number of host-country institutions strengthened	4	4	12	14	NA	NA

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of activities	Collaborators, cooperators, and stakeholders	Indicator tracks the number of clean energy activities initiated by the private sector. This is a "catch-all" indicator allowing the evaluation of any significant direct and indirect activity. It is also a qualitative indicator to recognize the time lag between the beginning of a project and its actual contribution to environmental improvement. For example, if a new coal plant using advanced coal combustion techniques is started in 1999, it may be five years before generation begins. Yet, those activities are a result of G/ENV's work and will ultimately contribute to reduced GHG emissions.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of partnerships	Collaborators, cooperators, and stakeholders	Engaging the public and private sector in cleaner energy production and use will require U.S. and host-country partnerships for financial resources and technical assistance to be formed by key country institutions. Indicator tracks the number of partnerships between these entities that are successfully brokered by G/ENV.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of electric utilities, government agencies, businesses	Collaborators, cooperators, and stakeholders	As energy institutions shift from centrally planned to market economies, new tools for planning, analysis, regulation, and training are necessary to facilitate this transition. Indicator tracks each public or private institution, receiving G/ENV assistance, that has strengthened its institutional capacity.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Increased, environmentally sustainable energy production and use, 934-003			
IR 3.3 Clean energy production and use			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	6,305 DA	3,272 DA	3,033 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
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,803 DA	2,603 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	10,108 DA	5,875 DA	4,233 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	2,165 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	5,392 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	7,557 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,000 DA	37,087 DA	58,752 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Reduced threat to sustainable development from global climate change, 934-004

STATUS: Continuing

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,327,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: The Administration is currently reviewing its Global Climate Change policy and programming. Until that review is completed, no FY 2002 funds are being programmed for this special objective.

USAID has established the need to reduce the threat to economic development by climate change as one of five Agency-wide environmental goals. The funds allocated to the Global Bureau's Center for Environment (The Center) are used to provide assistance to USAID-assisted countries to reduce the economic, social, and physical threats of global climate change in a strategic and coordinated manner. USAID climate-related programs meet energy, agricultural, urban, forestry, and biodiversity sector goals, while providing a net climate change benefit and making good economic sense. Programs improve energy efficiency and increase the use of clean and renewable energy sources to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, promote sustainable agriculture, improve urban services and transportation planning, protect natural resources, and implement management techniques that preserve carbon stocks.

In implementing the program, resources are concentrated on countries and regions worldwide where greenhouse gas emissions are significant and where threats to economic development are evident. The Center provides technical leadership and assistance to 50 missions and offices to implement and report progress on climate change activities. The Center tracks climate-related results and reports progress on Agency-wide climate change activities in an annual report.

This notification covers continued support for the oversight of the Agency's climate change program, the continuation and expansion of activities to promote climate-friendly technologies, and non-Kyoto related capacity building efforts in India, Indonesia and Panama. USAID intends to obligate \$3,327,000 from the DA account for the Climate Change Special Objective in FY 2001. \$1.6 million of these funds will support ongoing technology cooperation activities in Mexico, Philippines, Brazil, Egypt, Kazakhstan, and the 14 countries of the Southern African Development Community, and expand efforts to engage the private sector and financial institutions in responding to significant markets overseas for climate-friendly technologies. \$1.142 million will assure technical oversight of the program and \$585,000 will support activities in India, Indonesia and Panama to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The current Administration is in the process of reviewing its climate change policy. In order to facilitate a quick response by USAID to changes in policies and strategies when they have been decided, and ensure that ongoing programs to promote U.S. technology transfer are not halted, USAID is hereby notifying on approximately one-half of the planned core climate change budget for FY 2001. As U.S. policy is determined, USAID's programs will adapt to reflect U.S. goals for engaging developing countries in efforts to address climate change. Accordingly, The Center's Strategic Framework and Performance Monitoring Plan will be reviewed for consistency and improved pursuant to possible new directions.

Key Results: Agency-wide climate change reporting revealed that USAID helped avoid the equivalent of approximately 3.9 million metric tons of carbon dioxide last year, an increase of over 36% from the previous year. Results indicated a continued rise in hectares of forest

area protected to over 57 million hectares. In addition, technology promotion activities generated nine climate-friendly investment agreements that are expected to yield up to \$100 million in new investment deals for U.S. businesses and reduce up to 200,000 tons of carbon emissions per year.

Performance and Prospects: A recent survey of USAID field missions revealed that the highest levels of environmental technical assistance were provided in the area of climate change. The Center will continue assisting missions to implement their climate change programs, and identify and respond to opportunities to engage countries in greenhouse gas reducing activities that also benefit development.

A recently released USAID-funded study predicted dramatic growth over the next ten years for climate change mitigation technologies and services in developing country markets, totaling as much as \$65 billion by 2010. The Center expects to build on its successful technology cooperation programs and pursue an aggressive strategy to work with the U.S. private sector to encourage climate-friendly economic growth in key developing countries. Activities will address financial and institutional barriers to the introduction of climate-friendly technologies, and target technology cooperation in key developing country markets.

Other Donor Programs: USAID relies on its strong relationships with multilateral lending institutions, bilateral donors, and the private sector to implement climate change mitigation activities. Through these partnerships, USAID is able to leverage resources, ensure greater sustainability of its programs, and encourage climate-friendly investments by our donor partners.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements global climate change programs through: USDA; private and non-governmental organizations including Resource Mobilization Advisors and the Global Environment and Technology Foundation; host country government agencies; U.S. trade associations; and international organizations. USAID also collaborates with other U.S. government agencies (principally the Batelle group of laboratories within the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency).

Selected Performance Measures:	Baseline (1999)	Target (2000)	Target (2001)	Target (2002)
Number of Mission and Sectoral Climate Change Strategies Developed and Implemented	2	7	10	13
Number of International Climate Change Programs, Policies, and Strategies Developed	10	12	18	25
Number of Climate-friendly Investment Actions Implemented		Baseline 15	20	25

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)

Program: SPO1 Reduced Threat to Sustainable Development from Global Climate Change, SPO 1

Title and Number: Reduced Threat to Sustainable Development from Global Climate Change, SPO 1

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	2,363 DA	2,363 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	3,300 DA	1,501 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	5,663 DA	3,864 DA	1,799 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	604 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	6,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	6,604 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	44,600 DA	56,867 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

CENTER FOR HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Program Summary (in thousands of dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Planned	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	4,375	4,400	7,123	6,200
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	4,595	8,534	5,925	5,960
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	8,970	12,934	13,048	12,160

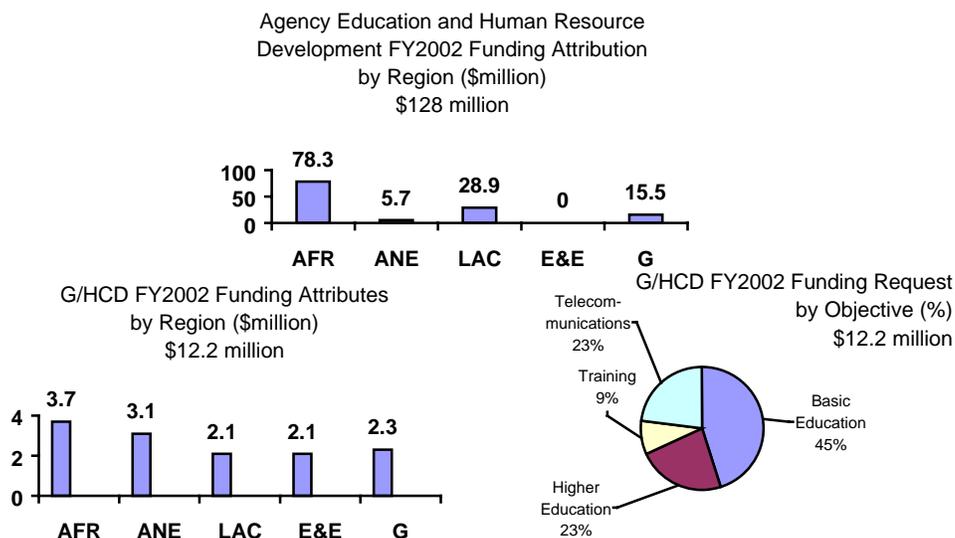
CENTER FOR HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Economic growth in developing countries demands the creation of a productive and skilled workforce. Basic education for all children is the necessary first step. The positive linkages between education and other USAID strategic goals are equally well established. Better, more accessible basic education raises agricultural output/productivity, improves environmental stewardship, encourages ethnic tolerance and respect for civil liberties, and builds democratic values and practices. Additionally, there are specific benefits linked to increased school attendance among girls which lead to higher incomes, better family health, increased child survival, smaller families, and improved social status for women.

Activities support the Agency emphasis on Economic Growth in four priority areas:

- Improving the quality and efficiency of basic education
- New partnerships improve the quality and relevancy of higher education and workforce development
- Expanded training for future private sector, NGO, and government leaders
- Spreading the information technology revolution to the developing world and those in need

In FY 2002, the Global Bureau has requested \$12.2 million. About 72% of USAID field missions address some element of education and training in their programs.



Global Bureau's Center for Human Capacity Development funding reinforces Agency priorities:

- Provides technical leadership and innovation for universal primary education by 2015
- Focuses on the 113 million unenrolled children, e.g., girls, child laborers, and ethnic minorities
- Facilitates partnerships between the U.S. higher education community and developing countries
- Provides training mechanisms, tools, and processing support to all USAID field missions
- Champions information technology to bridge the "digital divide."

Recent program successes include:

- Basic education technical support to 15 countries helps to reform education systems and improve girls' and boys' access to learning
- Basic education partners made aware of HIV/AIDS, child labor, and crisis country issues
- Higher education partnerships engage 220 U.S. and developing country institutions in solving local development problems and increasing -workforce skills
- New training software, used at 333 sites worldwide, improves training administration and reduces financial and management vulnerabilities
- Support for 12 of 21 countries in the USG Internet for Economic Development (IED) initiative to provide expert assistance on telecommunications policy reform, training for leaders in the Information Technology (IT) sector, and initiating pilot IT applications.

Center for Human Capacity and Development
FY 2002 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999 (Actual)	FY 2000 (Actual)	FY 2001 (Planned)	FY 2002 (Request)
935-001 Improved and expanded basic education, especially for girls, women & other under-served populations				
- DA	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	4,595	8,144	5,925	5,960
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
935-002 Higher education strengthens the capacity of institutions, communities & individuals to meet local & national development needs				
- DA	2,887	2,500	3,000	3,000
- 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
935-003 Training improves work performance of host country trainees & effectiveness of host country organizations				
- DA	788	707	1,123	1,200
- 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
935-004 Expanded access to and application of information & telecommunications services				
- DA	700	1,000	3,000	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
Totals				
- DA	4,375	4,207	7,123	6,200
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	4,595	8,144	5,925	5,960
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
Center Totals	8,970	12,351	13,048	12,160

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved and expanded basic education, especially for girls, women and other under-served populations, 935-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,925,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,960,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Without access to quality basic education, children in the developing world become adults with limited economic opportunities. Most developing countries have made substantial progress in recent decades in raising primary and secondary school enrollment rates and achieving basic literacy. However, with 113 million children out of school around the globe, many nations are far from reaching universal enrollment at the primary level. Moreover, the lack of adequate early childhood development programs and the poor quality of primary and secondary education in many developing countries reduce the benefits of attending school, and contribute to high rates of grade repetition and school dropout. In most regions, limited access and poor quality affect girls more severely than boys, leading to significant gender gaps in primary and secondary enrollment and completion. Through Global Bureau's Center for Human Capacity Development (The Center), central programs in basic education seek to improve and expand non-formal and formal basic education, especially for girls, women and other under-served populations. Primary beneficiaries are children, youth and adults receiving more and improved learning opportunities. Special emphasis is given to addressing education needs in crisis and transition nations, the elimination of abusive child labor through education, and serving disadvantaged populations including communities living in poverty, ethnic groups, girls and women, and children with disabilities.

Key Results: The Center's programs provide research, technical leadership and field support to USAID missions worldwide while drawing upon America's finest sources of technical education expertise. Current activities will improve policy analysis and monitor program results; expand and improve girls' and women's education; improve classroom practices and raise achievement; integrate learning services for young children; use cost-efficient communications and learning technologies; and respond to complex education needs in countries emerging from civil conflict. Activities will lead to better policies, more capable and efficient schools, higher quality teaching, more relevancy for girls, and expanded learning opportunities for pre-school children.

Performance and Prospects: USAID draws on over 30 years of successful experience in basic education. FY 2002 activities will include the continued development of: policies, technical assistance and "best practices" for reducing child labor; distance education by radio and electronic systems, including the Internet; cost-effective teacher training; innovative non-formal education programs; education systems analyses supporting administrative and policy reforms; special strategies to reach girls, rural and poor children; and planning and support services in crisis nations and those most seriously afflicted with HIV/AIDS.

Because of growing demand for such assistance from developing countries, including countries in crisis or transition, this activity was modified in FY 2000 to support improved education policy planning through educational policy appraisals and assessments of national education systems. It will also design, where appropriate, strategies to fortify educational dialogue, encourage broad-based participation in educational reform initiatives, and combat child labor through global policy reform and pilot demonstration projects. Requests for assistance are anticipated from USAID missions in Haiti, India, Senegal and the Democratic Republic of the Congo for technical assistance with evaluation and planning of activities, anticipated requests for similar assistance from the State Department for activities in Pakistan, and a grant to a non-governmental organization in Colombia to support a regional early childhood education network.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: USAID is exploring a new concept called the Global Development Alliance for Basic Education which will encourage innovation in basic education and new technology dispersion; create new partnerships and expand advocacy and financial support for basic education within the private and non-governmental sectors, including NGOs, foundations, and universities; leverage non-USG resources; increase impact at the country level by involving local communities in their children's education; and streamline USAID's management and oversight.

Other Donor Programs: Central program activities complement USAID missions, host country programs, non-governmental organization partners and other donors. Donors include: the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, the United Nations Development Program, which, together with key bilateral donors, are guiding the worldwide Education for All Initiative targeted on achieving universal primary education by 2015; the International Labor Organization's International Program for the Elimination of Child Labor and the U.S. Department of Labor which support the child labor initiative; other regional development banks which provide investment capital for country education programs; other bilateral donors; and other U.S. federal agencies, such as the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services, which participate in specific country programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Academy for Educational Development, Creative Associates International Inc., Education Development Center, University of Pittsburgh, American Institutes for Research, International Institute for Education Planning, Macro International Inc., and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Under new activities, non-traditional partners, such as foundations and private corporations, are likely. Finally, the new basic education research activity will add other contractors and/or grantees.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)*	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Gross primary school enrollment ratio (average of countries with USAID basic education program)	NA	88	90	NA	91	92
Indicator 2: Number of countries in which G/HCD strategies, assessments, analyses, techniques, and lessons learned were applied for improving basic education policies and institutions	NA	16	27	NA	42	57
Indicator 3: Number of G/HCD diagnostic studies or applied research activities carried out to increase knowledge about critical factors and interventions that improve the quality of basic education for children	NA	32	54	NA	75	95
Indicator 4: Number of education institutions applying G/HCD "models of use" that increase access to basic education	NA	10	12	NA	16	19

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Percent	UNESCO education data accessible through USAID Global Education Database	Total number of children of any age enrolled in primary school divided by the total population of children of primary school age
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of countries (cumulative)	Improving Educational Quality (IEQ 2) and Advancing Basic Education and Literacy (ABEL 2) projects, and G/HCD staff	Countries that have used or incorporated at least one of G/HCD's policy or institution-building tools
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of studies or research activities (cumulative)	Improving Education Quality (IEQ 2) and Advancing Basic Education and Literacy (ABEL 2), and G/HCD staff	Baseline studies, school profiles and assessments of school factors demonstrating quality improvements
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of institutions (cumulative)	LearnLink project, G/HCD staff	Institutions are counted if they are judged by USAID staff and experts in IT to have introduced a "model of use" into their operations

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- FY 00 results data available upon completion of R-4

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Improved and expanded basic education, especially for girls, women and other under-served populations, 935-001

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	20,727 DA	19,662 DA	1,065 DA
	9,892 CSD	5,949 CSD	3,943 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	1,000 SEED	1,000 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	4,074 DFA	4,074 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	1,065 DA	
	8,144 CSD	3,326 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	20,727 DA	20,727 DA	0 DA
	18,036 CSD	9,275 CSD	8,761 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	1,000 SEED	1,000 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	4,074 DFA	4,074 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	1,340 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	5,925 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	7,265 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	20,727 DA
	5,960 CSD	19,824 CSD	49,745 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	1,000 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	4,074 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Higher education strengthens the capacity of institutions, communities, and individuals to meet local and national development needs, 935-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Many countries under-utilize and/or misdirect higher education institutions, and support outdated vocational education institutions that do not provide the necessary skilled employees for the productive sectors. In 1997, USAID began to target cost-effective higher education and workforce partnerships to increase the capacity and contributions of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development. The direct beneficiaries are students, faculty, professionals and job-seekers who receive better and more relevant training and program support, and private firms, NGOs and government which receive more capable people. Indirect beneficiaries include host country populations who benefit from faster, better and more sustainable economic and social development, as well as American and overseas colleges, universities and individuals who receive institutional strengthening, professional development and broad international contacts.

Key Results: The Global Bureau Center for Human Capacity Development's (The Center) program for higher education partnerships establishes mutually beneficial and self-sustaining relations between overseas institutions of higher education and sister institutions in the U.S. to further global and bilateral development objectives. These partnerships strengthen research, teaching and faculty development; improve workforce development; and provide leadership training, often with private sector support. Experience has demonstrated that U.S. institutions of higher education leverage \$1-\$2 for every \$1 of USAID investment.

Performance and Prospects: The program has established 87 partnerships in 36 countries, involving 90 U.S. community colleges and universities and 87 developing country institutions. In addition, seven regional higher education networks have been established, involving 25 developing world institutions and 60 U.S. institutions in 14 countries. Preliminary data indicate that in FY 2000, higher education partners will put in place eight new degree programs in such areas as natural resource management, renewable energy, geographic information systems, water resource management, public health, and pediatric and internal medicine. The new degree programs target human capacity demands in Laos, Uzbekistan, Nepal, Mexico, Uganda, and Colombia. In addition, five curricula have been developed or revised in technology management, environment, integrated pest management, rule of law, and human rights in Ghana, Botswana, Indonesia, Uganda, and Jordan to better prepare students for current issues. To complement this institution-to-institution approach, in FY2000 a fellowship program was established to involve the best of U.S. junior scientists and professionals in overseas development. Dozens of fellows work alongside USAID officers in Washington and overseas on development programs.

The Center's FY 2002 activities include the development of new two new programs that will complement partnerships and fellowships. They include leadership and workforce development to increase institutional capacity and productivity. Hundreds of high achieving semi-professionals and unskilled/underemployed adults and youth from developing countries are expected to benefit from these two programs. Leadership and technical skills of individuals will be upgraded to meet the demands of new and emerging economic and social markets for business and industry, including microenterprise.

Possible Adjustments To Plans: The higher education and workforce partnership program has been modified to more closely link these activities to at least one of the objectives of USAID's field missions, and to critical elements of higher education reform, workforce development, and

application of information technologies. Another planned adjustment is to extend, by three years, the partnership agreements with the American Council on Education and the United Negro College Fund. This extension includes an increase of funding for these agreements to respond to the increasing demand from posts such as Macedonia, Egypt, and South Africa in addressing education and training needs of industry and the service sectors of society.

Other Donor Programs: Other donor agencies active in higher education reform include the Ford Foundation, World Bank, and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank in their respective regions; and many other bilateral donor agencies.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements this program through: the Association Liaison Office of U.S. higher education which represents 2,700 U.S. institutions of higher education, through its six higher education associations (i.e., American Council on Education, American Association of Community Colleges, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Association of American Universities, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, and National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Universities), the United Negro College Fund, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the African-American Institute, and the Council of Graduate Schools. Competitive procurements are planned in FY 2001 for one or more leadership training and workforce development contracts.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of higher education institution programs, policies, and curricula adapted (cumulative).	NA	19	41	TBD	72	102
Indicator 2: Number of institutions with increased development capacity through partnership programs (cumulative).	NA	41	82	TBD	110	150
Indicator 3: Number of institutional improvements attributed to U.S.-educated leaders (cumulative).	NA	10	43	TBD	115	160
Indicator 4: Number of demand-driven workforce development initiatives launched in support of mission objectives (cumulative).	NA	19	21	TBD	30	35

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of programs, policies, and curricula adapted (cumulative).	Reports from UDLP, HEPD, and IDP partnerships.	The adaptation of higher education institutional programs, policies, or curricula results in the improvement of higher education institutional management.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of institutions with increased development capacity through partnership programs (cumulative).	Reports from UDLP, HEPD, and IDP partnerships.	Partnership programs are defined as courses, sessions, workshops and conferences conducted in the community. "Increased development capacity" is defined as revised and/or adopted policies, programs, activities, courses, workshops, and/or curricula that enable an institution to better provide services for the benefit of citizens and society as a whole and specifically within their own institutions.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of institutional improvements (cumulative)	Reports from ATLAS training and UDLP, HEPD, and IDP partnerships.	Number of institutional improvements attributable to the application of knowledge and skills by U.S.-educated leaders. U.S. educated leaders are those funded by USAID/G/HCD/HEW. Institutions are defined as the private sector, government, NGOs, PVOs, or international organizations. Institutional improvements include, the development of strategic plans or mission statements, institutional reorganizations, and administrative or financial improvements that increase the effectiveness of the institution.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of workforce development initiatives (cumulative).	Reports from GWIT and HEPD partnerships and G/HCD staff.	The initiatives counted under this indicator are sector-specific diagnostics and community college partnerships. There may be multiple diagnostics of partnerships in any given country.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Higher education strengthens the capacity of institutions, communities and individuals to meet local and national development needs, 935-002

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	66,346 DA	61,133 DA	5,213 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	8 SEED	8 SEED	0 SEED
	8 FSA	8 FSA	0 FSA
	68,883 DFA	58,574 DFA	10,309 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,500 DA	4,967 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	68,846 DA	66,100 DA	2,746 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	8 SEED	8 SEED	0 SEED
	8 FSA	8 FSA	0 FSA
	68,883 DFA	58,574 DFA	10,309 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	264 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,264 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,000 DA	2,343 DA	77,453 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	992 SEED	1,000 SEED
	0 FSA	992 FSA	1,000 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	68,883 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Training improves work performance of host country trainees and effectiveness of host country organizations, 935-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,123,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,200,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Central training programs support field mission, regional and central bureau goal achievement by developing human capacity in counterpart organizations.

Key Results: Global Bureau's Center for Human Capacity Development's (The Center) program provides the foundation for host-country individuals to increase job skills and knowledge, and thus have their home organizations improve performance and productivity. It works with host-country training institutions to become increasingly effective and sustainable providers of knowledge and skills. Finally, the programs partner with U.S. higher education and training institutions and training contractors to build stronger international programs. In FY 2000, about 6,500 people were trained in the U.S.

Performance and Prospects: The Center's training programs provide technical, financial and managerial support for USAID's training activities, including in-country, U.S. and third country training. Central training programs promote technical and financial "best practices" to increase the efficiency of USAID-financed training, and provide specific support activities such as developing and managing an Agency-wide database on trainees, training programs and costs and assisting missions in evaluating and designing training activities and mechanisms. Other services include the USAID training visa program and a central health and accident insurance system for trainees in the U. S., both in response to federal regulations on USG-sponsored training. Finally, The Center's training programs assess, assist and guide training operations of local sponsoring units through field visits.

Responding to client needs and shrinking training budgets, USAID missions and other sponsoring units are shifting away from long-term academic training in the U.S. to increased levels of short-term, primarily in-country, technical training. In-country programs are less expensive, can be structured according to local time constraints, target specific local skill needs and build local training capacity. They also will benefit from application of high-tech distance learning approaches.

In FY 2002, The Center's training programs will: 1) assist missions in redesigning training management; 2) develop pilot programs to promote distance learning technologies and methodologies to improve the delivery and versatility of in-country programs; and 3) assist local institutions (government and NGOs) in improving their ability to deliver quality training and technical assistance.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: No adjustments planned.

Other Donor Programs: Other donors financing training include the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, other bilateral donors, the Department of State's Bureau for Public Diplomacy and other USG agencies participating in the Inter-Agency Working Group on USG-sponsored international exchanges and training.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements and assesses training activities through hundreds of U.S. institutions of higher education, technical training centers, private and non-profit companies, and host-country institutions. Major U.S. contractors include: Aguirre International; Academy for Educational Development; Institute for International Education;

Development InfoStructure; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Creative Associates, Inc.;
Development Associates, Inc.; World Learning, Inc.; and Pragma Corporation.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual) *	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percent of sampled host-country institutions' work units improving performance	NA	NA	91% **	NA (Collected biannually)	93% **	NA
Indicator 2: Number of missions using TraiNet	NA	6 (9%)	41 (59%)	53 (76%)	58 (83%)	65 (93%)
Indicator 3: Percent of women among new training starts	NA	40%	40%	38%	46%	48%
Indicator 4: Number of missions collaborating with G/HCD in activities to strengthen local NGO capacity in training and needs assessment	NA	NA	5	TBD ***	17	25

* Current indicators not active in FY 97

** FY 99 actual (91%) was based on a small survey pool. The planned result for FY 01 is expected to be based on worldwide data from the new agency training database (TraiNet). The 60% target is more realistic and will be from a more representative sample.

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Percent of sampled supervisors of returned participants attesting to improved work unit performance	GTD and START contractor reports	Data gathered biannually from sample surveys, which focus on work-unit changes in output/productivity attributable to training as perceived by supervisors.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of missions (cumulative)	TraiNet contractor	Measures adoption of newly mandated TraiNet data software by missions. The goal is adoption by all missions with significant training portfolio.
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent of women	TraiNet contractor	Tracks ongoing effort to achieve gender equity in training. An overall level is measured, without reference to length or location of training.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of missions (cumulative)	G/HCD contractors and staff	Measures G/HCD assistance in strengthening training capacity of local NGOs in presence and non-presence countries.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Training improves work performance of host country trainees and effectiveness of host country organizations, 935-003

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	40,633 DA	39,173 DA	1,460 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	203 SEED	203 SEED	0 SEED
	346 FSA	346 FSA	0 FSA
	124,858 DFA	114,891 DFA	9,967 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	707 DA	1,394 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	5,850 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	41,340 DA	40,567 DA	773 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	203 SEED	203 SEED	0 SEED
	346 FSA	346 FSA	0 FSA
	124,858 DFA	120,741 DFA	4,117 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	140 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	1,123 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,263 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,200 DA	2 DA	43,805 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	797 SEED	1,000 SEED
	0 FSA	654 FSA	1,000 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	124,858 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Expanded access to and application of information and telecommunications services, 935-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Through Global Bureau's Center for Human Capacity Development (The Center), this central program provides policy and technical leadership to expand access to, and make more affordable state-of-the-art information technology and telecommunications services and applications. Planned activities include (1) policy dialogue and technical assistance to facilitate telecommunications reform, (2) training to strengthen institutional capability in host country national and local communities to respond to the changing global marketplace in information technology, and (3) pilot programs to demonstrate high-impact and appropriate applications of information technology to better pursue USAID objectives in education, economic growth, health and population, democracy and governance, and environment and natural resource protection.

Key Results: An interagency working group launched the Internet for Economic Development (IED) Initiative in FY 1999, coordinated by the Department of State, to help developing countries use the Internet to energize their economies, gain access to knowledge that can improve standards of living, and foster the free flow of ideas. The Center provided support to 12 of the 21 countries currently participating in the IED: Bulgaria, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Romania, and Uganda, providing expert assistance on telecommunications policy reform, training for leaders in the Information Technology (IT) sector, and initiating pilot IT applications. The Center structured an agreement with the U.S. Department of State to collaborate with key federal agencies such as the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and the Department of Commerce (DOC) to assist developing countries with telecommunications and Internet policy, legal and regulatory reform. The mechanism was used to support FCC workshops on regulatory reform, DOC participation on electronic commerce, FCC assistance on spectrum monitoring in Jamaica, and planning missions to Guyana, Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria. In addition, a longstanding partnership between USAID and the U.S. telecommunications industry for the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) provides technical and policy training to key telecommunications and information technology professionals, including decision makers and regulators. Over a period of 19 years, 5,817 communications professionals have been trained.

Performance and Prospects: During FY 2000, telecommunications reform assistance was provided to Jamaica, Kenya, Guyana, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru and Uganda; in addition to support for three regional regulator workshops for Africa. Participants from 162 countries received training through USTTI. In Brazil, as part of the U.S.-Brazil Partnership in Education, LNet was established as a resource for research on computers in schools and as a demonstration site for teachers, administrators and students in Brazil and the U.S. to learn about how computers can strengthen education. Central and South American non-governmental organizations were linked to increase their access to global information. Community Internet centers were introduced in Benin, Bulgaria, Haiti, Ghana and Guatemala to expand access to services and economic and educational opportunities.

