

USAID/FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
FY 2002 ANNUAL REPORT

March 2002

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Released on or after July 1, 2002

**USAID/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
FY 2002 Annual Report**

Part III: FY 2001 Performance Narrative

The program managed by the United States Agency for International Development in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) in FY 2001 pursued six Strategic Objectives in the Republic of Serbia and five in the Republic of Montenegro. The funding obligated for each of those Objectives is summarized in the following table. In addition, USAID-managed PL 480 Title II resources were provided to the FRY as part of the broad international response to the plight of vulnerable population groups, refugees, and internally displaced people. See the Annual Report of USAID's pillar bureau managing those resources for a discussion of that program.

| USAID Funding Obligated in FY 2001 for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| Strategic Objective | Republic of Montenegro | Republic of Serbia |
| Accelerated Development and Growth of Private Enterprise | 31,285,000 | 5,791,000 |
| Increased, Better Informed Citizens' Participation in Political and Economic Decision-Making | 11,637,000 | 34,312,833 |
| More Effective, Responsive and Accountable Local Government | - | 8,000,000 |
| Humanitarian Community Services and Facilities | - | 10,449,690 |
| Special Initiatives (emergency banking and policy reform assistance and balance of payments support) | 15,139,000 | 30,890,257 |
| Cross-Cutting | 743,000 | 1,401,740 |
| | | |
| TOTAL | 58,804,000 | 90,845,520 |

Those Objectives advanced ten U.S. International Affairs Strategic Goals: regional stability; democracy and human rights; economic development; global growth and stability; counter terrorism; humanitarian assistance; open markets; U.S. exports; reduction of illegal drugs; and environmental improvement. Although focused on strengthening democracy and governance (included the Agency's Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar), the program also supported the Agency's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Pillar through significant support for encouraging broad-based economic growth and contributions to human capacity building and environmental protection. Each Objective is discussed in the FY 2002 and FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justifications available elsewhere on USAID's web site. This FY 2001 Performance Narrative summarizes accomplishments by areas of concentration: democracy reform; and economic reform.

USAID-managed assistance in the FRY dates back to the partnerships developed in 1997 to 1998. It was expanded by new commitments to support democracy on July 31, 1999 and subsequent to the peaceful revolution of the people of Serbia on October 5, 2000 that overthrew the Milosevic regime.

Democratic Reform: In FY 2001, resources for democracy and governance were used in both the Republic of Montenegro and the Republic of Serbia to continue and intensify rule of law and democracy and governance activities with civil society organizations, independent media, and trade unions. Overall, accomplishments exceeded targets. In addition to rejecting the repressive Milosevic regime and transferring him to The Hague, his political cronies were increasingly marginalized as the broadly inclusive 18 party coalition of the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) won the December 2000 elections and assumed their mandate, and civil society grew to be more of a force for change. Despite

continuing uncertainties regarding relations with Montenegro and the status of Kosovo, peaceful dialogue continues as these issues are addressed.

A major five-year citizen participation program (Community Revitalization through Democratic Action - CRDA) was initiated in Serbia and reinforced by a three-year program to increase the transparency and management capacity of local governments. Begun in August 2001, within 90 days CRDA was active in 300 communities throughout Serbia. Broad-based representative citizens' committees are engaged in improving the quality of their lives through 343 projects they have chosen. The strong involvement and support of the communities in CRDA activities is demonstrated by the funding of over one-third of project costs from non-USAID resources. Beneficiaries have commented widely that the CRDA Program is the first time they have been asked what they really want and directly assisted in achieving those needs. Local government officials have embraced the CRDA methodology and begun to allocate some of their meager municipal resources to help provide local contributions

The Local Government Initiative (LGI) was initiated in September 2001. It is providing 50 municipalities in Serbia with training and technical assistance in financial management, municipal services, and utility and information management. It also is working with local governments, citizens, and NGOs of 25 municipalities to increase citizen and NGO involvement with and access to local governments. Municipal officials will be trained in customer focus and responsiveness techniques. The LGI also is providing technical assistance to the Government of the Republic of Serbia in carry out policy reforms that will decentralize many government responsibilities and decision-making to the local level.

