

USAID/BULGARIA

FY 2002 Annual Report

March 4, 2002

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:
USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22209-2111
Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106
Fax: 703/351-4039
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after July 1, 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Annual Report Part III: FY 2001 Performance Narrative.....	6
Annual Report Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks.....	17
Annual Report Part VII: Environmental Compliance.....	23
Annex II: Selected Performance Measures.....	26
Glossary.....	31

Part III: Performance Narrative

A. Challenges

Bulgaria continues to demonstrate strong commitment to the principles of democratic governance and free enterprise, although at an uneven pace of reform. Bulgaria's economy grew by 4.8% in the first half of 2001, recording a positive economic growth for the fourth consecutive year. With inflation rate of 4.5%, more than 80% of the industrial sector assets privatized, and nearly 70% private sector share of GDP, Bulgaria has demonstrated commendable macroeconomic performance and strict fiscal discipline. Despite these positive developments, the country has not managed to create an investor-friendly business environment. Enterprise development is still being hindered by a multitude of administrative barriers, slow reform of the judiciary, rampant corruption, and unfair competition stemming from the shadow economy. Small and medium-sized enterprises are additionally constrained by restricted access to credit, a weak capital market, and existing legal/regulatory impediments. Most government institutions operate in an insufficiently transparent manner, and the quality of governance continues to suffer from excessive centralization and bureaucratic ineptitude. The achievements of law enforcement is inadequate, and the fight against corruption sporadic.

Bulgarians have experienced a sharp decline in real income, accompanied by increasing income inequality and growing long-term unemployment. In 2001, 17% of the labor force was unemployed, of which 59% long-term unemployed. With an average monthly wage of \$125, Bulgarians significantly lag behind income levels in the region. This dramatic deterioration of the living standards has disproportionately affected certain regions and vulnerable groups like the elderly, children, minorities, and women. Therefore, improving the quality of life of the population as well as promoting participation and inclusion of marginalized groups ranks high on Bulgaria's agenda. The development challenge for Bulgaria is to build on its macroeconomic and financial stability, sustain growth, and show the way to improved living standards, in tandem with consolidating the state and societal institutions that guarantee rule of law and good governance.

USAID/Bulgaria continued progress in implementing its strategy during FY 2001, meeting major targets in each strategic objective. However, with two elections during the year, the overall process slowed - especially on the legislative/regulatory front. In spite of modest progress, the new government has committed to an increased pace of reforms. USAID built on its comparative advantage to grant timely, flexible assistance, which establishes working models, complements other donors' activities, and provides impetus for the reform process. For example, under the judicial reform program elements, eleven pilot courts were established as working models for modern, transparent and efficient court administration. Further, through a community-based planning process, 334 new partnerships in 29 communities were established, leading to the local economic growth and creation of hundreds of new jobs for low-skilled, unemployed, primarily Roma. This model will be replicated by the GOB through the newly established Social Investment Fund, supported by the World Bank. Also, with USAID assistance, indigenous local government support organizations strengthened their institutional capacity and are now well positioned to provide independent training to local government staff on key municipal management issues. During the year, the Mission conducted assessments and discussed strategic priorities with partners and stakeholders in preparation for the USAID graduation strategy. The challenge for the Mission is to prepare a program strategy with the earliest possible graduation date that would not threaten to reverse progress to date, thus leaving Bulgaria and the Balkan region vulnerable to increased political and economic instability.

B. Program performance

183-0130, Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises in a Competitive Environment

As a whole this SO met anticipated results during the reported period as private sector performance registered high growth (75.7% contribution to GVA)¹. Private sector growth in targeted sectors met Mission targets and is on track for accelerated performance. In the policy reform area, achievements fell short of expectations owing to the slowed-down pace of reform as a result of the parliamentary elections and the newly formed cabinet. Notably, Bulgaria registered a 6.2% annual increase in exports² in 2001 and a 13.4% increase in exports to the EU. USAID-assisted sectors marked a 15% rise in exports, and registered employment grew by 9% in assisted target firms.

Comprising more than 90% of the companies in Bulgaria, micro- and small enterprises represent USAID's major beneficiary, including also various professional and trade associations, think-tanks, and business support organizations.

Achievements

Competitiveness, Trade and SME Development: USAID support has radically strengthened assisted firms' performance leading to improved productivity and higher efficiency of targeted industry clusters (agriculture, light manufacturing, information technologies, and tourism). Export-oriented enterprises -- the focus of USAID assistance -- registered an increase of over \$14 million in trade linkages, \$10 million in exports, and more than \$7 million in aggregate domestic sales, thereby directly contributing to the Agency's EGAT objective 1 for "Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened". Assisted firms created close to 1,000 new jobs of which more than 50% are held by women. Additionally, more than 30 assisted companies improved their business practices by adopting international industry standards, and 70 more are in the pipeline for FY 2002.

USAID maintained its support to the Firm Level Assistance Group (FLAG)/Trade Development Center (TDC), a service delivery vehicle established in response to USAID's strategy focus on trade promotion, to further enhance Bulgarian companies' competitiveness and performance. In FY 2001, TDC activities gathered full momentum. In achieving its mission to promote the export of Bulgarian products and facilitate business-to-business (B-2-B) relations, TDC carried out ten B-2-B meetings in Romania, Macedonia, Croatia, Serbia, Turkey and Poland, as well as assisted Bulgarian companies to attend six trade fairs in Eastern and Western Europe. As a result of the participation of 263 Bulgarian companies in these fora, 1,713 business partnerships have been established. To date, TDC has facilitated linkages and trade deals worth more than \$7 million. USAID has also facilitated \$13.3 million in transactions, including trade, licensing, and franchising.