In FY 2002, The Center will expand its range of activities in collaboration with NGOs, higher education institutions and the private sector to seed new IT applications in developing countries, including the use of distance education, e-commerce and e-government approaches. Special attention will be given to "gender divide" issues within the "digital divide." The Center will continue to promote telecommunications reform in countries in collaboration with the Department of State, the FCC, the DOC and USTTI through training and workshops on policy, legal and regulatory issues as well as in Internet and spectrum management training. A virtual network of USTTI graduates will be established and distance training options initiated. Center programs will expand Internet connectivity in secondary cities and in rural areas through community Internet centers, including Internet-based resource centers in teacher training colleges and other selected schools.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: U.S. participation in the Digital Opportunity Task Force (DOT Force) of the G-8 is likely to bring increased demand for activities similar to those which support the IED, requiring additional contracts, fellows and outreach to private sector companies and foundations. The Global Development Alliance may also increase the need for these Center services and activities.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with the World Bank's Global Knowledge Partnership and the Inter-American Development Bank on programs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID works with the Department of State, the Federal Communications Commission, Department of Commerce, and the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, each of which offers specialized expertise in aspects of telecommunications reform. Activities are implemented through a grant to U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute and U.S. contractors including the Academy for Educational Development, ARD/Checchi and others to be determined on a case-by-case basis. USAID plans a competitive award for a new program of assistance to countries seeking to overcome the digital divide.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Access to and application of information and telecommunications services expanded	NA	2	4	NA	8	10
Indicator 2: Access to and application of information and telecommunications services expanded	NA	3	6	NA	14	19
Indicator 3: Access to and application of information and telecommunications services expanded	NA	1	4	NA	7	9

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of "models of use" (cumulative)	LearnLink project	A "model of use" is defined as a bundle of technologies and application approaches that represents an operational focus for the use of information technology with broad relevance to a sector; for example, distance teacher training, computer- and Internet-assisted classroom instruction, and community information centers. Models are counted if they are judged by USAID missions or partner institutions to have broad relevance to a sector.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of institutions (cumulative)	LearnLink project	A "model of use" is defined as a bundle of technologies and application approaches that represents an operational focus for the use of information technology with broad relevance to a sector; for example, distance teacher training, computer- and Internet-assisted classroom instruction, and community information centers. Institutions are counted if they are judged by USAID staff experts in IT to have introduced a "model of use" into their operations.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of countries per year (cumulative)	USAID missions and partner institutions which receive assistance under the Inter-Agency Agreement (IAA) with Dept. of State or directly from USAID/Washington staff; activity reports under the IAA and e-mail communication with missions, reviewed at time of R4 preparation	Countries are counted if the reforms are judged by USAID staff experts in IT to have the potential to impact privatization and/or access.

*FY 00 results data available upon completion of R-4.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Expanded Access to and application of information and telecommunications services, 935-004

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	5,300 DA	4,983 DA	317 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	871 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	6,300 DA	5,854 DA	446 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	3,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,000 DA	3,700 DA	15,000 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

CENTER FOR POPULATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Program Summary (in thousands of dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Planned	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	140,397	137,130	158,323	152,000
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	112,025	123,960	154,394	157,200
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	252,422	261,090	312,717	309,200

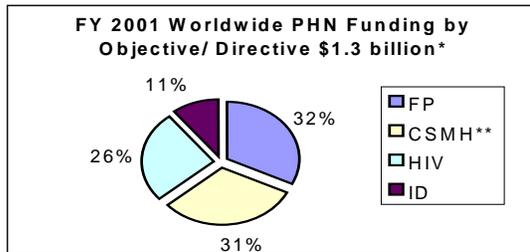
CENTER FOR POPULATION, HEALTH, AND NUTRITION (PHN)

The Global Bureau's Population, Health, and Nutrition Center (The Center) plays a leadership role in guiding technical innovations and activities to support USAID's priority area of Global Health and Family Planning. Because this priority area encompasses efforts to slow the speed of HIV/AIDS transmission and other infectious diseases, advance family planning, and improve the health status of women and children, it directly contributes to U.S. foreign policy objectives. A healthier and stabilized world population contributes to growing the global economy, moderating political issues, and reducing environmental degradation. Protecting human health and nutrition improves economic productivity in developing countries and is a key factor in poverty reduction. Moreover, programs aimed at reducing unhealthy conditions in the developing world help to decrease the incidence of disease and reduce the threat of epidemics to U.S. citizens.

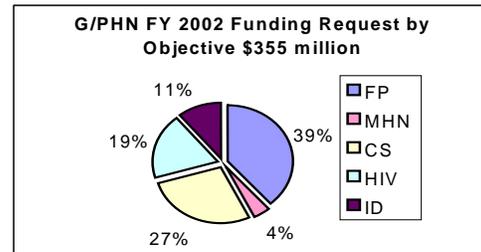
The activities implemented support Agency priorities under Global Health and Family Planning. USAID invests resources in five priority areas:

- Increase use of voluntary practices to reduce fertility (FP/RH¹)
- Increase use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions (MHN)
- Increase use of child health and nutrition interventions (CS)
- Reduce HIV/AIDS transmission and mitigate its impact (HIV)
- Reduce threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance (ID)

In FY 2002, the Global Bureau has requested \$157.2 million in Child Survival and Disease Programs funds and \$152.0 million in Development Assistance funds for a total of \$309.2 million. In addition, 67 countries address some element of the five priority PHN areas in their programs and roughly 40% of country-level PHN funds flow back to PHN Center activities for programming and implementation.



**Child Survival and Maternal Health



The Center focuses its funding to reinforce Agency priorities by:

- Formulating and testing new approaches to improve access and quality of services
- Providing essential commodities for family planning and selected health programs
- Providing technical assistance and program funding mechanisms to missions
- Providing technical leadership and basic and applied research
- Promoting supportive policy environments
- Building capacity and sustainable systems for effective and efficient service delivery

Recent program successes of the Center include:

- USAID's investment of \$11 million in the new NGO Networks activity, a consortium of five large nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), generated an additional \$55 million contribution from one consortium member to introduce and expand family planning services and maternal and child health activities into its program.
- The Agency's "Boost Immunization" Initiative resulted in new immunization programming in 14 USAID-assisted countries with low or declining rates of child immunization. For five of these countries, this funding represents USAID's first ever investment in child immunization.

- In Uganda, HIV prevalence has been reduced by nearly 50% in young urban women aged 15 to 24 by promoting a delay in the onset of sexual activity and the adoption of safer sexual practices. Most recently Zambia is now showing similar reduced risk behaviors in women.
- USAID staff have played critical roles in the development and launch of global initiatives and strategies key to the prevention and control of infectious diseases, including Roll Back Malaria, STOP TB, and the development of a global strategy for addressing antimicrobial resistance (AMR).
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ⁱ In the context of this objective, USAID defines family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) to include family planning information and services, including counseling and follow-up; post-abortion care; prevention of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS; and female genital cutting. Other aspects of reproductive health--prenatal care, delivery and post-partum care, and management of obstetric complications--are encompassed under the maternal health objective (MHN).

Center for Population, Health and Nutrition
FY 2002 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999 (Actual)	FY 2000 (Actual)	FY 2001 (Planned)	FY 2002 (Request)
936-001 Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility				
- DA	134,890	144,435	154,573	147,800
- 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
936-002 Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions				
- DA	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	14,568	16,150	14,444	14,400
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
936-003 Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions				
- DA	5,257	7,868	3,750	4,200
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	40,109	47,963	40,403	43,200
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
936-004 Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic				
- DA		0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	41,545	38,993	61,131	61,200
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
936-005 Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance				
- DA	250	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	15,803	21,258	38,416	38,400
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
Totals				
- DA	140,397	152,303	158,323	152,000
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	112,025	124,364	154,394	157,200
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
Center Totals	252,422	276,667	312,717	309,200

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility. 936-001 IR 1.1 New and improved technologies and approaches for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated and disseminated

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$49,687,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$47,296,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: No single contraceptive method or service delivery approach is appropriate for all individuals. These program activities build the scientific and technological base for successful, high quality family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) programs by identifying, developing, testing, evaluating and disseminating new and improved methods and approaches for effectively delivering the services. The ultimate beneficiaries are women and men of reproductive age in developing countries, who will have greater access to quality information and services. Consumers in the United States and other industrialized countries also benefit from a wider choice of contraceptive technology.

Key Results: Global's Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (the Center) has moved forward on the following activities: (1) new and improved products, strategies and technologies developed and evaluated; (2) enhanced understanding of issues contributing to change of reproductive intention and behavior; (3) improved knowledge-base for understanding, setting priorities, and applying new or improved technologies and approaches; and (4) products, tools, technologies, approaches, and knowledge transferred in a form that can be received, used and sustained.

Performance and Prospects: FY 2000 achievements include:

A new and improved latex female condom completed two acceptability trials and will go into clinical trials in FY 2001. This method will give women an improved option for protecting themselves against both unintended pregnancy and transmission of STIs, including HIV.

Two simple, natural family planning methods were developed (the Standard Days Method (SDM) and the Two Day Method). The SDM is currently in Phase II/III clinical trials. Initial results show very high effectiveness rates and high client and provider acceptability even in settings where clients are illiterate. The Two-Day Method is in pilot studies and will enter clinical trials in FY 2001.

Two novel male methods were licensed to the private sector. The first, a plastic condom, is in clinical trials supported by USAID, but will be marketed and distributed through the private sector. The second, a hormonal method for men, will be completely supported by the private sector starting in FY 2002.

An operations research study in Bangladesh showed that introducing Sexually Transmitted Diseases diagnosis and treatment and family planning counseling for men in traditional FP clinics that catered only to women succeeded in attracting men to the services and increased male involvement in reproductive health. This approach is currently being expanded up nationally.

A study conducted in public sector clinics in Kenya showed that the Government of Kenya (GOK) could charge fees for family planning services and increase financial sustainability without losing their clientele. The GOK is currently planning to pilot fees for services in some areas.

In the area of data collection and evaluation, Macro International developed a Web-based STAT-Compiler that has greatly speeded up and facilitated access to the data contained in over 60 demographic and health surveys.

During FY 2001, the Center will devote particular attention to community and clinic-based studies of condom promotion as a way to prevent transmission of both sexually transmitted disease and pregnancy. A special focus will involve men in the antenatal care services of their partners to prevent STDs during pregnancy and encourage post-partum family planning and STD preventive behaviors. In FY 2002 the Center will begin to design a new five-year activity for data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and dissemination.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: During the course of product development or service delivery research, it is not uncommon to encounter obstacles in manufacturing or partnerships, and it is difficult to predict the ultimate success of a product or strategy in the early stages of research.

Other Donor Programs: Grantees work with assistance from, and in collaboration with, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the National Institutes of Health in technology development and evaluation, epidemiology and social science research. Several private foundations, including Gates, Mellon, Rockefeller, and others, maximize USAID's investments by supporting complementary research.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Grantees include The Population Council, Family Health International, Eastern Virginia Medical School, Georgetown University, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, WHO, Macro International, University of North Carolina, U.S. Bureau of Census, Basic Health Management International, and other cooperating agencies, universities, research institutions, and host country organizations. In FY 2002, a new award is planned to continue to provide assistance in the areas of data collection, monitoring and evaluation, and dissemination. Design will begin in FY 2001.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: # of new and current contraceptive leads/methods under development or evaluation and/or advancing to the next stage and approved by FDA: Under development/evaluation	41	28	24	23	25	25
Indicator 2 # of new and current contraceptive leads/methods under development or evaluation and/or advancing to the next stage and approved by FDA: Advancing to the next stage	7	9	5	2	3	2
Indicator 3: # of FP/RH strategies and subsystems, information, education and communication, training and other technical improvements tested/under development or completed/evaluated: Tested/under development		12	10	10	12	13
Indicator 4: # of FP/RH strategies and subsystems, information, education, and communication, training and other technical improvements tested/under development or completed/evaluated: completed/evaluated		13	10	6	3	5

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR1	Contraceptive leads/methods: Under development/evaluation	Project documents (CONRAD, Pop Council, FHI)	NA
Indicator 2:	IR	Contraceptive leads/methods: Advancing to the next stage	Project documents (CONRAD, Pop Council, FHI)	NA
Indicator 3:	IR1	FP/RH strategies and subsystems, technical improvements: Tested/under development	Project documents (Frontiers)	N/A
Indicator 4:	IR1	FP/RH strategies and subsystems, technical improvements: completed/evaluated	Project documents (Frontiers)	NA

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001

IR 1.1 New and improved technologies and approaches for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated and disseminated

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	180,913 DA	126,275 DA	54,638 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	53,499 DA	52,892 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	234,412 DA	179,167 DA	55,245 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	49,687 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	49,687 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	47,296 DA	180,157 DA	511,552 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001 IR 1.2 Improved policy environment and increased global resources for family planning programs

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$10,006,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$10,346,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: USAID central programs promote a supportive policy environment for the cost-effective provision of family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services and the expansion of contraceptive use. Agency evaluations clearly demonstrate that a supportive policy environment facilitates improved access to and use of services, which in turn contribute to stabilizing world population and improving human health. Performance has improved as many governments have updated and modified policies to support RH. Resources have increased in several key countries. The ultimate beneficiaries are women of reproductive age in USAID-assisted developing countries; intermediate beneficiaries include government health departments and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that advocate for RH.

Key Results: Global's Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (the Center) programs give decision makers and managers the tools and information needed to implement policies and programs in accordance with the principles and goals agreed to at the 1994 Cairo Conference on Population and Development. In FY 2000, data from population projection model estimates of resource requirements were incorporated into laws, policies, and development plans in four countries (Guinea, Haiti, Ukraine, Kazakstan) and three states of India. These laws and policies potentially affect the lives of some 384 million people.

NGO Networks, a consortium of five large NGOs, met the five year matching requirement by its second year with \$11 million USAID contribution: a consortium member, Save the Children, raised an additional \$55 million for family planning and maternal and child health. A USAID investment of \$100,000 in improving quality of care leveraged \$8.2 million from the Gates Foundation to strengthen service delivery standards. Beginning in 2002, financing for Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere's (CARE) activities in family planning will be generated from a USAID endowment, with one third of the financing from CARE's private funds.

The number of countries allocating increased local resources for FP/RH rose from seven in 1999 to 10 in 2000.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's investments in policy dialogue and policy reform have contributed to the development of formal population policies in more than 30 countries, helped convince policy makers of the economic benefits of FP/RH programs to society and to improved well-being at the family and individual level, and resulted in increased participation by the private sector.

In FY 2001 the Center launched a new five-year contract for policy assistance in the areas of family planning, maternal health, and HIV/AIDS. The contract will focus on the design, implementation, and funding of policies and plans that promote and sustain access to quality FP/RH information and services. It will pay special attention to issues of youth, gender, and human rights (especially as they relate to stigma and discrimination issues associated with HIV/AIDS). DA funds are used to support policy improvements in FP/RH.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Under the Mexico City Policy, some foreign non-governmental organizations may choose not to participate in USAID-funded programs.

Other Donor Programs: USAID coordinates and collaborates with other donors such as the World Bank, International Planned Parenthood Federation, United Nations Population Fund, and bilateral donors such as the U.K.'s Department for International Development which also provide funds and technical assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Global Bureau Center for Population Health & Nutrition implements activities through The Futures Group International, National Academy of Sciences, Population Reference Bureau, the Care Endowment, and other cooperating agencies and host-country institutions.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator # of countries with increased local resources (public or private) for FP/RH	NA	6	7	10	11	12

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1	IR2	# of countries	Project documents (POLICY PROJECT)	NA

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001

IR 1.2 Improved policy environment and increased global resources for family planning programs

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	34,669 DA	20,674 DA	13,995 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
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,800 DA	13,321 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	42,469 DA	33,995 DA	8,474 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	2,700 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	10,006 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	12,706 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	10,346 DA	32,385 DA	97,906 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001 IR 1.3 Enhanced capacity for national programs (public, private, non-governmental organization and community-based institutions) to design, implement, finance, and evaluate sustainable family planning programs

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$39,147,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$36,950,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: Building local capacity and sustainable systems is essential to effective and efficient service delivery, program success, national-level impact, and long-term sustainability. USAID is working to improve the technical and programmatic capabilities and planning and budgeting decisions that impact the quality of family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services provided and the number of users reached. The ultimate beneficiaries are women and men of reproductive age in developing countries who will have greater access to quality family planning information and services.

Key Results: The Global Bureau's Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (the Center) programs reach the family planning provider organizations and their staff to (a) design, monitor, finance and evaluate their programs; (b) manage more effectively by improving business and marketing skills, and developing strategies for increasing cost recovery and financial sustainability; and (c) collaborate to use limited resources efficiently, and to reach under-served groups. These activities enhance organizations' abilities to identify problems and solutions on their own and to improve their skills for managing FP/RH programs in a changing environment. Specific examples include: (1) the launch of a regional logistics network of seven countries in East and Southern Africa, which will develop a cadre of local health sector managers with the skills to design regional and country-specific strategies to make health supply systems more effective and efficient; (2) the Uttar Pradesh Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in India set up its own Media Materials Resource Center, which now provides reproductive and child health materials and information throughout the Indian state (pop. 160 million); and (3) USAID funds leveraged funding and technical expertise from the Gates Leadership Institute at The Johns Hopkins University for a joint workshop on strategic leadership and management for 35 FP/RH program managers from 15 countries.

Performance and Prospects: USAID has improved the technical and management capacity and the financial self-reliance of over 100 national family planning and reproductive health institutions in developing countries. To date, more than 40 institutions have been assessed in 25 countries. The assessment is a management diagnosis of the institution's mission, structure, strategies and management systems for each of 12 essential management components. Following the assessment, a management action plan is developed to address the management deficiencies identified.

Two new programs, one aimed at improving management and leadership and the other aimed at improving commodity logistics systems, were competed and awarded in FY 2000. In keeping with its slogan, "No product, no program," the logistics award will help ensure that reliable supplies of contraceptives and other reproductive health commodities are available in developing countries.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: In FY 2001, the Center will formulate a health communications program responding to needs for improved information, education, and behavior change in the FP/RH area. The award will be made in FY 2002.

Other Donor Programs: USAID works closely with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the U.K.'s Department for International Development (DFID), Pan American Health Organization and the World Bank. Host country partners including, national and local governments, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations, and community organizations, have primary responsibility for program implementation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through Management Sciences for Health; John Snow, Inc.; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Pathfinder International; The Futures Group International; the Public Health Institute, the University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University and other universities; private sector entities, NGOs, and host country institutions. In FY 2001, the Center plans a competitive award to provide assistance to field missions in the areas of communication and behavior change in the population, health and nutrition sectors.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
# of countries with RH curricula updated & implemented	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD
# of countries with trained faculty and master trainers for professional schools and training institutions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD
# of countries with operational clinical training sites and centers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	TBD

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	TBD	Country	Project documents (JHPIEGO and PRIME)	Baseline levels for these three indicators will be provided in the R4 reporting on FY 2002. Planned levels for FY 2003 will also be established at that time. While measures of capacity building have been tracked since 1997, they have not been reliable, easy to summarize, or easy to collect. These new measures can be tracked through routine project reporting.
Indicator 2:	TBD	Country	Project documents (JHPIEGO and PRIME)	
Indicator 3:	TBD	Country	Project documents (JHPIEGO and PRIME)	

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001

IR 1.3 Enhanced capacity for national programs (public, private, nongovernmental organization and

community-based institutions) to design, implement, finance, and evaluate sustainable family planning programs

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	206,895 DA	168,034 DA	38,861 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	35,102 DA	36,078 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	241,997 DA	204,112 DA	37,885 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	39,147 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	39,147 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	36,950 DA	140,481 DA	458,575 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001 IR 1.4 Increased access to, quality of, cost-effectiveness of, and motivation to use family planning, breastfeeding, and selected reproductive health information and services

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$55,733,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$53,208,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: Many women and infants in the developing world are at risk of death because of unwanted/unintended pregnancies and "high risk" births—births occurring too early or late in a women's life, or that are too high in number or too closely spaced. In addition, pregnancy, childbirth and incomplete abortions are the major causes of death for women aged 15-19. Improving access to, quality and cost-effectiveness of, and motivation to use family planning can help women plan the healthy timing and spacing of their children. This, in turn, contributes to stabilizing world population and protecting human health.

To address these problems, the Global Bureau's Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition (the center) works to improve health systems' capabilities to respond effectively to existing demand for family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) information and services. The Center takes steps working to improve health systems' capabilities to respond effectively to existing demand for FP/RH information and services. The Center takes steps to increase FP/RH awareness, women's and community empowerment, and demand for such services and information. The ultimate beneficiaries are women and men of reproductive age in developing countries who will have greater access to quality FP/RH information and services, and children up to five years old whose health will improve because of improved birth spacing.

Activities focus on expanding service-delivery points (in the public, private commercial and non-governmental organization [NGO] sectors), enhancing quality through a client-centered orientation that emphasizes voluntarism and informed choice, supporting community participation in setting healthful community norms, improving contraceptive logistics, and expanding cost-effective approaches, including training in cost-management. Activities also include increasing women's and community empowerment and demand for services by improving communications with clients and communities, strengthening linkages between FP/RH and integrated women's education/health services, hygiene, and other programs, and, as appropriate, addressing community-level gender issues (e.g., domestic violence and its relationship to unintended pregnancies).

Key Results: With respect to expanding access, in FY 2000, the Center's Cooperating Agencies supported the delivery of FP/RH information and services in 37 countries through public sector programs; 25 countries through private commercial sector programs; and 35 countries through private voluntary and non-governmental organizations' programs.

As part of this effort: (1) Pathfinder International reached over four million new contraceptive users (compared to one million in FY 1998) in 12 countries, and trained more than 12,000 service providers and managers; (2) the Improving Nutrition and Reproductive Health (LINKAGES) activity advanced women's nutrition, the Lactation Amenorrhea Method (LAM) of contraception, breastfeeding, and weaning practices in 16 countries (compared to 11 countries in FY 1998); (3) Commercial Market Strategies (CMS) supported private commercial sector service delivery in 21 countries in FY 2000, and increased Couple Years' Protection by 30% in Uganda, Madagascar, Senegal and Morocco; (4) the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) provided quality FP/RH services at over 1,200 sites in eight countries (compared to 800 sites in 1999) and reached over 170,000 continuing contraceptive users (compared to 145,000 in FY 1999); and (5) through the NGO Networks consortium, Networks' partners introduced FP/RH programs in 43 countries beyond contractual requirements.

With respect to improving quality, cost-effectiveness and motivation to use family planning, the program achieved the following results, among others, in FY 2000:

EngenderHealth (formerly AVSC) strengthened quality assurance/quality improvement systems at 103 institutions in 19 countries; and revised standards, norms, or /guidelines for improved quality in 14 countries.

In Madagascar, LINKAGES has improved the quality of services by integrating family planning and LAM, infant feeding, child survival, and maternal nutrition into comprehensive community-based programs in 10 districts covering a population of 3.2 million, and including over 140 new FP/RH sites.

Performance and Prospects: The Center has moved forward on expanding quality, sustainable public, commercial and NGO sector service delivery; enhance quality of services, focusing especially on clients' needs and perceptions, and strengthening informed choice; and establishing multi-sectoral alliances to scale-up quality FP/RH information and service delivery. In FY 2001, a new state-of-the-art FP/RH information and service delivery program was started to increase use of quality, sustainable services in clinical and non-clinical programs. This new activity will help establish partnerships among the public, private, PVO/NGO and non-health sectors (e.g., girl's education, environment and micro-enterprise), as well as other donors and foundations.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: Young people represent one-fourth of the world's population and have extraordinary FP/RH needs. To address this demand the Center will launch in FY 2002 a new five-year program to delay sexual initiation, reduce unwanted sex, and increase the use of preventive practices and RH services by young people in developing countries.

Other Donor Programs: The Center collaborates with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Kingdom Department for International Development, Pan American Health Organization, the World Bank, and the International Planned Parenthood Federation. Host country partners, including national and local governments, private sector entities, NGOs, and community organizations, have primary responsibility for program implementation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through Pathfinder International, CARE, Save the Children, Management Sciences for Health, Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Academy for Educational Development, Deloitte and Touche, the Centre for African Family Studies, the Forum for African Women Educationalists, Profamilia/Colombia, various contraceptive manufacturers, and other cooperating agencies, U.S. private voluntary organizations, private companies, and host country institutions. In FY 2001, a new procurement is planned to address the special needs of young people.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Mean desired family size	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Indicator 2: Mean number of modern methods known by women of reproductive age	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.3	5	6

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR4	# of children per woman	DHS	The number of children a woman reports she would choose to have if she could start over.
Indicator 2:	IR4	Number of methods	DHS	Derived from sum of # of modern methods known by women ages 15-49 years divided by # of women surveyed

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001

IR 1.4 Increased access to, quality of, cost-effectiveness of, and motivation to use family planning, breastfeeding, and selected reproductive health information and services

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	659,371 DA	598,802 DA	60,569 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	48,034 DA	49,794 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	707,405 DA	648,596 DA	58,809 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	2,143 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	55,733 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	57,876 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	53,208 DA	254,067 DA	1,072,556 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions, 936-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$14,444,000 CSD

PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$14,400,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: Each year, more than 500,000 women die as a result of pregnancy and child birth complications. Of those who survive obstetric complications, millions suffer long term disability. New global and regional maternal mortality estimates show a decline from 585,000 in 1990 to 515,000 in 1995 in annual maternal deaths. It is essential about half of the decline resulted from fewer births each year, with the remainder attributed to reduction in the risk associated with pregnancy.

This program focuses primarily on reduction of the risk associated with pregnancy and childbirth by improving maternal nutritional status, improving preparation for birth including: antenatal care, promoting safe and clean delivery practices, improving postpartum care, and treating obstetrical complications. The strategy concentrates on identifying and expanding affordable, effective interventions for women who are geographically and culturally isolated--thereby most vulnerable to obstetric tragedy.

Primary beneficiaries include pregnant and postpartum women and their newborns in developing countries. Secondly, the women's families, their other children, and their communities will benefit from safe delivery and healthy outcome of pregnancy.

Key Results: A medically trained birth attendant who is skilled in safe delivery and treatment of obstetric and newborn complications is essential for improving pregnancy outcome. Over the past five years, there has been a gradual gain in the key indicator of medically-trained attendance at birth -- from 44.7% in 1996 to 48.0% in USAID-assisted countries in 2000 (slightly higher than the target of 47.2%). However, the global figure does mask some regional differences. Notably in the Africa region, skilled attendance continues to stagnate. The Asia and Near East and the Latin America and Caribbean regions have shown good improvement; in the Europe and Eurasia region improvement is slower but it starts from a higher base. While continuing current program direction in other regions, we will focus in the coming year on improving strategies for investing in Africa.

In research and evaluation during FY 2000, the Center achieved the following: (1) improved guidelines for managing pregnancy induced hypertension (PIH), which resulted in no PIH deaths, a 77% decrease in hospitalization and an 87% reduction in costs of care due to PIH in Tver Oblast, Russia; (2) an increase in patient satisfaction from 58% to 87%, better compliance with national essential obstetric care standards from 3% to 83%, and reduction in maternal deaths from 10 to three as a result of communication of clinical standards and associated midwifery training in a district of Nicaragua; and (3) the finding in Nepal that weekly vitamin A supplementation virtually eliminated the four-fold excess mortality of women with night blindness in pregnancy that had been found in the two years following childbirth.

In the policy area, USAID sponsored in collaboration with Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), a conference which focused on improving maternal care by assuring the capacity of health care providers and facilities through licensing, certification and accreditation. The Center also helped improve commodity procurement in Kenya and influenced funding levels by donors in Zambia. Almost 50 countries implemented the Maternal and Neonatal Program Index, developed in FY 1999, which provides cross-country comparisons on 14 key components of maternal health services.

In community mobilization activities, the Center working through programs such as The Global White Ribbon Campaign, now including 159 member organizations, committed to building advocacy for safe motherhood, helped expand numerous advocacy campaigns to empower communities and foster

culturally appropriate approaches. An example of program success was upping the caloric intake of pregnant and lactating women in Bihar by increasing consumption of a corn soya blend, a major dietary supplement, from 12% to 56%, now expected to reach 8.5 million beneficiaries.

In maternal health services, the Center helped achieve the following results: (1) strengthened integrated community participation and improved service delivery programs for pregnant women in South Kalimantan, Indonesia where skilled attendance at birth grew from 37% to 58%; (2) in seven health districts in Bolivia, skilled attendance at delivery jumped from 14% to 24%; (3) a program to assist traditional birth attendants in Guatemala led to an increase in referral for postpartum care from 1% to 20% along with greater use of professional providers for postpartum care (7.5% to 39%); (4) capability for regional outreach was established in Burkina Faso (for West Africa), Uganda (for East Africa) and Guatemala (for LAC) through development of model training centers, preparation of master trainers, updated curricula for health providers, and workshops to promote evidence-based practice.

Performance and Prospects: In the coming years the Center plans to continue its research on the effect of vitamin A and the cost-effectiveness of various intervention packages to improve pregnancy outcome. The cross-national maternal and neonatal performance index that has now been completed in 49 countries will stimulate considerable national policy dialogue about the best way to achieve gains in maternal and neonatal health. We anticipate use of innovative social mobilization activities to foster safe motherhood programs and more effective programming approaches to achieve targeted behavior change--particularly use of skilled attendants at birth. Additional training centers for obstetric and neonatal care will be established and improved, and priority will be placed on improving pre-service curricula to ensure sustainable national scale-up of training. Institutionalization of quality assurance will be emphasized to expand and sustain accomplishments.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The Center is placing more emphasis on skilled attendance at birth. Additionally, it wants to leverage more resources by partnering with other donor agencies and multilateral organizations.