As part of its support to the rule of law and respect for human rights in Serbia FY 2001, USAID strengthened the Judges' Association as a key voice for judicial sector reform and through training and material assistance. Support was provided to NGOs engaged in legal reform, legislative drafting, human rights, and developing an effective gender in law program. A legal aid initiative was launched in southern Serbia to address ethnically-based employment discrimination issues.

Political process support and election assistance in Serbia in FY 2001 supported NGOs in conducting a number of polls that helped the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS) coalition target citizens' concerns and issues, build this feedback into the policy process, and communicate with citizens more effectively concerning critical reforms. These programs helped democratically oriented parties at the local level in connecting more effectively with citizens to improve governance at the level that most directly impacts citizens' lives. Multiple training sessions engaged party leaders and rank-in-file members in running their operations more efficiently and in a more participatory fashion. Women and youth leadership was emphasized. A parliamentary assessment was conducted to identify the best means of engaging this branch of government to improve the policy process.

USAID civil society assistance in FY 2001 supported the NGO sector in Serbia to transition from an anti-government movement to a vibrant non-government force for change through grants and capacity-building assistance. Activities included a petition drive by the Yugoslav Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM) to reduce compulsory military service which resulted in the draft of a law; and support to Civic Initiatives (a leading provider of NGO training for the Serbia NGO sector) that helped to equip thousands of NGO leaders with the tools they need to implement and manage effective civil society programs.

The Nezavisnost trade union was supported to become an active voice in the social dialogue regarding Serbia's economic transition, including the planned privatization program and other economic reforms that will affect citizens' livelihoods. Nezavisnost negotiated amendments to the labor law with the Government of the Republic of Serbia to ensure that workers are more informed regarding layoff decisions arising from enterprise restructuring decisions. Those negotiations helped to shorten a general strike.

Key independent media players, print publications, and news services received capacity-building training and equipment donations that improved their ability to deliver the news to citizens. In addition, support was provided to Serb electronic and print media to ensure that the proceedings of the International

Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) at The Hague are covered in a way that demystifies this process for the people of Serbia.

Within the Republic of Montenegro, USAID-supported implementers were instrumental in achieving the following results in moving forward democratic reforms.

The draft Law on Courts was approved by the Government of Montenegro and should soon be considered by the Parliament. The legislation provides for disciplinary procedures against judges. It promotes greater judiciary independence by establishing a supervisory judicial council, comprised of peers rather than Ministry of Justice functionaries, to oversee the judiciary. The Judicial Training Center is being assisted in training and informing judges on the new reform legislation being put in place. That legislation consists of the Laws on Contravention, the Public Prosecutor, Police, Conflict of Interest, Execution of Civil Judgments, and the Bar Exam.

Legislation on anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, e-communications and cyber-crime, and electronic commerce are in the final approval process. Public procurement legislation, budget reform, and the establishment of a Treasury will have a major impact on transparency and accountability in the use of public resources.

When approved by Montenegro's parliament, a third set of laws will put in motion one of the most sweeping local government reform programs in the region. The legislation includes laws on Local Self-Government, Local Self-Government Finance, Territorial Administration, and Property Tax. These laws will foster decentralization of government responsibilities such as education, health, and police services. They will permit increased revenue raising by local governments, make the grant system of local governments more transparent, and reward local governments for improving fiscal management. Training is equipping local government officials and staff to implement economic reform legislation at the local level. Topics include the establishment of municipal budgeting systems subject to public hearings, transparent management of municipal treasuries, municipal public procurement commissions, and improved management and accountability in spending public resources. The law on privatization of public services will allow citizens to enjoy better public services.

USAID civil society assistance in FY 2001 supported the NGO sector in Montenegro to establish the first journalism school in Montenegro. The curriculum is in place to improve the quality of reporting, editorial, and management skills of 500 journalists. Political process support played a key role in monitoring the April 2001 elections. Political parties and parliament members are being assisted to focus on the concerns of the general public identified in polls financed by USAID-supported NGOs.

FY 2001 resources also were used by USAID to provide Humanitarian Community Services and Facilities assistance in Serbia. Those funds supported confidence-building measures in the ethnically volatile Presevo Valley area of southeastern Serbia. USAID's two U.S. NGO partners and Office of Transition Initiatives carried out over 100 community-identified projects. This contributed to the retreat of armed ethnic Albanian extremists and the dismantling of and normalization of life in the Ground Safety Zone established as part of the peace process after the 1999 NATO bombing campaign.