Agriculture: The warehouse receipts system introduced by USAID in collaboration with USDA, the World Bank, and other multilateral donors as an alternative financing solution for grain producers and processors is now fully operational and covers the entire country. There were 15 new licensed warehouses in 2001, marking a 71% increase as compared to the previous year. Notably, 856 warehouse receipts were issued in 2001, thereby registering a 119% increase. Additionally, BGN 10 million worth of loans were disbursed against warehouse receipts, and four more banks started providing credit against warehouse receipts in 2001, in addition to the two banks lending under this mechanism. These results directly contributed to the Agency's EGAT Objective 2 for "More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged". In addition, USAID continued to provide extensive technical assistance and training to agribusiness companies dealing with grain production and processing; meat, poultry and fishery; fresh and processed fruits and vegetables; honey production and processing; export oriented dairy processing; and wine production.

¹ Private Sector share as percent of Gross Value Added - 3rd Q 2001; Source: NSI

² Exports data as of January - November 2001; Source: NSI

Equity and Debt Finance: In early FY 2001, a new \$7 million Trans-Balkan Bulgaria Fund was launched with USAID mission and regional funding, resulting in investments in local companies of approximately \$1.6 million. The Bulgarian American Enterprise Fund (BAEF) maintained its mortgage lending programs and managed to achieve outstanding results with a portfolio of over \$13 million. This undertaking resulted in increased mortgage finance competition in Bulgaria and made housing more affordable to people. BAEF has also launched an USAID-supported IT Business Incubator, which is now gaining full momentum. Three micro-finance activities continue to address the credit needs of small businesses and poor urban population in economically depressed and high unemployment areas. During the past year, the microlending portfolio exceeded \$2.5 million, 50% of which was provided to women entrepreneurs. USAID's financial intermediation activities significantly contribute to achieving the Agency's EGAT Objective 3 of "Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable". In partnership with a local commercial bank, USAID also launched its third DCA facility in FY 2001. The municipal energy efficiency DCA saw increased growth in FY 2001, with nearly \$1 million lent to private and municipal borrowers and a pipeline of close to \$5 million. Recently, nearly \$625,000 has been lent to 14 clients under the Micro and Small Enterprise Development Loan Portfolio Guarantee facility.

Policy Dialogue and Commercial Law Reform: As a result of USAID's Implementing Policy Reform activity, business associations successfully advocated for the removal of several onerous licensing and administrative requirements that constrained new business start-up and operations. USAID supported the enactment of 18 commercial or business-related laws and policies with broad public participation, and some changes in commercial law and other regulatory reforms were achieved. In addition, USAID provided bankruptcy software to the Sofia district courts that will expedite foreclosure proceedings, thus improving the climate for lending and credit mobilization. USAID has also recently supported three pilot courts in alternative dispute resolution training, in conjunction with the Sofia Bar Council and the Supreme Bar Councils in Sofia, Plovdiv, and Asenovgrad.

183-0140 A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector

Overall, this SO met planned targets for FY 2001 as the private financial sector in Bulgaria continued to develop and become more stable and sophisticated. Private bank assets currently account for 83% of total bank assets. Market capitalization of listed securities as a percent of GDP, though slightly below the targeted level, continues to move in a positive direction. Non-performing loans further diminish, whereas gross credit to the private sector demonstrates a steady tendency to increase. The eight pension funds licensed earlier accumulated more than \$70 million in assets, which is well above the \$60 million target.

This SO directly contributes to the Agency's EGAT objective 1 for "Private Markets Expanded and Strengthened" by facilitating increased private sector participation in the banking sector as well as by boosting the provision of credit to entrepreneurs and private enterprises.

Beneficiaries of this program are major public and private institutions from the banking, social security, and healthcare systems, as well as all members of the Bulgarian society who will enjoy a higher standard of living due to improved financial services and social benefits.

Achievements

Banking Sector Reform: Although bank privatization is nearing completion with 83% of total bank assets now privately owned, privatization of the remaining two state-owned banks has been slightly delayed. USAID advisors continue to be directly involved in finalizing these privatization deals, as Mission assistance has proved indispensable for the overall bank restructuring in Bulgaria. The Mission has also been instrumental in improving the regulatory process and in considerably strengthening the professional capacity of Bulgarian bankers. In FY 2001, USAID bank supervision advisors developed and introduced a structured and consistent approach for performing risk analysis, thus strengthening the oversight and supervision of the banking system. The advisors have also been instrumental in the development of meaningful early warning indicators to identify and address emerging risks. USAID continues to play a

leading role in establishing and institutionally strengthening the Deposit Insurance Fund which models the US FDIC. To build a generation of bankers better prepared to manage banks and originate credit, the Mission continued to support the institutional strengthening of the International Banking Institute (IBI) throughout FY 2001. The Institute provided training to over 400 Bulgarian bankers on traditional banking subjects and some entirely new topics for Bulgaria, such as customer service, real estate finance, bank cards, etc. Under the guidance of USAID's advisors, IBI curriculum attracted participants from Ukraine, Georgia, Romania, Macedonia, Serbia and Albania. Notably, enrollment in IBI's short-term seminars exceeded 1,900 banking personnel in calendar year 2001.