Other Donor Programs: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO, The World Bank, non-governmental organizations, other bilateral donors, especially the U.K.'s Department for International Development and Japan International Cooperation Agency, have been traditional partners. Increased effort will be made to partner with private foundations, including the Gates and UN Foundations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: JHPIEGO Corporation, Academy for Educational Development, Johns Hopkins University, University Research Corporation, Abt Associates, and WHO are key partners in the areas of research, policy, behavior change and service delivery.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator Percent of recent live births attended by medically trained personnel.	NA	45.7	46.5	48	48.9	49.7
Indicator Effective and appropriate maternal health and nutrition and approaches disseminated	NA	NA	25	19	5	6
Indicator Maternal and Neonatal Program Effort Index (MNPI)	45*	NA	NA	56	NA	NA

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Percent	DHS and CDC RHS: denominator – US Bureau of the Census, BUCEN database	Number of live births attended by medically trained personnel (doctors, nurses, or midwives but not trained TBAs) per 100 live births
Indicator 2:	S	# of studies	All cooperating agencies receiving S02 funds	Number of approaches or interventions currently under study. To be counted, the activity must have a hypothesis under study and a protocol guiding the conduct and methodology of the research activity.
Indicator 3:	S	Average composite score	Standard questionnaire completed by 10-25 key informants per country	The MNPI is a composite score (0-100) derived for each country on 81 items grouped into 13 categories that assess national level of effort toward the treatment of serious pregnancy complications, access to services, maternity and neonatal protocols, and support systems such as funding, personnel, equipment, training, health education and evaluation. The composite scores for each of 50 countries with PHN activities are summed and the average score across countries is reported in the tables. N/A

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions, 936-002

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	19,808 DA	19,808 DA	0 DA
	38,791 CSD	22,103 CSD	16,688 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	
	16,150 CSD	15,103 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	19,808 DA	19,808 DA	0 DA
	54,941 CSD	37,206 CSD	17,735 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		
	1,645 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	14,444 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	16,089 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	19,808 DA
	14,400 CSD	143,155 CSD	228,585 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions. 936-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,750,000 DA; \$40,403,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,200,000 DA; \$43,200,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION:** Continuing

Summary: The Global Bureau Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition's (the Center) child survival program focuses on the major diseases and conditions responsible for the greatest share of illness, disability, and preventable death of children in developing countries. These are the key infectious diseases of children (respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, diseases such as measles and polio preventable through immunization, and malaria), malnutrition and deficiencies of micronutrients (such as vitamin A), and survival of the newborn infant. The program provides technical leadership for the Agency's programming, carries out applied and operations research to develop new and improved interventions, and directly supports country level child survival activities. The Center is also the major focus for coordinating the Agency's child survival strategies and programming with other major international partners, including UNICEF, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, other bilateral donors, and major foundations.

In September 2001, the global community will review progress toward the goals set at the 1990 World Summit for Children. Since USAID and its development partners began the child survival program in the mid-1980s, annual child deaths from diarrheal diseases have fallen from over four million to one and a half million, and over four million children are saved each year from vaccine-preventable diseases like measles. Polio is on the verge of being eradicated. Globally, the number of deaths of children under age five has dropped from over 15 million to about 10.5 million, despite a much greater number of births. The nutritional status of the world's children has improved. However, countries with weaker health systems – especially in sub-Saharan Africa and southern Asia – have not seen substantial improvement in child survival or nutrition, and there are signs of leveling off or even reversals of past gains. Global immunization rates have not reached the 90% goal set at the World Summit for Children. Evidence has mounted that the most vulnerable children lose out on child health and nutrition interventions. In response, the Center leads the global dialogue about the unmet health and nutrition needs of children, and is developing new and accelerated approaches to address them.

Key Results: The Center supported the development and application of key child survival interventions such as Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) and simple treatment for pneumonia. These have become core elements in global child survival programming; ORT is now reaching about three-fourths of the world's children, and pneumonia treatment is available to over half. More recently, research has led to identifying vitamin A as a key nutrient capable of saving child lives. This has led to joint action by USAID, UNICEF, and other international agencies, now providing vitamin A supplements to almost half of the world's vitamin A deficient children. The Center leads the Agency's support to global Polio Eradication, the development of new vaccines against the major killer diseases of children, and participating in the new Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI). The Center has helped develop the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) strategy, a new focus on injection safety through the Safe Injection Global Network (SIGN), research and guidelines to deal with the complex issues of breastfeeding in high HIV prevalence populations, and evaluating approaches to reduce newborn mortality.

Performance and prospects: The Center's efforts during FY 2000 focused on key areas most relevant to the unmet needs of child survival, such as the "Boost Immunization" initiative and the VITA initiative to reduce vitamin A deficiency, and program efforts with NGOs and governments aimed at improving children's survival and health through actions at the household and community level. To increase impact, SO3 increasingly emphasized coordination with Agency and international partners who bring additional resources to these efforts. SO3 has also emphasized management for results: for example, major refocusing of the Center's breastfeeding project yielded demonstrated increases in breastfeeding rates in

several countries. With the successful achievement of its original five-year Intermediate Result-level indicators, SO3 adopted an updated set of indicators, two of which are reported on here.

In research and evaluation, the Center supported development of key new technologies including immunization devices to increase injection safety and demonstration of 77% to 87% clinical efficacy of the pneumococcal vaccine. In micronutrients, the Center supported analyses demonstrating that simultaneous vitamin A administration with immunization did not diminish vaccine effectiveness and that the child health benefits of iron in malaria-endemic areas far outweigh adverse effects on malarial illness. Studies of zinc supplementation revealed 75% reduction in mortality among low birthweight infants in India, 50% reduction in all-cause child mortality in Bangladesh, and significant overall reduction in diarrhea morbidity and mortality. For newborn survival, a multi-site study identified the major pathogens causing neonatal infections. Efforts in 2002 will include further research on pneumococcal vaccine and on new rotavirus vaccines; analysis of preliminary results of the four major field trials of vitamin A on infant, child, and maternal mortality; and initiation of field tests of a community-based model for newborn care.

The Center's technical leadership has included development of assessment tools for immunization services and guidelines for introduction of new vaccines for the GAVI and collaboration with WHO to develop a global measles mortality reduction strategy. A Center-initiated working group of international organization partners and country programs developed a framework for scaling up Roll Back Malaria (RBM) and IMCI implementation in the African Region. The Center also continued active leadership in roll-out of the component of the global IMCI initiative aimed at improving household and community level child health care, with expanded involvement of U.S. private voluntary organizations. In Honduras, the Ministry of Health made the Center-supported community-based growth promotion approach a national strategy, and the World Bank and other partners supported replication of this approach in three other Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries. Technical leadership in FY 2002 will include developing the operational basis for new vaccine introduction into countries by GAVI; integrating measles mortality reduction into existing immunization programs; operationalizing the RBM/IMCI linkage in African countries; partnering with the Gates Foundation and others to launch a major micronutrient fortification initiative in at least six countries; expanding the community growth promotion approach developed in the LAC region to the Africa region; and supporting production of evidence-based recommendations for newborn interventions.

In FY 2001, the Center collaborated with missions and bureaus to program "Boost Immunization" funds in 14 countries that represent almost 70 million children under age five and the Center also provided technical assistance to six African countries and two Asian countries to enable them to apply to GAVI for new vaccines. The VITA Initiative was expanded and cooperative vitamin A activities implemented in 13 countries, with the Center leading the transition from dependence on National Immunization Days (NIDS) to other approaches for delivering vitamin A supplements. In IMCI, the center staff and projects directly supported implementation in 12 LAC and AFR countries, and worked with WHO and UNICEF and others; the Center's approach to improve availability and use of essential drugs for child illness was adapted and applied in African countries; two Regional Technical Advisors are being supported to expand these activities in Africa. In 2002, the Program will expand technical support for immunization programs, including establishing long-term advisors in six "Boost" countries and continuing support to polio efforts; expanding investment in IMCI, involving private voluntary organizations and new partners such as the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DfID); helping priority countries develop sustainable approaches to vitamin A supplementation that do not depend on polio NIDS; working with countries and international partners to improve availability and use of basic child health drugs and expanding application of innovative health sector financing approaches.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: If the U.N. Special Session on Children generates increased demand for accelerated child survival activities, the Center would look at the Boost Immunization and VITA initiatives, combining additive resources with technical guidance and assistance to initiate expanded field programming in a limited number of technical areas. Potential focus areas of such expanded efforts would include reduction of pneumonia and neonatal mortality, improved availability and use of child health

drugs and commodities, and an expanded effort to increase prevention and treatment of child illness at the community level in partnership with U.S. PVOs and partner organizations.

Other Donor Programs: The Center works in close collaboration with major organizations including: UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, U.S. private voluntary organizations, European donors, the US-Japanese Common Agenda, the Gates Foundation and other U.S. private sector partners and foundations.

Major Contractors and Grantees: ABT Associates, Academy for Educational Development, African Medical & Relief Foundation, Boston University, CARE, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Clapp & Mayne, Inc., PVO CORE Group/World Vision, Global Health Council, Helen Keller International, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research/Bangladesh, International Clinical Epidemiology Network, International Science and Technical Institute, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health, John Snow Inc., LTG Associates, Management Sciences for Health, Manoff Group, Massachusetts Public Health Biologic Laboratories, Department of Health and Human Services, Partnership for Child Health Care Incorporated, PATH, Population Services International, Save the Children, U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Incorporated, UNICEF, WHO.

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Technologies evaluated: ARI conjugate vaccines: HIB	A-1	A-1	A-1	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 2: Percent of children under age five receiving ORS, recommended home fluids or increased fluids for diarrhea	60.4	62.2	NA	NA	65	NA
Indicator 3: Percent of children fully immunized by age 1	41.8	43.3	43.0	NA	46	NA
Indicator 4: Number of selected countries with program guidelines in place for: Micronutrient deficiencies	12	16	23	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 5: Number of selected countries with program guidelines in place for: ICM of sick children	17	50	66	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 6: Technologies evaluated: ARI conjugate vaccines: Pneumo	D/E-1	D/E-1	D/E-1	NA	NA	NA

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	IDEA Scheme: Identified, Developed, Evaluated, Available: HIB	G/PHN	ARI vaccines being developed in various combinations
Indicator 2:	S	Children under five with diarrhea	DHS	Proportion of all cases of diarrhea in children under 5 treated with ORS and/or recommended home fluids or increased fluids
Indicator 3:	S	Children 12-23 months of age immunized by age 1	DHS	Children receiving 3 doses of DPT and Polio, as well as one dose of measles before 1 year of age
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of countries Micronutrient deficiencies	PHNC program records	Clearly defined micronutrient implementation strategy in place
Indicator 5:	IR	Number of countries: ICM of sick children	WHO	ICM strategy in place
Indicator 6:	IR	IDEA Scheme: Identified, Developed, Evaluated, Available: Pneumo	G/PHN	ARI vaccines being developed in various combinations

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions, 936-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	71,524 DA	64,308 DA	7,216 DA
	132,750 CSD	100,953 CSD	31,797 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	1,597 SEED	1,597 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	7,868 DA	9,716 DA	
	47,963 CSD	33,575 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	79,392 DA	74,024 DA	5,368 DA
	180,713 CSD	134,528 CSD	46,185 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	1,597 SEED	1,597 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	2,424 DA		
	1,264 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,750 DA		
	40,403 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	6,174 DA		
	41,667 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	4,200 DA	0 DA	89,766 DA
	43,200 CSD	361,797 CSD	627,377 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	1,597 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased use of improved, effective and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. 936-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$61,131,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$61,200,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION:** Continuing

Summary: The spread of HIV has created a human tragedy of epic proportions, destroying families and endangering the economic and political stability of entire regions. Since the disease was first recognized in 1981, 57 million people have become infected with HIV worldwide. Nearly 22 million adults and children have already died of AIDS, including 3 million deaths in 1999 alone. Currently, 35 million people live with HIV. More than 13 million children under 15 have already lost one or both parents to AIDS and many millions more live in families affected by HIV/AIDS.

The USAID strategy to combat the pandemic, focuses on three proven approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention, each of which has had success in multiple country settings: (1) reducing high-risk actions through behavioral change interventions (BCI); (2) increasing demand for and access to condoms, mainly through condom social marketing (CSM) programs; and (3) treating and controlling sexually transmitted infections (STIs). At the same time, USAID has moved forward to mitigate the effect of the pandemic on individual lives and communities. The expanded program includes interventions to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission (MTCT) and selected basic treatment, care and psychosocial support for HIV-infected individuals and their survivors, particularly orphans. The Global Bureau contributes to the Agency's response through service delivery projects that are funded through USAID Mission field support funds. In addition, G/PHN performs essential operations research to improve delivery of services, and funds critical partner organizations, such as UNAIDS, the U.S. Peace Corps, and the Bureau of Census. Within the G/PHN portfolio, about half of the Global Bureau's HIV/AIDS budget is directed at preventing HIV/AIDS, 30% at strengthening the capacity of host country public and private agencies to deliver services, 15% at caring for those affected and 5% on disease surveillance and monitoring program effectiveness and impact.

Key Results: In response to the changing face of the pandemic, USAID's HIV/AIDS strategy seeks to prevent HIV transmission and to reduce its impact on people and their communities. Combining mass media messages, intensive interpersonal behavior change strategies, increased access to condoms, and improved treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, USAID seeks to reduce risk behaviors and the efficiency of HIV transmission. The ultimate goal of program success is a measurable decrease in HIV prevalence in target populations (or nationally if sufficient resources are available). USAID aims to slow the increase of new infections in sub-Saharan Africa and stabilize or reduce HIV prevalence in the other three geographic regions.

Performance and Prospects: USAID country missions and G/PHN are working in 47 countries and six regional programs around the world to achieve the following results:

The HORIZONS project completed 25 operations research (OR) studies in 21 countries, which tested improved approaches for delivering HIV care and prevention. The results of these research studies will allow us to significantly expand antenatal services to reach thousands more pregnant women in Africa with HIV testing, antiretrovirals, and information on infant feeding practices to prevent HIV transmission to their babies; to work with HIV-infected parents before their deaths, as well as with foster parents, to help secure the future well being of AIDS orphans; and to optimize strategies for involving the private sector in HIV prevention in order to greatly expand the coverage of HIV/AIDS prevention programs. In 2002, funds will continue to be allocated for completing and disseminating these findings, as well as increasing utilization of MTCT, care, and orphan interventions. In addition, in 2002, USAID would continue to fund efforts to support the ongoing development of promising candidate AIDS vaccines, to prevent HIV transmission, and microbicides, which will allow women to protect themselves from HIV infection.

In terms of global leadership, USAID's AIDSMark and IMPACT programs now support voluntary counseling and HIV testing sites in more than 15 countries – an increase of 10 from last reporting period. The Center promotes condom social marketing (CSM) programs in 18 countries; this number is up from the 13 CSM programs reported last year. Total condom sales in 2000 were 211 million. With the Center's support, the Bureau of the Census (BUCEN) continues to maintain and update the HIV/AIDS International Surveillance Database, which is a unique resource that is used by all international partners to track the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the impact of interventions. In 2002, the Center will work with the Bureau of Census to better predict future trends for the epidemic and the impact of program efforts. USAID presently supports 40 orphan/vulnerable children projects in 18 countries. In 2002, it will expand these support services for AIDS orphans, and will facilitate increased collaboration with PL480 Food for Peace programs to assure meeting basic nutritional needs. During 2000, 1000 Peace Corps Volunteers worked in HIV/AIDS projects in Africa, by helping 350 organizations with training provided to 70,000 host country nationals and assistance to 3,400 orphans. USAID is a founding member and major contributor to the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, which now provides capacity building assistance to local NGOs in 13 countries. In 2002, the Alliance will augment its capacity building efforts with community organizations in order to increase the quality and coverage of services to vulnerable populations. USAID continues to be the largest donor to UNAIDS. In 2002, increased funding will go to the UNAIDS International Partnership for AIDS in Africa and will focus on country level activities to build the capacity of African institutions and regional networks.

By providing technical support to the field, the Center directly helped programs in Brazil, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Peru. It also provided support to USAID's Asia/Near East (ANE), Africa, and Europe/Eurasia (E&E) Bureaus. This support will continue in FY 2002 and also target new ideas such as expanding voluntary testing and counseling, care for those infected, support for AIDS orphans, reducing mother-to-infant HIV transmission, and improving access to TB screening and prevention services.

Possible Adjustments to Plan: The recent increases in HIV/AIDS resources will enable USAID to mount a more intensive program effort for the core HIV/AIDS prevention activities, as well as support an expanded program which will include home and community based care and support for HIV infected persons, care of children affected by AIDS, interventions to reduce mother to child transmission, blood safety, and capacity and infrastructure development. In order to fulfill this mandate, the HIV/AIDS Division is hiring seven additional staff, who will primarily focus on providing technical training to build absorptive capacity at country level and to better monitor and evaluate country strategies and activities and then to assist in the refinement of these efforts.

Other Donor Programs: USAID closely collaborates with other major donors, such as the World Bank, the European Union, and the Governments of the Netherlands, United Kingdom, Sweden, Germany, Canada, and Japan, to coordinate country programs and increase their effectiveness. USAID has also recently developed a partnership with the Elisabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation, working on mother-to-child HIV transmission. In Uganda, this collaboration increased HIV testing of pregnant women from 48% to 80% of women seeking prenatal services.

Major Contractor and Grantees: Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Family Health International, Global Health Council, International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Population Reference Bureau, Population Services International, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, TvT Associates, U.S. Bureau of Census, U.S. Peace Corps, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc., Eastern Virginia Medical School, International Center for Research on Women, TvT Associates, World Health Organization (WHO). In FY 2001, the Center plans a competitive procurement for an organization to manage a small grants mechanism for HIV/AIDS. In FY 2002, three new awards are planned. One will involve a mechanism to work with faith based organizations to provide assistance in the areas of HIV/AIDS care and support; development of a world-wide competition for HIV/AIDS commodities; and an award for an organization to provide assistance in HIV/AIDS training.

Performance Measure Indicators:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Estimated HIV prevalence rates: ANE	0.31	NA	0.36	0.33	0.49	0.54
Indicator 2: Estimated HIV prevalence rates: AFR	7.41	NA	8.0	8.8	9.48	10.3
Indicator 3: Estimated HIV prevalence rates: E&E	0.14	NA	0.14	0.35	0.34	0.4
Indicator 4: Estimated HIV prevalence rates: LAC	0.60	NA	0.66	0.61	0.80	0.82
Indicator 5: Percent of select group reporting barrier method use during the most recent act of sexual intercourse with a non-regular sex partner: Female	NA	65	37	38	80	82
Indicator 6: Percent of select group reporting barrier method use during the most recent act of sexual intercourse with a non-regular sex partner: Male	NA	45	52	40	60	62
Indicator 7: Total Volume of Condoms Sold	NA	4.4	37.9	65.9	58.0	65.5

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Percent ANE	UNAIDS/US Bureau of Census	
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent AFR	UNAIDS/US Bureau of Census	
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent E&E	UNAIDS/US Bureau of Census	
Indicator 4:	IR	Percent LAC	UNAIDS/US Bureau of Census	
Indicator 5:	IR	Percent: Female	DHS, BSS, PSI	
Indicator 6:	IR	Percent: Male	DHS, BSS, PSI	
Indicator 7:	IR	Units sold	Population Services International	

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, 936-004

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	37,452 DA	37,452 DA	0 DA
	113,166 CSD	95,405 CSD	17,761 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	
	38,993 CSD	23,942 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	37,452 DA	37,452 DA	0 DA
	152,159 CSD	119,347 CSD	32,812 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		
	260 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	61,131 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	61,391 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	37,452 DA
	61,200 CSD	761,169 CSD	1,035,919 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of a major public health importance, 936-005

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$38,416,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$38,400,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: The Global Bureau's Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (the Center) addresses the threat of infectious diseases by working with its partners to prevent disease and strengthen existing health systems for prevention, treatment and control programs. The principal areas of emphasis are tuberculosis (TB), malaria, antimicrobial resistance, and surveillance.

The Center works in countries with a high infectious disease burden, to widen the use of proven cost-effective interventions. Examples of such efforts are the development and strengthening of country-level disease surveillance systems, operations research to identify, monitor, and mitigate the problems associated with drug resistance, and expanding coverage and improving the quality of TB and malaria control programs. Concurrently, the Center will continue its investments in developing new tools to prevent, diagnose, track, and treat infectious diseases such as TB and malaria while contributing to control initiatives such as the Stop TB and Roll Back Malaria movements with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other partners.

Key Results: The Center has developed a four-pronged approach to implement its infectious disease strategy. This includes: developing, testing, and disseminating new prevention and control measures; developing global strategies for diagnosis and treatment, and advocating for increased national resources; mobilizing and channeling demand at the individual, family, and community level; and improving the accessibility, quality, and effectiveness of preventive and therapeutic services.

Substantial progress was made by WHO during 2000 with USAID support in establishing a Global Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) Strategy. A draft strategy, prioritizing interventions recommended for resource constrained countries to combat antimicrobial resistance has been distributed widely and made available on the web for comment.

USAID support for the WHO sponsored Tuberculosis Diagnostics Initiative (TBDI) has already resulted in the establishment of a functioning specimen bank critical for diagnostic confirmation.

In partnership with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), malaria in pregnancy related efforts in Malawi have led to 75% of pregnant women routinely receiving at least one dose of the antimalarial drug SP during pregnancy, and 30% at least two doses. This has resulted in a reduction in low birthweight babies from 32% to 23%. Whereas Malawi boasts an exceptionally supportive policy environment, USAID is working to establish a "malaria and pregnancy" network to raise awareness and promote more effectively the need for more widespread access to intermittent treatment.

Under the G/PHN and ANE Bureau Mekong Regional Initiative, and in partnership with WHO regional offices, a regional drug resistance surveillance system has been established. This system includes 36 sentinel sites in the six Mekong countries for the routine and standardized monitoring of multidrug resistant malaria. A subset of these sites will also be used to test drug quality – given the high levels of counterfeit drugs in the region.

A critical area of work has been the integration of new information sources with traditional disease surveillance to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of interventions and prevention programs. In Eritrea the local national malaria control program staff are being taught to collect data on malaria prevalence and vector distribution and behavior in order to improve their understanding of malaria transmission patterns and help to select and implement interventions appropriate to local conditions. In

Mozambique, USAID is introducing Geographic Information System techniques to map malaria cases in Maputo which will enable the Ministry of Health to target resources to neighborhoods of greatest need. The results are impressive and the government is now expanding the effort to five other urban centers in the country.

Performance and Prospects: G/PHN will continue to build on and expand partnerships, and support research & development of new methods and tools related to AMR, malaria, TB and surveillance. Concurrently, there will be an increased emphasis on field implementation based on operations research in the areas of AMR, TB and surveillance. For example, there will be an increased focus in AMR on the development of model programs in the field, with G/PHN actively engaging regional bureaus and Missions in order to include AMR interventions in on-going activities. G/PHN's surveillance portfolio will focus attention on the implementation needs of USAID-assisted countries at the local level. Still there are critical issues to overcome in the next year such as the need for countries to identify surveillance as an area for increased development as well as the need to integrate routine disease surveillance with vertical disease surveillance programs in a way which strengthens both.

In response to increased resources for malaria in FY 2001 and similar levels planned for FY 2002, G/PHN will continue to work in close collaboration with regional bureaus and mission colleagues to mount a strategically focused, high-impact effort in support of expanded malaria control activities. These expand efforts will complement ongoing malaria activities and will be focused largely in Africa, but also will include sub-regional efforts in South America and Southeast Asia.

In Tuberculosis, G/PHN will continue to work closely with regional bureaus and mission colleagues to expand programs in key countries, continue investments in global and regional partnerships, continue work in expanding a cadre of TB experts, and expand research investments. Our objective, at the country level, is to build the political commitment and local capacity to implement Directly Observed Therapy-Short Course (DOTS) programs effectively – including monitoring and reporting.

Possible Adjustments to Plan: No major changes in the Centers study approaches are planned at this time. However, adjustments will be made.

Other Donor Programs: Organizations such as WHO, CDC, National Institutes of Health (NIH), World Bank, U.K.'s Department for International Development, the Japan International Cooperation Agency, other bilateral donors, International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, other NGOs and U.S. universities and research institutions are key partners for USAID in addressing infectious disease threats.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: To undertake these activities, G/PHN provides support to: WHO, CDC, TB Coalition for Technical Assistance, International Clinical Epidemiology Network, Johns Hopkins University, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, Management Sciences For Health, Abt Associates, University Research Corporation, Gorgas Memorial Institute, Academy for Educational Development, Group Africa, Quality Assurance Project, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, the Naval Medical Research Institute, Global Health Council, Camp Dresser & McKee, NIH, U.S. Pharmacopoeia Convention, Inc.

Performance Measure Indicators:

Indicator	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: New and improved cost-effective interventions developed, field tested and disseminated: AMR	NA	2	1	NA	1	2
Indicator 2: Development and adoption of a Global Action Plan for control of antimicrobial resistance	NA	NA	See comments	NA	Dissemination of policies/guidelines	NA
Indicator 3: Development of the Stop TB Initiative	NA	NA	This result has been approved	NA	NA	NA
Indicator 4: Number of countries which are collecting data relevant to their program needs in a timely manner	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	2

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Number of new methods or diagnostics reaching development and/or field testing stage (numbers not cumulative) for: Malaria, AMR, TB	PATH reports, other project reports	TB and AMR: new clinical, laboratory, or community-based methods or new diagnostics to detect AMR for selected diseases. Malaria: Trials on the efficacy and usability of two new low-cost diagnostics
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of partners and regions that have endorsed the Global Action Plan	WHO and other project/partner reporting	AMR global strategy developed, technical reviews conducted, action plan developed and endorsed by key partners (including WHO, the World Bank, UNICEF, USID, CDC) and global policies and guidelines disseminated. "Endorsement" means that key partners have been consulted and reached a consensus with respect to the content of the strategy and action plan.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of partners and regions that have endorsed the TB action plan	WHO and other project/partner reporting	The Stop TB Initiative aims to accelerate control of TB by greatly expanding the global coalition of partners working to control the disease, pushing TB higher on the international, political and health agendas, and increase significantly the investment in TB control.
Indicator 4:	IR	Number of countries	HPSS/INFACT reports	

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance, 936-005

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	250 DA	250 DA	0 DA
	29,528 CSD	7,867 CSD	21,661 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	250 DFA	250 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	21,258 CSD	19,528 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	250 DA	250 DA	0 DA
	50,786 CSD	27,395 CSD	23,391 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	250 DFA	250 DFA	0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	0 DA		
	44 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	0 DA		
	38,416 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	38,460 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	250 DA
	38,400 CSD	15,729 CSD	143,375 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	250 DFA

OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Program Summary (in thousands of dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Planned	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	8,510	8,240	8,660	8,660
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	
Child Survival & Disease Fund	2,840	2,340	2,340	2,340
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	11,350	10,580	11,000	11,000

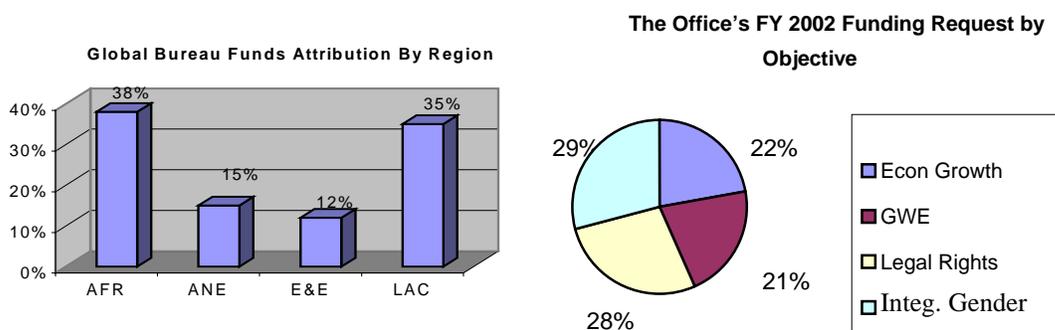
OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

Both women and men in developing countries have important contributions to make to lasting development progress. However, women and girls still bear the burden of social, economic and political inequities. Development efficiency and U.S. values of fairness demand that both women and men have opportunities to participate in and benefit from USAID programs. Global Bureau's Office of Women in Development (The Office) promotes implementation of those values across the Agency in a way that bolsters developmental impacts.

The Office's activities cut across all areas of USAID's work. Four priorities are emphasized:

- Reducing gender-based constraints to economic growth;
- Mobilizing local constituencies in selected developing countries to improve girls' education;
- Increasing protection of women's legal rights; and
- Increasing integration of gender considerations in USAID's programs.

In FY 2002, the Global Bureau has requested \$11 million for these activities.



The Office reinforces equality between men and women and USAID's effectiveness by:

- Providing missions and offices with assistance in understanding the differential impacts that their programs may have on men and women in developing countries and the unique contributions that men and women make to development;
- Working with non-governmental organizations in developing countries to increase opportunities for women; and
- Taking a leadership role within USAID and the U.S. Government on emerging issues that particularly affect women in developing countries, such as trafficking in persons, and women and information/communication technology.

Recent program successes supported by the Office include:

- USAID's West Africa regional program gained a better understanding of how to leverage the contribution to economic growth of women's cross-border trade activities;
- The Committee for Rural Girls' education, a Moroccan association of urban professionals, has trained 117 local non-governmental organizations to speak out on girls' education issues at the national level;
- In partnership with USAID/EI Salvador and G/WID, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources in El Salvador, produced a strategic plan for natural resources management with a gender perspective;
- The Asia Foundation Women's Economic and Legal Rights Program, through the Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST), organized legal awareness programs in slum areas in Dhaka for 350 women workers; and
- The Russian NGO FEMINA used G/WID support to produce "Business School for Women" an educational video series that documents the real-life experiences of business women. The video has been broadcast regionally and is being used by over 40 women's NGOs in Russia.

Office of Women in Development
FY 2002 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999 (Actual)	FY 2000 (Actual)	FY 2001 (Planned)	FY 2002 (Request)
941-001 Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed				
- DA	2,680	2,825	2,440	2,440
- 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
941-002 Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries				
- DA				
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	2,840	2,340	2,340	2,340
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
941-003 Women's legal rights increasingly protected				
- DA	2,800	2,408	3,520	3,020
- 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
941-004 Greater reflection of gender considerations in the agency's work				
- DA	3,030	3,043	2,700	3,200
- 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
Totals				
- DA	8,510	8,276	8,660	8,660
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	2,840	2,340	2,340	2,340
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
Center Totals	11,350	10,616	11,000	11,000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Gender-Based Constraints to Economic Growth Policies and Programs
Increasingly Addressed, 941-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,440,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,440,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Through this program, Global Bureau's Office of Women in Development (The Office) works toward full participation of women and men, to achieve broad-based, equitable, and sustainable economic growth. The program supports three types of activities: direct engagement of policy makers; strengthening the capacity of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners to address women's economic issues; and, supporting high-quality research on gender-based constraints to economic growth and implications for policy. Results are achieved through collaboration between The Office and USAID field missions and other operating units and directly with public and private sector policy makers.