Assessments immediately following the September 2000 election defeat of the Milosevic regime identified energy provision and attention to municipalities previously neglected due to their pro-democracy stance as among the most urgent requirements to assist in restoring normal living conditions and stabilizing the political situation. To minimize the negative effects an energy shortage would have on the daily lives of the general populace and to provide special relief to those groups displaced by the practices and policies of the previous regime, USAID used FY 2001 SEED resources to undertake a small energy efficiency program.

Technical assistance and commodities to complement U.S. and other donor support for emergency fuel and electricity imports were provided. Both improved reliability of domestic electric power and heating systems and more efficient energy use by consumers to provide short and medium term relief for substantial numbers of people were addressed. Special attention was paid to preparing schools,

hospitals, clinics, and community centers for the winter season. Public education campaigns were conducted to educate the public about energy costs, the efficient use of energy, and appropriate choices of energy for different uses. In addition to public service advertising and programming promoting energy efficiency techniques and technologies demonstrated through the rehabilitation, energy planning assistance was provided to municipalities and the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities in the dissemination of educational materials on energy efficiency. Public buildings such as schools, hospitals, orphanages, and homes were rehabilitated to improve the efficient use of energy. Facilities were selected based on their visibility and impact on municipal energy costs and value as demonstrations of energy efficient technology and training opportunities for local installers and municipal officials. The Ministry of Energy was advised on planning and implementing regulatory and restructuring measures needed to rationalize energy tariffs.

Economic Reform: Overall, accomplishments met targets.

Emergency assistance initiated in Serbia in FY 2001 consisted of banking sector assistance to the National Bank of Yugoslavia (NBY) in identification of problem banks and bank restructuring and liquidation. This assistance helped the NBY examine 28 of the largest banks that posed the greatest systemic risk to Serbia's economy. Seven of these banks have been placed under the Bank Rehabilitation Agency and, with assistance from the U.S. Treasury Department, are being prepared for liquidation. Another six banks were placed under special supervision at the NBY and eight had their licenses revoked and are in liquidation.

USAID financed advisors worked with Serbia's Ministry of Privatization to identify heavily indebted state companies that require restructuring through privatization or liquidation. Assistance also was provided to initiate reforms in the commercial law regime. USAID-provided policy reform assistance resulted in the passage of the Privatization Law and implementing regulations, and amendments to the Bank Rehabilitation Law. Together, those make possible the resolution of bankrupt banks and enterprises that now is underway.

In addition to technical assistance in banking and policy reform described above, plus World Trade Organization accession, USAID provided budget support for the emergency importation of electricity and the establishment of an energy finance facility for Serbia.

FY 2001 funding also was provided to explore market-based microenterprise credit and support opportunities in Serbia. An interagency agreement with the U.S. Department Agriculture was funded in FY 2001 to assist in meeting various international standards so that critical sector could be reactivated.

The economic reform program USAID funding in Montenegro in FY 2001 consisted of budget support and technical assistance. A legislative framework to transform the Montenegrin economy into one that is market-driven and geared to modern economic principles was developed. The Montenegrin Parliament enacted the Securities, Central Bank, Commercial Bank, Organic Budget, Foreign Investment, Telecommunications, Public Procurement, and Bank Bankruptcy laws. The Enterprise law and laws on Bankruptcy, Secure Transactions, Cross-Border Insolvency, Private Sector Participation in the Delivery of Public Services, and Accounting and Auditing were drafted for consideration by the Government of the Republic of Montenegro by the end of FY 2001.

A comprehensive package of tax laws (Personal Income, Corporate Profits, Excise, Value Added, Tax Administration, and Real Property) will discourage the gray market, and address the fiscal deficit. The Government of the Republic of Montenegro had completed its review of those laws by the end of FY 2001 and was about to submit them to parliament.