Pension Reform: With the necessary legislative and regulatory basis in place, Bulgaria has become a regional leader in the area of pension reform. In FY 2001, USAID proved instrumental in supporting the start of the eight private pension funds licensed earlier, and in successfully affiliating more than 1.2 million workers to the mandatory private pension funds, which roughly accounts for one third of the economically active population. Eight occupational pension funds also became operational in FY 2001, providing early retirement benefits to more than 100,000 people working in hazardous conditions. With USAID assistance, the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy and the National Social Security Institute began implementation of systems to collect and account for contributions, manage assets, and process payments. The Mission also assisted in the creation of a pension regulatory body (SISA) that oversees the firms licensed to collect private pension contributions, as well as developed on-site and off-site supervision manuals for this newly established institution. An extensive public education effort is currently ongoing with USAID support.

Health Finance and Reform: In FY 2001, assistance was provided for the financial management of the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF), as well as for the introduction of new payment and reporting systems for the Bulgarian hospitals. USAID advisors were instrumental in advising the NHIF on fiduciary responsibility and reserves management. They have also assisted the health insurance sector by providing guidance on licensing, regulation, and ongoing supervision of insurance companies. As a result, two voluntary health insurance companies were licensed and two others are currently on track. The development of national health accounts is also underway under USAID advisors' leadership.

Capital Markets Development: In FY 2001, the Mission focused its activities on developing new financial instruments, finalizing the process of building the market infrastructure, improving information disclosure, and strengthening legislation. As a result, FY 2001 saw the introduction of the first two issues of mortgage-backed securities. USAID provided expert advice for drafting new accounting and financial audit legislation which will require the introduction of International Account Standards by all Bulgarian companies by 2005. USAID has also supported GOB efforts to improve the capital market legislation and regulatory capacity for improved market transparency and information disclosure.

Tax, Debt and Enforcement: U.S. Treasury advisors worked with the Tax Administrative Department of the Ministry of Finance (MoF) providing guidance and assistance in audit planning, selection, and public relations, as well as in the development of models for revenue projections and the establishment of Return Processing Centers. A system to plan tax audits was completed and the tax collection function concept, structure, procedures and job descriptions were established. The Debt Management Advisor assisted MoF to issue Bulgaria's first Eurobond, thus lengthening the duration of public debt. During FY 2001, a new U.S. Treasury enforcement program was designed that will assist the Bureau of Financial Intelligence and other critical Bulgarian entities to develop a system of anti-money laundering measures.

183-021 Increased, Better-Informed Citizen Participation in Public Policy Decision-Making

Overall this SO met expectations. The NGO Sustainability Index registered a slight rise from 3.7 to 3.6, mainly due to improved service provision, infrastructure and financial viability of NGOs. Legal reform efforts were successful in both NGO and media spheres, and the ethnic integration efforts achieved significant successes on the local level. However, these community-level successes did not translate into national-level behavior changes: while the percentage of the public that is aware of NGO activity increased from 61% to 64%, total citizen participation in NGO activities remained low (around 4%). Nevertheless, achievements of this SO contributed significantly towards the Agency's DCHA Objective 3

for “The Development of Politically Active Civil Society”, as demonstrated by the 67% voter turnout at the June 2001 Parliamentary elections.

The program’s direct beneficiaries include civil society organizations, independent broadcast media, ethnic minorities, parliamentarians, political parties, and the Bulgarian society at large which will ultimately benefit from its increased role and participation in public policy decision-making.

Achievements

Policy reform: In 2001, the major legislative accomplishment was the adoption of tax amendments to increase NGO opportunities to attract financial resources. Six out of the ten proposed amendments were adopted, representing a major breakthrough given the budget-restrictive policy of the newly elected government. In addition, the new Parliament chose to form a Committee on Civil Society to bolster the legislative agenda of the NGO sector. The USAID-supported media program, ProMedia, helped independent media organizations work successfully with Parliament on improving media legislation. Most notably, Parliament passed amendments to the Radio and Television Law, taking away the licensing authority from the Government and passing it to a single independent regulatory body, the Council for Electronic Media. In the anti-corruption sphere, the USAID-supported Coalition 2000, an initiative of a number of Bulgarian NGOs, introduced in Parliament a draft Law on the Civic Defender and Local Civic Mediators.

Anti-corruption: Non-governmental organizations continued to play a key role in combating corruption. The role the USAID-supported Coalition 2000 is emblematic here, as this is a lasting formula enabling cooperation among representatives of civil society, public institutions, and a community of experts and journalists. Building on Coalition 2000’s experience, regional anti-corruption monitoring was conducted for the first time, covering Albania, Bulgaria, and Macedonia. On October 1, the Government of Bulgaria announced a National Anti-corruption Strategy, representing a step forward toward a long-term policy to combat corruption. The strategy specifically acknowledges that corruption cannot be overcome without the participation of civil society and media for independent monitoring and “reinforcement of the values of transparency and accountability.” Therefore, in late 2001, USAID launched the procurement process of a new program focusing on corruption at the central government level.