Key Results: The Office undertakes activities in the economic sphere to engage policy makers in gender issues and to improve NGO and other groups' efforts in this area.

Performance and Prospects: In FY 2000, The Office increased national, regional or local recognition of gender-based constraints to economic development in 26 countries. The program targeted policy-makers in 42 fora for dialogue on women's economic status, which involved NGOs, host country government officials, and business leaders. Topics included appropriate technology (El Salvador), women vendors (Sri Lanka and Cambodia), and intra-governmental cooperation on women's issues (Senegal). Over 26 NGO interventions focused on improving women's economic status, and knowledge and skills were transferred by the production of over 35 peer-reviewed publications, research reports, and conference papers on women's economic status. Areas to receive additional emphasis under this objective include women's role in information/communication technology, in property rights and the challenges and opportunities presented in the global trading system.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No changes anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: The Office supports attention to gender in the Informal Network on Poverty Reduction of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) in order to collaborate on guidelines for bilateral development agencies engaged in poverty reduction. The OECD/DAC Working Party on Gender Equality is another forum in which The Office dialogues with other donors.

Principal contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include a consortium led by Development Alternatives, Inc.; the International Food Policy Research Institute; Winrock International; the International Center for Research on Women; and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator 941-001	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of countries in which the work of G/WID cooperating NGOs and other partners results in increased national, regional or local recognition of gender-based constraints to economic development	10	18	20	26	24	25
Indicator 2: Number of fora established for dialogue among G/WID cooperating NGOs and other partners and host country government officials and business leaders	16	42	52	42	10	10
Indicator 3: Number of interventions with women initiated by NGOs and institutional partners intended to improve women's economic status	21	32	38	26	20	20
Indicator 4: Number of peer-reviewed publications, research reports, and conference papers	14	26	32	35	10	6

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Countries in which G/WID is working directly or through partners to promote gender equitable economic development	G/WID and Partners: AWLAE, IFPRI, PROWID, The Asia Foundation, WIDTech	Partners include other donors, government units, research institutions, private enterprises. Increased recognition includes greater exposure at local, regional and/or national levels to gender-based constraints to economic development, as seen in coverage by the media of these issues, discussion in representative and executive councils of government, private sector associations, and in high visibility conferences.
Indicator 2:	IR	Conferences, seminars, workshops and other meetings and briefings in which G/WID and G/WID-funded NGOs have engaged policy makers in discussion	G/WID and Partners: AWLAE, GenderReach, IFPRI, PROWID, The Asia Foundation, WIDStrat, and WIDTech	Fora include meetings, conferences, and other venues in which policy makers have been engaged in discussions of women's economic issues. Policy makers include national, regional and local senior government officials and business leaders..
Indicator 3:	IR	G/WID-funded interventions	G/WID and Partners: AWLAE, IFPRI, PROWID, The Asia Foundation, and WIDTech	Interventions that provide women access to resources, increase incomes and raise their economic status
Indicator 4:	IR	Published articles, research reports and conference papers produced by G/WID-supported activity	G/WID and Partners: IFPRI, PROWID, WINStrat, and WIDTECH	Published articles, research reports, and conference papers

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed, 941-001

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	25,540 DA	22,019 DA	3,521 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	2,825 DA	3,252 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	28,365 DA	25,271 DA	3,094 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	240 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,440 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,680 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	2,440 DA	841 DA	34,326 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Broad-Based, Informed Constituencies Mobilized to Improve Girls' Education in Emphasis Countries, 941-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCES: \$2,340,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCES: \$2,340,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: 2003

Summary: Through the Global Bureau's Office of Women in Development (The Office) USAID has worked to mobilize host-country commitment and resources for girls' education in five emphasis countries: Mali, Morocco, Guatemala, Guinea, and Peru. Analytic studies are underway in Bolivia, Honduras, and Nepal to assess the impact of women's literacy training on countries' social and economic development. USAID is also designing reliable indicators for measuring the progress and achievements of girls' education activities and is implementing a system to monitor the sustainability of girls' education initiatives in USAID-assisted countries.

Key Results: The Office works in this area to promote girls' education in public and private schools and improve the policy framework in that regard. It also has engaged leaders to advocate girls' education, while stimulating community participation in the process.

Performance and Prospects: The Office's activities pursue international dialogues on critical issues for girls' education; marshal business and civil society organizations to promote girls' participation in primary school; mobilize individuals and organizations with whom donors have not traditionally established partnerships, such as religious, business, media, and community leaders to enter into policy dialogue with host country governments in support of girls' education; and disseminate the results of analytic studies to help host country decision makers and international organizations to identify the barriers to girls' education and the host-country financial and human resources to implement low-cost, locally-owned actions to overcome those barriers. In Peru, USAID is analyzing data collected on the impact of the onset of puberty on girls' school dropout rates and assessing its implications for educational policy to increase girls' school retention.

During FY 2000, various governments enacted new policies in girls' education. In Guinea, 15 local, multi-sectoral alliances initiated Girls' Education Day activities, and the Guinea Federation of Teachers held a national forum on approaches and strategies on girls' education issues. In Guatemala, the Ministry of Education increased the number of government-financed scholarships for rural girls, created a database for the girls' scholarship program, and collaborated on a manual on the scholarship program for Parent Committees. Also in Guatemala, the Curriculum Adaptation unit of the Ministry of Education incorporated strategies for addressing girls' learning needs into the national curriculum for primary schools. In Morocco, a network of Moroccan NGOs, in partnership with "Femmes du Maroc," a women's magazine, raised over \$10,000 to fund scholarships for girls in upper elementary schools in rural areas. Also in Morocco, partner organizations provided more than \$23,000 to support girls in boarding facilities or private homes, and local entities contributed in-kind donations of food and school materials.

During FY 2000, The Office provided international technical leadership through the implementation of two major events, the Forum for Girls' Education and the International Symposium for Girls' Education, where representatives from 34 nations and international donor organizations conferred on core topics and issues of controversy in girls' education and assessed their implications for policy and practice.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments are anticipated at this time.

Other Donor Programs: The Office collaborates with other donors, such as the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and UNICEF; other bilateral aid agencies, such as Canadian CIDA, JICA, the Dutch, and the French.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include the Institute for International Research; World Education, Inc.; Creative Associates International Inc.; Academy for Educational Development; DevTech Systems, Inc.; Juárez and Associates, and international private voluntary organizations, such as Save the Children, Plan International, the United Nations, World Food Program, and CARE.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator 941-002	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of public sector units initiating actions to promote girls' education as a result of G/WID intervention.	0	5	8	15	6	6
Indicator 2: Number of G/WID cooperating civil society organizations (CSOs) & other private sector organizations with increased revenue from non-USAID sources to promote girls' education.	0	5	9	36	18	6
Indicator 3: Number of G/WID cooperating CSOs & other private sector organizations initiating actions to promote girls' education.	0	12	10	46	18	18
Indicator 4: Number of emphasis countries with improved rate of girls' completion of primary school.	0	0	0	0	6	6

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Government units, including ministries, offices, organizations or other publicly-supported bodies. Actions include, for example, develop policies that benefit girls; create more school places; establish child-care centers; create infrastructure improvements.	Collected annually from activity records based on number of possible units. Standard activity M & E function.	Government units.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of CSOs and other private sector organizations that increase their finances.	Use of program activity records for data on CSOs & other organizations with which the program directly works.	CSOs and other private sector organizations.
Indicator 3:	IR	Civil society or other private sector organizations acting to keep more girls in school.	A baseline of total # of CSOs and other private sector organizations should be established on the basis of a formal registry or program activity record by area of active organizations. Those actively working will be counted proportionate to total.	CSOs and other private sector organizations.
Indicator 4:	S	Rate of girls completing primary school in program areas in emphasis countries, as defined by Ministry of Education.	Ministry of Education records accessed annually to determine completion rate for areas where program is implemented. May require disaggregating along regional or district lines to account for program area impact.	Country and annual completion rate.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries, 941-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	6,164 DA	5,327 DA	837 DA
	7,680 CSD	2,775 CSD	4,905 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	534 DA	
	2,340 CSD	1,988 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	6,164 DA	5,861 DA	303 DA
	10,020 CSD	4,763 CSD	5,257 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		
	2,340 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	2,340 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	2,236 DA	8,400 DA
	2,340 CSD	3,779 CSD	18,479 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Women's Legal Rights Increasingly Protected, 941-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,520,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,020,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Limitations on women's legal and property rights are widespread in developing and transitional countries. Legal restrictions on women's ownership of land and other property are common, and laws often support inheritance patterns that favor men. Uneven application of the law often discriminates against women, hampering their income earning ability, retarding their political participation and leaving them vulnerable to abuse. Lack of legal and property rights significantly contributes to the vulnerability of women and girls to traffickers. USAID's Women's Legal Rights Initiative, implemented through this central objective, seeks to improve women's legal rights so that women in developing countries can lead safer, more productive lives.

Key Results: The Global Bureau's Office of Women in Development (The Office) works to improve legislation protecting women's rights and to increase gender equity in judicial systems. It also looks to strengthen local organizations advocating women's legal concerns and to spread information to increase knowledge of women's legal rights.

Performance and Prospects: FY 2000 saw a consolidation of gains as the Office's program matured. Most notably, new initiatives in the area of women's human rights have been established; 106 civil society organizations launched new initiatives to protect and promote women's human rights. These initiatives have improved women's awareness of their legal rights and their access to the justice system.

The Office's activities have also increased knowledge of and receptivity to women's legal rights. Using new and well-established means of communication -- such as comic books and legal education workshops, non-governmental (NGOs) produced new resources to inform women about their rights. Civil society organizations have drafted legislation to bring national laws closer to international standards and to establish new enforcement mechanisms that better protect women. These programs undertook nine targeted legislative actions that embody women's human rights in law. As a result, new drafts of domestic violence legislation have been presented in three countries.

Legal Rights' programs directly impact women's lives and strengthen the rule of law in the countries in which they operate. The Office's partner organization, Georgetown International Women's Human Rights Clinic, reported that the program's training in Ghana on domestic violence has resulted in a 10% increase in the prosecution of domestic violence cases. In Cambodia, the rights and interests of female street vendors are better protected after one group facilitated a dialogue between the vendors and local authorities.

Under a larger small grants program, approximately 25 grants of \$25,000 or less will be awarded to NGOs in Africa and Asia in FY 2001 focused on "women's property and inheritance rights." The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 has led to new responsibilities for USAID in coordinating government-wide implementation of section 106(a) on economic alternatives to prevent and deter trafficking, and The Office is leading this work on the Agency's behalf. Women's lack of legal rights contributes significantly to their vulnerability to traffickers. As in 2001, \$500,000 in development assistance will be used in FY 2002 to improve the legal environment that trafficking victims face.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments planned.

Other Donor Programs: Key partners in this area are the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM); the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women; and the Members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee. Within the U.S. Government, The Office works closely with members of the Interagency Task Force to Monitor and Prevent Trafficking, which is led by the Department of State.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current grantees and contractors include The Asia Foundation; Georgetown University Law Center; Partners of the Americas; and Development Alternatives, Inc.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator 941-003	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of new resources that inform women about their legal rights.	13	NA	NA	51	7	10
Indicator 2: Number of G/WID programs in women's legal rights actively supported by G/DG, regional bureaus and missions	NA	13	22	12	15	18
Indicator 3: Number of mechanisms implemented through G/WID assistance for women's access to legal redress	0	10	6	10	3	3
Indicator 4: Number of legislative actions taken to embody women's human rights in law as a result of G/WID intervention	2	9	13	9	7	10

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Communication and education sources in G/WID assisted countries.	PROWID, WELR-TAF, Georgetown, Partners of the Americas	Communication/education sources for providing information, eg., media, electronic sources, public fora, libraries, centers, legal literacy campaigns, women's church groups, radio, street theater, sewing groups, etc. aimed at increasing level of awareness of rights generally, of rights embodied in law, of actions needed to seek redress, and of the capability to actually seek redress.
Indicator 2:	S	Programs promoted by G/WID for adoption in priority and emphasis countries	PROWID, WIDStrat, WIDTech	Programs to which G/DG, bureaus or missions have provided financial or technical support. Measures the number of USAID missions and operating units which actively support programs in women's legal rights, either by directly funding them or by including them in their strategic plan and programs.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of provisions for access	PROWID	Ways or means put in place to increase women's access, including women's bar associations, special courts (family courts), special police cells, units or stations, women in the justice system
Indicator 4:	IR	New, repealed, or reformed bills	PROWID, Women, Law, and Development International; NIS-US Women's Consortium	Bills introduced, debated in committee, testified on behalf of, and voted on (by country)

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Women's legal rights increasingly protected, 941-003			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	11,550 DA	8,603 DA	2,947 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	2,408 DA	1,826 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	13,958 DA	10,429 DA	3,529 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	1,125 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	3,520 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	4,645 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,020 DA	0 DA	21,623 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Greater Reflection of Gender Considerations in the Agency's Work, 941-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,700,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,200,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The ultimate objective of USAID assistance is the promotion of equitable and lasting social and economic development. Women's involvement is critical to successful development. USAID field missions and Washington operating units must understand the differential roles, contributions and needs of men and women in all areas of development and they must integrate consideration of gender issues into all their programming. The mandate of the Office of Women in Development (The Office) is to proactively promote the integration of gender considerations into the operations of USAID and its partners and to provide technical support where needed and appropriate to help them accomplish this. This strategic objective is designed to provide such support and to be flexible enough to incorporate cross-sectoral issues that The Office's other strategic objectives cannot cover. It is a key instrument through which The Office takes on emerging and new areas of development that have gender implications such as trafficking, information technology, HIV/AIDS, and trade and gender.

Key Results: The Office works to improve internal policies and to lead and support the effective incorporation of gender into USAID and partner programming in the field and in Washington. The Office identifies and addresses new development issues that have gender implications. The Office coordinates with and takes a proactive and leadership role with other donors on gender issues.

Performance and Prospects: Last year, on-site and virtual technical assistance to missions included strategic planning; activity design; and gender integration in performance monitoring and evaluation. Last year's activities included assistance to Guatemala and El Salvador to help their partners recognize the role of women in natural resource management and make better use of women's talents in this area; participation of a specialist on the team that designed USAID/Nepal's hydro-electric power objective to identify how the project might impact men and women differently; and a long-term advisor to the Indonesia Ministry of Planning (Bappenas) to address differential impacts of the financial crisis on men and women. The Office assessed USAID/Morocco's strategy and recommended ways it could have a greater impact on women by working simultaneously in several sectors to overcome the barriers that Moroccan women face. The Office expects that new Agency-wide operational requirements addressing gender issues will increase demand from missions for technical assistance in developing new Country Strategic Plans and activities.

The Office was proactive in training USAID staff to understand and act on gender issues. It provided technical resources for 16 Agency training activities in democracy and governance, environment, and economic growth. In addition, two new Investing in Women in Development (IWID) fellows were placed in FY 2000, providing support to the Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development and USAID/Armenia, bringing the total number of fellows to 25.

The Office will take on anti-trafficking work beginning in FY2001 and continuing in FY 2002. This responds to the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. USAID is responsible for coordinating U.S. Government support for economic measures to prevent trafficking, and The Office leads this effort in the Agency. The factors which make women and children vulnerable to traffickers involve many sectors, and the flexibility of this objective lends itself to a multi-sectoral approach. The Office's planned new procurement for technical assistance will help to mobilize anti-trafficking expertise to assist USAID missions' work in this area.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: No adjustments planned.

Other Donor Programs: Key partners include the members the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and the World Bank.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Current contractors and grantees include Development Alternatives, Inc.; the International Center for Research on Women; Academy for Educational Development; InterAction; and the Institute of International Education.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator 941-004	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of Washington operating unit strategic objectives reflecting gender considerations as a result of G/WID intervention.	8	5	12	9	6	6
Indicator 2: Number of technical training activities reflecting gender consideration	6	12	16	11	8	8
Indicator 3: Number of gender integrated strategic objectives in G/WID priority and emphasis countries	15	24	30	39	35	35

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Bureau and office strategic planning documents that meet G/WID criteria.	Bureau and office strategic planning and reporting documents	Central and Regional Bureaus and Office strategies that incorporate gender in defining program impact.
Indicator 2:	IR	Technical training sessions in specific technical areas with direct gender input	G/WID and partners (DevTech & DA)	Agency training sessions in specific technical areas that address gender
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of gender integrated strategic objectives in G/WID priority and emphasis countries developed with G/WID assistance.	Country Strategic Plan and R4 reviews by G/WID	Gender integration in Mission strategic objectives in G/WID priority and emphasis countries

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Greater reflection of gender considerations in the agency's work, 941-004			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	35,997 DA	21,893 DA	14,104 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	0 ESF
	300 SEED	285 SEED	15 SEED
	625 FSA	390 FSA	235 FSA
	960 DFA	930 DFA	30 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	3,043 DA	13,703 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	0 ESF	50 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	39,040 DA	35,596 DA	3,444 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	50 ESF	-50 ESF
	300 SEED	285 SEED	15 SEED
	625 FSA	390 FSA	235 FSA
	960 DFA	930 DFA	30 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	192 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	2,700 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	2,892 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,200 DA	3,009 DA	48,141 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	50 ESF	50 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	300 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	625 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	960 DFA

OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

Program Summary (in thousands of dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Planned	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	1,299	1,500	2,284	2,074
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	1,400	0	0	0
Freedom Support Act Funds	0	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	2,699	1,500	2,284	2,074

GLOBAL SPECIAL CONCERNS

The Global Bureau Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning coordinates two separate programs: collaboration with the U.S. Peace Corps and managing the bureau's program development and learning objective.

The U.S. Peace Corps and USAID, through an interagency agreement, work in partnership to provide program assistance to over 70 countries worldwide. The primary implementing activity is the Small Project Assistance (SPA) program that is managed by the Global Bureau. The SPA program employs the technical skills of Peace Corps volunteers to enable communities to address and resolve persistent development problems through implementing low-cost, grassroots, development approaches. USAID guides and directs Peace Corp in identifying common community concerns and to develop strategies to address them. The SPA program achieves its programmatic goals in two of USAID's priority areas: (1) economic growth and (2) global health. Activities include environmental and sanitation interventions, strengthening local organizational capacity, and increased involvement in health and child survival, and basic education. In addition, community members receive technical skills training and are advised on techniques of principles of self-help in planning, implementing, managing and sustaining capacity building projects. Both USAID and the Peace Corps plan to continue this program. Close to 50% of the resources come from USAID mission buy-ins. The program will rely increasingly on this demand-driven principle. Key results achieved last year include:

- Latrine construction and sanitary hand-washing stations in Dominican Republic, El Salvador, and Guatemala;
- Construction or refurbishing of health posts and health care facilities in Guinea, St. Lucia, El Salvador and Burkina Faso;
- Establishment or improvement of libraries and community resource centers worldwide;
- Supporting midwife and traditional birth attendant training with the Guinea Ministry of Health;
- Improvements to school facilities in Armenia, Bulgaria and Kazakhstan, thereby increasing educational opportunities at the grassroots level.

The Global Bureau Program Development and Learning objective was introduced as a means to finance Global Bureau program development costs, program assessments and evaluation efforts in March 2001. Through a single consolidated objective, the bureau is able to design, support and evaluate programs, projects or activities in an independent fashion. It is a broad-based objective that enables the bureau to initiate program development and evaluation activities and achieve the following results:

- Identification of new opportunities for development assistance;
- Development of new strategies or revision of existing strategies;
- Identification and integration of cross-cutting themes into operating unit programs to enhance complementarity among objectives and overall program synergy;
- Identification of more effective mechanisms to implement programs;
- Research and development, including pilot activities to determine the feasibility of proposed initiatives; and
- Identification of trends that have regional and worldwide implications.

OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC PLANNING
FY 2002 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999 (Actual)	FY 2000 (Actual)	FY 2001 (Planned)	FY 2002 (Request)
940-001 Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities				
- DA	1,299	1,500	1,200	1,000
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	1,400	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
940-003 Program development and learning activities				
- DA	0	0	1,084	1,074
- 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
Totals				
- DA	1,299	1,500	2,284	2,074
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	1,400	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
Center Totals	2,699	1,500	2,284	2,074

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities, 940-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,200,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1985; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Since FY 1985 the Peace Corps Small Project Assistant (SPA) program has supported Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) in identifying, designing, and implementing small-scale, community-level, self-help, sustainable development activities in areas of priority to USAID. These activities increase participation at the local level and help lay the foundation for transition to democratic societies. An estimated 4,800 indigenous community groups have enhanced their capacity to address self-identified community needs by increasing economic and educational opportunities and improving health conditions for over 2.2 million community members.

The SPA program facilitates local grassroots efforts by combining PCV knowledge of local conditions with USAID technical and financial resources. The SPA program provides an efficient mechanism that can respond quickly and flexibly to small-scale project requirements which have an immediate impact at the community level. This activity has two primary components. First, SPA grants provide funding to small sustainable development activities developed by PCVs in conjunction with local community organizations. Second, technical assistance supports the participation of host country nationals in training activities that enhance activity design and management.

Key Results: In 1999 a total of 1,088 community-based activities were supported by SPA. These activities directly benefited over 766,000 individuals (more than 53% of whom were women or girls). SPA grants totaled \$2,182,293 and local community contributions exceeded \$2,198,000. A wide-range of activities were implemented last year that included:

- Construction or refurbishing of health posts and clinics (in Guinea);
- The establishment or improvement of libraries and community resource centers;
- Classroom construction, rehabilitation and maintenance (in Armenia, Bulgaria and Kazakhstan);
- Training of teachers to improve professional development (in Gambia and Ukraine); and
- Environmental education addressing the benefits of recycling and waste disposal (in Panama, Poland, and Mali).

Performance and Prospects: SPA indicator targets were exceeded each year since the inception of its special objective. Each year field support for the program has increased both in Washington and field missions. It appears, however, that SPA regional bureau funding may not match previous levels due, in part, to static and declining Agency budget levels.

Possible Adjustments to Plan: With slightly reduced core funding, the program will rely increasingly on Mission resources to fund local SPA programs.

Other Donor Programs: Local community organizations make in-kind contributions of land, labor, and materials. The host country government-sponsoring agency and the Peace Corps provide oversight and fiscal accountability for all USAID-supported activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID makes funds available through a participating agency service agreement to the Peace Corps which, in turn, provides funds and technical assistance to local community organizations. Most grant recipients provide almost 35% of total project costs.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator 940-001	FY97 (Actual)	FY98 (Actual)	FY99 (Actual)	FY00 (Actual)	FY01 (Plan)	FY02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Number of people served annually by activities related to health and water/sanitation	N/A	N/A	327,629	485,136	327,500	303,000
Indicator 2: Number of individuals trained in the skills related to health and water/sanitation	N/A	N/A	5,050	5,849	4,900	4,600
Indicator 3: Number of people served by Small Project Assistance activities conducted	458,347	N/A	766,020	949,995	736,000	680,800

Indicator Information

Indicator	Level (S)or(IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	IR	Individual beneficiaries	Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs), Counterpart, staff reports	With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the Peace Corps Volunteer (PCV) assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 were adjusted upwards from 98,412 to 241,139. This increase was also attributed to several large-scale community health activities public awareness campaigns and clinic constructions affecting large population areas.
Indicator 2:	IR	Number of people trained	PCVs, Counterpart, staff reports	With increased focus on integrating community activities as part of the PCV assignment, the baseline targets established in 1995 for FY 1999 were adjusted upwards from 2,200 to 2,747. This better reflected the number o community health training activities in hygiene, child care, nutrition, midwifery, HIV/AIDS and STDs, latrine and water source maintenance. Trends noted in FY 1999 continued and numbers of people trained in Y 2000 slightly surpassed expected levels.
Indicator 3:	IR	Number of people served	PCVs, Counterpart, staff reports	The 949,995 beneficiaries reported in FY 00 represents 499,01 women and 450,934 men.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Program: Central Programs

Title and Number: Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities, 940-001

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	6,346 DA	4,441 DA	1,905 DA
	1,400 CSD	760 CSD	640 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	1,869 DA	1,529 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	8,215 DA	5,970 DA	2,245 DA
	1,400 CSD	760 CSD	640 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	1,200 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,200 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,000 DA	2,346 DA	12,761 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	1,400 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: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Program Development and Learning (PD&L) Activity, 940-003

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,084,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,074,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: Through this activity, USAID's Global Bureau funds studies, analyses and evaluative work for purposes of assessing, designing and learning efforts. For the most part, these type of activities required by Global Bureau operating units will be planned for, funded and carried out within the framework of an existing strategic objective or special objective. However, in some cases, this is not possible. For example, studies and analyses needed to develop a new operating unit strategy, to establish a new objective that does not yet exist or to evaluate a completed objective would be funded by this activity. In other cases, it is too cumbersome and less efficient to include a particular program development activity within the construct of a single objective. Therefore, an operating unit might use this activity to access technical assistance for work covering multiple strategic objectives or work that is regional and worldwide in scope.

Key Results: Global Bureau PD&L activities will provide valuable information and data to support the Agency's four priority areas and to enhance the Agency's new strategic orientation paradigm. PD&L activities will facilitate cross-border and regional analyses, studies and evaluative work to define and refine program activities, as well as provide analytical support to USAID presence and non-presence country programs.

Performance and Prospects: PD&L funded activities could include:

- Identification of new opportunities for development assistance;
- Development of new strategies or revision of existing strategies;
- Identification and integration of cross-cutting themes into operating unit programs to enhance complementarity among strategic objectives and overall program synergy;
- Identification of more effective mechanisms to implement programs;
- Research and development, including pilot activities to determine the feasibility of proposed initiatives;
- Analysis of performance, problems and lessons learned;
- Identification of trends that have regional and worldwide implications;
- Analysis of regional, sub-regional and cross-border issues; and
- Increased integration of U.S. government assistance provided bilaterally or multilaterally.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: PD&L activities are short-term and determined on an annual basis. Adjustments are made on the basis of current priorities and demands.

Other Donor Programs: Where appropriate, these funds would be used to conduct studies, analyses or evaluative work that could leverage other donor investments or promote donor coordination.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The grantees, contractors and implementing agencies are determined after specific tasks are identified.

Selected Performance Measures: Not applicable.

U.S. Financing (in thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Program development and learning activities, 940-003			
	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	1,084 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,084 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	1,074 DA	0 DA	2,158 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

DEVELOPMENT CREDIT PROGRAM (DCP)

Private investment and effective credit markets are critical for economic growth in developing countries. Abundant private domestic capital exists in most of these countries but is not properly mobilized and put to work. USAID believes that a combination of technical assistance and true risk-sharing DCP guarantees is an effective tool to address the historical, cultural, and other factors that cause this fundamental problem. Moreover, the US has a unique comparative advantage in this sector with US financial intermediation serving as a model of efficiency and US financial experts viewed as world class leaders. DCP assistance is intended to induce lending to creditworthy but underserved credit markets such as the small and medium scale businesses and farmers who frequently benefit from DCP guarantees. With DCP training and technical assistance, local financial institutions, companies, and USAID missions work together to develop innovative demonstration activities to mitigate market distortions, mobilize local private capital, and expand credit services. In the three years since the inception of DCP, USAID mission demand has grown rapidly. Increasingly, private sector activities formerly assisted through grant funding are now being assisted with disciplined, less costly DCP credit enhancement. When the private banks and investors successfully experiment with providing credit to underserved sectors, the expectation is that they will continue to direct credit to these sectors when DCP assistance is no longer available.

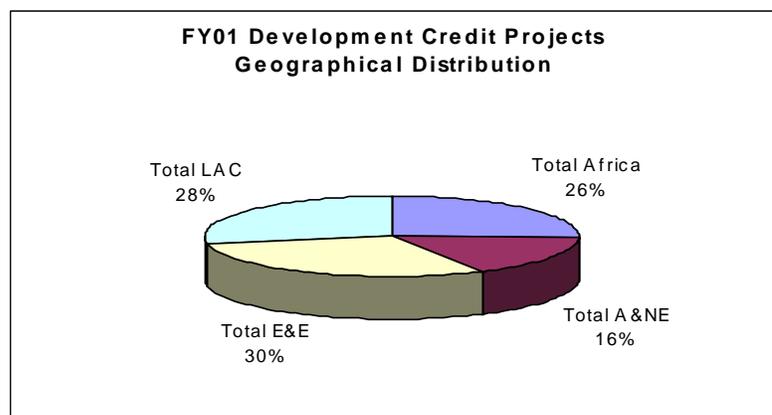
USAID is requesting consolidation of all credit assistance under a single allocation of DCP transfer authority. Activities previously funded under a separate Micro and Small Enterprise Development (MSED) authority will be funded under DCP according to priorities established by the Congress. The consolidation of all credit activity under DCP will result in accounting and administrative efficiencies and avoid separate accounting duties and expense. Transfer authority subject to a set ceiling is requested in lieu of a direct DCP line item appropriation. Transfer authority will assure that mission development objectives drive the use of DCP and not the imperatives to fully expend appropriated accounts. The added flexibility of the transfer authority also gives Congress and the Agency a versatile financing tool that can be used as needed to quickly respond in times of emergency or shifting priorities.