Over 3,500 loans totaling \$5.5 million were disbursed under the USAID-supported micro lending program in Montenegro. Approximately 425 jobs were created, and another 2,250 sustained, through these loans. Montenegro's first tourism conference in over a decade was supported and the availability of 1,000 rooms for the 2002 tourism season was negotiated. 1,000 people attended 52 seminars and completed 189 business plans to start 250 businesses. Over 1,000 full-time and 1,200 part-time jobs resulted from those

efforts. The Montenegro Business Alliance, the first Republic-wide business alliance uniting private business associations, foreign companies and 20 of the largest private companies, was founded. Support for 26 farmers' associations, representing 6,000 dues paying members, improved the quality and quantity of milk production through the introduction of new varieties of alfalfa feed, improving livestock through artificial insemination, and testing the quality of milk.

Challenges: The biggest single challenge faced by USAID/FRY in FY 2001 was expeditiously moving to take advantage of the unique opportunity presented for the FRY and Serbia, as well as the United States, by phenomenal rejection of the Milosevic regime on October 5, 2000 following the September 24, 2000 elections. Starting with a staff of 1 USDH, 1 USPSC, and 5 FSNPSC employees for a FRY-Serbia program focused exclusively on democracy and governance, 2 additional USPSCs were brought on-board in October 2000 and 1 USPSC in November to design and implement the FY 2001 USAID program which eventually reached over \$90 million. New vision was provided by a new USDH Directory and, thanks to outstanding and extensive support from the Regional Support Center in Budapest, Hungary (especially the Regional Contract Office) and Washington based Bureau of Europe and Eurasia personnel, the challenge was met. The political process and civil society elements of the DG program were intensified and expanded to include the Community Revitalization through Democratic Action. That provided immediate response capability to incorporate citizens in the decisions affecting them and reinvigorate the economy as well as to provide a safety net for those suffering from economic stagnation. The portfolio was expanded to include banking and policy reform assistance essential to laying the foundation for a transition to a market-based economy oriented to Europe and the Atlantic economic community.

USAID/FRY, in March 2001, began assuming responsibility for the USAID-supported program in Montenegro, which had been under the management of USAID/Kosovo. Full responsibility was transferred in late 2001, with extraordinary support from USAID/Kosovo. During 2001, the Montenegro program expanded from one USPSC employee, working out of Croatia, to six USPSCs and 15 FSNPSCs employees stationed in Montenegro. A new office building was begun and will be completed in mid-2002. The challenge now is to continue to expand the program with new activities.

Close-out reports: In accordance with ADS 203.3.7, we understand E&E/OM has undertaken close out report requirements for the approximately \$10 million provided for the emergency importation of electricity financed and completely delivered in FY 2001 under SO 4.1, Special Initiatives. Close out reports for other activities financed and completed under that SO in FY 2001, or whose continuation is being pursued under a new SO will be submitted in May 2002. Those are, emergency banking reform technical assistance (completed); and bank restructuring and policy reform technical assistance (being continued under SO 1.3). The last activity funded in FY 2001 under SO 4.1, establishment of a finance facility for the importation of energy, was planned to be implemented through FY 2002. A close out report on that activity will be submitted at the appropriate time. Similarly, local government assistance was initiated with FY 2001 funding under SO 2.3 but is being continued under SO 2.1 starting in FY 2002. The close out report for the SO 2.3 funding will be submitted after expenditure of SO 2.3 resources is completed. Lastly, humanitarian assistance was provided in FY 2001 under SO 3.1 for energy efficiency assistance and to support the recovery of communities after years of misrule. Close out reports for those activities will be submitted after those expenditures are completed.

PL 480: PL 480 Title II resources are provided to the FRY as part of the broad international response to the plight of vulnerable population groups, refugees, and internally displaced people. We assume the concerned pillar bureau will report on that program.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures 3 pages

**USAID/FRY FY 2002 ANNUAL REPORT Table 1: Annual Report Selected
Selected Performance Measures**

February 14, 2002

| 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 private sector or NGOs? | Yes | No | N/A X | | |
| 2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002? | | | | | |
| 3 What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution? | | | | | |
| 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? | Exceed | Met X | Not Met | SEED | |
| 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 | No | N/A X | | |
| 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 | No X | N/A | SEED | Through 632(b) with USDA. |
| 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 | SEED | Initiated Community Revitalization through Democratic Action (CRDA) and micro enterprise assistance program. ACDI/VOCA, ADF, CHF, IRD, and MCI are implementing partners on CRDA. Opportunities International is the implementing partner on micro enterprise assistance. |
| 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 | | |