Civil Society: During 2001, thirteen ISOs funded 145 NGO advocacy initiatives which included the formation of a coalition that successfully argued for changes in the Disability Act, and of formal environmental working groups that engage on a regular basis with the Ministry of Environment and argue for strengthened environmental policy. Over 200 NGOs throughout Bulgaria have received targeted assistance resulting in successful advocacy campaigns and increased NGO participation in community planning. In 2001, a new program was initiated to facilitate the establishment of Community Funds in select communities and engage the private sector and average citizens in supporting non-governmental efforts to develop their community. Moreover, in response to the increased need for social services, the program is striving to assist social service NGOs to establish social enterprises.

Media: After the events from September 11, an investigative reporting campaign was launched, aimed at exposing the links between organized crime and international terrorism. The USAID-supported Broadcast Training Center provided training to over 100 television news professionals. The Association of Bulgarian Broadcasters, also supported by USAID, increased its membership from 21 in 1997 to more than 120 in 2001. In October, the Association organized the first “Radio TV Market” in Bulgaria for programming software and equipment. This has been described as the third most important event in the life of Bulgarian media after the passage of the media law and the emergence of independent media.

Ethnic Integration: The Ethnic Integration Program assists the Roma ethnic minority to improve its economic, social, and educational opportunities. In 2001, 15 projects were funded under the program in the Lom community, such as introduction of different types of extra-curriculum activities to keep Roma children in schools, launching of a student school radio station, establishment of a childcare center in one of the Roma communities, job training for unemployed Roma women, a greenhouse for herbs and medical plants, and other employment generation projects leading to 109 permanent and 78 temporary

jobs. Women's health issues, including prenatal care and family planning, have also been addressed through the establishment of a health center which specifically targets Roma and Turkish women.

Parliament: By directly contributing to implementation of the Agency's DCHA Objective 2 for "Credible and competitive political processes encouraged", USAID provided timely assistance for Bulgaria's political processes in this highly contentious election year when both parliamentary and presidential elections took place. A pre-election program helped political parties to improve their understanding of voter concerns by using national polls for the development of issue-oriented campaigns. USAID also funded a voter education and Get-Out-the-Vote campaigns that engaged Bulgarian NGOs in reaching out to women, Turks, Roma, and other historically underrepresented groups. In its second year of operation, the Parliamentary Internship Program became an important source of independent legislative research, with over 25 research projects completed to support the work of standing committees and parliamentarians. In collaboration with other donors, USAID designed a legislative strengthening program to improve the Assembly's internal rules and procedures and to provide orientation and education for Members of Parliament on their role and responsibilities.

183-022: An Improved Judicial System that Better Supports Democratic processes and Market Reforms

Although reform of the judiciary still has a long way to go, this SO met targets by providing impetus for reform. The European Commission's 2001 Annual Report recognizes some progress achieved by the country, but also points to continued inefficiency of the judicial system and overall weakness of the court administration. Due to its active support to the judicial reform in Bulgaria, USAID has been the driving force for progress achieved in the sector. The Mission met its 2001 court administration targets with the establishment of 7 additional pilot courts, thus bringing the total to 11. These pilots provide models for modern, transparent and efficient court administration. Further, 70% of all judges completed in-service training at the Magistrate Training Center (MTC) in FY 2001. The net outcome has been that all sitting judges (two-thirds of whom are women) have received some training through USAID's program, thus substantially improving their qualifications.

As outlined below, this program has achieved significant results which contribute to the Agency's DCHA Objective 1 for "Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened". The direct beneficiaries of training and TA include the Magistrate Training Center and judges in Bulgaria. Ultimately, all the citizens of Bulgaria will benefit from a more transparent and efficient judiciary, which will equitably support rule of law in all elements of society.

Achievements

Court Administration: The establishment of 7 model pilot courts during the past year, resulted in faster and more efficient handling of court documents, greater professionalism among the court staff, and improved services to the public. This has also removed much of the administrative burden from the judges who are now able to deal more efficiently with cases and reduce their case backlogs. Institutionally, USAID is the coordinator of and an active participant in a working group rewriting the regulations governing court operations and the status of court employees, leading to nationwide replication of the pilots. Four software training programs have been developed for court administrators that have also been used for training personnel outside the model courts. An automated case-tracking software has also been developed, including a standardized, efficient file-folder system that the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) has already mandated for the entire court system. In addition, USAID assisted the Ministry in preparing a five-year strategy for judicial reform and an action plan which provide the framework for organizing the overall judicial reform in Bulgaria.

The powers of the Supreme Judicial Council have been broadened to include adoption of a code of ethics for magistrates and non-judicial staff and establishment of criteria for evaluation of magistrates' work before gaining tenure or promotion. In this regard, USAID is cooperating with the Bulgarian Judges' Association for preparation of a draft judicial code of conduct. The Mission has also provided assistance to the Supreme Judicial Council and the MoJ in drafting a series of significant amendments to the Law on

the Judicial System, currently awaiting passage by the legislature. The amendments address a broad range of topics, including selection and appointment procedures for magistrates, evaluation of their performance, and compulsory training for magistrates and staff.

USAID works closely with DoJ's Regional Legal Advisor in providing technical assistance in the areas of corruption, law enforcement, and human trafficking. During FY 2001, three sequential money laundering seminars brought together the GOB agencies working in the area of money laundering and asset forfeiture. As a result, a legislative issues review was submitted to MoJ to assist in identifying areas where legislation is lacking or needs improvement.