DCP Guiding Principles:

- Projects contribute to the achievement of USAID objectives;
- Risk is shared with private sector partners;
- Host-country participants commit to financial discipline leading to a more appropriate and efficient use of U.S. funds;
- Prudent risk management methods are used to assess project risk;
- Projects will address market failure; and
- **DCP will emphasize credit support to private sector institutions over sovereign loans and guarantees.**

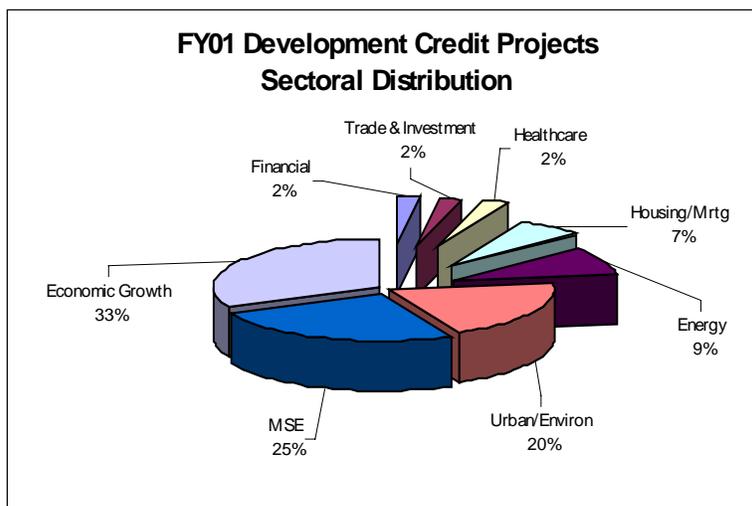
DCP is not an additional source of funding, but merely an alternative use of existing appropriations, whereby funding from other USAID-managed accounts can be transferred to the DCP account. DCP augments grant assistance by mobilizing private capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects.

Since the inception of DCP in 1998, a total of fourteen projects in ten countries have been approved. These projects permit a credit portfolio of \$141 million in local currencies at a credit subsidy cost to the Agency of \$5.4 million. The contingent liability of the existing DCP portfolio amounts to \$65.8 million.



In FY 2001, 22 USAID Missions and bureaus submitted 49 proposals requesting the use of DCP. Together, these activities could mobilize over \$400 million in local currency financing, at an estimated credit subsidy cost of \$30 million. Additionally, more than a dozen new projects are in early stages of development for FY 2002. These projects could mobilize up to \$100 million more in local currency project finance at an estimated subsidy cost of \$7 million. These activities include large infrastructure projects in Egypt and loan guarantees for earthquake reconstruction efforts in India and El Salvador.

The FY 2001 projects address almost every targeted development sector. The Agency is confident that credit can be used effectively to support private-sector involvement in the financial, healthcare, infrastructure, trade & investment, housing, mortgage, micro-finance and energy sectors in developing economies. DCP has also proven especially effective for supporting the growth of small and medium enterprises, obviating the need for the appropriated authority provided under the MSED Program. New demand for DCP credit enhancement in FY 2002 is likely to exceed current demand.



For FY 2002, USAID is requesting \$8 million in directly appropriated funding for credit administrative expenses and \$25 million in transfer authority for DCP credit subsidy.

Development Credit

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Appropriation	FY 2002 Estimate
Credit Subsidy			
Transfer authority for DCP	[3,000,000]	[5,000,000]	[25,000,000]
Appropriation for DCP	-	1,500,000	-
Appropriation for MSED Program	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
Appropriation for UE Program	1,500,000	-	-
Administrative Expenses			
Appropriation for DCP	-	4,000,000	8,000,000
Appropriation for MSED Program	500,000	500,000	-
<i>OE Funding for MSED Program</i>	<i>1,100,000</i>	<i>335,000</i>	-
Appropriation for UE Program	4,990,000	-	-
<i>OE Funding for Direct Loan Program</i>	<i>2,600,000</i>	-	-

To conform with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1992, the \$8 million appropriation request for credit administrative expenses reflects the total cost of the development, implementation and financial management of all Agency credit programs, including certain costs previously funded by the Agency OE appropriation. It covers a total of 23 full-time direct-hire staff associated with management and oversight of new DCP activities and the continued administration of existing credit portfolios with outstanding principal in excess of \$13 billion. In addition to providing direct support to field missions contemplating or using the transfer authority, it also includes funding for legal support and financial accounting services.

The \$25 million of DCP transfer authority will be used to guarantee loans and loan portfolios in every region of the globe and in every economic sector targeted by USAID. In FY 2002, the Global Bureau will assist Missions in supporting such activities as bond financing; small- and medium- enterprise (SME) development, competitive financial services; and creative municipal financing and clean energy. Activities funded through DCP add value to the Agency's overall efforts by:

- **Demonstrating** to financial institutions in developing countries that mobilizing local private capital to fund activities in their own countries is a profitable, worthy venture;
- **Creating competitive markets** by providing local financial institutions with an incentive to provide financial services to historically disadvantaged social groups and all viable economic sectors;
- **Improving policies and increase transparency within financial institutions and the legal framework guiding those organizations;**
- **Establishing efficient credit markets by helping institutions develop business plans, revise credit policies and train staff properly; and**
- **Increasing Employment** through increased lending to SMEs and spillover effects into related sectors.

BUREAU FOR HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	57,673	44,207	48,938	50,000
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	23,600	26,856	29,732	29,900
FREEDOM Support Act Funds	3,500	0	0	0
SEED Act Funds	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	250	0	9,468	0
International Disaster Assistance*	388,000	227,014	299,340	200,000
Transition Initiatives**	[50,000]	[50,000]	49,890	50,000
P. L. 480 Title II	986,200	800,000	835,159	835,000
P. L. Title 480 III	25,000	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	1,484,223	1,098,077	1,272,527	1,164,900

* In FY 1999 and FY 2000, International disaster Assistance funded the Office of Transition Initiatives, which is included as a separate line in FY 2001 and FY 2002.

** FY 2001 level excludes \$4,983,00 in Economic Support Funds transferred to the Transition Initiatives account.

Leonard Rogers
Acting Assistant Administrator

Bureau for Humanitarian Response

The primary responsibility of the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR) is to spearhead the U.S. effort to provide emergency disaster relief and other humanitarian assistance, particularly developmental and transitional relief during and after a crisis. Since 1990, both natural and man-made disasters have been on the increase, particularly in the least developed parts of the world, causing massive hardship and devastation. In 1998, disastrous crises plagued an estimated 418 million people. Seventy-four percent of these crises were natural disasters. More recently, a series of emergencies resulting from earthquakes, floods, and drought struck El Salvador, Ethiopia, Eritrea, India, and Mozambique, devastating their poorest populations. Complex emergencies continue to claim a major share of disaster relief and other humanitarian assistance resources from USAID and other donors. BHR is USAID's principal means of providing humanitarian assistance in response to these crises.

The other key responsibility of the Bureau is to lead USAID's efforts to build capacity among private voluntary organizations and other implementing partners for relief and development activities. A hallmark of BHR's programs is the degree to which they involve partners, including private voluntary organizations (PVOs), cooperative development organizations (CDOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), American schools and hospitals sponsoring overseas institutions, United Nations agencies, and international organizations. The Bureau has achieved great success in developing the capacity of these kinds of organizations to carry out relief and development activities. Increasingly, these organizations are demonstrating the capacity to take on additional program implementation responsibilities, even including many aspects of management. The Bureau's use of grants and cooperative agreements with these partners has further reduced management burdens. These partnering arrangements, which increasingly involve private for-profit enterprises, have helped relieve USAID staffing and operating expense constraints, while expanding community participation and concentrating development, relief, and transition assistance on the grassroots level where it is often most needed.

In carrying out these responsibilities, BHR is implementing a number of important initiatives and innovations.

- The Bureau continues to refine and apply performance-monitoring tools to strengthen program management and the allocation of resources. Reinforcing effective past practice, offices continue to consult with partners on adopting up-to-date Agency performance management and results reporting procedures and practices.
- The Bureau continues to actively pursue a resource-leveraging approach with its partners, as exemplified by the dollar-for-dollar match that is an integral feature of the competitive Matching Grants, Child Survival and other programs managed by BHR's Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) and of its innovative work on forging PVO-corporate partnerships.
- The Bureau continues to be the principal means by which the Agency delivers transition assistance to countries emerging from a crisis or teetering on the brink of one. This is accomplished mainly through BHR's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), which adheres closely to U.S. foreign policy interests and collaborates with other U.S. Government entities. In FY 2000, OTI initiated a new program in Zimbabwe and closed operations in Angola, Bosnia, Croatia, Honduras, and Rwanda. The Office continually updates its "watch list" to keep abreast of high priority countries where transition assistance can advance peace and democracy.
- USAID has markedly improved its efforts to integrate developmental relief, transition, and food security programs into country portfolios. The result has been a shifting of country program priorities to crisis prevention and mitigation activities focused on both natural and man-made disasters.
- Finally, BHR has worked in unison with the rest of the Agency to develop agency-wide response mechanisms for quickly dealing with crises as they arise. In 1999, BHR responded to 24 man-made emergencies, most of them complex, and 41 natural disasters, including those resulting from floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and cyclones. Last year, the Bureau's Offices of U. S.

Foreign Disaster Assistance and Food for Peace provided humanitarian assistance in response to hurricane Mitch, earthquakes in El Salvador and India, flooding in Mozambique, and droughts in Ethiopia and Eritrea. This year USAID established the Emergency Response Council (ERC) chaired by the Deputy Assistant Administrator for BHR. This is part of a broader initiative to strengthen USAID's disaster activities and improve coordination in emergencies.

Through the work of its five offices that have line management responsibilities, BHR's programs support the Agency's four pillars of (1) economic growth and agriculture, (2) global health, (3) conflict prevention and developmental relief, and (4) the Global Development Alliance.

The Office of Food for Peace (FFP) utilizes the United States' abundant agricultural resources and food processing capabilities to enhance food security in the developing world by providing food aid through the Food for Peace program authorized under Public Law 480. The proposed FY 2002 budget for the development and emergency food aid programs funded by P.L. 480 Title II is \$835 million. Substantial portions of these programs tap into partners' capacity to implement effective agriculture, nutrition, and child survival activities, including HIV/AIDS. The Office also provides institutional strengthening assistance to private voluntary and cooperative development organizations to improve their capacity to plan, implement, and evaluate food aid programs that increase food security for vulnerable groups. The funding request for these activities in FY 2002 is \$6 million, divided between two sub-accounts: Development Assistance (\$3.7 million) and Child Survival and Diseases Program Fund (\$2.3 million).

The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance to victims of natural and man-made disasters worldwide. In collaboration with its partners, OFDA manages program activities that: (1) meet the critical needs of targeted vulnerable populations in emergency situations; (2) increase adoption of mitigation measures in countries at greatest risk of natural disasters; and (3) enhance follow-on development prospects in priority, post-conflict countries. Where possible, OFDA incorporates HIV/AIDS prevention activities as an integral part of life-saving health services provided by private voluntary organizations or international organizations for populations affected by natural and man-made disasters. The majority of this health and nutrition assistance goes to Africa, and particularly the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, and Burundi. Overall, demands on OFDA resources have increased steadily in recent years. In FY 2000, the International Disaster Assistance account, which is the source of OFDA-managed funding for disaster response, underwrote relief for 74 disasters, from Afghanistan to Vietnam. Among the disasters were 21 floods, five epidemics, eight cyclones and hurricanes and three earthquakes. The total IDA request for FY 2002 is \$200 million, of which \$25 million is for the Global Development Alliance, to fund conflict prevention and developmental relief activities.

The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) helps to advance peace and democracy in priority conflict-prone countries. It works with societies that are emerging from internal wars or other complex emergencies to promote national reconciliation, build open democratic and participatory processes, and broaden access to economic, political, and natural resources. OTI programs include supporting free and fair elections, coordinating national and local community campaigns to advance ethnic and religious tolerance, improving civilian democratic control over the military, strengthening newly independent media, preventing conflict from becoming violent, and helping local communities and civil society groups utilize democratic processes in making decisions that directly impact their lives. In FY 2001, OTI's programs include Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DROC), East Timor, El Salvador, Indonesia, Kosovo, Lebanon, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia/Montenegro, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe. In FY 2002, programs will continue in East Timor, Indonesia, Serbia/Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Peru, and Zimbabwe. In addition, OTI is monitoring those countries currently on its "watch list," with potential new programs under consideration for Macedonia, Nagorno-Karabakh, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. The FY 2002 request for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account, which OTI manages, totals \$50 million.

The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) supports activities that strengthen the capabilities of private voluntary and cooperative development organizations and their local partners to deliver development and relief at the grassroots level in priority areas such as child survival and health, micro-enterprise, agriculture, civil society, democracy and the environment. A key dimension of PVC's

programs is the provision of crosscutting support for USAID's four pillars. The office allocates funds to individual private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs) through competitive grants that include a cost-sharing requirement to leveraging additional private resources for development activities. PVC's competitive grants programs include Matching Grants, Child Survival, Cooperative Development, Development Education, Ocean Freight Reimbursement, and Farmer-to-Farmer. Each of these programs contributes to strengthening the organizational capacity of USAID's partners while enhancing opportunities with the private sector. The Matching Grants program, for example, helps PVOs diversify their resource base by developing business plans and building corporate partnerships. The FY 2002 request for PVC programs totals \$59.7 million, split between the Development Assistance (\$32.5 million) and Child Survival and Diseases (\$27.3 million) sub-accounts.

The Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) provides grants, on a competitive basis, to American-sponsored universities, secondary schools, libraries, and medical centers abroad. These educational and medical institutions, which serve as demonstration and study centers fostering interchange, mutual understanding, and favorable relations with the United States, provide foreign nationals the benefit of American ideas and practices in education and medicine. The request for the ASHA program for FY 2002 is \$15 million.

The Office of Program, Policy and Management (PPM) provides technical assistance and support to various operating units, both within and outside the Bureau. The office encourages coordination and cooperation and takes the lead in supporting USAID's strategic planning for humanitarian assistance programs, particularly for the Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief and the Global Development Alliance pillars. Where appropriate, the office also provides technical assistance and other support related to the Economic Growth and Agriculture and the Global Health pillars.

In summary, BHR programs contribute significantly to all of the Agency's four pillars. The humanitarian assistance programs of FFP, OFDA, and OTI are a primary means by which the Agency achieves results on the third pillar, Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief. PVC's programs also make important contributions to achievement of results related to this pillar, by strengthening the institutional capacity of PVOs, NGOs, and CDOs to implement the relief, transition, and other humanitarian assistance activities of the Bureau and the Agency. BHR is likely to have major involvement in creating and implementing GDA initiatives related to the third pillar, with \$25 million from the IDA account set aside for strategic-alliance work in this area. Similarly, the Bureau is likely to play a leadership role in the implementation of the GDA overall, since PVC and ASHA will also utilize their wealth of experience to advance public-private partnerships in foreign assistance such as those contemplated under the GDA.

In relation to the first two pillars, (1) Economic Growth and Agriculture and (2) Global Health, BHR's programs also have much to contribute to the accomplishment of Agency results. FFP's development programs carried out under P.L. 480 Title II make major contributions to accomplishment of strategic objectives in such areas as food security, agricultural development, nutrition, maternal-child health, and basic education. PVC programs, such as those in micro-enterprise development, environment, and child health and survival, also constitute an important means for achieving Agency objectives related to these two goals, as do those of ASHA's medical and educational grants.

CENTRAL PROGRAMS: Bureau for Humanitarian Response
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
962-001/962-002 Increased Capacity of Private Voluntary and Cooperative Dev. Organizations to Enhance their Title II Planning, Implementation and Evaluation Capacities				
- DA	3,247	2,159	3,703	3,350
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	1,850	2,941	2,297	2,650
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
963-001/960-001 Increase Capability of PVC's PVO Partners to Achieve Sustainable Service Delivery				
- DA	24,426	25,548	25,235	24,450
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	21,750	23,915	27,435	27,250
- FSA	3,500	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	150	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
963-001.2 Capacity Building for Foreign Torture Victim Treatment Programs and Centers				
- DA	0	1,500	3,000	8,000
- 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
964-001 Strengthen Overseas Institutions that Demonstrate American Ideas & Practices				
- DA	15,000	15,000	17,000	15,000
- 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
961-002.1 Enhanced HIV/AIDS Prevention for Populations Affected by Natural and Human-made Disasters				
- DA	0	0	0	0
- DFA	0	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	2,000	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	0	0	0	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

CENTRAL PROGRAMS: Bureau for Humanitarian Response
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
968-6613 Transition to Peace - Sierra Leone				
- DA	0	0	0	0
- DFA	996	0	0	0
- CSD	0	0	0	0
- FSA	0	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	250	0	950	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
938-4497 Indonesia Transition Program				
- 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	9,468	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0
Totals				
- DA	42,673	44,207	48,938	50,800
- DFA	996	0	0	0
- CSD	23,600	26,856	31,732	29,900
- FSA	3,500	0	0	0
- SEED	0	0	0	0
- ESF	400	0	10,418	0
- P.L. 480/II	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Food for Peace

TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased capacity of private voluntary and cooperative development organizations to enhance their P.L. 480 Title II planning, implementation and evaluation capacities, 962-001/962-002

STATUS: Continuing

PROPOSED BY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,350,000 DA, \$2,650,000 CSD

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,703,000 DA, \$2,297,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1986; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: The Institutional Support Assistance (ISA) program supports sustained improvement in household and agricultural productivity for vulnerable groups served by USAID food aid programs implemented by USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The program does this through increasing USAID's FFP partners' effectiveness in carrying out P.L. 480 Title II development activities with measurable results related to food security and meeting critical food needs in emergencies. As a result of these activities, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs) benefit from an increased capacity for Title II planning, implementation and evaluation. Institutional Support Assistance helps PVOs and CDOs design and implement P.L. 480 Title II programs aimed at fostering food security. ISA agreements provide support to PVOs and CDOs to: (1) better target food aid activities; (2) promote increased country (national) food security through better definition of purpose, key elements, trends, data quality and discrepancies, and local government commitment; (3) further develop and implement common, generic food aid performance indicators and mutually acceptable methodologies that cooperating sponsors and USAID can use in measuring the impact of food aid; and (4) establish sound monitoring and evaluation systems.

Key Results: In FY 1998, over \$24,000,000 in life-of-project funding for ISAs were awarded to 14 PVOs and CDOs. Annual reports submitted at the close of FY 1999 indicate that the awards are yielding good results. The PVOs are continuing to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems put into place under the Institutional Support Grant Program (FY 1992 - FY 1997). The PVOs are also continuing to build the capacity of both their headquarters and in-country staff through technical exchanges, training workshops, and involvement in monitoring and evaluation activities. Examples of achievements include:

- CARE - In FY 2001, CARE integrated advances in cost-effective nutrition programming for emergency planning. CARE also tested conceptual models to measure synergy across sectors of food security and household livelihood strategies. Additionally, CARE undertook a literature review of differential impact of environmental degradation on poor households, particularly female-headed households.
- Save the Children - In FY 2001, Save the Children conducted training for various cadre of field staff to improve their capacity to implement Title II activities. Save the Children also continued to develop a training module on nutrition assessments integrating the current state of the art regarding nutrition and anthropometry. Save the Children also conducted an evaluation of impact of the Title II supported child survival and maternal health interventions to assure their quality and adherence to state of the art practices.
- Catholic Relief Services - In FY 2001, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) continued their mentoring partnership with Opportunities Industrialization Centers International on various aspects of Title II programming including financial reporting, monetization, and local capacity building. CRS also held training meetings on monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the areas of agriculture and education. CRS continued their capacity building activities through the reinforcement of linkages with other PVOs, PVO associations, and academic institutions working in capacity building and civil society.

Other Donor Programs: The World Food Program, other relevant United Nations agencies and the European Commission coordinate with USAID and the U.S. cooperating sponsors on food security policies. Local governments enhance the flow and effectiveness of investments in Title II-supported programs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None

Principal Contracts, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through U.S. PVOs, CDOs, and institutional support contractors on a competitive basis.

Selected Performance Measures: Progress has been made and will continue to be made in improving Title II development, transitional and emergency programs. In order of their completion during 1995 - 1998, the following are indications of progress:

- A comprehensive Food Aid and Food Security Policy issued.
- Food for Peace food security strategic objectives redefined and more precisely focused.
- Food aid performance core indicators developed to better assess the impact of food aid.
- Guidelines issued on food aid monetization and internal transport, storage and handling of Title II emergency commodities; and procedures for closeout countries refined.
- Impact indicators defined and impact monitoring and evaluation systems improved.
- Collaboration by cooperating sponsors and USAID missions to plan, design and implement Title II activities increased.
- Introduced new standardized assistance agreements, i.e., Transfer Authorization documents.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY 97 (Actual)	FY 98 (Actual)	FY 99 (Actual)	FY 00 (Actual)	FY 01 (Plan)	FY 02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: % programs reporting change (or maintenance) of nutritional status of target groups	62	52.78	65.91			
Indicator 2: Percent of programs that have instituted a continuous process of needs assessment and recalibration of targeting	85	87.50	89.74			
Indicator 3: Percent of programs that developed resettlement or rehabilitation plans to link relief to development or relief exit strategies	73	69.44	77.36			
Indicator 4: Percentage of partners' activities that report complete baseline data and set targets for objectively-measurable indicators within first year of implementation	88	100	44			
Indicator 5: Percentage of approved DAPs assessed to satisfy 75% of DAP review criteria to a great extent or better	27	50 (1)	67			
Indicator 6: Percent of scores of "good" or "excellent" by PVOs/Missions on surveys of quality of FFP program support: Third area	77	100	NA*			
Indicator 7: Percent of scores of "good" or "excellent" by PVOs/Missions on surveys of quality of FFP program support: Second area	80	70	NA*			
Indicator 8: Percent of scores of "good" or "excellent" by PVOs/Missions on surveys of quality of FFP program support: Fourth area	53	67	NA*			
Indicator 9: Percent of scores of "good" or "excellent" by PVOs/Missions on surveys of quality of FFP program support: first area	71	100	NA*			
Indicator 10: Percentage of partners' targets demonstrated to be achieved based on objectively measured indicators	69	67	61			

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S or IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Percent	R4 questionnaire/survey	% of programs* reporting change or maintenance of nutritional status of target groups
Indicator 2:	IR	Percent (%) of programs	R4 questionnaire/survey	% of programs that undertake needs assessment semi-annually (only for programs of duration more than 6 months)
Indicator 3:	IR	Percent (%) of programs	R4 questionnaire/survey	of programs that plan and implement plans
Indicator 4:	S	Percent of activities	PVO Results Reports	FY 1999 Results Reports for FY1999-2003 DAPs were reviewed by an M&E technical expert who determined whether a baseline survey had been completed, and targets set within the first year of implementation (i.e. by the end of FY 1999).
Indicator 5:	IR	Percent of new approved DAPs	DAP review scoring sheets	Reviewers assess the DAPs using 11 review criteria (broken down into 33 sub-criteria) on a scale of (1) Not true of this DAP, (2) True to some extent, (3) True to a great extent with a few exceptions, or (4) True without exception or qualification. Satisfying a criteria to "a great extent or better" is defined as scoring an average of 3 or above on each DAP review scoring criteria.
Indicator 6:	IR	Percent of scores 3 or greater on survey of quality of FFP support in 4 areas: Third area	Survey of PVOs/Missions on quality of FFP support	
Indicator 7:	IR	Percent of scores 3 or greater on survey of quality of FFP support in 4 areas: Second area	Survey of PVOs/Missions on quality of FFP support	
Indicator 8:	IR	Percent of scores 3 or greater on survey of quality of FFP support in 4 areas: Fourth area	Survey of PVOs/Missions on quality of FFP support	
Indicator 9:	IR	Percent of scores 3 or greater on survey of quality of FFP support in 4 areas: first area	Survey of PVOs/Missions on quality of FFP support	
Indicator 10:	S	Percent of targets achieved	PVO Results Reports (R2s)	Average percent of targets achieved across PVOs. Based on reporting by the PVO in their R2s. The performance indicators reported in each Results Report are identified by FFP's contractor M&E technical experts. The percent of performance indicator targets met or exceeded in the FY reported is calculated.

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: CENTRAL PROGRAMS, FOOD FOR PEACE			
Title and Number: Increased capacity of private voluntary and cooperative development organizations to enhance their Title II planning, implementation and evaluation capacities, 962-001/962-002			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	32,094 DA	26,503 DA	5,591 DA
	6,468 CSD	3,807 CSD	2,661 CSD
	1,631 ESF	1,631 ESF	0 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	2,159 DA	2,566 DA	
	2,941 CSD	2,141 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	34,253 DA	29,069 DA	5,184 DA
	9,409 CSD	5,948 CSD	3,461 CSD
	1,631 ESF	1,631 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	3,703 DA		
	2,297 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,703 DA		
	2,297 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations (Continuing)	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	3,350 DA	0 DA	41,306 DA
	2,650 CSD	0 CSD	14,356 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	1,631 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation
TITLE: Increased Capability of PVC's partners to achieve sustainable service delivery
OBJECTIVE NUMBER: 963-001/960-001
PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$24,450,000 DA,
\$27,250,000 CSD
PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$25,235,000 DA,
\$27,435,000 CSD
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1981 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: USAID provides support to U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs) to build the managerial, operational and technical capabilities of these organizations; support innovative programs at the field level and to strengthen and to assist their and those of their local non-governmental organization (NGO) partner organization to achieve sustainable results.

Key Results: USAID supports activities that improve the effectiveness and sustainability of service delivery. PVC focuses on improving: (1) U.S. PVO operational systems and technical capacity; (2) partnerships between USAID and U.S. PVOs; (3) partnerships between U.S. PVOs and their local partners; (4) mobilization of resources by PVO partners; and (5) public awareness of international development activities. Over the past 15 years, USAID, other donors and host countries have seen evidence of success in capacity building as PVOs and NGOs become more capable development partners. In addition, PVC's programs are unique in that they serve as a learning laboratory for new and more effective approaches to service delivery. These matching grants programs are especially important to USAID's partners, as it is one of the few Agency programs that provides support to PVOs and NGOs to build the internal operational systems that are necessary to address scale-up and replication. Through the efforts of the Matching Grants Program, the PVOs working in microenterprise programs were able to develop their systems, build staff capacity and strengthen their ability to deliver services. There has been significant growth in the loan portfolios of these PVOs. Lending volume, or the value of the active portfolio, increased from approximately \$150 to \$178 million in April 2000, the last reporting period. The total number of loans increased by approximately 20% and the number of women borrowers increased marginally from 71% to 74% from May 1999, the previous reporting period. Child Survival programs were particularly effective in introducing new and innovative ways to reach underserved and difficult to reach populations and in promoting preventive care. These programs maintained childhood immunization coverage and exclusive breast-feeding and increased maternal tetanus immunizations. In addition, Child Survival and Microenterprise PVOs have formed consortia to act as a forum for the exchanges of successes and "best practices." The professional networks, which were established with PVC seed money, have evolved and taken a leading role in improving technical standards in their respective sectors, they have increased the use of state-of-the-art approaches. The networks have become important players in the international arenas. The power and potential of these PVO networks are demonstrated by the willingness of the Global Bureau to program \$8 million for global polio surveillance through CORE the child survival network. Regarding resource mobilization, the Matching Grants program leverages PVO funding that is more than 100% of USAID support for the program's 43 active grants. It is the only USAID program that leverages a minimum 50% cash only match. The Biden-Pell Development Education program requires grantees to partner with a national trade or membership organization. The program has proven to be an effective means of leveraging resources through matching contributions and of reaching new audiences with development education messages. The Capable Partners program will advance USAID's efforts to strengthen NGO capacity through PVO/NGO partnering. The purpose of this new program is to enhance the capacities of USAID missions and U.S. PVOs to partner with local NGOs in order to increase their contribution to the development process in the countries where USAID works. This centrally managed activity will be closely coordinated with USAID missions. It will provide training and technical assistance to missions, U.S. PVOs and local NGOs to strengthen their organizational and technical capacity.

Performance and Prospects: The Matching Grants Program supports U.S. PVOs in their efforts to implement programs through structured partnerships with local organizations. The capacity of PVOs to design and administer sectoral programs is strengthened, and support is given to integrate cost-recovery mechanisms into all programs. The Child Survival Grant Program increases U.S. PVO technical and managerial competence and expands their coverage of basic child survival interventions; thus directly contributing to increased immunization rates and reduced mortality from diarrhea and other life-threatening diseases. This competitive grant program has enhanced the participation of U.S.-based PVOs and their local partners in reducing infant, child, and maternal mortality. It places high priority on sites with under-five mortality of greater than 100 per 1,000, where poor maternal care, lack of water and sanitation services, and the scarcity and declining quality of health services contribute to high mortality from such causes as malaria, diarrhea, pneumonia, malnutrition, and vaccine-preventable diseases. PVOs work with local governments, non-governmental groups and communities to transfer preventive health care technologies and skills and improve services and education to address these problems in areas that are least-served by existing health care services. In addition, USAID will improve the capacity of U.S. private and voluntary organizations and their local partners to carry out effective programs that measurably reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and mitigate the effects of the epidemic on families, and especially on children. The program focus will be in areas where PVOs have a comparative advantage such as prevention strategies based on innovative, behavior-change communications interventions, voluntary testing and counseling, community prevention, and approaches to the care and support of families affected by HIV/AIDS. The Cooperative Development program enables U.S. cooperative development organizations (CDOs) to create or strengthen cooperative movements in developing countries and new democracies. CDOs provide assistance, training and investments to local counterpart organizations to serve a broad range of needs including housing, electrical and telephone services, financial services, and agricultural development. The Ocean Freight Reimbursement program continues to meet some of the costs of shipping PVO supplies to developing countries in support of development and humanitarian activities. This program enables approximately 50 PVOs each year to meet costs of shipping supplies. Recipients of Ocean Freight funds generally have a strong link to grassroots recipient organizations, with which they work and are able to leverage cost-shared resources that are many times greater than the funds USAID administers. For example, for every USAID grant dollar, \$43 in private resources is leveraged. The Ocean Freight program has become a starting point for newly registered PVOs as they learn to administer overseas programs. The Development Education program supports new partnerships and expanded networks to create opportunities for the U.S. public to understand international development. This program works with PVOs and other non-profit organizations in providing Americans with opportunities to learn about the factors relating to hunger and poverty abroad and U.S. foreign assistance program.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is a leader among donors in support to PVOs and NGOs. Other donors include multilateral development banks, multilateral agencies (such as the United Nations Development Program), the European Community and other bilateral donors. USAID works with other donors through the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid and by cooperating with the NGO Liaison Units of the multilateral development banks. The U.S. private sector also contributes substantially through individual, corporate, and foundation donations to PVOs. Increasing emphasis is being placed on cost-recovery mechanisms at the local level.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The activities are implemented through U.S. PVOs and cooperative development organizations selected through a competitive process.