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01) | OU Response | | | Fund Account | Data Quality Factors |
|---|-------------|-----|----------|--------------|----------------------|
| 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 | No | N/A X | | |
| 11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target) | | | | | |
| 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? | 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 | | |
| 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 | | |

| Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01) | OU Response | | | Fund Account | Data Quality Factors |
|---|-------------|---------|---------|--------------|--|
| 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? | Exceed X | Met | Not Met | SEED & OTI | Serbia's rejection of the Milosevic regime and his transfer to ICTY in The Hague. Confidence building measures in Southern Serbia contributed to the withdrawal of armed Albanian militia and dialogue on curtailment of government security forces. |
| 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 | No X | N/A | SEED | |
| USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged | | | | | |
| 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 | SEED & OTI | Serbia's rejection of the Milosevic regime and election of more inclusive 18 party Democratic Opposition of Serbia coalition. |
| 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 | SEED & OTI | Numerous local civil society organizations mobilized and strengthened to promote democratic change in the FRY. |
| 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 | No X | N/A | SEED | |
| 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 X | No | N/A | SEED & OTI | Confidence building measures in Southern Serbia contributed to the withdrawal of armed Albanian militia and dialogue on curtailment of government security forces. |
| 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 X | No | N/A | SEED & OTI | SEE ABOVE |
| 25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID | Male | Female | Total | PL 480 II | See PL 480 Title II Annual Report |
| 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 X | N/A | SEED & OTI | |
| 27 Number of beneficiaries | 148,000 | | | | |

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes 2 pages

USAID/FRY FY 2002 ANNUAL REPORT 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) | | | | | |
| 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 | | |
| 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 | | |
| 4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| 5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country? | | | | | |
| 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) | | | | | |
| 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) | | | | | |
| 8 Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy | | | | | |
| 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) b. Total condom sales (2002 target) | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|------|--------|-------|--|--|
| 10 | a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| | b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target) | | | | | |
| 11 | Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program? | | | | | |
| 12 | a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| | 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 | | |
| | 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 | | |
| | 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