Judicial Training: Since its establishment, MTC has provided 89 training courses for 634 new judges and 1,658 sitting judges. In FY 2001, MTC trained 322 new judges and 578 sitting judges in a wide array of topics ranging from basic skills for organizing the judicial and court administrative system to professional ethics and analyzing new amendments to the Codes of Criminal and Civil Procedures and Commercial Law. In accordance with the Mission's targets, 55 judges were trained in professional training techniques. Notably, the Minister of Justice, who is also a MTC trainee, introduced legislation that will make judicial training mandatory for new and sitting judges and that identifies MTC as the training venue. USAID is presently working to expand MTC's curriculum in procedural law, judicial ethics and material law for newly appointed judges and in substantive legal topics, ethics and new legislation for sitting judges.

A newly organized National Association of Court Clerks has given voice to thousands of non-judicial workers employed in the judicial system and has fostered a common sense of commitment and professionalism within their ranks. Working with the Association, USAID supported training and technical assistance that provides a professional balance within the judiciary and provides clear administrative support for the magistrates.

183-023 Local Governments Are Making Responsive Choices and Acting on Them Effectively and Accountably

Overall, this SO is meeting its targets, and significant policy reform improvements have been achieved by the end of the reporting period. Local finance conditions have been improved, as exemplified by the new, more open budget framework providing municipalities with greater fiscal freedom and more flexibility, particularly in investment. Elections significantly shortened Parliament's legislative session and limited legislative actions. As a result, some of the anticipated local government legislative initiatives were not acted upon by Parliament. Additionally, citizens' overall satisfaction with local government performance lags the Mission's expectations, mainly due to the impoverished economic conditions of the majority of the population. Given the new government's demonstrated will to pursue decentralization reforms, improved accomplishments are expected during the next reporting period.

The direct beneficiaries of the local government program are spread over the broad spectrum of Bulgaria's central, local, and non-governmental structures.

Achievements

Decentralization Policy Reform: USAID continues to play a leading role in strengthening the local government sector in Bulgaria. Capitalizing on the recently elected government with the political will to undertake a program of decentralization reform, USAID has embarked on an ambitious decentralization program, principally with the Ministry of Finance. In response to the Ministry's request, USAID provided extensive technical assistance in the preparation of the 2002 state budget. This assistance helped to highlight broader issues and concerns in the area of fiscal decentralization, municipal finance, and intergovernmental fiscal relations forming the backbone of USAID's local government assistance. The ability to engage and maintain the local and central government stakeholders in a constructive dialogue concerning these issues was critical in advancing decentralization policy reforms. An important achievement in this area was the convening of a Local Government Forum which constituted one of the best-attended and well-publicized local government activities in Bulgaria. Bringing together the full range

of central and local government stakeholders, the Forum reached consensus on strategic directions for reform in fiscal decentralization and regional governance.

The willingness on the part of the central government to pursue an open and participatory reform process is already paying dividends. It has led to serious and comprehensive consultations between USAID's partner, the National Association of Municipalities, and the MoF on the Draft Budget Law for 2002. The resultant budget framework saw amendments to local taxes and fees, which will result in more locally generated revenues and greater local discretion in setting some fees. Also for the first time in its history, the National Association signed a formal MOU with the Government, stating their mutual agreement to move forward on a number of key policy issues and stipulating concrete mechanisms of interaction between central and local government. USAID's facilitation role in this process has been widely recognized by both parties. In overall terms, the policy reform accomplishments are now meeting the targets necessary to successfully contribute to the Agency's DCHA Objective 4 for "more transparent and accountable government institutions".

Local Government Capacity Building: Local governments are the recipients of technical assistance through pilot projects to establish sound financial tools and practices in the areas of municipal finance, clarification of service delivery roles, customer service improvement, and institutionalization of citizen participation mechanisms. As a result of USAID-sponsored training and TA in municipal finance, over 70 Bulgarian municipalities are now applying modern budgeting practices. During FY 2001, four additional Bulgarian cities have been twinned with US cities (Kettering, OH; West Bend, WI; West Carrollton, OH; Golden, CO), and have successfully implemented important municipal projects. Concrete results include the development of municipal strategic plans; introduction of new budget forecasting processes and citizen surveys; creation of centers for economic development, business incubators, and marketing profiles to attract investment; and analysis of specific improvements to water supply, wastewater, and solid waste management.

Local Government Support Organizations: With USAID assistance, indigenous local government support organizations considerably strengthened their institutional capacity and are now well positioned to provide independent training to local government staff and councilors on key municipal management issues. USAID grant funding was also instrumental in supporting the National Association of Municipalities in successful advocacy actions resulting in the legal safeguard of municipal control over 1,000 municipal properties. Support organizations organized discussion forums on the draft Urban Development Act as a result of which major stakeholders' viewpoints were incorporated into legislation. The USAID-funded Foundation for Local Government Reform (FLGR) continued to serve as a role-model in disseminating and replicating best practices in all major areas of municipal development. FLGR successfully took over the management of the former USAID-managed direct grants program. As a result, it supported local level projects of eight regional associations of municipalities and three professional organizations of municipal employees, all aimed at local government capacity building.

Community Level Assistance: The Partners in Local Economic Development and Government Efficiency (PLEDGE) Program supports local economic revival and enterprise competitiveness in poor, underdeveloped municipalities with high level of unemployment. The core of the program is the introduction of the community-based planning process of economic revival, involving citizens from the public, private and NGO sectors in the formulation of strategies for economic growth and local resources maximization. In 2001, as a result of 334 new partnerships formed in 29 communities, a total of 42 economic development projects were launched, 6 new businesses were started, 105 businesses were assisted or expanded, and 381 new jobs were created for low skilled, unemployed, mostly Roma. These accomplishments exceeded targets and demonstrated the effectiveness of such partnerships and implementation approaches.