Major Results Indicators: The indicators used to measure progress toward the objective include measures at the level of capacity-building, service delivery, and sustainability:

1. Capacity Building Indicator

Change in the average score of PVC-supported PVOs on an organizational capacity, self-assessment instrument.

Results: In 1999, 17 PVC grantees were assessed in six different capacity categories. The data shows increases in two categories, maintenance in one and a slight drop in three capacity categories.

2. Service Delivery Indicators

Changes in extent and quality of service delivery in key sectors where USAID has invested through PVOs, e.g., change in percentage of children immunized, or volume of credit provided to microenterprises.

Results: Under the Child Survival program, PVOs have achieved significant improvements in child and family health. The comparison of data from child survival projects in Indonesia with national data (Demographic Health Survey) indicates that the PVOs achieved improvements in tetanus coverage similar to data for the country as a whole, while performance in childhood immunization coverage was above the national average. In Senegal, where frequent shortages of vaccines is a constraint to improvements in vaccination coverage rates, program areas where PVOs were working with and strengthening vaccination programs had higher coverage rate than the national average.

With funding from a PVC Matching Grant, CARE, one of the nation's largest and best-known PVOs, has completely transformed its worldwide approach to planning, evaluating, and implementing the delivery of services to the poor. The Matching Grant program is unique in the Agency for providing direct institutional support for innovation on such a scale. With the Matching Grant, CARE dramatically altered its development approach by introducing a multi-sector, household-level strategy that places the needs of poor families at the core of its program. According to recent evaluations, the new approach has enabled CARE field offices to achieve greater impact and help poor families develop coping strategies.

After refining and testing the approach with Matching Grant support in Peru, Bolivia, Tanzania and Mali, CARE leveraged other donor funding and invested its own resources to install the new system at its Atlanta headquarters and in all 60 field offices. CARE/Tanzania, using this household-centered approach, determined that access to clean water was the single most important issue to households in poor urban communities such as Dar es Salaam. The family-based assessment that led to this conclusion became the rallying point to engage the entire community in actions that resulted in new construction and upgrading the water system in Dar es Salaam. This engineering feat combined a civil society, public health, and micro-enterprise approach for construction and maintenance of the water system.

3. Sustainability Indicators

Results: Both operational and financial sustainability increased in a post grant review of PVC-funded child survival programs. Bolivia and Bangladesh showed stronger evidence that these programs would continue with other sources of funding.

Pakistan Activity

The Office of Private and Voluntary Organization's Matching Grants Program, will obligate \$18,000 DA and \$600,000 CSD in FY 2001 for the purpose of improving the health status of women and children in targeted communities in Pakistan as well as Ghana and Zambia. Of this amount \$148,547 CSD is budgeted for Pakistan. The program is monitored by USAID/Washington and is implemented by the Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO). The Salvation Army Pakistan implements the Pakistan component of the program.

Summary: The Pakistan activity is part of a program that seeks to improve the health status of women and children in targeted communities in Ghana, Zambia, and Pakistan. The program will be monitored by USAID/Washington and implemented by the Salvation Army World Service Office (SAWSO). The Salvation Army Pakistan implements the Pakistan component of the program. The objectives

are: (1) improve the health status of the community through transfer of health knowledge and good health practices; (2) increase literacy rates among adults and children through literacy training with functional application in daily life; (3) build the capacity of program staff and community in management and motivational skills, participatory approaches, and mobilization; (4) empower women and expand life options by exposing them to income generation and savings; (5) increase community participation in program planning, implementation and supervision; and (6) increase sustainability of development activities within the community.

Key Results: Expected results in targeted communities include: improved health of women of reproductive age and children under five, increased literacy rates, increased participation and organizational capacity of the community, and increased income and savings for women, and increased sustainability of development activities.

Performance and Prospects for the Pakistan Activity: Pakistan has some of the lowest social indicators in the region including those that define per capita income, literacy rates (particularly for women), contraceptive prevalence, status of women, and infant, under-five and prenatal mortality rates. Following evaluations in 1995 of the health and literacy programs that have been operating for several years, the Salvation Army Pakistan produced a design to integrate the programs under a new activity using existing health facilities and staff. The Integrated Community Development Program through Health and Literacy commenced in 1997. The program focuses on participatory community health, clinical services, and capacity building for functional literacy. Under the proposed activity, SAWSO will work with the Salvation Army Pakistan and local community groups to strengthen their technical and organization capacity to provide health and education services and to integrate cost-recovery mechanisms into the program.

Possible Adjustments to Plans for the Pakistan Activity: None

Other Donor Programs (Pakistan Activity) Under PVC's Matching Grants Program, SAWSO provides a 50% cash match. Most of SAWSO's revenue and support come from private contributions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Salvation Army World Service (SAWSO), The Salvation Army Pakistan

Major Results Indicators: The indicators used to measure progress toward the objectives include measures at the level of impact (e.g. increased health awareness, number graduating from basic literary classes, number of women on community committees against total membership), capacity building (e.g., number of trained community resource persons, number of community committees organizing development activities) and sustainability (e.g., number of community members starting a business from a micro-credit loan, number of communities providing facilities and utilities for health activities and clinical services).

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY 97 (Actual)	FY 98 (Actual)	FY 99 (Actual)	FY 00 (Actual)	FY 01 (Plan)	FY 02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Financial sustainability is defined as the capacity of a financial institution to cover all its financial and operational costs by the revenues from interests and fees	9%	12%	29.8%			
Indicator 2: Average loans per institution	2,835,983	2,969,754	3,727,631			
Indicator 3: Operational sustainability is defined as the capacity of a financial institution to cover all its operating costs with its own revenues without subsidy.	6%	22%	4.3%			
Indicator 4: Percentage loans to women	77%	74.3%	76.1%			
Indicator 5: Proportion of the problem eliminated by the program (JHU Methods Paper): Childhood immunization	35% *#		34% #	29%		
Indicator 6: Proportion of the problem eliminated by the program (JHU Methods Paper): Exclusive breast-feeding	30% *#		31% #	23%		
Indicator 7: Proportion of the problem eliminated by the program (JHU Methods Paper): Maternal tetanus immunization	13% *#		35% #	41%		

* 1996 actual
3 year mean

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S or IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Percent micro-enterprise institutions which achieved Financial sustainability.	1) MRR system, Office of Micro-enterprise Development. 1996 year data is baseline.	Financial sustainability is defined as the capacity of a financial institution to cover all of its financial and operational costs by the revenues from interests and fees
Indicator 2:	S	Average total loan amounts disbursed by target institutions	Micro-enterprise Results Reporting (MRR) system, Office of Micro-enterprise Development. The baseline data is 1996.	Measures the change in PVO service delivery capacity.

Indicator 3:	S	Percent micro-enterprise institutions which achieved operational sustainability.	1) MRR system, Office of Micro-enterprise Development. 1996 year data is baseline.	Measures change in operation sustainability. Operational sustainability is defined as the capacity of a financial institution to cover all its operating cost with its own revenues without subsidy
Indicator 4:	S	Percentage loans made to women borrowers	Micro-enterprise Results Reporting (MRR) system, Office of Micro-enterprise Development. The baseline data is 1996.	Measures the change in PVO service delivery capacity.
Indicator 5:	S	Percent: Childhood immunization coverage	Highlights of 1998-1999 Child Survival Grants Program Review' (CSTS)	Proportion of the problem eliminated by the program. It illustrates the percentage of coverage achieved in comparison to what can be maximally achieved.
Indicator 6:	S	Percent: Exclusive breast-feeding rates	Highlights of 1998-1999 Child Survival Grants Program Review' (CSTS)	Proportion of the problem eliminated by the program
Indicator 7:	S	Percent: Maternal tetanus immunization coverage	Highlights of 1998-1999 Child Survival Grants Program Review' (CSTS)	Proportion of the problem eliminated by the program

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: CENTRAL PROGRAMS, PRIVATE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION			
Title and Number: Increase capability of PVC's PVO partners to achieve sustainable service delivery, 963-001 and Program Development and Support, 960-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	547,516 DA 98,507 CSD	498,808 DA 49,923 CSD	48,708 DA 48,584 CSD
	150 ESF 10,500 NIS 15,584 FSA 11,822 DFA	0 ESF 6,543 NIS 15,584 FSA 11,567 DFA	150 ESF 3,957 NIS 0 FSA 255 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	24,906 DA 22,736 CSD 0 ESF 0 NIS 0 FSA 0 DFA	38,082 DA 30,624 CSD 150 ESF 3,957 NIS 0 FSA 255 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	572,422 DA 121,243 CSD 150 ESF 10,500 NIS 15,584 FSA 11,822 DFA	536,890 DA 80,547 CSD 150 ESF 10,500 NIS 15,584 FSA 11,822 DFA	35,532 DA 40,696 CSD 0 ESF 0 NIS 0 FSA 0 DFA
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	1,686 DA 1,208 CSD 0 ESF 0 SEED 0 FSA 0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	25,235 DA 27,435 CSD 0 ESF 0 SEED 0 FSA 0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	26,921 DA 28,643 CSD 0 ESF 0 SEED 0 FSA 0 DFA		
		Future Obligations (Continuing)	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	24,450 DA 27,250 CSD 0 ESF 0 NIS 0 FSA 0 DFA	0 DA 0 CSD 0 ESF 0 NIS 0 FSA 0 DFA	623,793 DA 177,136 CSD 150 ESF 10,500 NIS 15,584 FSA 11,822 DFA

*of which, \$20,000 in DA are prior year reobligations.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

TITLE AND NUMBER: Capacity Building for Foreign Torture Victim Treatment Programs and Centers 963-001.2

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$8,000,000 DA

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

STATUS: Continuing

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: Continuing

Summary: Torture continues to plague victims around the world. While USAID, for many years, has supported democracy and human rights programs to help prevent the occurrence of torture and to treat torture victims, the success of continued assistance lies in building the technical and institutional capacity of U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide effective services through treatment programs and centers. Many of these centers lack knowledge in state-of-the-art clinical and community-based approaches in dealing with torture victims and their families along with the skills to design, implement, and sustain effective programs. USAID, through the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC), provides support to U.S. PVOs to develop and implement innovative programs at the field level and to strengthen their managerial, operational and technical capabilities to achieve sustainable results in priority areas such as treating victims of torture. This program will strengthen the capacity of foreign treatment centers and local NGOs to provide services and stronger advocacy efforts for many victims of politically motivated torture in a number of countries worldwide.

Key Results: The Victims of Torture Program will strengthen the capacity of U.S. PVOs to assist local NGO partners, foreign treatment centers and programs to better: (a) provide state-of-the art treatment for torture victims; (b) implement effective public advocacy against the use of torture; and (c) increase their organizational and financial sustainability. USAID supports activities that improve the capacity, effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. PVO service delivery programs and on improving U.S. PVO operational systems and technical capacity. There is a special focus to strengthen PVO and NGO partnerships through creative programs that serve as a learning laboratory for new and more effective approaches in the delivery of services to torture victims.

Performance and Prospects: USAID works with a network of local treatment centers and programs in five regions of the world. Activities include carrying out extensive needs assessments; providing consulting services in areas such as advances in treatment modalities, fundraising, and organizational development; development of advocacy programs; providing technology enhancement grants; carrying out regional workshops and training. A secure website will be developed to facilitate communication between programs worldwide. While many of the victims of torture programs and centers require a lot of technical and program assistance, prospects look good for them to be able to make substantial progress toward their financial and organizational sustainability. With continued assistance and support many will be able to improve their program management and governance and more strongly engage governments in providing more and higher quality treatment and services to torture survivors.

Possible Adjustments To Plans: FY 2001 funding will include an additional \$3 million to expand programs to reach a larger network of treatment centers worldwide. Efforts will include strengthening U.S. PVOs working in areas of where torture survivors are present to better identify torture victims and provide or refer these individuals for services and assistance. Activities will be implemented through one or more cooperative agreements with U.S. PVOs, who in turn will provide sub-grants to local NGOs and foreign treatment centers. This centrally managed activity will be closely coordinated with USAID missions and will provide training and technical assistance to missions, U.S. PVOs and local NGOs to strengthen their organizational and technical capacity in the provision of services to torture survivors.

Other Donor Programs: The United States is a major donor in the provision of support to PVOs and NGOs in dealing with victims of torture programs. Other donors supporting the treatment of torture victims include the United Nations, UNICEF, the European Union, Denmark, and Sweden.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The program is implemented through U.S. PVOs and cooperative development organizations selected through a competitive process.

Major Results Indicators: The indicators used to measure progress toward achieving the overall program objective include measures in the area of capacity-building, service delivery and sustainability. Within these parameters, indicators include improved treatment for torture victims, better-trained treatment providers; effective advocacy campaigns underway, and improved organizational and financial status of the NGO foreign treatment programs and centers. The program will also result in heightened awareness of the existence and brutality of torture around the world and the importance of addressing the needs of torture victims in an appropriate local and culturally sensitive context.

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: CENTRAL PROGRAMS, PRIVATE VOLUNTARY COOPERATION			
Title and Number: Capacity Building for Foreign Torture Victim Treatment Programs and Centers, 963-001.2			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	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	1,500 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	1,500 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
	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	3,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	3,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations (Continuing)	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	8,000 DA	0 DA	12,500 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: Central Programs, Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

TITLE AND NUMBER: Strengthen overseas institutions that demonstrate American ideas and practices, 964-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$17,000,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$15,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1957

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: Continuing

Summary: USAID, through the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program, enables competitively selected private, non-profit universities and secondary schools, libraries, and medical centers abroad to more effectively: (1) provide foreign nationals the benefits of American ideas and practices in education and medicine; (2) serve as demonstration and study centers which foster interchange, mutual understanding and favorable relations with the United States; and (3) promote civil society. Around one million people benefit from educational and health training research and services at ASHA-assisted institutions each year. These include full and part-time students, hospital in-patients, and outpatients. ASHA grants are contributing to improved professional skills, standards, and services as well as leadership development in public service and private enterprise. These ASHA-funded institutions reflect over 2,500 years of excellence in providing U.S.-style educational and medical practices around the world.

Key Results: Since its inception in 1957, ASHA has provided grant assistance to institutions in 58 countries, facilitating the development and sustainability of many excellent libraries, schools, and medical centers. The program currently manages a portfolio of 97 grants and continues to award approximately 30 new grants per year. The ASHA-supported institutions contribute directly to development of a country or region by providing education and professional experiences in areas where the need is overwhelming, and U.S. approaches and organizations are recognized as the world standard. The institutions promote democracy, private initiative, free inquiry and innovative approaches to problem solving. They reach a student population drawn from across the economic and social strata of the country.

Performance and Prospects: With USAID assistance, beneficiary institutions are able to construct and equip facilities, thereby improving access to and quality of educational and medical services. Funding also helps local institutions develop and implement programs which otherwise would not have been possible, and to take advantage of opportunities which contribute to the growth of the institutions and benefit the local community. These institutions include: (1) secondary schools which provide academic and vocational training; (2) undergraduate institutions with programs in liberal arts, medicine, nursing, agriculture and the sciences; (3) graduate institutions which provide specialized training to potential national and international leaders in health sciences, physical sciences and other professional areas; (4) libraries which open access to information and encourage its use in decision making; and (5) medical centers which prepare leaders in the professions, influence standards and provide facility and community based health care, training and research.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: USAID strives to include new, competitive institutions in the ASHA program each year, while continuing to provide grant assistance to highly qualified, established institutions and to maintain geographic diversity in the program.

Other Donors Programs: ASHA grants supplement predominantly private and other contributions, which these institutions receive from both local and U.S. sources.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: ASHA makes grants on a competitive basis to U.S. non-profit founding or sponsoring organizations for the benefit of the overseas institutions.

Selected Performance Measures:

Indicator	FY 97 (Actual)	FY 98 (Actual)	FY 99 (Actual)	FY 00 (Actual)	FY 01 (Plan)	FY 02 (Plan)
Indicator 1: Percent of grants that complete all the agreed upon actions by the original PACD	9.5*	33**	69	83	70	75
Indicator 2: Percent of grants that have and use Performance Monitoring Plans	4.3*	43**	78***	90	100	100
Indicator 3: Percent of grants that have expanded access as a result of ASHA-funded activities	48*	64**	51	95	50	50
Indicator 4: Percent of grants that resulted in quality improvements in key areas	60*	66**	54***	95	90	100

Indicator Information:

Indicator	Level (S or IR)	Unit of Measure	Source	Indicator Description
Indicator 1:	S	Percent	Project MIS	Number of grants completed by original PACD/total grants
Indicator 2:	S	Percent	Project MIS	Grants with plans that contain measurable, result-oriented objectives that contribute to the ASHA strategic plan, outcome indicators, data reporting format and a time-line. Number of grants with plans/total number of grants
Indicator 3:	S	Percent	Project MIS	Number of grants increasing access/total number of active grants
Indicator 4:	S	Percent	Project MIS	Number of grants improving quality /total number of active grants

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: CENTRAL PROGRAMS, AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS ABROAD			
Title and Number: Strengthen overseas institutions that demonstrate American ideas and practices, 964-001			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	98,507 DA	49,923 DA	48,584 DA
	300 CSD	300 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	14,904 DA	19,221 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	113,411 DA	69,144 DA	44,267 DA
	300 CSD	300 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	101 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	17,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	17,101 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations (Continuing)	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	15,000 DA	0 DA	145,512 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	300 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: Central Programs, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance

TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhanced HIV/AIDS Prevention for Populations Affected by Natural and Human-made Disasters, 961-002.1

STATUS: New

PROPOSED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,000,000 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2001

Summary: Where possible, USAID plans to incorporate HIV/AIDS prevention activities as an integrated critical part of life-saving health services provided by private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) or international organizations (IOs) for populations affected by natural and human-made disasters. The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) within the Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR) in partnership with U.S. Department of State, PVOs and international organizations (e.g. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization, etc.), provides critical health services, training of health personnel and medical commodities including essential drugs in complex emergencies and natural disasters. OFDA and its partners support displaced populations who are especially vulnerable for the transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Sudden social disruption creates an environment of poverty. Lack of income and economic opportunity leads to bartering or selling of sex, increased domestic violence, rape and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence. Women and children are especially vulnerable in these situations. The majority of new cases of HIV/AIDS in developing countries occur in women. HIV/AIDS transmission is exponentially compounded by conflict-related breakdown of healthcare infrastructure resulting in lack of blood-safety protocols, sterile equipment and reproductive healthcare services that would include treatment of sexually transmitted infections. Contributing to increased HIV/AIDS transmission risk in complex emergencies is the presence of often, already infected combatants coming into contact with or fighting across civilian populations who have been less exposed to HIV. These combatants also are at increased risk for transmitting HIV/AIDS upon demobilization, another area of focus for OFDA.

Key Results:

In FY 2000, OFDA provided humanitarian assistance in 66 countries for a total of \$177.5 million. Total beneficiaries are estimated to have been 219.2 million. Working through PVOs and IOs, \$42.6 million of this funding was in support of life-saving health interventions. The majority of these interventions supported health and nutrition-related activities in Africa, which is the continent most affected by both conflict and the HIV epidemic. In addition, OFDA has programs in countries such as Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and Burundi, where there are limited or no mission funding to support concrete activities to prevent HIV/AIDS transmission in conflict-affected areas.

The following are types of health programs that OFDA has supported that provide critical opportunities for further expansion to include HIV prevention-related activities:

- Community education focused on HIV/AIDS prevention;
- Health professional refresher training including modules on how to ensure blood safety and instituting universal precautions that decrease spread of infectious disease in healthcare settings;
- HIV/AIDS prevention training for service providers including traditional birth attendants, community health workers and health center professional health staffs;
- Integrate STI and HIV/AIDS prevention barrier methods as part of health programming where appropriate;
- Treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) ;
- Provision of essential medicines for clinic services (clinics are likely to treat HIV/AIDS-related complications or opportunistic infections);

- Support to UNICEF or PVO partners programs that address preventing or decreasing sexual and gender-based violence; and
- Beneficiaries within supplementary or therapeutic feeding services that include HIV/AIDS information and distribute barriers to prevent HIV transmission.

Program Performance and Prospects: Many of the countries where OFDA supports health programs suffer a high prevalence of HIV/AIDS (10% to 35% prevalence among adults) and large numbers of displaced persons. Although other USAID health programs are active in some of these countries, only OFDA has a mandate to work with displaced populations.

The three key programmatic areas, which could have an immediate impact in reducing HIV/AIDS among displaced populations, include:

- HIV/AIDS education: behavior change, communication
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs): prevention and treatment
- Basic blood safety: blood screening and surveillance to prevent transfusing HIV-infected blood as a life-saving measure

Other Donor Programs: OFDA-supported PVOs are coordinating with a variety of public and private agencies, including host countries, the European Union's European Community Humanitarian Office, Mellon Foundation, and a host of bilateral donors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: PVOs and UNICEF who are often in partnership with local communities and/or host government health services that serve high percentages of displaced populations.

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: CENTRAL PROGRAMS, U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance			
Title and Number: Enhanced HIV/AIDS Prevention for Populations Affected by Natural and Human-made Disasters, 961-002.1			
	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		
	2,000 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	2,000 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations (Continuing)	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	2,000 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: Sierra Leone, Office of Transition Initiatives

TITLE AND NUMBER: Reintegration Skills Training and Employment Generation for Ex-combatants, 968-6613

STATUS: New

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 DFA \$996,000

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$950,000 ESF

ESTIMATED START DATE: FY 1998

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY2002

Summary: Former combatants constitute a risk group capable of undermining the current peace effort in Sierra Leone and require special reintegration support. This population requires access to education as well as programs that provide jobs and sources of income. Former combatants who were children throughout the ten years of conflict are especially adversely affected. USAID's reintegration efforts through the Office of Transition Initiatives thus focus on youth.

USAID will implement a program to "reintegrate of ex-combatants in Sierra Leone" that provides skills training and apprenticeship activities. This new program builds upon the existing youth reintegration training and education for peace program. The newly created OTI program addresses the needs of conflict-affected populations and involves the coordinated implementation of a range of programs such as: skills development through on-the-job apprenticeships, vocational training, and labor-intensive infrastructure works to create employment opportunities and places for unemployed persons to learn or develop skills. The program will address the needs of reintegration of demobilized ex-combatants, in a community approach that will include both ex-combatants and non-combatants as program beneficiaries, in similar fashion to OTI's Education for Peace Program.

Background: The Africa Regional program, "Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating and Transiting Out of Crisis" (698-022), included the FY 2000 allocation of \$950,000 to Sierra Leone to implement income-generating and skills training activities for Sierra Leonean youth. The USAID Africa Bureau provided \$1 million of DFA funds to expand this activity. On March 15, 2001, the State Department allocated \$950,000 of FY 2001 Economic Support Funds from the Countries in Transition Fund (CIT) to Sierra Leone for the activity "Reintegration of Ex-Combatants," focusing on skills training and apprenticeship activities. All three of these funding sources were awarded with the knowledge that they would be combined for management by OTI and awarded to a non-government organization through a competitive bid process.

Key Results: USAID intends to achieve the following results with this activity:

- Provide temporary employment for as large a number of ex-combatants as possible;
- Provide on-the-job skills training as part of the temporary employment;
- Contribute to the recovery of small enterprises that provide apprenticeships or skills training opportunities for ex-combatants and non-combatant youth;
- Create employer/employee or apprenticeship relationships between Sierra Leonean business people and ex-combatants that will contribute to reintegration;
- Provide capacity-building for local NGOs, cooperatives, producer associations or unions and local business people, merchants or craftspeople; and
- In coordination with the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (NCDDR), identify ex-combatants whose reintegration is deemed to be very critical to a continuation of the peace process, develop the means to monitor their progress, and report on their reintegration experience, including skills acquired, success in establishing a viable livelihood, and ability to live unarmed and in peace.

The grantee(s) will be requested to perform the following program activities in order to achieve these results:

- Select a limited number of locations, and justify the choices;
- Work with community leadership and potential business people to identify and build a limited number of civil works, such as the construction or repair of schools, health clinics, or similar public buildings; road or bridge construction or repair; water and sanitation works; and
- Identify, structure, and supervise employer/employee apprenticeships.

Performance and Prospects: In coordination with the Government of Sierra Leone's NCDDR, and to support the disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) process, OTI is already implementing a nation-wide Youth Reintegration Training and Education for Peace Program, involving demobilized ex-combatants and non-combatants. The program provides remedial literacy and numeracy, psycho-social counseling, and the development of coping mechanisms to enable war-affected young people to develop their own livelihood strategies in the context of a war-ravaged economy, in what is classified as the poorest country in the world.

Reintegration of ex-combatants requires simultaneously working with the individual ex-combatant and the host community. Large numbers of unemployed non-combatants face the same challenges of needing to provide subsistence income for themselves and their family. Reconciliation is an important component of reintegration. OTI's Education for Peace Program is a community-based activity using reconciliation themes, involving both ex-combatants and non-combatant youth, working together to rebuild personal and community relationships. Participation of ex-combatants in rebuilding of public works may contribute to reconciliation.

International NGOs already have seeds and tools programs to support resettlement. Ex-combatants and non-combatants can obtain assistance to pursue agricultural livelihoods from these existing programs, therefore the present program seeks to provide non-agricultural opportunities. Livelihoods that are complementary to agriculture should be given priority, such as the production of agricultural tools and the repair of roads and bridges to access farming communities.

Possible Adjustment to Plans: OTI's current activities are being carried out in all areas under the Sierra Leonean government's control. The Education for Peace program has been pro-active in locating activities in areas with the highest density of ex-combatants and in areas as close as possible to where current demobilization efforts are being implemented by the government. For example, OTI has learning groups in Dodo, on the edge of diamond-rich Tongo Field, and has had many groups in Daru, in Kailahun District, the location of a demobilization camp, with United Nations Mission to Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) presence, in the heart of territory controlled by the Revolutionary United Front. If the peace process advances in 2001, and additional demobilization of the Revolutionary United Front occurs, OTI will immediately create new groups for this target population, together with the war-affected communities to which they will attempt to reintegrate. If there is no progress on demobilization or on additional territorial control by the Sierra Leonean government with UNAMSIL, OTI will not be able to expand the numbers of ex-combatants in the program. In the first year of implementation of the Education for Peace Program, one adjustment made was to curtail the velocity of creation of new groups, because there was so little progress on demobilization. This was an attempt to save funding for a more aggressive campaign the second year, in case disarmament, demobilization and reintegration expanded in 2001. The program's master trainers and extra management effort were diverted to starting the parallel Education for nation-building track, which was developed in the fall of 2000, and launched in Kenema in January 2001. Master trainers and management are ready in 2001 to expand significantly the numbers of Education for Peace groups, if demobilization expands.

Other Donor Programs: The Government of Sierra Leone, under the authority of the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (NCDDR) is coordinating the process of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration. NCDDR has extensive technical assistance, and both grant and loan funding, from the World Bank, the United Kingdom, and other bilateral donors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Grants will be awarded on a competitive basis to one or more organizations for a 12-month period.

Selected Performance Measures: Program performance will be measured using the following criteria:

- Successful reintegration of ex-combatants, including their ability to support themselves and their family, and their ability to be accepted into a community;
- Successful reconciliation and reintegration of ex-combatants by the host communities;
- Successful participation of Sierra Leonean small businesses in the reintegration activities, including expansion of host businesses as a result of the program, successful completion of apprenticeships by ex-combatants and non-combatants, and successful completion of small construction works;
- Successful management by the NGO, including timely delivery of program inputs;
- Cost-effectiveness of the program, measured by:
 - Number of person-days of work created;
 - Number of persons trained on-the-job; and
 - Number and value of public works constructed.
- Compliance with proposed timelines, including start-up date of program activities.

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: CENTRAL PROGRAM, TRANSITION INITIATIVES - SIERRA LEONE			
Title and Number: Transition to Peace, 968-6613			
	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
	996 DFA	996 DFA	0 DFA
Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA	0 DA	
	0 CSD	0 CSD	
	250 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
	250 ESF	0 ESF	250 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	996 DFA	996 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		
	950 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	950 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations (Continuing)	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	1,200 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	996 DFA

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: East Timor, Office of Transition Initiatives

TITLE AND NUMBER: Indonesia Transition Program, 938-4497

STATUS: Continuing

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,467,700 ESF

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2003**

Summary: East Timor, a small mountainous territory, has long been one of the poorest regions in Southeast Asia. The economy is primarily agricultural. The agricultural sector contributes the largest share to the gross domestic product (GDP), employs almost three-quarters of the workforce, provides more than 70% of the population with their main sources of livelihood, and offers the greatest potential for exports and trade. East Timor's rugged erosion-prone terrain, poor soils, and varying (often-unpredictable) rainfall have always presented challenges to agriculture. Approximately 30% of households live below the poverty line, life expectancy is 56 years, and only two out of five people are literate. It is important to move beyond humanitarian assistance to restarting economic activities. Restarting economic activity will help avoid dependency on donor programs and focus societal efforts on reconstruction rather than on past conflicts.

USAID will continue its focus on strengthening civil society and independent media. In the absence of a civil administration (other than the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, UNTAET), local communities in East Timor will have to assume greater responsibility in the recovery and development of their communities. Through USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), support will be provided for a community-based stabilization program that targets small-scale interventions in support of community normalization by focusing on gaps in local society services and economic infrastructure. Through these projects, communities are integrally involved in prioritizing their needs, participating in decision-making to allocate donor resources to meet those needs, and the actual implementation of funded projects. These programs also foster participatory processes and democratic principles at the community level and offer the opportunity for new, grassroots political leaders to emerge. Other donors, such as the World Bank and United Nations, plan to undertake similar programs in this sector. OTI's "jump start" activities would then feed into longer-term initiatives of these other donors who need a much longer lead time for start-up.