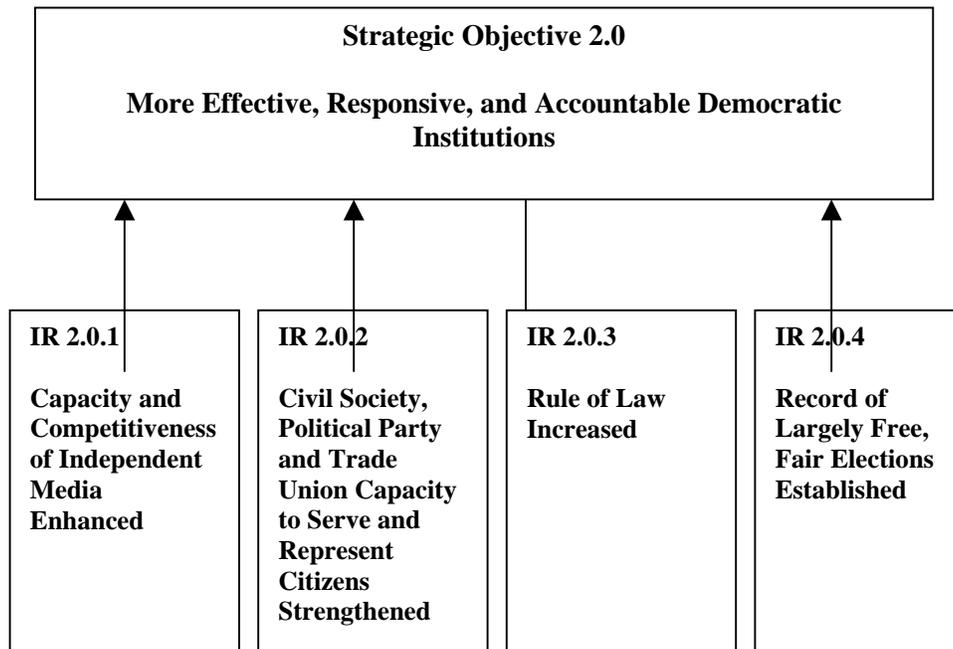
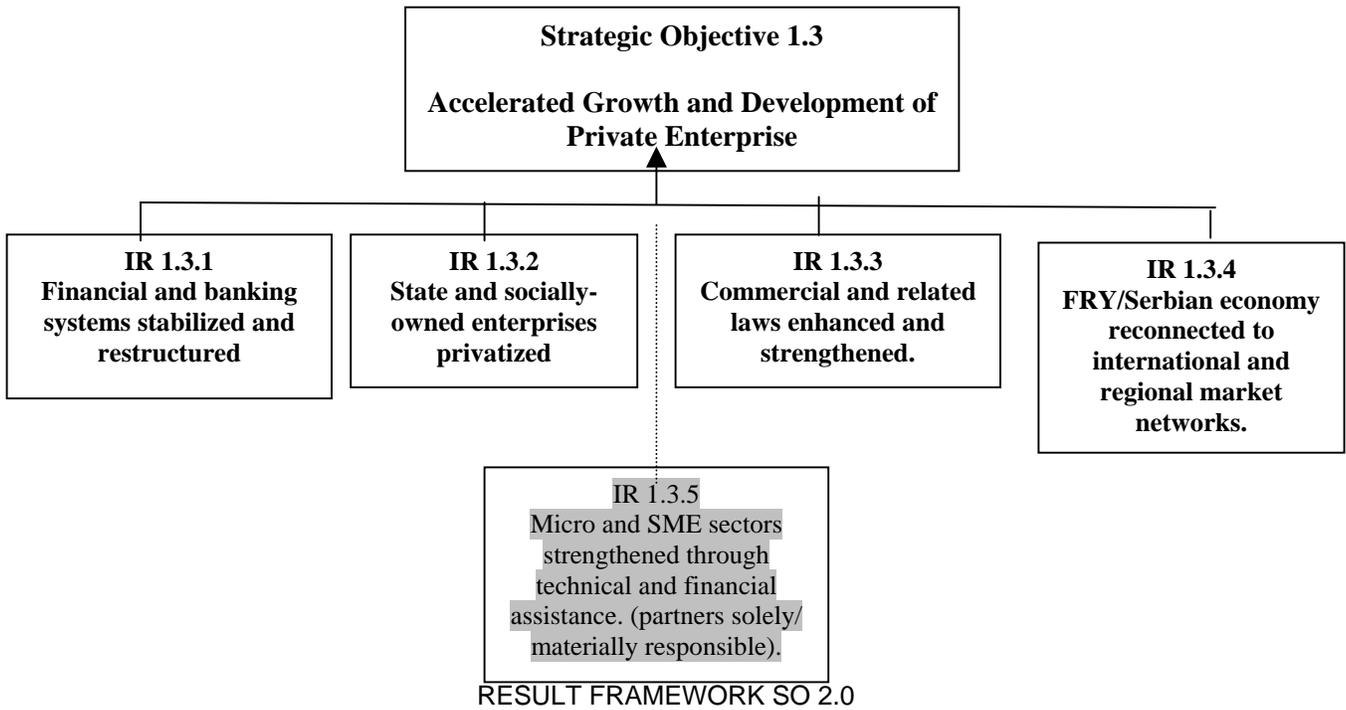
| | | | | | | |
|----|--|------|--------|-------|--|--|
| 15 | Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort? | | | | | |
| 16 | Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| | | | | | | |
| 17 | Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15) | Male | Female | Total | | |
| | | | | | | |