183-0410, Special Initiatives

Activities funded under this SO address Bulgaria's immediate needs of promoting national and regional stability. Through unique programs, USAID provides a flexible approach to responding to the needs of both GOB and the Bulgarian society at large.

Achievements

Biodiversity Conservation and Economic Growth (BCEG): As a culmination of USAID's continued support for nature conservation in Bulgaria, the first ten-year protected area management plans were adopted in June 2001, to guide the natural resource management of the Rila and Central Balkan National Parks. The plans were developed with USAID assistance and provide for the sustainable management of 156,622 hectares of natural ecosystems, thus contributing to EGAT Objective 5 for "protecting the world's environment". The Mission has also initiated the development of a management plan for the Rila Monastery Nature Park. Notably, 32 contemporary protected area management practices were adapted and implemented by the Bulgarian national park managers in FY 2001, thus exceeding USAID's target. Four pilot projects were started for the development of operational models for partnerships between the parks, municipalities, and local businesses. As a result, several business plans and ecotourism initiatives were initiated. Examination of the economy of one non-timber resource, wild blueberries, collected in the park regions revealed that for every dollar invested in the parks' maintenance, two dollars were returned to local people, providing a significant source of income. By demonstrating these viable models for environment-friendly rural economic development, USAID/Bulgaria directly contributed to advancing the Agency's EGAT Objective 3 for "expanding the access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor".

The Internet Initiative for Economic Development: Ten pilot Public Computer & Communication Centers, or telecenters, were established in distant, isolated communities with 5,000-20,000 inhabitants in FY 2001, thus extending the benefits of modern information and communication technologies to under-served rural areas. With USAID assistance, the first virtual regional network was created (www.southeasteurope.org), connecting civil society organizations from 7 countries in the region (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Yugoslavia, Macedonia, and Romania) with major international organizations. The Bulgaria Economic Portal (www.econ.bg) was also launched in FY 2001, providing easy access to the most recent economic, commercial, and financial information on Bulgaria. Monitoring data has shown a 40% increase in the utilization of the telecenter services and portal sites by targeted social groups, such as women, minorities, and the unemployed, thus contributing to the implementation of the Agency's EGAT Objective 3 of "expanding the access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor".

Labor Force Restructuring: To address the downsizing of the Bulgarian army in response to the NATO and EU pre-accession requirements, USAID initiated a one-year pilot program in July 2001 for re-training of early released military personnel as a way of opening opportunities in new career paths congruent with the transition realities. The full-blown launch of the program was suspended due to delays on behalf of the GOB in releasing military personnel. Since program inception, 52 officers were enrolled in the two major English-computer and business-computer tracks, preceded by a pilot computer course for 61 officers, aimed at testing and fine-tuning the course curriculum.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Using local currency allocations equivalent to \$ 8 million under the ESF grant agreement, USAID was the biggest donor supporting the Regional Initiatives Fund. Micro-projects were implemented to provide short-term employment opportunities and tangible social benefits for the poorest communities in the country. The institutional capacity for selecting and managing these micro-projects was established to support a larger program to be financed through a World Bank loan for creation of a Social Infrastructure Fund in FY 2002. During 2001, a total of 75 projects were completed, including rehabilitation of market structures, roads, water supply, schools, and healthcare facilities. The projects resulted in improved services and infrastructure for over 70,000 Bulgarian citizens, and created over 1,000 short-term jobs. The program ended during FY 2001, completing USAID involvement in this \$25-million grant activity.

Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program (BCRP): The Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program was designed to accelerate the economic recovery of communities affected by the Kosovo crisis. Assistance to Danube River communities strengthened local governments and improved social and economic conditions through development, planning, and technical assistance to enterprises. Grants funded citizen participation projects and small-scale infrastructure projects in the 23 municipalities along the Danube

River and the 31 municipalities associated with this region. Other achievements of the Program include: micro-credit loans of approximately \$2.5 million to over 4,000 clients; successful operation of a business incubator in Vidin; extensive technical assistance to six municipalities on public services financing; assistance grants to a number of small and medium enterprises; 91 local economic development projects under the PLEDGE program; Customer Service and Information Centers are operational in four cities on the Danube River; seven NGO grants to create multi-sector partnerships within communities; and an educational program for displaced workers. As part of BCRP, AUBG provided training to 276 young Kosovars. Fifty-three percent of the respondents to a follow-up questionnaire reported direct employment impact – better job, salary increase, promotion, or a new business started. The crisis recovery program was completed in FY2001.

American University in Bulgaria (AUBG): AUBG continues to be the top-notch U.S.-style university in SEE. In June 2001, the University was accredited under Bulgarian law and the New England Association of Colleges and Universities granted it accreditation in December 2001. In spite of its academic achievements, AUBG continues to struggle on matters of financial and management capacity. USAID provided TA to help the university develop its corporate strategy and financial plan which outline its path to sustainability in the medium term.

Peace Corps / Small Projects Assistance (SPA): Twenty-eight direct small grants were awarded to Bulgarian communities in FY 2001. The specific needs addressed range from youth and educational issues, through environmental concerns and local infrastructure development, to social issues of disabled individuals. Notably, municipal governments and community members now demonstrate increased understanding and support for these activities by providing the required 25% or more in community contribution.