A program for the reintegration of former combatants from both sides of the conflict will be undertaken. The reintegration support will primarily involve training and economic initiatives for ex-combatants, their families and local communities.

Key Results.

At least 30 civil society organizations will benefit from USAID's in-kind assistance, including equipment, supplies, and technical support. This support will enable these organizations to help their communities participate in the rebuilding of their country through employment and civil society education. This program will support increased participation of women in political empowerment and decision-making training to ensure that all activities target female as well as male beneficiaries.

Performance and Prospects: USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives program will seek to secure and encourage political, social and economic environment in support of the democratic nation-building process during East Timor's transition to independence. Consideration for in-kind assistance for rehabilitation projects (e.g., schools and markets), community-based cooperatives (e.g., rice), and income-generating workshops will be provided. In implementing the community-based stabilization program, USAID partners will coordinate with the representative community council structures that are being established under the World Bank-funded Community Empowerment Program and other organizations sponsoring community-based programs.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: The fragility of the operating environment for development and possibility of instability in the near-term might slow project progress. USAID is developing a plan for ensuring sustainability of project after USAID assistance ends.

Other Donor Programs: In December 1999, over 50 countries and international agencies pledged \$522 million in bilateral and multilateral development and humanitarian assistance over the next three years. In June 2000, donors reaffirmed their substantial pledges for the reconstruction and development of East Timor and the East Timorese national administration. Concerted attention to donor coordination is essential for effective utilization of assistance to address East Timor's vast development needs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The USAID Office of Transition Initiatives primary implementing partners in East Timor are Development Alternatives, Inc., the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and Internews.

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: CENTRAL PROGRAM, TRANSITION INITIATIVES - EAST TIMOR			
Title and Number: Indonesia Transition Program, 938-4497			
	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
Planned Fiscal Year 2000	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	9,468 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	0 DA		
	0 CSD		
	9,468 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations (Continuing)	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	0 DA	0 DA	0 DA
	0 CSD	0 CSD	0 CSD
	0 ESF	0 ESF	9,468 ESF
	0 SEED	0 SEED	0 SEED
	0 FSA	0 FSA	0 FSA
	0 DFA	0 DFA	0 DFA

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Request
Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	160,000	152,014	164,637	200,000
Office of Transition Initiatives*	40,000	50,000	[49,890]	[50,000]
Supplement	188,000	25,000		
Total	388,000	227,014	164,637	200,000

* TI funded under separate account in FY 2001 and FY 2002

Through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), USAID provides relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to victims of natural and man-made disasters with funds appropriated to the International Disaster Assistance account. In FY 2000, the International Disaster Assistance account also funded the Office of Transition Initiatives activities in the amount of \$50 million and \$25 million supplemental funding for southern Africa floods managed by USAID's Africa field missions. The FY 2001 funding level of \$300 million includes an additional \$135 million for reconstruction activities for southern Africa in response to floods managed by USAID's Africa Bureau. The FY 2002 funding request of \$200 million is for OFDA relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. This is an increase of \$35 million over the \$165 million level in FY 2001. However, \$25 million is being set aside for the Global Development Alliance fund.

Disaster Assistance

USAID's Disaster Assistance program objectives are to: (1) meet the critical needs of targeted vulnerable populations in emergency situations; (2) increase adoption of mitigation measures in countries at greatest risk of natural disasters; and (3) enhance follow-on development prospects in priority, post-conflict countries. To accomplish these objectives, USAID has a well-established management structure and is staffed with disaster relief experts who draw on public and private sector resources to respond within hours following a disaster declaration. USAID deploys assessment teams to identify needs, and disaster assistance response teams (DARTs) to coordinate emergency responses and facilitate information flows. USAID also provides search and rescue teams, ground operations teams, and relief assistance including medical equipment and supplies, shelter, potable water, sanitation, and emergency and therapeutic feeding.

Effective humanitarian assistance requires that relief, mitigation, transition and development programs within USAID support each other. USAID collaborates internally and with other assistance providers in the international community to coordinate programs and share the burden of relief costs. U.S. private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are critically important partners in these efforts and play an essential role in providing assistance, and implementing programs in the field.

Pursuant to Section 493 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the President has designated the USAID Administrator as Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. USAID works closely with the Departments of State and Defense to coordinate American relief efforts. In many disaster situations, 24-hour, daily coverage is provided by OFDA to ensure a speedy and appropriate response, and the transmission of accurate information between the disaster site and participating U.S. government agencies. Satellite communication equipment augments USAID's ability to accurately target emergency assistance and to coordinate with PVOs, NGOs, U.S. government agencies and other donors.

Demands on disaster assistance resources have increased steadily for a number of years. In FY 2000, OFDA obligated over \$229 million, including \$67 million in carryover funds and \$17 million in recoveries, in response to 74 disasters, from Afghanistan to Vietnam. Among the disasters were 21 floods, five epidemics, eight cyclones or hurricanes, and three earthquakes. Among the most severe disasters of 2000 were the following events:

- **Ethiopia Drought:** By March 2000, more than 10 million people, including 1.7 million children less than 5 years of age and 850,000 pregnant and nursing women were at risk of starvation in Ethiopia. Three consecutive years of low rainfall coupled with high population density, overgrazing, land erosion, skewed landholding and tenure systems, ethnic government policies, and poor agriculture and marketing policies resulted in limited agricultural productivity. It is estimated that in some areas, pastoralists lost nearly half of their livestock holdings due to lack of water and pasture. Coffee comprises 80% of Ethiopia's agricultural export earnings, but production has been reduced by up to 50% over the past two to three years, significantly reducing national and household incomes. OFDA's initial response, in March 2000, was an airlift of high protein biscuits to Gode for distribution into the Somali region where acute malnutrition was twenty-five per thousand. A DART team was deployed in May 2000 and organized a program totaling \$14.8 million for emergency health and nutrition, water, sanitation and emergency seeds for agriculture. OFDA's program met or exceeded the objectives and targets set for interventions in these sectors. Interviews with selected implementing partners, feedback from selected beneficiaries in Borena zone, and a review of reporting documents from our partners support the conclusion that OFDA's assistance alleviated the suffering of the drought-affected population by meeting critical emergency needs of the most vulnerable groups. The provision of safe water and sanitation, emergency health and nutrition and emergency agricultural support averted wide-scale malnutrition, out-migration, morbidity and mortality.
- **Eritrea Drought/Complex Emergency:** During FY 2000, two developments had major implications for the humanitarian situation in Eritrea. A third round of hostilities between Eritrea and Ethiopia in May and June 2000, led to large-scale displacement of civilian populations. Many fled to the less-affected central and northern zones, and approximately 92,000 took refuge in Sudan, Yemen and Djibouti. Of the estimated 1.1 million Eritreans displaced by the fighting, 90% were women, children, and the elderly. Much of the fighting took place in the highly fertile Gash Barka and Debub regions, where 70% of the national agricultural output is produced, and population displacement from these areas led to major disruptions in agricultural production. The war-related emergency in Eritrea was further exacerbated by the region-wide drought. The United Nations country team estimated the drought and war affected population prior to the May 12 offensive at 583,000. Following the resumption of hostilities in May, the number of war-affected quickly rose to more than a million. Meanwhile, drought conditions worsened, so that by the end of June, approximately 1.6 million Eritreans were affected by war, drought, or a combination of both, producing widespread human suffering and hardship. In response, the Government of Eritrea, donors and the humanitarian community made complementary efforts to assist the most vulnerable groups. OFDA dispatched a DART in June to assess conditions and provide emergency assistance. OFDA ultimately provided \$5.9 million for emergency health and nutrition, water, sanitation, shelter, clothing and emergency seeds for agriculture. This emergency was an example of extensive collaboration among OFDA and NGOs, including Africare, CARE, International Medical Corps, Mercy Corps International, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, and United Nations agencies including the UN Development Program, the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Children's Fund and the World Food Program.
- **Southern Africa floods:** OFDA led the U.S. government response to emergency humanitarian needs in Mozambique, Madagascar, Botswana, Zimbabwe and South Africa due to extensive flooding and wind damage following tropical depression Gloria and Cyclones Connie, Leon-Eline and Hudah. Nearly 4 million people were affected, and the number of deaths was estimated at 1,000. Flood damage was extensive, isolating many areas and displacing large populations. Many people lost their homes, most household possessions, crops, livestock, and seed base. From the onset of flooding in early February 2000, OFDA obligated over \$11 million for regional

emergency response activities. Disaster declarations were made in quick succession, and at its peak, the regional DART was comprised of 34 disaster response specialists and the Miami Dade Search and Rescue Team. The DART conducted ongoing situation assessments, developing recommendations and strategies for integrated emergency humanitarian interventions, and coordinated relief activities with U.S. embassies and USAID missions in country, host governments, other donors, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, and international military. The DART also served as a technical resource to affected country governments and to the relief community in identifying and prioritizing emergency needs, and developed a phased withdrawal of emergency humanitarian operations to longer-term sustainable development.

Complex emergencies, involving civil conflict often complicated by natural disasters, account for an increasing share of the International Disaster Assistance budget. Nearly \$127 million was obligated in FY 2000 in response to complex emergencies. Although these conflicts fluctuate in intensity, their resolution is very difficult, and relief assistance may be necessary for long periods. USAID is placing increased emphasis on applying preparedness and mitigation lessons learned from natural disasters to complex emergencies and supporting relief programs, which encourage local participation and promote self-sufficiency.

There is no evidence to suggest future disaster assistance requirements will be reduced. In fact, trends indicate that the need for disaster assistance will increase. Rapid population growth, coupled with inadequate infrastructure support systems in many developing countries, has increased the number of people vulnerable to natural hazards such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and volcanoes. Urban areas are expanding, along with unsafe habitation in many shanty areas and slums. Population pressures also force people to move onto marginally viable and unsafe lands where natural hazards, such as hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanoes, and their side effects, such as flooding and mudslides, have disastrous impact. USAID's prevention efforts focus mainly on strengthening local preparedness and response capacities. USAID's field missions play an important role in helping government, municipal, and community leaders prepare for disasters and design development projects that fully reflect the risk from disasters.

In addition to the continued challenge of responding to the growing needs of complex and natural disasters, USAID is responsible to participate as part of the U.S. Government response to incidents involving nuclear, biological and chemical disasters overseas. As a result, USAID is increasing its response capability and incident command system in this field of emerging threats.

Based on congressional recommendation, OFDA is expanding its search and rescue capacity to include West Coast-based search and rescue teams. This expansion is expected to enhance the overall effectiveness of the search and rescue effort within the Pacific and Asia regions.

In USAID's efforts to build a stronger partnership between the public and private sectors, referred to as the Global Development Alliance, BHR will play a major role in engaging the non-governmental organizations and other private sector groups in disaster assistance activities overseas. The funding requested for this program is \$25 million of the \$200 million.

TRANSITION INITIATIVES

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
	FY 1999* Actual	FY2000* Actual	FY 2001** Estimated	FY 2002 Request
Office of Transition Initiatives Supplement	(40,000) (10,000)	(50,000)	49,890	50,000
Total	(50,000)	(50,000)	49,890	50,000

* Funded through the International Development Assistance Account

** FY 2001 level excludes \$4,983,000 in ESF transferred to the TI account.

The needs of societies emerging from internal wars or complex emergencies are central to the discussion of international development. As the number of crises continues to mount, USAID and other donor organizations must be able to move quickly and effectively to meet the transition challenges they face. There is an increased demand to help countries in crisis promote national reconciliation, build open democratic and participatory processes, and broaden access to and efficient use of economic, political, and natural resources. Without these structural changes, the cycle of poverty, violence, and repression is likely to continue indefinitely.

In 1994, USAID created a new tool for responding to these challenges: the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). OTI's mission is to help local partners advance peaceful, democratic change in conflict-prone countries. Seizing critical windows of opportunity, OTI works on the ground to provide fast, flexible, short-term assistance targeted at key transition needs. Its ability to assist local partners in addressing the root causes of conflict is key to bridging the gap between emergency relief and long-term sustainable development.

OTI's programs and resource allocations reflect U.S. foreign policy priorities in assisting transition countries during the critical two-year period when they are most vulnerable to renewed conflict or instability. Because OTI possesses special programming flexibility, it can put staff on the ground swiftly to identify and act on what are often fleeting opportunities for systemic change. Working closely with local, national, international, and nongovernmental partners, OTI carries out short-term, high-impact projects that increase momentum for peace, reconciliation, and reconstruction. There are no set responses; rather, strategies are tailored to meet the unique needs of each transition country. Typically, they are tested on a small scale and applied more broadly when it is clear that high impact is being achieved. Changing conditions are quickly reflected in new or modified strategies.

In FY 2000, OTI initiated a new program in Zimbabwe, continued programs in 12 countries or provinces (Albania, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, East Timor, Indonesia, Kosovo, Lebanon, Montenegro, Nigeria, Philippines, Sierra Leone, and Serbia), and completed programs in five countries (Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Honduras and Rwanda). OTI also provided technical assistance to help USAID missions develop transition strategies in countries where OTI does not have a presence. A new program in Peru was initiated early in FY 2001.

OTI's transition assistance has included:

- Supporting community development programs that encourage political participation at the local level;
- Funding reintegration of ex-combatants into their communities as productive citizens;
- Backing alternative media and public information campaigns to encourage peace, reconciliation, and informed participation in elections;
- Assisting local efforts to fight corruption and promote transparent, accountable governing systems;

- Helping governments develop action plans for key reforms;
- Encouraging measures to bring the military under civilian democratic control;
- Building the capacity of civil society organizations to effectively engage government officials in dialogue and debate;
- Promoting human rights by funding human rights education and monitors;
- Assisting national governments to manage their strategic natural resources; and
- Supporting local efforts to mitigate and manage ethnic and religious conflict.

In FY 2000, OTI's achievements included the following:

- Quick responses to pivotal elections in Indonesia, Nigeria, Croatia and Zimbabwe were undertaken. With as little as five weeks' lead time in some places, OTI's support to independent media and leading civil society organizations promoted public debate on key issues, created a more informed electorate, enhanced voter participation, and supported efforts to monitor elections and reduce election-related violence and human rights abuses. OTI's grantees contributed to a smooth transfer of power to democratically elected governments in Indonesia and Nigeria, record high voter turnout and the rejection of a hard-line regime in Croatia, and the development of a credible, democratic opposition party for the first time in Zimbabwe.
- OTI's creation of more than 200 broad-based citizens' councils in post-war Kosovo helped channel international donor response and provided a new model for participatory democracy. OTI's councils identified and implemented over 250 community reconstruction projects through a process of local decision-making, representative leadership and civic action. The program, which leveraged \$4.3 million from other donors and \$2.3 million from local contributions, has been recognized as an effective transition tool by the United Nations Mission in Kosovo, the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, the U.S. State Department, visiting Members of Congress, and leading international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).
- OTI filled a critical gap in East Timor by jump-starting a United Nations employment initiative designed to provide immediate relief to thousands of unemployed East Timorese and to address basic infrastructure needs. The Transitional Employment Program (TEP) employed approximately 50,000 local men and women in community reconstruction projects in all 13 districts of the country. OTI was the only donor office with the ability to fund a large employment program early in East Timor's post-conflict transition.

In September 2000, OTI developed a watch list to guide the office in determining potential country assessments and start-ups. In deciding whether or not to engage, OTI asks a number of questions including, Is the country significant to U.S. national interests? Is there a window of opportunity? Is OTI best qualified to meet the particular transition needs of the country? Is the operating environment sufficiently stable? OTI updates this watch list on a quarterly basis.

Given that OTI attempts to limit its programs to two years or less, it is essential to formulate a hand-off strategy early in the design phase of each program. The hand-off strategy requires that OTI determine which activities will end or continue once it leaves, and forge partnerships with other donors for those activities which will continue. This not only leverages funding and magnifies program impact, but also maintains the momentum for change by laying the groundwork for the continuation of OTI-initiated activities by other investors, both local and international. A fully successful OTI program thus requires engaging relevant partners and ensuring they have a stake in OTI's programs and are willing and able to build upon OTI's work.

The FY 2001 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act provided OTI with a separate funding account. The Transition Initiatives section states that assistance is made available "to support transition to democracy and to long-term development of countries in crisis" and "may include assistance to develop, strengthen,

or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict.”

Following is a list of OTI program by country, with obligations for FY 1999 and FY 2000, estimated funding levels for FY 2001, and the notional request for FY 2001. FY 2001 and FY 2002 levels may change based on priority needs.

Country	Description	Dates	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
			Obligations	Obligations	Estimated	Request
EUROPE						
Albania	Strengthen local governments by helping meet community needs for infrastructure and basic services	Start: June 1999 Exit: December 2000	3,000,000	934,431	0	0
Bosnia	Promote reform efforts by supporting independent media and local NGOs	Start: February 1996 Exit: May 2000	2,867,795	1,059,000	0	0
Croatia	Help people participate in elections and decision-making, give them access to more objective news and information, and help the government become more transparent and accountable	Start: July 1997 Exit: March 2000	2,186,036	1,656,000	0	0
Kosovo	Promote local democratic leadership by organizing community improvement councils, meeting their priority needs and promoting development of an independent media and strong civil society	Start: July 1997 Estimated Exit: September 2001	12,680,000	7,789,145	6,200,000	1,000,000
Serbia / Montenegro	Support democratic elements in society, including opposition municipalities, independent media and NGOs	Start: July 1997 Estimated Exit: September 2002	2,210,567	4,404,882	10,000,000	10,000,000
AFRICA						
Angola	Build rural foundations for democratic participation with support for anti-mine action and awareness, facilitation of community-initiated projects, and enabling the flow of objective news and media	Start: FY 1994 Exit: 1999	399,711	0	0	0
Congo (DROC)	Advance the peace process by supporting dialogues on national reconciliation and helping to implement the Lusaka Accord	Start: November 1997 Exit: January 2001	1,407,914	2,750,000	500,000	0
Liberia	Enhance security and the nascent democratic process through support for the demobilization and reintegration of ex-fighters through job creation, and the development of alternative news outlets to provide objective information	Start: FY 1996 Exit: 1999	250,000	0	0	0
Nigeria	Support transition to democratic government by training officials, promoting civilian oversight of the military, supporting conflict resolution and mediation effort, jump-starting economic reform and strengthening the media	Start: May 1999 Estimated Exit: September 2001	7,881,500	8,904,869	6,000,000	0
Rwanda	Advance local participation in rebuilding society by encouraging the participation of women survivors in community decisions, providing technical assistance on political decentralization, and disseminating information on the War Crimes Tribunal	Start: FY 1994 Exit: 1999	551,596	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	Support implementation of the Lome Accords by encouraging demobilization of troops, reintegration of war-torn communities and respect for human rights	Start: January 1997 Estimated Exit: February 2002	35,951	3,034,938	3,770,000	500,000
Zimbabwe	Promote constitutional reform, independent media, and reconciliation and mediation in conflict areas	Start: January 2000 Exit: August 2002	122,046	2,423,444	3,025,000	3,000,000
Country	Description	Dates	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
			Obligations	Obligations	Estimated	Request
ASIA & THE NEAR EAST						
East Timor	Facilitate emergence of democracy by providing start-up funding for local NGOs and media outlets and supporting community led reconstruction projects	Start: June 1999 Estimated Exit: June 2002	0	1,488,949	1,500,000	1,000,000

Indonesia	Support transition to democracy through voter education and registration, helping local NGOs mobilize political participation, teaching media how to cover political issues and helping civilians regain oversight of the military	Start: August 1998 Estimated Exit: June 2002	1,617,895	8,768,729	5,000,000	2,000,000
Lebanon	Help combat corruption by increasing public awareness, changing attitudes, strengthening investigative journalism, and helping local governments become more transparent and accountable	Start: September 1999 Exit: March 2001	1,088,961	731,376	1,200,000	0
Philippines	Strengthen the peace in Mindanao by integrating MNLF ex-combatants and their families into local communities and encouraging the Philippine Government's investment in neglected, Muslim areas	Start: September 1997 Exit: March 2001	2,033,077	1,533,151	0	0
LATIN AMERICA						
Colombia	Advance the peace process by providing resources to neglected communities in conflict areas and facilitating negotiations between the government and FARC	Start: January 1999 Estimated Exit: September 2001	1,095,352	980,367	1,250,000	1,000,000
El Salvador	To support earthquake relief to the people of El Salvador.	Start: April 30, 2001 Estimated Exit: September 2001	0	0	2,000,000	0
Honduras	Supported relief and reconstruction efforts by implementing an innovative emergency housing project, repairing rural infrastructure in strategic areas, and initiating an anti-corruption effort	Start: May 1999 Exit: February 2000	4,735,461	126,769	0	0
Peru	Promote de-centralization, strengthen congressional reform and improve civilian control over the military	Start: January 2001 Estimated Exit: January 2003	0	0	3,163,188	7,000,000
New Countries					5,981,812	19,500,000
World Wide	Program Support		2,659,399	2,564,499	3,500,000	4,000,000
World Wide	Technical Assistance		1,102,164	22,785	500,000	1,000,000
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA) FUNDS			47,925,425	49,173,334	3,700,000	0
TOTAL TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI) FUNDS *					49,890,000	50,000,000
*New account created effective FY-2001						
FY 1999 - Total does not include activities from other accounts managed by OTI that totaled to \$21,382,257 (\$14,955,211 DA for Indonesia \$2,500,000 ESF for DROC, \$2,000,000 SEED for the Balkans, \$995,860 DFA for Sierra Leone, \$605,186 ESF for Nigeria, \$175,000 ESF for Indonesia and \$151,000 DFA for Rwanda).						
FY 2000 - Total does not include \$250,000 ESF for Sierra Leone, \$44,789 DA carryover for Indonesia or activities from other fund accounts managed by OTI that totaled \$11,776,128 (\$10,950,000 ESF for East Timor and \$781,339 SEED for Kosovo).						
FY 2001 - Estimate is based on a provisional level of \$53,590,000 and \$4,983,000 = \$58,573,000, which will be reviewed later in the year. Does not include \$9,467,700 ESF for East Timor or additional funds, approximately \$7,200,000 managed by OTI (\$1,500,000 ESF for Indonesia, \$600,000 SEED for Serbia/ Montenegro, \$950,000 ESF + \$1,650,000 DFA for Sierra Leone and \$2,500,000 ESF for Colombia). The \$2,000,000 TI for El Salvador is subject to report to Congress pursuant to P.L. 106-429						
FY 2002 - Allocation by country is notional at this time and could change based on resource availabilities and future priorities.						

FOOD FOR PEACE

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
	FY 1999 Actual	FY2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Request
P..L. 480 Title II	986,200	800,000	835,159	835,000
P.L. 480 Title III	25,000	0	0	0
Total	1,011,200	800,000	835,159	835,000

U.S. support for overseas food aid was formalized in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, also known as Public Law 480. The basic legislation, which has been modified many times, establishes the U.S. policy of using our abundant agricultural resources and food processing capabilities to enhance food security in the developing world through the provision of culturally acceptable, nutritious food commodities. On a global level, more than 840 million people are chronically undernourished, including 180 million children. For the U.S. government, reducing the number of chronically undernourished and underweight people throughout the world is both a humanitarian concern and strategic goal. The United States gives of its food resources to help those in need and in crisis, as we seek to eliminate the food insecurity that fuels political instability and environmental degradation. P.L. 480 Food for Peace is a people-to-people program, from the people of the United States to people who do not have access to sufficient food to meet their needs for a healthy and productive life.

Food aid requirements have increased worldwide in the post-Cold War era. The Soviet Union no longer addresses food requirements of a significant portion of the developing world, and many of the countries of that former bloc now require large amounts of food assistance. Natural disasters and complex emergencies continue to tax donor capacity to respond. The United States has drawn heavily on the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Section 416(b) surplus commodity resources for its emergency responses, to augment P.L. 480 Title II budgets. Additionally, U.S. food aid activities are becoming more complex. Monetization, in which Title II commodities are sold and the proceeds are used to finance development activities, has increased the cost of managing and implementing food aid programs. U.S. direct-distribution activities, and particularly those in sub-Saharan Africa, are increasingly more expensive to implement due to the costs of moving the commodities to isolated areas.

P.L. 480 TITLE II, EMERGENCY AND DEVELOPMENT FOOD AID

The FY 2002 request for funds for the P.L. 480 Title II development and emergency food aid program is \$835 million. Within this level, the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) will maintain current funding for the portion of Title II that underwrites development activities, while continuing to reinforce qualitative results-oriented improvements. The part of Title II devoted to development activities stayed fairly constant from FY 2000 to 2001 for both the private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and the World Food Program (WFP). The basis for the FY 2002 request is the straight-lining of this non-emergency component of the Title II program. Under the HIV/AIDS initiative, known as the Leadership and Investment in Fighting an Epidemic (LIFE), the FFP office provided up to \$10 million in Title II resources for children affected by HIV/AIDS in FY 2000. While this initiative has been expanded (and is no longer called the "LIFE initiative") to include a greater number of countries, the Office of Food for Peace will continue the investment of \$10 million per year for children affected by HIV/AIDS. USAID firmly supports these activities in countries where HIV/AIDS is a clear impediment to food security.

On the emergency side of the Title II program, while positive results have been achieved in the use of this kind of food aid to promote a return to normalcy, it is clear that the transition from emergency food aid

activities to more stable developmental activities is not always direct. Given the need to respond to both the food aid requirements of protracted disasters as well as those of the sudden-onset crises caused by natural disasters and political and economic instability, the FFP Office expects to judiciously allocate the resources available for emergency food aid response in FY 2002.

P.L. 480 TITLE II, EMERGENCY FOOD AID

P.L. 480 Title II food aid is the primary resource of the United States for responding expeditiously to the critical food needs of disaster victims and other targeted vulnerable groups. The Office of Food for Peace seeks to ensure that appropriate Title II emergency food aid reaches the right people in the right place at the right time and in the right way. Vulnerable groups receiving food aid are those who, because of natural or man-made disasters, including prolonged civil strife, require such help to survive the emergency and begin the process of recovery. Categories of beneficiaries include internally displaced persons, refugees, newly resettled or new returnees, and vulnerable resident populations. Title II-Emergency programs frequently attempt to target specific categories of beneficiaries, including children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women, malnourished children and adults, and the elderly.

In the past two years, the Office of Food for Peace and the United States Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service have developed a strategic alliance to integrate the availability of Section 416(b) surplus commodities into the U.S. Government plans for responding to emergency food aid needs around the world. As a result of this alliance, in the year 2000 the United States alone contributed more than 50% of the emergency food aid resources received by the United Nation's World Food Program, with an estimated value of over \$733 million. These P.L. 480 Title II and Section 416(b) contributions through the World Food Program, together with substantial additional contributions to PVOs, have enabled the United States during the last two years to provide almost \$1 billion annually in critical emergency food assistance to tens of millions of beneficiaries around the world.

Even with the substantial contribution made by the U.S. Government towards meeting the emergency food needs of the world's vulnerable populations, an examination of food assistance trends demands that we take a cautionary approach to the future. Man-made humanitarian crises in the Balkans, Sudan, West Africa and Afghanistan, as examples, show no clear signs of improvement. Natural disasters, such as drought in the Horn of Africa, floods in southern Africa and earthquakes in El Salvador and India, continue to destabilize livelihoods across vast areas and precipitate substantial requirements for emergency food assistance. What were once recognized as sporadic natural disasters are occurring with increased frequency and regularity.

In addition, when man-made and natural disasters occur simultaneously in the same region, the resulting complex emergency can seriously challenge or overwhelm the ability of the donor and humanitarian communities to respond, even when substantial food aid resources are available. Access to populations, security for humanitarian workers, and difficult logistics are just a few of the ongoing problems that must be addressed by the humanitarian community in responding to complex emergencies.

In addition to the increasing operational challenges associated with responding to food emergencies, the United States is also facing a potential significant reduction in the availability of food aid resources. Section 416(b) commodity availability is expected to decline sharply in FY 2002 as world commodity markets improve. It should be noted that for much of the 1990s, surplus 416(b) commodities were not available for emergency programming. Only in the past two years have these resources re-emerged as a surplus and an emergency food aid tool. At the same time, with the expected increase in commodity prices, the amount of food aid that can be delivered with every Title II dollar will decline accordingly.

In an effort to maximize the effectiveness of emergency food aid resources, the FFP office will emphasize coordination with other humanitarian response offices within the U.S. Government. In particular, the office will continue to work closely with USDA to prioritize the use of any surplus section 416(b) resources. In addition, it will stress coordination with USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).

Although the continued emphasis on the coordinated and efficient use of available resources will help ensure an effective U.S. Government response to international humanitarian crises, the impact of growing, and increasingly complex humanitarian needs will be felt. In FY 2002, the United States will be challenged to respond to an increasing number of emergency food aid activities, in increasingly complex environments, with limited resources.

P.L. 480 TITLE II, DEVELOPMENT FOOD AID

Title II non-emergency food aid is focused on mitigating food insecurity through activities implemented by private voluntary organizations and the World Food Program. These organizations utilize Title II resources to reduce food insecurity in the developing world through activities that enhance household nutrition and increase agricultural production and productivity. During FY 2000, Title II commodity and Section 202(e) resources amounting to approximately \$448 million were provided to our partners in support of development food aid activities. Of that amount, \$395 million (including ocean freight) were provided through 13 U.S. PVO cooperating sponsors and four local non-governmental organizations. The balance, approximately \$53 million, was made available to the World Food Program through the inter-governmental donor pledging process to support maternal child health, school feeding, and nutritionally vulnerable group feeding in over 25 low-income food deficit countries.