Global Climate Change

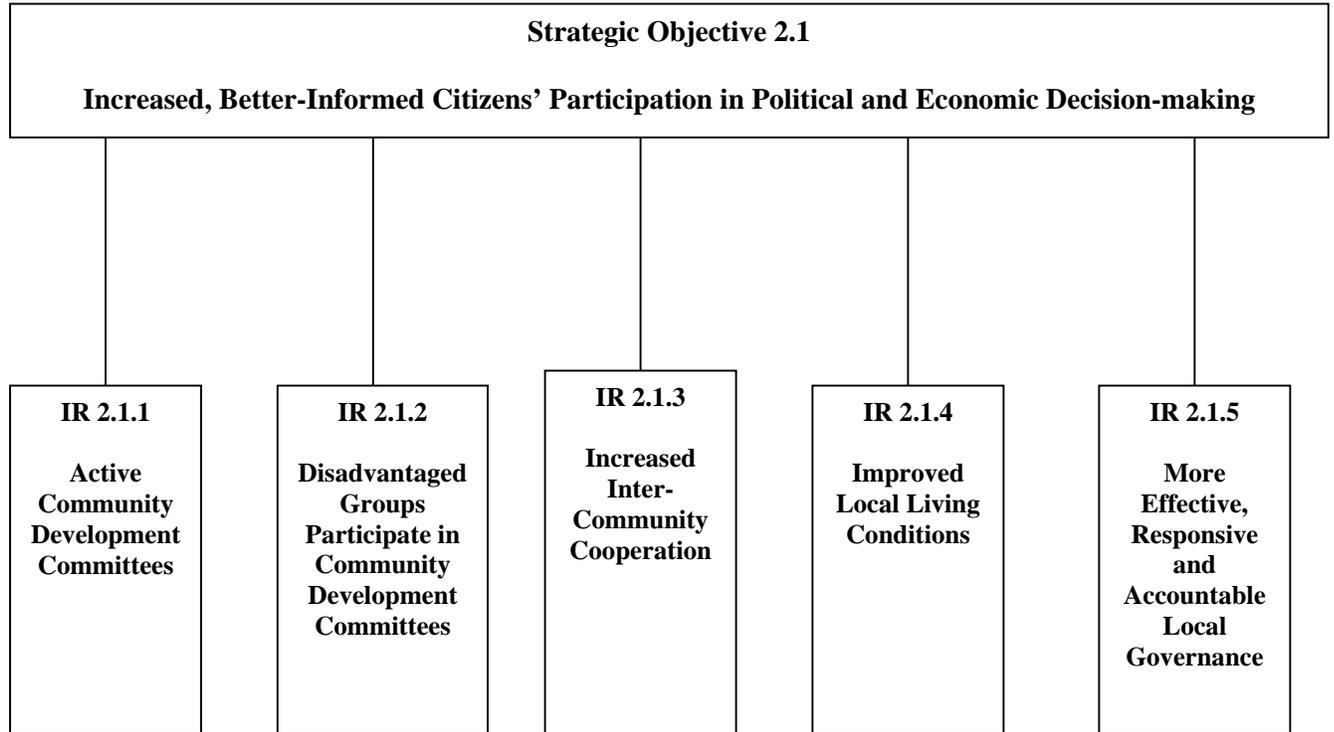
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 18 | Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix | | | | | |
|----|---|--|--|--|--|--|

RESULT FRAMEWORK SO 1.3



RESULT FRAMEWORK SO 2.1



**USAID/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
FY 2002 Annual Report**

Part VII: FY 2001 Environmental Compliance

On February 1, 2002, an E&E Bureau's Environmental Compliance Officer confirmed that all environmental compliance documents were in place. That is, all required Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) for ongoing activities in USAID/FRY-Serbia have been documented and approved by the Bureau Environmental Officer.

Bureau Environmental Compliance Officers conducted two workshops for environmental Cognizant Technical Officers and implementing partners within the last six months.

IEEs or documentation for a categorical exclusion of technical assistance activities to carry out USAID/FRY-Serbia's revised Strategy will be submitted before any new projects, programs or activities are authorized or approved by USAID and before funds are obligated for substantive amendments or extensions of ongoing projects, programs, or activities. Anticipated technical assistance areas are policy reform, mortgage finance, rule of law, civil society strengthening, political process and elections support, and media support. All of which are subject to a categorical exclusion. For purely technical assistance activities, in accordance with 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2)(i) "education, technical assistance, or training programs except to the extent such programs include activities directly affecting the environment (such as construction of facilities, etc.)." The mortgage finance facility is subject to a categorical exclusion in accordance with 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2) "(x) Support for intermediate credit institutions when the objective is to assist in the capitalization of the institution or part thereof and when such support does not involve reservation of the right to review and approve individual loans made by the institution." Grants to PVOs are subject to a categorical exclusion in accordance with 22 CFR 216.2(c)(2) "(xiii) Matching, general support and institutional support grants provided to private voluntary organization (PVOs) to assist in financing programs where A.I.D.'s objective in providing such financing does not require knowledge of or control over the details of the specific activities conducted by the PVO."