183-0420, Cross-Cutting Programs

Activities funded under this Strategic Objective complement other sector-specific SOs implemented by USAID/Bulgaria, primarily by contributing to the development of human capacity within indigenous entities. In addition, these activities broadly address program impact through improved project preparation, evaluation, and monitoring.

Achievements

Participants Training / TRANSIT: As a result of increased local and regional training capacity, FY 2001 featured higher number of regional and in-country training events. 270 public and private sector officials attended the 30 custom-tailored training events in FY 2001. Since program inception, more than 1,000 Bulgarians, including ministerial level officials, mayors, supreme court justices, SEC commissioners, and chief advisors to the President have participated in TRANSIT-Europe. High-level officials from the new government -- one deputy prime minister, three ministers, and one deputy minister – as well as several Members of Parliament are among the more prominent USAID trainees. The new Small Grants component of the program was launched in FY 2001. It is designed to further disseminate knowledge and experience through grant funding of returned participants. Out of the 19 grants awarded, 11 projects were completed in 2001, resulting in the publication of the first practical guide for alternative and rural tourism, several brochures, workshops for sharing experience, and a very successful fund-raising campaign to meet pressing environmental community need.

American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS): In FY 2001, a total of 4,277 workers and union leaders graduated from the Labor Education Program and 8,270 unionists participated in union development programs and industrial relations forums. The eight Regional Labor Counseling Centers that ACILS has supported provide services (employment-specific legal and economic consultations and support, information on employment, social benefits, retraining/skills upgrading programs) not only to union members, but also to all who request assistance -- more than 11,300 workers in FY 2001. Notably, above 51% of the unionists and workers who requested services, or participated in the training events and fora, were women.

Audit, Evaluation & Program Support (AE&PS): This program provided instrumental assistance for all Mission activities through program staff employment contracts and related administrative support. To facilitate progress across all strategic objectives, the Mission used AE&PS resources for program-related audits, studies, evaluations, and assessments related to the development of the Mission's next five-year strategy.

Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Framework

Part A. Results Framework

SO 1.3. Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises in a Competitive Environment

- IR 1.3.1. Development of Laws, Policies and Institutions Which Enable Private Sector Growth
 - IR 1.3.1.1. Development of a Sound Investment Framework in the Energy Sector
- IR 1.3.2. Strengthened Private Sector Business Support Associations & Institutions
 - IR 1.3.2.1. Improved Business Performance of Private Sector Association Members
- IR 1.3.3. Transfer of Productive Assets to the Private Sector – NOT within the manageable interests of USAID/Bulgaria

SO 1.4. A More Competitive and Market Responsive Private Financial Sector

- IR 1.4.1. A Sound, Regulated and Efficient Banking System Established
 - IR 1.4.1.1. Increased Private Sector Participation in the Banking Sector
 - IR 1.4.1.2. Bank Supervision and Enforcement Capacity Strengthened
 - IR 1.4.1.3. Effective Bank Training Developed and Institutionalized
- IR 1.4.2. A Regulated, Transparent, Liquid Securities Market Developed
 - IR 1.4.2.1. Securities Market Infrastructure (Institutions) Strengthened
 - IR 1.4.2.2. Institutional and Broad Public Participation in Securities Markets Increased
- IR 1.4.3. A Sound, Regulated Private Pension System Established

SO 2.1. Increased, Better-Informed Citizens' Participation in Public Policy Decision-Making

- IR 2.1.1. Strengthened Capacity of Non-Governmental Organizations
 - IR 2.1.1.1. Enabling Legal/Regulatory Environment for Civil Society Organization in Place
 - IR 2.1.1.2. Advocacy Coalitions for Participation Increased
 - IR 2.1.1.3. Effective, Sustainable ISOs in Place
- IR 2.1.2. Independent Broadcast Media Strengthened
 - IR 2.1.2.1. Electronic Media Legal/Regulatory Framework Improved
 - IR 2.1.2.2. Improved Professionalism of Media Outlets
 - IR 2.1.2.3. Increased Effectiveness of Media Associations

SO 2.2. An Improved Judicial System that Better Supports Democratic Processes and Market Reforms

- IR 2.2.1. Improved Professionalism of the Judiciary
 - IR 2.2.1.1. Judicial Training Institution Established
 - IR 2.2.1.2. Judicial Qualifications Enhanced through Continuing Legal Education
 - IR 2.2.1.3. Law Students Skills Improved during Apprenticeship Year
- IR 2.2.2. Improved Court Administration
 - IR 2.2.2.1. Model Pilot Courts Established
 - IR 2.2.2.2. Court Automation
 - IR 2.2.2.3. Court Personnel Trained in New Procedures and Responsibilities

SO 2.3. Local Governments Are Making Responsive Choices and Acting on Them Effectively and Accountably

IR 2.3.1. National Legal Framework Provides Local Governments with the Authority to Match the Responsibilities Devolved by the State and Delegated by the Citizens

IR 2.3.1.1. Legal Reform at Central and Local Levels Is Advanced

IR 2.3.1.2. Involvement of Local Government in the National Policy-Making Process Is Increased

IR 2.3.2. The Financial Tools, Resources, and Practices of Local Governments to Fulfill Their Responsibilities and Improve the Local Revenue Base Are in Place

IR 2.3.2.1. National and Local Policies Support Increased Fiscal Decentralization