The following exemplifies the variety of Title II development interventions and their impact on food security:

- The introduction of agro-forestry technology is an important part of the Adventist Development Relief Agency's strategy for increasing agricultural productivity, household incomes, and food security among poor rural households in Ghana. The agro-forestry technologies include the use of improved seeds and the combination of annual food crops with trees. ADRA has a multi-faceted strategy in Ghana for ensuring sustainability. By the fourth year of the project, more than a third of nurseries have been completely turned over to the local communities and are financially sustainable. The total number of nurseries has tripled, with the creation of 64 spin-off nurseries from the original 31 and an 18% increase in tree seedling production. Farmers who have not directly participated in the project are adopting the technology, and most direct participants have expanded their planted area beyond the direct support given by the project. Many of the trees are fruit varieties, which has led to a tripling of the percentage of families who are able to consume fruits daily (from 10% in 1996 to 35% in 2000).
- CARE reports that under its recently completed five-year Title II activity in Honduras, yields of basic food crops increased by 26% for corn, 39% for sorghum, and 105% for beans. These yield increases were due to innovations that the Title II program introduced, such as increased availability of agricultural inputs (fertilizer, tools, metal silos), use of improved seed, establishment of community-owned agricultural input stores, and installation of community health centers. New agricultural technologies were introduced and extended through the training of agricultural volunteers, who in turn trained other farmers, creating a multiplying effect. CARE provided monitoring and technical follow-up to the agricultural volunteers and entered into technical and inter-sectoral agreements with government and non-government organizations. Basic food grains became more available and accessible to the average family, having a beneficial impact on household nutrition. In 1997, 33% of the children in the project area had adequate growth trends, while in 2000 this percentage rose to 65.2%.
- Catholic Relief Service's (CRS) Title II program in India aims to improve food security among India's most vulnerable populations by supporting sustainable development activities in four sectors: agriculture, education, health and humanitarian assistance. The programs are implemented through an extensive network of local partner agencies, primarily the social service wings of the Dioceses and, more recently, secular non-governmental organizations (NGOs), enabling CRS to reach more remote areas that traditionally have been underserved. Partnership is the core of all CRS sector programs. CRS coordinates its operations through a central office in New Delhi and four regional offices located in Calcutta, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Mumbai. The CRS offices work directly with 54 large NGOs, who in turn coordinate the implementation of the program through 2,557 grassroots organizations called operating partners. The program operates in 22 states and 2 union territories.

Between 1997 and 1999, immunization rates have increased from 28% to 76%. Over the same time period, the percentage of children 6-9 months of age receiving solid or semisolid foods along with breastmilk increased from 50% to 85%. Between FY 1998-99 the amount of watershed area developed increased from 19% to 30%. The crop yield for paddy (unhusked rice) and pulses was higher in FY 1999 than in FY 1998; however, there is a great deal of variation in the yields due to the diversity of land situations. In early childhood development centers, retention rose to an overall 90% completion rate between FY 1998-99, and in the primary school levels between grades 1-5 retention rates rose 9%.

P.L. 480 TITLE III – FOOD FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Administration did not request FY 2001 funding for P.L. 480 Title III. The FY 2002 request also does not contain any proposed funding for this program.

P.L. 480 TITLE V – FARMER-TO-FARMER ACTIVITIES

Titles I, II and III funds are used to support the Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) program, which provides voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups, and agribusinesses to enhance food production, processing and marketing. Funding for FY 2002 is expected to be \$10.5 million. This is less than the \$12 million level for FY 2001, which included an additional \$1.5 million in Titles I and II funding to support an expanded Africa and Caribbean initiative. The program relies on volunteers from U.S. farms, land grant universities, cooperatives, private agribusinesses and non-profit organizations. Volunteers have been recruited from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. They are not overseas development professionals, but rather individuals who have or have had domestic careers, farms, and agribusinesses and want to participate in development efforts. They spend about a month in the host country on a typical assignment.

Worldwide, over 6,000 volunteer assignments have been completed since 1986 in more than 80 countries. Approximately 15% of all volunteers are women, and about 30% of the individuals that FTF program volunteers work with are women. The program actively solicits participation from minority farm groups.

In 1991, a special initiative of the FTF program was authorized as one of the first U.S. assistance programs for the New Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union, and it continues to operate in all of the NIS countries.

The transition to a free-market economy in most countries is a long-term process, involving a variety of problems and obstacles. The FTF program is helping to facilitate this transition. Volunteers, through their own experiences in production and market-oriented agriculture, provide the hosts with proven models. FTF program volunteers provide essential, practical, and usable technical expertise by providing training and advice for the business of agriculture. They are creating institutions such as farmer associations and other organizations that are beginning to develop the capacity to provide needed technical and business-related services to farmers and new entrepreneurs. In these and other ways, the FTF program is helping to develop indigenous institutional capacity and new market-oriented private entrepreneurs and agribusiness enterprises.

The FTF program is also having a positive impact in the United States by raising public awareness about foreign assistance, correcting misconceptions of life and attitudes in recipient countries, and helping inform U.S. businesses about the environment and opportunities for investment abroad. Since 1996, volunteers have made over 1,800 presentations to professional and community groups and participated in more than 600 media events, including radio shows, television interviews, and newspaper discourse, to share their experiences.

Note: See Summary Tables volume for country details, by dollars and tonnage.

BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	5,666	6,395	4,409	5,450
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	581	2,123	2,853	2,900
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Total	6,247	8,518	7,262	8,350

Kenneth G. Schofield
Deputy Assistant Administrator

BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION (PPC)

Any organization of USAID's size and complexity requires certain core functions, which cut across bureau and office lines and ensure that it operates as an integrated whole. These include:

- the development and communication of a clear, shared mission, and an overall strategic and policy framework;
- standard setting and monitoring to assure consistency and efficiency across units;
- coordination and oversight to develop and maintain an information base on the organization as a whole (for management oversight and reporting);
- an institutional memory for the organization and the capacity to distill lessons (learned) from previous experience;
- a capacity to make (or cause to make) authoritative decisions and to communicate these quickly and effectively to all units; and
- an ability to speak authoritatively on behalf of the entire organization to external groups.

The Agency's central Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC) is the organizational unit within USAID that primarily performs these functions through its responsibilities for policy development and coordination, operational program guidance and oversight, donor coordination, program evaluations, and development information services.

Over the past several years PPC has given highest priority to developing and putting in place program operations and management policies and systems. These range from guidance on strategic planning and Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) reporting to the implementation of the Agency's comprehensive reform plan. With the arrival of a new administration, PPC will turn to ensuring that its new policy directions are refined, codified and communicated throughout the Agency. This includes how the Agency will address the post-Cold War issues of globalization and conflict. PPC will also give increased attention to identifying and communicating best practices in the areas of managing for results, performance measurement, and procurement.

USAID is facing new challenges, and given the central program's unique role within USAID, these challenges will necessarily help shape priorities for the future. For example:

- The increased focus on policy coherence requires both better coordination among the operational units of the Agency and clearer policy on USAID's role in supporting U.S. policies including trade, and conflict. This, too, will demand greater attention in the coming years.
- The Agency is facing a major challenge in maintaining a focused mission and the expertise to execute that mission. Adding to this challenge is the fact that many of the issues on which USAID has taken the lead within the U.S. Government (e.g., population and the global HIV/AIDS pandemic) are now being viewed as mainstream foreign policy issues. Meeting these challenges, finding new opportunities for program efficiencies, and making the difficult choices among policy priorities will also be a critical job for USAID central programs.

BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION
Strategic Objective

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)

Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Request
Learning from Experience, 930-001				
Development Assistance	5,666	6,395	4,409	5,450
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	581	2,123	2,853	2,900
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Totals	6,247	8,518	7,262	8,350

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Program

TITLE AND NUMBER: Learning from Experience, 930-001 (PPC)

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,409,000 DA; \$2,853,000 CSD

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,450,000 DA; 2,900,00 CSD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: The purpose of this program is to lead USAID and development partners in learning from development experience to improve development results and inform Agency policy (Started in FY 1998, this is a follow-on to similar activities in the past used to finance evaluations, policy studies, etc.). It supports Agency strategic planning, evaluation, performance measurement and knowledge sharing activities. The program generates and facilitates access to principal Agency program performance approaches, their results, lessons learned and best practices of USAID, other donors and other partners. USAID uses this information in formulating policy and improving programs to achieve more effective results. Undertaking evaluations helps USAID understand better what works and what does not work in priority areas. Research and analysis on selected USAID and partner programs helps us learn from experience. The preparation of performance measurement and evaluation "Tips" helps USAID and its partners improve USAID performance management systems and practices. Program assessments are important for synthesizing Agency performance by goal area and for revising Agency plans. Facilitating knowledge sharing strengthens development partner networks and institutional capacity building. This learning activity is the Agency's primary "wholesaler" of information and knowledge products and services. It provides direct support to USAID country missions and their developing country partners. Indirect beneficiaries include the officials and citizens of the developing countries who benefit from improved development strategies and cost-effective approaches. International research and training institutions, government decision-makers and technical specialists, private voluntary organization and non-governmental organization representatives, other donors, international organizations and other development partners benefit directly.

Key Results: The Learning from Experience program has three intermediate results for achieving its goal of strengthening Agency and development partner learning systems: (1) improved USAID and development partner use of information to manage for results and sharing this experience to understand what does and does not work; (2) increased accuracy, timeliness and accessibility of performance monitoring information; and, (3) increased use and sharing of development information and knowledge by USAID programs. Five sets of annual indices are used to track and measure performance against these intermediate results including (1) number of evaluations and reviews of experience, (2) number of completed requests for development experience information, (3) number of documents downloaded from intranet/internet websites, (4) number of user sessions at USAID websites, and (5) number of people trained to use effective performance management systems.

Performance and Prospects. In FY 2000, USAID carried out evaluations, analyses and policy research activities on poverty reduction, partnerships between U.S. and developing country organizations, intrastate conflict and women, scaling up child survival pilots, conflict prevention, global climate change, linkages between democracy and other sectors, and evaluation practices.

Findings from the child survival studies are helping to improve program planning and design. For example, one study identified quality design, the systematic use of data for monitoring progress, and the inclusion of risk-taking incentives as important factors for successful piloting of child survival activities. Another study identified improved indicators for monitoring progress on achieving maternal health results. A third analysis found significant relationships between women's literacy and improved family health practices. Approximately 30-50% of the performance management workshops held in the Africa and Asia/Near East regions for USAID and partners address child survival strategic objectives. Finally, 21% of the development information service requests involved child survival subjects – e.g., responding to experiential requests on basic education and primary schooling, school feeding programs, birth intervals and maternal child healthcare, tuberculosis in Africa, midwifery and disease prevention.

The development assistance studies have also generated lessons. For instance, one study found that linking democracy approaches with environment, health, education and economic growth programs can produce positive results in both democracy and other sectoral areas. This has led to increased efforts to link democracy and other sectoral programs. USAID has also drawn upon findings from its evaluation of election support to improve program decisions on the timing and holding of elections in postconflict situations such as the Caucasus and elsewhere. Findings from an evaluation on women and postconflict were presented in a workshop for USAID staff and partners in order to help strengthen assistance in postconflict situations. In addition, the development information service processed 31,224 requests, exceeding its target, and dedicated 79% of its workload to support USAID development assistance activities. Examples included responding to requests for models of judicial reform, status of women in Central and Eastern Europe and Newly Independent States, and benefits of road construction for poverty alleviation. Presentations on inter-sectoral partnering and participatory tools for emergency, relief and recovery operations were also conducted.

The USAID and development partner use of evaluation, policy and development experience information has grown by 45% over FY 1999 usage levels to 150,000 user sessions, exceeding the FY 2000 target by 30,000 sessions. Over 110,000 documents were downloaded from the Agency's Intranet and Internet websites, a 65% increase over FY 1999 levels and 35,000 over the FY 2000 target. 18% of development experience information processed and disseminated for FY 2000 services included documents and activity information on child survival, immunization, water and sanitation, orphans, HIV/AIDS and basic education. The balance supported services in other USAID development sectors.

In FY 2001 child survival funds will be used for studies in several areas. Country studies of successful child survival pilot activities will be conducted to identify policy and systemic factors associated with successful dissemination and adoption of new practices. USAID will also initiate an impact assessment of USAID child survival activities to identify interventions and approaches that contribute most to increased child survival rates and reduced maternal mortality rates. Funds will also be used to continue sector and technical analysis to support policy and strategy development for child survival and diseases guidance, HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases and health research alliances. Additional performance management workshops will also be held in FY 2001. New training programs in evaluation and strategic planning will be held. Approximately 30-50% of participants in these workshops will include child survival strategic objective team members. Appropriate indicators and monitoring systems will be developed for consistent and efficient measurement of progress toward achieving HIV/AIDS results.

The development information service expects to respond to an increasing number of information requests for HIV/AIDS and other child survival elements. An estimated 35% of information requests are expected to involve child-survival related topics. For example, requests will include topics such as the impact of HIV/AIDS on children and optimal education approaches for reaching children and youth, what is known about the the reintegration of child soldiers into society, experience with basic education programs in South Africa, and information on micronutrients and preganancy. In addition, knowledge sharing products and presentations are planned on topics such as HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation, and basic education.

In FY 2001 development assistance funds will also be used to undertake evaluations. For example, evaluation findings will be incorporated into a guide that illustrates best practices in planning, designing and implementing successful partnerships between U.S. and developing country organizations. USAID will also conduct an evaluation of USAID transition assistance to identify lessons for improving the planning and implementation of programs for conflict-prone societies. A number of country assessments will be undertaken to look at the effectiveness of programs in addressing poverty. USAID will also initiate experience reviews on assistance for civil society development and the development of land markets and related property rights. Performance management workshops will continue in FY 2001, and new training programs in strategic planning and evaluation will be developed. Approximately 50-70% of trainees will involve teams implementing development assistance-funded activities. An estimated 65% of more than 30,000 annual requests will be for development assistance sector information including topics in disaster relief and recovery, integration of education and training with aspects of economic growth, cross-sectoral experiences with democracy and governance and environment activities, poverty alleviation, and land rights. Finally, technical assistance will be provided to USAID and development partner staff including training sessions on knowledge sharing, Internet for development practitioners and using knowledge for change.

In FY2001, the strong trend in Intranet/Internet user sessions is expected to continue. User data for the first six months projects that the FY2001 targets of 130,000 user sessions and 85,000 document downloads may be exceeded by as much as 50,000 user sessions and 80,000 document downloads, respectively. This increase will be fueled in part by an estimated 75% increase in child survival-related materials processed and disseminated through the development information service by establishing expanded networks with USAID development partners implementing child survival activities to approximately a 30% level of participation. An example of this is the recent inclusion and dissemination of a large collection of water and sanitation materials, which have contributed to the recent, sustained increase in Intranet/Internet usage levels. The balance of the projected increase will be generated by expanding development partner agreements to increase development assistance materials holdings and dissemination for the economic growth and agriculture, population, environment, human capacity development, democracy and governance and women/gender in development sectors.

The Learning from Experience Program regularly disseminates findings from evaluations and analytical studies through special workshops, seminars, special reports, briefings for managers and technical audiences, and presentations to international donor and development partners.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: None anticipated.

Other Donor Programs: PPC represents USAID in various Development Assistance Committee (DAC) fora, including the DAC Expert Groups on Evaluation, Poverty and Conflict, and works in collaboration with donors on various monitoring and evaluation

efforts. PPC collaborates with its development partners to strengthen development information and evaluation capabilities and to share development experience.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: LTS Corporation; DevTech Systems, Inc.; CONWAL, Inc.; Academy for Educational Development; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Price Waterhouse Coopers; Checchi/Louis Berger Joint Venture; Development Associates, Inc.; Management Systems International; The Mitchell Group.

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Program			
Title and Number: Learning from Experience, 930-001 (PPC)			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	12,553 DA	10,491 DA	2,062 DA
	869 CSD	582 CSD	287 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	6,128 DA	5,080 DA	
	2,122 CSD	1,360 CSD	
	0 ESF	0 ESF	
	0 SEED	0 SEED	
	0 FSA	0 FSA	
	0 DFA	0 DFA	
Through September 30, 2000	18,681 DA	15,571 DA	3,110 DA
	2,991 CSD	1,942 CSD	1,049 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	1,000 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Planned Fiscal Year 2001 NOA	4,409 DA		
	2,853 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	5,409 DA		
	2,853 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	5,450 DA	6,377 DA	34,917 DA
	2,900 CSD	3,554 CSD	12,298 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

BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Request
Development Assistance	1,000	1,750	1,397	TBD
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Totals	1,000	1,750	1,397	0

Richard C. Nygard
Acting Assistant Administrator

BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT
Strategic Objectives

Program Summary (In Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 1999 Actual	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Request
Information Technology Transfer, 969-0100				
Development Assistance	1,000	1,750	1,397	TBD
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Child Survival & Disease Fund	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Funds	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title II	0	0	0	0
P.L. 480 Title III	0	0	0	0
Totals	1,000	1,750	1,397	0

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs

TITLE AND NUMBER: Information Technology Transfer (ITT), 969-0100

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2001 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,397,000

PROPOSED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: TBD

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The Agency has numerous development activities around the world in education, health, finance, economics, environment and democratic sectors. Increasingly, the application of information technology in support of these sectors is proving to be beneficial. Sustainable development is furthered by increased access of local populations and national governments to information, and by efficiency gains resulting from automating manual processes. The challenge is to identify ways in which telecommunication and information technology activities can promote sustainable development objectives and accelerate the integration of developing and transitioning countries into the world economy. The result of USAID's programs will not only bring measurable economic and social benefits to the recipient country, but also provide trade and investment opportunities to U.S. businesses through the opening of new markets and technology transfer.

One of the responsibilities of the Agency's Office of Information Resources Management (IRM) is to ensure that the Information Technology (IT) components of Agency programs, that are ultimately turned over to host country institutions, are effectively used to meet program information needs. IRM has created Information Technology Transfer (ITT) to ensure that this responsibility is efficiently met. The focus of ITT is to improve the way both information and information technology are employed to achieve successful program outcomes and to facilitate the transfer of IT to developing countries in support of USAID strategic objectives. Agency activities are supported through management and technical recommendations that ensure effective and sustainable information technology solutions. ITT also focuses on the effective use of IT solutions by replicating best practices.

ITT will continue to provide short-term technical assistance, Internet support services, training and workshops, telecommunications services, systems analysis, planning, design, evaluation, and audits. These services have become critical success factors in a significant number of the Agency's activities. ITT is in direct support of the following USAID objectives: A) increasing transparency in government; B) encouraging greater responsiveness of key institutions; C) improving market efficiency; D) improving quality and efficiency of basic education; E) improving the delivery of health information; and F) increasing the exchange of technical information in the area of agriculture, renewable energy and environmental science.

During the FY2001 and 2002 funding periods the ITT activity will be heavily engaged in electronic commerce activities. E-commerce is transforming the way governments, companies, and consumers conduct business and can promote economic growth in developing countries by enabling people to buy from and sell to international markets more easily. USAID can help countries set up the legal and regulatory regimes in which electronic commerce can flourish. Activities will include policy workshops, technical assistance from on-site specialties and training.

Key Results: ITT has had a positive impact on the fulfillment of the Strategic Objectives of over a dozen Missions. This is in support of IRM's mission to assist the Agency in meeting its goals through strategic investments in the management of information and communications technologies. One example of this is the quality assurance support that IRM provides to the Rolling Stock Information System activity. IRM has become the central source for information technology expertise for this development activity. Another example of the results of the ITT activity is the information engineering support that IRM provided for the Armenian Smart Card activity. IRM created an effective, cost-efficient technology solution for this development activity. Also, IRM provided assistance in the identification, design and implementation of the Central Elections Committee's election information system. This is an example of how IRM expands the value of technological solutions for program activities by transfer of solutions to a similar environment.

Performance and Prospects: Performance over the last year was measured according to three indicators: Central Resource For Program IT Activities, Cost Efficient Technology Solutions For Program Activities, and IT Transfer of Solutions to Similar Environments. What follows are three examples of ITT activities that met these performance measures.

1) Rolling Stock Information System (RSIS)-Regional Center for Southern Africa

The RSIS is a \$12.1 million activity managed by the Africa Bureau's Regional Center for Southern Africa that includes a real-time, integrated and interactive management information system on the six national railways of Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, plus the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA). RSIS will interface with the already existing SPRINT mainframe-based railway system used by the company SPOORNET in the Republic of South Africa and the Advance Cargo Information System (ACIS), the rail tracker application that was developed by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). In addition to the real-time online transportation information system, RSIS scope also includes an offline management information system intended to improve accounting functions (especially wagon hire settlements between carriers), improve the ability to collect and analyze operating statistics, and enhance management reports. The Southern Africa Railways Association (SARA) will host the off-line component of RSIS and coordinate policies and procedures among regional railways of Southern Africa. IRM is the central IT resource responsible for ensuring that all aspects of the system components meet quality standards.

2) Armenia Smart Card

The purpose of this activity is to create a smart card-based national electronic payment system. The activity is directed towards achieving USAID's goal of supporting the growth of the private sector in Armenia. The activity is aimed at strengthening the banking sector and increasing the quality and sophistication of financial services in the Republic of Armenia. Creation of a payment system based on plastic cards and a processing company within it will allow Armenian banks to issue and acquire local and international cards as well as process transactions made by these cards.

IRM assisted with defining the functional requirements for the payment system application and procuring equipment for the Smart Card activity. After performing a market study and defining the functional requirements for the system, a request for bids was formulated and forwarded to various firms based on the design, functionality and specifications required for the system. IRM's efforts resulted in an effective and cost-efficient technology solution for the Armenian Smart Card activity.

3) Central Elections Committee (CEC) in the Republic of Georgia

The USAID Tbilisi Mission solicited IRM to provide assistance to the Central Elections Committee (CEC) in the Republic of Georgia in the identification and implementation of a vehicle to disseminate April 2000 presidential elections information to the public. The information included presidential polling results, background on candidates, decrees, CEC newsletters and other documents relating to the CEC.

Possible Adjustments to Plans: There are presently no anticipated adjustments to plans.

Other Donor Programs: IRM has collaborated with partners and other service providers within the Agency as well as other donor assistance organizations to share IT solutions and reduce duplication of effort. IRM endeavors to continue to participate in collaborative efforts that are in line with the Agency's Mission and Strategic Objectives.

Principal Contractors, Guarantees or Agencies: SETA Corporation is the principal contractor for this activity. Additional services and commodities are acquired through the GSA Federal Acquisitions Services for Technology (FAST) program in support of small 8(a) businesses.

Selected Performance Measures:

	Baseline (FY1999)	Actual (FY2000)	Target (FY2001)	Target (FY2002)
Number of IRM Supported Operating Unit Activities	12	15	17	19
Number of Cost Efficient Technology Solutions For Program Activities	10	12	14	17
Number of IT Solutions Transferred to Similar Environments	7	9	11	14

U.S. Financing (In thousands of dollars)			
Program: Central Programs			
Title and Number: Information Technology Transfer, 969-0100			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1999	2,100 DA	2,100 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	1,750 DA	1,750 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	3,850 DA	3,850 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	1,397 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2001	1,397 DA		
	0 CSD		
	0 ESF		
	0 SEED		
	0 FSA		
	0 DFA		
		Future Obligations	Est. Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	TBD DA	0 DA	7,550 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

FY 2002 - GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
dollars thousands

Program Pillars	Child Survival & Disease Programs Fund	Development Assistance	International Disaster Assistance	Total
Economic Growth & Agriculture		110,000		110,000
Global Health	25,000			25,000
Conflict Prevention & Developmental Relief			25,000	25,000
Total	25,000	110,000	25,000	160,000

The Global Development Alliance (GDA) is USAID's business model for the 21st Century—our commitment to change the way we implement our assistance mandate. We will serve as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations¹ in support of shared objectives.

In the post-Cold War era, international development remains central to the fulfillment of US strategic interests. Countries and regions where human potential is fulfilled are less prone to violent conflict and instability. Growing economies managed by democratic political systems provide secure markets for US goods and services. Globalization removes barriers to the exchange of information, technology, finance, goods and services. If properly managed, globalization can lead to productivity increases and economic prosperity. Globalization can also exacerbate the gaps between rich and poor, thereby undermining economies and political institutions.

The post-Cold War era is also marked by intensified regional and intrastate conflicts, and a marked increase in global health challenges, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, among others. Both of these phenomena threaten to reverse development gains in many parts of the world.

In this context—Globalization and Regional Conflict—USAID will focus its attention on the following areas and is requesting funds to begin implementing the GDA in FY 2002 as follows: 1) \$110 million for promoting economic growth to reduce poverty, and stimulating agricultural development to reduce hunger, 2) \$25 million for reducing global health threats, and 3) \$25 million for preventing country, regional, and intra-state conflicts and for providing developmental relief.

The Global Development Alliance (GDA)—our new way of doing business—is based on USAID's recognition of significant changes in the environment of economic development assistance. No longer are governments, international organizations and multilateral development banks the only assistance donors; nor is Official Development Assistance the only source of funding for international economic development. Rather, over the past 20 years, there have been a growing number of new actors on the scene: foundations, corporations and even individuals are now providing development assistance financing, while PVOs and NGOs bring other assets to bear on development challenges. As a result, the U.S. Government is not the only, or perhaps even the largest, source of U.S. funding and human resources being applied to the development challenge.

USAID, however, has a unique international development mandate within the U.S. Government, a critical role within the foreign affairs community headed by the Secretary of State, and unparalleled long-term experience with, and access to, host-country governments. USAID's extensive field

¹ Non-governmental organizations include private voluntary organizations, universities, foundations and policy research institutions.

presence and technical expertise provide its comparative advantage to catalyze, integrate, coordinate, and facilitate a public-private alliance among U.S. development assistance actors.

The GDA will be a fundamental reorientation in how USAID sees itself in the context of international development assistance, in how we relate to our traditional partners, and in how we seek out and develop alliances with new partners. To stimulate movement toward the new business model, USAID will use dedicated resources and expertise to catalyze and forge alliances with the range of public and private actors in the development assistance arena. USAID will continue to deploy resources where private funding is not available and for activities where the governmental role is clear and pre-eminent.

The GDA will have three primary means to achieving results in the sectoral pillars or priority focus areas:

- **Improve the Quality and Extent of Partnerships with Non-Governmental Organizations:** The strength of non-governmental organizations is their ability to deliver services and technical assistance to some of the most disadvantaged populations in many of the countries in which USAID operates. In addition, they are especially well positioned to act as mentors and builders of their host-country counterpart organizations. Under the GDA USAID will simplify and streamline registration and procurement practices and provide greater flexibility in implementation of programs. Core support and organizational strengthening grants will be provided to PVOs and NGOs not well established in the overseas development field, linking these organizations with experienced USAID NGO partners. Incentive mechanisms will be developed to encourage innovation and increased non-governmental financing.
- **Increase/Enhance Non-Governmental Financing of Development Assistance:** Over the past decade, it has become clear that U.S. corporations investing or doing business overseas must be good corporate citizens. As a result, many firms find themselves devoting considerable resources to education, health, family planning, environment and other similar programs that are not part of their core business expertise. At the same time, USAID and/or its PVO/NGO partners are carrying out similar programs. Therefore, it makes sense to facilitate linkages between the corporate social responsibility programs of U.S. corporations and the social services programs being carried out by USAID and/or its PVO and NGO partners. In addition, USAID will seek to work with the growing number of U.S. foundations with significant resources and interests in addressing overseas development issues.
- **Enhance Policy Reform Through Advocacy:** Under the GDA USAID would actively engage the expertise and resources of American corporations in technology transfer, trade and investment and policy and regulatory reform. In that way, we have the opportunity and the ability to link the interests of corporations with those of the host country in a manner that will be beneficial to both. Developing country governments often hesitate to carry through with policy reform because the benefits are not immediately evident; on the other hand, corporations are often reluctant to make investments because the policy environment is not favorable, or sufficiently stable, to justify such investments. In this situation, USAID can play a highly constructive role in bringing the two parties together to provide the policy environment conducive to long term economic growth and development.

FY 2002 - INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

dollars thousands

Pillar/Item	Child Survival & Disease Programs Fund	Development Assistance	Total
Economic Growth & Agriculture:			
• Inter-American Foundation		12,108	12,108
• African Development Foundation		16,042	16,042
Global Health:			
• UNICEF	110,000		110,000
• GAVI	50,000		50,000
• Other External Partners (IAVI, UNAIDS, Trust Funds, micronutrients)	53,100		53,100
Total	213,000	28,150	241,150

USAID will develop partnerships with a number of international organizations and other entities in order to maximize available resources for solving economic development and health issues. In addition to resources programmed through the Agency's program bureaus, a total of \$241 million is budgeted for transfer or other programming to various organizations in support of USAID development objectives. The purpose of these alliances is to develop a global consensus on programmatic strategies; to develop international programmatic coherency; to maximize program efficiency; and to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources from a wide range of organizations and other entities in global health and development.

The Economic Growth and Agriculture Pillar

African Development Foundation and Inter-American Foundation, \$28 million: Within the Development Assistance request, \$28 million is requested for transfer to the African Development Foundation and the Inter-American Foundation.

The African Development Foundation (ADF) is an agency of the United States government that supports community-based, self-help initiatives that alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development in Africa.

The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) is an independent agency of the United States government. The IAF works in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote equitable, responsive, and participatory self-help development. It also enters into partnerships with public and private sector entities to scale up support and mobilizes local, national, and international resources for grassroots development.

The Global Health Pillar

Within the Child Survival and Diseases Programs Fund, \$213 million is requested: HIV/AIDS \$47 million; Child Survival and Maternal Health \$56.1 million; and UNICEF \$110 million.

- **HIV/AIDS, \$47.0 million:** The United States is calling upon international partners to support an international trust fund targeting HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, which focuses on an integrated approach emphasizing prevention, research and development, and care and treatment. The proposed fund would accept donations from both public and private entities and would fund proposals of governments as well as civil society, as authorized by existing legislation. The FY 2002 budget request includes \$20 million for an international Trust Fund.

In addition, a total of \$27 million is requested for the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), UNAIDS, and other relevant partnerships. UNAIDS provides global leadership and promotes global consensus on policy and programmatic approaches to fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic. UNAIDS responds to a wide range of sectors by strengthening the capacity of the