IR 2.3.2.2. Local Government Practices Support Increased Fiscal Capacity

IR 2.3.3. Local Government Competence Is Improved, Participatory Practices Are Strengthened, and Local Partnerships in Place

IR 2.3.3.1. Effective Program to Provide Training in Management Skills, Competence and Expertise in Local Government Is in Place

IR 2.3.4. Intermediate Support Organizations are a Significant Source of Assistance to Local Governments

IR 2.3.4.1. Intermediate Support Organizations Have Sustainable Capacity to Support Local Government

IR 2.3.4.2. Intermediate Support Organizations Promote Regional and Trans-border Linkages in Response to Local Government Development Priorities

Part B. Performance Data Tables

See Annex II: Selected Performance Measures

Part VII: Environmental Compliance

In FY2001, the activities are covered by approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and Request for Categorical Exclusions (RCEs) as shown in the attached IEE spreadsheet for Bulgaria.

On February 26, 2002, E&E Bureau's Regional Environmental Officer (REO)-Compliance Unit during his TDY reviewed environmental compliance documents at random, and found that the ongoing Mission activities for FY 2002 were in compliance with USAID environmental procedures. That is, all required IEEs and RCEs for ongoing activities in USAID/Bulgaria have been documented and approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer. The Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) is working with activity managers and implementers on monitoring and evaluation of project implementation where required by the IEEs.

In September 2000, at the request of the Mission, the REO conducted training of USAID officials and implementing partners on "Introduction to USAID Environmental Procedures". The MEO also received additional training on Mitigation and Monitoring as well as on conducting Environmental Impact Assessments during E&E Bureau's Regional Pilot Training Program in Macedonia in May 2001.

For FY 2003, IEEs and RCEs will be submitted to BEO before any new projects, programs or activities are authorized or approved by USAID and before funds are obligated including substantive amendments or extensions of ongoing projects, programs, or activities.

Anticipated new activities or modifications for FY2002 that may require environmental documentation or amendments to existing documentation include, but are not limited to, the following:

SO	Activity Name	Funding Level
1.3	Micro-finance and DCA Lending Facilities, including an agriculture DCA and Opportunity International	5,000,000
1.3	Commercial Law and Regulatory Program	3,900,000
1.3	SME Development and Trade Capacity	2,000,000
1.3	Implementing Policy Reform	1,300,000
1.3	Municipal Energy Efficiency	400,000
1.4	Energy Regulation	600,000
1.4	Bank Supervision	1,500,000
2.1	Legislative Assistance	650,000
2.2	Magistrate Training	500,000
2.3	Municipal Sustainable Partnerships	500,000
4.1	Biodiversity Conservation and Economic Growth	500,000

The Mission Environmental Officer will work with the REO to arrange a workshop for Cognizant Technical Officers (CTOs) and implementing partners on evaluation of environmental/economic/social impacts, mitigation and monitoring of such impacts which may be held in early summer 2002.

Annex II: Selected Performance Measures

see attached tables

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives					
1 Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes X	No	N/A		
2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	2 Development Credit Authorities (DCA) implemented with United Bulgarian Bank 2 DCAs (one has already been launched w/ First Investment Bank in Sept, 01)				
3 What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	\$2,225,000				
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.					
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 183-0130: Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprises in a Competitive Environment	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	AEEB	
4 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 183-0140: A More Competitive and Market-Responsive Private Financial Sector	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	AEEB	
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened					
5 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	AEEB	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	AEEB	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	AEEB	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	AEEB	
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	156,622 179,622			AEEB AEEB	
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? No relevant SO	Exceed	Met	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 183-0210: Increased, Better-Informed Citizen Participation in Public Policy Decision-Making	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	AEEB	
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 183-0220: An Improved Judicial System That Better Supports Democratic Processes and Market Reforms	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	AEEB	
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets? 183-0230: Local Governments Are Making Responsive Choices and Acting on Them Effectively and Accountably	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	AEEB	
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	AEEB	
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	AEEB	
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	AEEB	
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	AEEB	Local Government Index
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
27 Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	N/A				
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2 Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
3 Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	N/A				
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6 Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	N/A				
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7 a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual) b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	N/A				
	N/A				
8 Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	N/A				

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	N/A				
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	N/A				
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)					
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A				
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)					
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)					
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)					

Victims of Torture Report						
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture						
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	N/A				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total N/A		
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total N/A		

Global Climate Change						
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected						
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix	Enclosed				

GLOSSARY

ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
AE&PS	Audit, Evaluation & Program Support
AUBG	American University in Bulgaria
B-2-B	Business To Business
BAEF	Bulgarian American Enterprise Fund
BCEG	Biodiversity Conservation and Economic Growth
BCRP	Bulgaria Crisis Recovery Program
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
DoJ	Department of Justice
EGAT	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
FLAG	Firm Level Assistance Group
FLGR	Foundation for Local Government Reform
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Bulgaria
GVA	Gross Value Added
IBI	International Banking Institute
ISO	Intermediate Support Organization
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MTC	Magistrate Training Center
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
PLEDGE	Partners in Local Economic Development and Government Efficiency
SEE	South Eastern Europe
SISA	State Insurance Supervision Agency
SPA	Small Projects Assistance
TA	Technical Assistance
TDC	Trade Development Center
TRANSIT	Technical Training for Societies in Transition
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
US FDIC	U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation