

**USAID/Benin  
FY 2002 Annual Report  
Part I through VIII**

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for USAID/Benin and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Benin

The Annual Report is a « pre-decisional » USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from the Benin Country Development Officer, USAID, Office of West African Affairs.

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## **Please Note:**

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## Part I: The Development Challenge

<p>Life expectancy is 53.6 years. The adult literacy rate was 39% in 1999 while female literacy was 23%.</p>
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After a decade of renewed democracy, including a third presidential election in March 2001 and market-based economic growth, Benin is making the transition towards political and economic freedom. Human rights are guaranteed and respected and socio-economic development is occurring, although pervasive corruption has a negative impact on public management. Notwithstanding the significant progress over the past decade, Benin is tackling ongoing problems of poverty. Literacy and school enrollment are low, especially for girls, although advances have been made. Private investment has been insufficient to encourage sustainable economic growth. Inadequate public transparency and accountability, ineffective public management and low utilization of budget resources thwart the provision and sustainability of public services, especially for education and health. Lack of civil society participation in national and local decision making limits the pressure on the Government of Benin (GOB) to improve accountability and inhibits communities from actively influencing national development efforts. The population growth rate is 3% and child mortality is 156 per 1000. While only 2.5% of the population in Benin were infected with HIV/AIDS at the end of 1999, the trend, if left unabated, could mirror that of other countries ravaged by HIV/AIDS.

Benin is a poor country with a per capita income estimated at approximately \$380. It ranks 147 out of 162 countries according to the 2001 United Nations Human Development Index, an indicator that ranks overall quality of life. One third of the population lives under the poverty threshold. However, Benin is managing its economy well in terms of macro-economic factors and has maintained an average economic growth rate of 5% per year. Much of the public investment budget is financed by donor contributions while debt servicing in 1998 was 35% of gross domestic product and 218% of exports. Debt servicing is expected to decrease due to Benin's participation in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), under which the Government of Benin (GOB) is to receive an equivalent of \$460 million in official debt relief. Under HIPC, Benin received \$5.6 million of debt relief in FY 2000 and \$18.7 million in FY 2001. A large portion of the debt relief is to be used for increased spending in the social sectors. Efforts in Benin will continue to combat poverty by improving health and education services and the provision of other public services. The structural reforms will continue along with strong efforts to improve private sector development, increase private investment, and improve sectoral policies, especially in agriculture. These measures will help set the stage for high and sustainable growth.

Benin continues to be of interest to the United States for the promotion of democracy, stability and security in the region, and the promotion of U.S. exports and investment. Benin is an ally of the United States in the fight against terrorism.

### THE USAID PROGRAM:

*FY 2002 Estimate:*        \$ 18.598 million                      *FY 2003 Request:*        \$16.284 million

The Program Data Sheets provided below cover the three objectives for which USAID is requesting funds and will be used to finance ongoing programs. These programs include: 1) primary education reform and education of girls; 2) family health for family planning services, HIV/AIDS prevention and improvement of health sector policies; and 3) governance and accountability to support GOB and civil society anti-corruption efforts, the promotion of new communication technologies, micro-finance, technology transfer, and agriculture to increase rural incomes.

**OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS:** The Program for Innovation in Microenterprise (PRIME fund), financed by the USAID/Washington Office of Microenterprise Development, is complementing USAID/Benin bilateral resources to increase access to micro-financing for the development of microenterprise and other local private initiatives. USAID/Benin participates in West African Regional Program (WARP) activities that promote trade (including cross border women's activities), harmonize commercial law, stimulate regional economic development, and improve energy availability through a regional gas pipeline. WARP will help Benin to understand and profit from the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and

World Trade Organization activities. Funding from the Leland Initiative will supplement USAID/Benin bilateral resources to promote new communication technologies and increase Internet connectivity. Benin benefits as well from an Africa-wide Africa Bankers Training Program. Through USAID/Washington support to an U.S. university, a new method of natural family planning is being introduced in selected public and private health clinics. The HIV/AIDS bilateral program in Benin is complemented by the WARP health and HIV/AIDS regional activities, as well as the "Corridor Project," which links five countries connecting Abidjan to Lagos. Through the Africa Bureau-funded Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS) activity, technical assistance is provided to the Ministry of Health to adapt BASICS-produced pilot nutrition materials for national use. Benin benefits from P.L. 480 Title II food resources which serve to increase girls' primary school enrollment, improve nutrition, increase community access to micro credit, and improve food security in food deficit areas of Benin.

**OTHER DONORS:** In 2000, the United States was ranked first among bilateral donors in terms of annual development expenditures, while Denmark was the largest in terms of annual financial obligations. Donor coordination is successful. Denmark focuses on agriculture, road construction, judicial reform and private sector development. Other bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus are: France (secondary and higher education, agriculture), Germany (hydraulic and rural water, forestry, bridge construction, government decentralization, and national park management), Canada (administrative reform and micro-enterprise development), Switzerland (health, adult literacy, rural development, artisan development, institutional/structural reform), Netherlands (community development, women in development, infrastructure), Japan (judicial reform, food support, agriculture promotion), and Belgium (health, rural development, education, sanitation and water).

The principal multilateral donors and development financiers include the United Nations agencies, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), European Union, African Development Bank, and the West African Development Bank. The European Union provides budget support in health and project financing in transport, judicial reform and government decentralization. The United Nations Development Program is focused on the environment, women and development, HIV/AIDS prevention, and communications. The World Bank supports the promotion of girls' education, construction of primary schools, judicial reform, private sector development, HIV/AIDS prevention, and budget reform, while the IMF supports structural reform and privatization of parastatals. The African Development Bank supports human resource development, construction of secondary schools and technical skills training centers and the West African Development Bank supports private sector and infrastructure investment.

**Part II: PROGRAM DATA SHEETS****USAID MISSION:** Benin**PROGRAM TITLE:** Reforming Primary Education in Benin (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** More Children Receive a Quality Basic Education on an Equitable Basis, 680-001**STATUS:** Continuing**PLANNED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$7,000,000 DA**PROPOSED FY2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES:** \$7,000,000 DA**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005**Summary:** USAID assistance to the Benin primary education reform program includes:

- technical assistance and education commodities to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education in developing and printing new primary education curricula and instructive materials;
- promotion of girls' education;
- training primary school teachers to use the new curricula;
- technical and management assistance to parent associations for greater involvement in school management;
- technical assistance to improve Ministry of Education planning and management capacities;
- training of students and teachers to improve the sanitary environment of schools; and
- training and institutional support to decentralized local governments in the education sector.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY2002 funds to help the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education carry out the reform of primary education through the development and introduction of new curricula for the fourth grade. Teachers will be trained to use new teaching strategies in accordance with the new curricula. Student textbooks will be produced and distributed for the fourth grade. Funds will also be used to: 1) promote girls' educational activities in areas where the enrollment rate is particularly low; 2) strengthen parent associations to take an active role in the management of school operations and administration; 3) improve the sanitary environment and student health practices in schools; and 4) provide technical school training to primary school dropouts.

The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education will continue to benefit from technical assistance and training to improve planning and management capacities. A new institutional contract will be established to assist the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education with this phase of the reform. P.L. 480 Title II resources will be used to assist schools in northern Benin in establishing and operating school feeding programs. To improve the local management of education services, USAID will finance training and institutional support to decentralized local governments.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* USAID plans to use FY2003 requested resources to support the ongoing reform of primary education in Benin. Emphasis will be placed on training primary school teachers, producing and distributing teacher guides and student textbooks, and developing and introducing new curricula for the fifth grade. Other areas include promoting girls' education and facilitating sustainable involvement of parents in education issues at both local and national levels. USAID will work with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to achieve improvement in the management of resources that are made available to the education sector, as well as with local decentralized governments.

**Performance and Results:** The development of new curricula, textbooks and workbooks and the training of teachers in improved educational skills will improve the overall quality of primary education for students in Benin. Greater numbers of children are expected to successfully complete primary school as a result of improved educational approaches and teaching materials in the classroom and the increased availability of learning materials for students. At the same time, USAID supports alternative technical education for school dropouts and early school leavers.

Gross enrollment rate (GER) has increased to 89% (73% for girls) in 2001 compared with 57% in 1991 and 80% in 2000.

Continued support to the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and the involvement of parent associations in school management will help to achieve a gross school enrollment rate of 92% by 2005. Girls will have a higher enrollment and retention rate in school, especially as a result of special activities to encourage female enrollment.

Currently, primary school students in the first three grades are receiving improved school instruction and have access to textbooks and workbooks where in the past these materials were not available or multiple students had to share one textbook. Over 13,500 teachers have been trained in the new curricula and 340,000 mathematics and French textbooks have been produced, reducing the student textbook ratio from a national average of eight students per one textbook to two students per one textbook. Over 550,000 students in grades one through three have benefited from the reform to date. Approximately 1,200 parent associations are actively involved in school management activities. This includes developing and executing school budgets, finding resources to improve school equipment and infrastructure, and advocating school issues with education officials.

The reform program will be extended to successive grades over the next three years, one grade per year. It is expected that the objective of one textbook per two students will be met for all six primary school grades when the reform reaches grade six in 2005. In addition to the reform program, approximately 250,000 school children are expected to increase their knowledge of basic hygiene and health practices.

Nineteen schools benefited from the P.L. 480 Title II feeding program that trained parents to run a school canteen program. This program contributed to increasing enrollment and retaining children in school.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Key partners include World Education, Inc., Medical Care Development International, International Foundation for Education and Self-Help, U.S. Peace Corps, Catholic Relief Services, CARE International, World Learning, and the Songhai Center. Other partners are local non-governmental organizations and indigenous associations. USAID will select a new implementing agency for continued technical assistance for the primary education reform program.

**USAID MISSION:** Benin**PROGRAM TITLE:** Benin Integrated Family Health Program (BIFHP) (Pillar: Global Health)**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Increased Use of Family Health Services and Prevention Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment, 680-002**STATUS:** Continuing**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$6,738,000 CSH**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$ 4,338,000 DA**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1997**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005**Summary:** The USAID/Benin Integrated Family Health Program (BIFHP) includes the following components:

- social marketing and promotion of family health products;
- training of health care workers and technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH);
- communication campaigns and activities to promote healthier behaviors; and
- purchase of health commodities.

BIFHP activities related to family planning/reproductive health include the following:

- technical assistance to the national health NGO network;
- training community-based health agents; and
- technical assistance to support health sector decentralization.

Key beneficiaries of both programs are children up to age five, women of childbearing age, and populations at risk of being infected with HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

**Inputs, Outputs, and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program (Family Health):* USAID will continue to support socially marketed distribution and promotion of a variety of family health products. Funds will also be used to train health care workers to treat sick children, prevent infections, and provide emergency obstetric and prenatal care. USAID is supporting an expanded malaria program that includes integrated management for childhood illnesses (IMCI), antenatal clinics, and insecticide treated bednets (ITNs). USAID will also provide direct support to the National AIDS Control Program to help them coordinate the new national HIV strategy, and will give small grants to non-governmental organizations to carry out HIV prevention activities. Assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health planning and coordination unit to help develop effective planning tools and to purchase equipment. In support of health sector decentralization and to reduce shortages of medicines in rural health centers, USAID will purchase commodities to help establish a regional medical depot in northern Benin.

*FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will help the MOH clarify and implement its decentralization policy. Funds will be used to provide technical assistance to the national network for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in health to help the network advocate for improved health sector policies, and to improve the quality of family planning services offered in the NGO clinics. In its target zone in northern Benin, USAID will continue to train health care workers to use standardized service delivery protocols developed in FYs 2000 and 2001 with USAID assistance. USAID will also support training and supervision for community health services and training of community health management committees. Funds will also be used to support social marketing of contraceptives, and to train pharmacy workers in family planning counseling.

*Planned FY 2003 Program (Family Health):* FY 2003 resources will be used for operations research, training and supervision related to malaria control. USAID funds will continue to support training for health care workers in targeted zones in order to improve the quality of services.

*Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* FY 2003 funds will be used to support health care worker training in family planning, community-based outreach services, and social marketing of contraceptives. They will support on-going decentralization activities in the health sector and provide

technical assistance to the MOH to evaluate the performance of a new supply and distribution system for drugs and contraceptives.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Benin Integrated Family Health Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

In 2001, 57% (12% in 1999) of health centers in target zones offer a complete package of services (including family planning, immunization, and prenatal consultations).

**Performance and Results:** Preliminary information from the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), conducted in FY 2001 with USAID assistance, indicates that significant progress has been achieved in USAID's target zone in northern Benin, particularly in use of modern contraception. Final DHS data will be reported in next year's Annual Report. In FY 2001, increases were noted in the sales of socially marketed products (including condoms, contraceptives, and insecticide treatment kits for mosquito nets), and in the number of sales points for these products. The MOH pledged to seek funding to replicate throughout the country a pilot nutrition activity supported by USAID.

USAID supported the development of a new supervision manual and 76 trainers and members of health district teams were trained in improved supervision techniques. As a result, 46% of health centers in USAID's target zone received supervision visits that met national supervision standards (up from only 9% in 2000).

P.L. 480 Title II child survival interventions led to improved immunization rates and significant reductions in malnutrition in the program target zones. In FY 2001, USAID supported a variety of training to improve the quality of care offered in public health centers. These training activities targeted new approaches to child health care, obstetrical and neonatal care, supervision of health workers, and the use of explicit service delivery guidelines. USAID's malaria activity introduced an integrated approach to the treatment of childhood illnesses by training 132 health care workers and 22 laboratory technicians in new protocols and techniques.

Continued progress will lead to increased access to quality health services in the USAID target zones and increased access to key family health products nationwide. Ultimately, this program will have an impact on the entire Beninese population, as numerous USAID pilot interventions have been adopted by the GOB for expansion throughout the country.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** USAID activities are implemented through University Research Corporation, Population Services International, CARE International, INTRAH, Africare, and MACRO International, Inc.

**USAID MISSION:** Benin

**PROGRAM TITLE:** Democracy and Governance Strengthening (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

**SPECIAL OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER:** Improved Governance and Reinforced Democracy, 680-003

**STATUS:** Continuing

**PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$862,000 DA

**PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE:** \$923,000 DA

**INITIAL OBLIGATION:** FY 1996

**ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

**Summary:** The Democracy and Governance Special Objective program is helping Benin to improve its democratic governance through:

- technical assistance and small grants to improve advocacy skills of local non governmental organizations (NGOs);
- technical assistance to strengthen the capacities of Benin Supreme Audit Institutions;
- training, technical assistance and micro credit to small-scale entrepreneurs;
- technical assistance to transfer appropriate technology to local Beninese farmers; and
- technical assistance in legislative reform.

**Inputs, Outputs and Activities:** *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will continue to increase the participation of NGOs in local governance and enhance their advocacy skills in order to help improve the delivery of health and education services. A government decentralization support activity will be implemented to prepare the central government to better assume its coordination role, pending the reinforcement of local officials' capacities to provide services, especially in health and education.

To promote transparency and accountability in government, USAID will continue to provide training to Supreme Audit Institutions and encourage public awareness of the negative effects of corruption through local civil society organizations. USAID will initiate activities to increase the participation of women in development. Support to the Ministry of Communications will help expand their communications bandwidth to four megabytes and promote Internet and other new communications technologies. In FY 2002, technical assistance and training for Benin National Assembly members to reinforce the legislative and analytical capacities of parliamentarians and their technical staff will be completed.

Ongoing private sector and local-level development initiatives will be promoted through funding the small-scale palm oil, market gardening and domestic energy sub-sectors, and introducing other technologies, such as high-yield potatoes and sunflower oil in the northern region of Benin. USAID intends to provide technical assistance to local micro-credit institutions to advocate for an improved micro-finance regulatory and policy environment.

*Planned FY 2003 Program:* The Mission plans to revise its democracy and governance program to emphasize economic governance. Through this approach USAID will reinforce the linkages among agriculture, health and education sectors for greater development impact.

It is anticipated that the revised program will help: 1) increase citizens', especially women's, participation in decision making for grassroots development activities; 2) support democratic decentralization by increasing incomes of subsistence farmers through micro-finance, appropriate agriculture, and information technologies transfer; 3) reduce corruption by strengthening mechanisms to increase transparency and accountability; and 4) promote synergy among USAID-funded activities in order to maximize developmental impact in health and education.

USAID will continue its women-in-development activities and plans to increase support to the Ministry of Communication to expand the communications bandwidth and to promote Internet and other new communication technologies.

**Performance and Results:** USAID continued to play a key role in supporting the GOB's commitment to improve democratic governance. Important outcomes included mitigation of ethnic and political conflicts through our support for the March 2001 presidential elections, and enhanced awareness by local communities and citizens about Benin's decentralization process. Transparency and accountability were improved through the development of public management tools, auditing procedure manuals, and training of public accountants and internal controllers on the use of these manuals. A total of 115 accounts were audited by Supreme Audit Institutions, comprised of inspectors from the Office of the Inspector General of Finance and the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court. Another program outcome was increased

<p>The micro credit activity reached its targeted client levels with 84% of beneficiaries being women.</p>
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participation of civil society in national decision making, such as: 1) advocating for the organization of local elections and 2) the fight against corruption. Vulnerable women were provided greater access to financial resources through micro-credit. Poor populations had increased access to small-scale technologies, enabling them to become stronger actors in local development and influencing local decision-making. Through the P.L. 480 Title II village banking program, rural communities have gained greater financial investment resources to increase household income for improved food security. Beninese legislators in the National Assembly, as well as their technical staffs, improved their legislative and analytical capacities in budgeting, law drafting, human resource skills development, and in analyzing such issues as child trafficking and female genital mutilation. With USAID assistance, the GOB expanded its communications bandwidth to two megabytes, and further increased Internet connectivity in the country.

With continued progress, Benin will have greater public accountability and transparency in governance. Civil society will have access to and play an effective role in national and local decision making. Similarly, local communities will be empowered to initiate ideas and improvements that have an effect on local development.

**Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies:** Current U.S. grantees are: Enterprises Works Worldwide (EWW), National Democratic Institute (NDI), International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), and the State University of New York/International Development Group. GOB partners include the National Assembly, Office of the Inspector General of Finance, the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court, and the Decentralization Mission of the Ministry of Interior. Local partners include Transparency International Benin, Africa Obota, VITAL Finance, and other NGOs and indigenous associations.



### **Part III: Performance Narrative**

#### **A. Challenges**

Benin is making the transition towards political and economic freedom, after a decade of renewed democracy, including a third presidential election in March 2001 and market-based economic growth. Human rights are guaranteed and respected and socioeconomic development is occurring, although pervasive corruption has a negative impact on public management. Notwithstanding the significant progress over the past decade, Benin is tackling ongoing poverty. Literacy and school enrollment are low, especially for girls, although there have been advances. Private investment has been insufficient to encourage sustainable economic growth. Inadequate public transparency and accountability, ineffective public management and low utilization of budget resources thwart the provision and sustainability of public services, especially for education and health. Lack of civil society participation in national and local decision making limits the pressure on the Government of Benin (GOB) to improve accountability and inhibits communities from actively influencing national development efforts. The population growth rate is 3% while child mortality is 156 per 1000, one of the highest in Africa. HIV/AIDS affects around 2.5% (1999 Government of Benin surveillance data indicates 4.1%) of the population in Benin, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). This trend, if left unabated, could mirror that of other countries ravaged by HIV/AIDS.

Benin is a poor country with a per capita income estimated at approximately \$380. One third of the population lives under the poverty threshold. However, Benin is managing its economy well in terms of macro-economic factors and has maintained an average economic growth rate of 5% per year. Much of the public investment budget is financed by donor contributions while debt servicing in 1998 was 35% of gross domestic product and 218% of exports. Under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC), the government is to receive an equivalent of \$460 million in official debt relief of which \$5.6 million was received in FY 2000 and \$18.7 million in FY 2001. A large portion of the debt relief is for increased spending in the social sectors.

USAID obtained significant results in the education and health sectors in improving access and quality of education and health services. Gross school enrollment rates greatly increased while significant results have been achieved in the use of modern contraception. Due to reduced funding in FY 2002 and total elimination of HIV/AIDS funds in FY 2003, the Mission is faced with the major challenge of restructuring its HIV/AIDS program. USAID will need to identify an effective manner, without the support of our previously planned major HIV/AIDS intervention, to sustain the momentum gained through our past support to the National HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Program and as vice chair of the multi-donor United Nations AIDS (UNAIDS) Group. Impressive gains were made in improving GOB accountability and transparency measures and building the foundation for citizen participation in the forthcoming local governments. The challenge to the democracy and governance program, at the advent of government decentralization, will be to orient local officials to manage resources and to engage communities. These communities are now anticipating their own participation in local debate and decision making on key development issues, such as health and education services.

## **B. Program Performance**

### 680-001: Reforming Primary Education in Benin

In 1991, Benin decided to reform primary education. At that time, the system was in total collapse with particularly low enrollment rates, especially for girls, lack of qualified teachers, lack of a sound initial and in-service teacher training system, lack of appropriate teaching and learning materials and school infrastructure, limited financial resources, and poor resource management.

To help Benin reform its primary education system, USAID developed this SO focusing on increased access for Beninese children to a quality education on an equitable basis. Since the start of the USAID program in FY 1991, the primary education system has experienced considerable positive changes. From 1991 to 2001, Benin made major advances in enrollment rates, the number of teachers trained, the textbooks and pedagogical inputs made available, the number of schools in which parents now play major roles in the management, and the budget for primary education. However, further improvements must be obtained in school access, particularly for girls, teacher performance, decentralization of school services, and management practices.

This SO has met and, in several cases, exceeded planned targets. Through USAID assistance, the Ministry for Primary and Secondary Education developed and printed new and improved primary education second grade curricula and pedagogical materials. Primary school teachers were trained to use the new curricula and to apply the pedagogical materials. Girls' education was promoted through USAID grants to non-governmental organizations and support to the Network for the Promotion of Girls' Education while parent associations, through technical assistance from a US NGO, are effective partners in the management of schools. These efforts produced significant results-- increased enrollment rates and increased promotion rates, all reflecting USAID and GOB coordinated and sustained efforts to increase access to quality primary education for Beninese children.

In 2001, the beneficiaries of the SO program included 1,082,334 primary school children (of whom 441,020 are girls), primary school teachers, as well as parents, staff of the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and primary school dropouts. The availability of quality primary education in Benin is critical to achieving long-term sustainable results in the USAID program. Studies demonstrate that educated people tend to have better health practices, and that an educated workforce tends to participate in local decision making, democratic processes, and in opportunities for increased income and national economic growth.

### **Achievements**

**Increasing access and retention:** Benin continued to make progress in reforming its primary education system and achieved a significant result in increasing the gross enrollment rate to 89% in 2001 from 80% in 2000. During this same period, girls' enrollment increased to 73% from 66%. The targets for 2001 were set at 83% for gross enrollment and 69% for girls. The trend is an impressively positive one, with gross school enrollment having increased from the level of 57% (40% for girls) in 1991, which was the start of the USAID assistance program to the primary education sector. Other indicators that also show major progress are promotion and drop out rates. The promotion rate increased from 67% in 1999 to 75% in 2000 while the drop out rate diminished from 8% in 1999 to 2% in 2000. A target of 64% was set for the promotion rate for 2000. The trend of the promotion and drop out rates reflects USAID and GOB efforts to improve teaching techniques in the classroom to promote student focused learning and achievement which makes the most effective use of available education resources.

**Improving the quality of education:** With USAID support, Beninese primary education students in the second grade now have the use of basic textbooks and workbooks, based on a new curricula, to aid their learning. The national average for the ratio of students to textbooks has been eight to one while some school districts have totally lacked these important learning materials. With USAID support in 2001, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education developed and introduced new curricula, textbooks and workbooks for second grade students. A total of 340,000 French and math textbooks and 680,000 French

and math workbooks were printed. As a result, the ratio of one textbook for two students and one workbook for one student, set by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education was attained nationwide. About 13,500 primary school teachers received training in using the new curriculum, textbooks, and workbooks. USAID is expanding the primary education reform to subsequent grades through to grade six over the next four years.

**Girls' Education:** Women and girls are untapped and undernourished contributors to development in Benin for whom USAID is making all efforts to assist through the promotion of girls' education. While girls' primary school enrollment is still low, USAID has contributed to significant gains in girls' access to education. The girls' enrollment rate for low enrollment areas increased from 43% in 2000 to 52% in 2001, exceeding the planned target of 47%. This was achieved through USAID support to the Network for the Promotion of Girls' Education. This network conducted activities that included funding the projects of local non-governmental organizations to encourage girl's education. Another activity was to inform communities of laws to protect girls, especially in geographic areas with the lowest girls' enrollment. Such laws cover sexual harassment and the relationships between students and teachers. USAID also provided assistance, through the U.S. Peace Corps, to implement other girls' education promotion activities.

**Community involvement:** More than 1,200 parents associations have gained the skills to develop and monitor school budgets, to mobilize resources for improving the school physical environment, and to monitor school equipment, pedagogical materials and other school properties. Additionally, parent associations are contributing to increasing primary school enrollment by encouraging community members to send children, in particular girls, to school. With USAID assistance, these associations have become effective school management partners, with democratically elected board members and transparent management systems. Building on the strengthened management capacity of parent associations, a U.S. NGO established P.L. 480 Title II school feeding programs in 19 schools in remote areas where parent associations have been trained. These associations are effectively operating school cafeterias. In addition, students and parents have increased their knowledge in environment and sanitary practices. As a result, the sanitary environment in 447 schools has been enhanced with students who have improved their health and hygiene practices.

**Management of the education system:** The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education is improving its financial management procedures as a result of the introduction of a new procedures manual, developed with USAID assistance in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economy. The Ministry of Education's staff is trained and is now implementing the new procedures. USAID assistance has also enable regional Ministry of Education divisions to upgrade their capacity and capability to process education data on a decentralized basis. USAID provided appropriate data processing software and staff training. Some regional divisions have begun producing their own education statistics books that will serve for planning purposes, and will be especially pertinent once regional and local governments assume responsibility, under government decentralization, for education services planning.

**Policy dialogue:** USAID has engaged the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education in policy dialogue to address issues that are essential for sustaining and furthering the results obtained through the reform of primary education in Benin. The Mission has developed and starter to implement a comprehensive policy agenda which includes such issues as orienting secondary school teachers to the student-centered learning approach of the primary education reform program. This reorientation of secondary school teachers is necessary to ensure that graduates of the new primary education program experience a smooth transition to the secondary cycle. The continued and demonstrable success of the expansion of the primary education reform program depends on the successful transition of primary education graduates to the secondary level. Other policy issues include replacement policy for workbooks and textbooks, increasing girls' education, improving the ministry's resource absorptive capacities, and the decentralization of primary education services and management.

#### **680-002: Benin Integrated Family Health Program**

Benin's health indicators, although steadily improving, are poor, with high rates of child and maternal mortality. Major causes of child mortality include malaria, respiratory infections and diarrheal disease. While the World Health Organization estimates that Benin's current HIV prevalence rate is 2.5%, national surveillance data indicate that rate is approximately 4.1% -- a rate which continues to rise, especially in high-risk groups.

The purpose of the Family Health SO is to increase use of family health services and preventive measures within a supportive policy environment. This objective was developed in response to data indicating low demand for and use of health services due to poor quality, limited access and lack of product availability. The Family Health Program includes maternal and child health, family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention. Key beneficiaries of the program include children under five, women of childbearing age, and people at risk of being infected with HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

Overall, this SO met expectations in 2001. Benin conducted its second Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in 2001 with USAID assistance, and the data will be reported in next year's Annual Report. Preliminary results indicate that significant results have been achieved in the use of modern contraception and antenatal care nationwide, with the most impressive changes occurring in USAID's main target zone, the Borgou region in Northern Benin. Data for Couple Years of Protection (CYP), a measure of family planning services coverage, has grown steadily over the past few years, reaching 17,237 in the Borgou region in 2001, a 12.5% increase over 2000. The CYP greatly exceed the 2001 target of 8000 CYP. However, the 2000 CYP target was based on a different set of data sources than the data collection for the 2001 CYP indicator. Therefore, USAID intends to revise the CYP annual targets, using the current data sources, in order to establish meaningful targets and bases for analyses of program achievements. In addition, during calendar year 2001, national sales of oral and injectable contraceptives increased to 88,800 cycles and 9,864 doses respectively; both exceeded 2001 sales targets by 17%.

Increasing condom availability and use are among Benin's most important strategies for HIV/AIDS prevention, and USAID's social marketing program is Benin's primary vehicle for increasing access to and promoting use of condoms. The social marketing program sold over 6.5 million condoms in calendar year 2001, compared to just over 5.8 million in 2000 -- exceeding the target by half a million condoms. This represents approximately 93% of all condoms sold in Benin nationwide last year. Sales points for condoms also exceeded the 2001 target of 14,500. Today, there are over 14,600 recorded PRUDENCE-brand condom vendors.

USAID spent much of FY 2001, preparing for the launch of the national HIV/AIDS activity to complement its condom social marketing program. Planned for FY 2002, this launch of USAID's key HIV/AIDS prevention activity has been cancelled due to reduced Mission HIV/AIDS funding levels in FY 2002 and the elimination of HIV/AIDS funding in FY 2003, although a cooperative agreement was ready to be negotiated in January 2002. These reductions also mean that USAID will have to phase out its support for Benin's highly successful condom social marketing program. Cancellation of the new USAID activity will be a major setback for the National AIDS Control Program, which was relying on USAID assistance to develop a framework for managing its increasing budget and ensuring program coherence and coordination. USAID's main challenge for FY 2002 will be restructuring its approach to supporting the HIV/AIDS prevention program in Benin given its new budget constraints.

#### Achievements

Policy environment: Building on technical assistance offered by USAID, the network of health NGOs contributed to developing a number of key MOH strategies for HIV/AIDS and other family health programs. Impressed with improvements in nutrition practices achieved through a pilot nutrition activity supported by USAID, the MOH pledged to leverage funding from the national budget and other donors to replicate the activity throughout the country.

Quality of health worker performance: USAID supported a variety of training for health care workers and supervisors in order to improve the quality of care offered in public health centers and NGO clinics. This training focused on new approaches to child health care, obstetrical and neonatal care, supervision of

health workers, and the use of explicit service delivery guidelines. Health care workers were also instructed in how to use newly developed job tools intended to help them implement what they'd learned. Additional training was provided to pharmacy workers to improve family planning counseling techniques.

Experience has taught us that training health care workers alone does not necessarily lead to sustainable improvements in their performance. Supervision is critical. Therefore, USAID supported the development of a new supervision manual, and 76 trainers and members of health district teams in USAID's primary target zone in the Borgou region were trained in improved supervision techniques to ensure that service delivery standards are respected.

USAID's malaria activity, which is based in the Ouémé region of southeastern Benin, introduced an integrated approach to the treatment of childhood illnesses by training 132 health care workers and 22 laboratory technicians in new protocols and techniques. Initial findings from a recent health facility survey indicate that children who visit health centers staffed with trained personnel are receiving more complete medical assessments as a result of this training. (Survey data will be reported next year.) Again, training in improved supervision techniques is planned to encourage sustained program impact.

Access to services and products: Supporting community-based services (CBS) is one of USAID's primary strategies for reaching the rural population in its target zone. Last year 350 trained community-based service agents, serving a population of over 300,000, received the tools and equipment they need to provide a minimum package of family health services. Ten percent of the agents are women, and the "tool kits" they received included essential drugs and/or contraceptives, health education materials, and a mannequin for demonstrations.

Ensuring that these community-based agents have a constant supply of essential medicines and contraceptives is critical to the success of this strategy. Currently, health agents have to travel to Cotonou – a trip that can take up to four days – in order to obtain supplies. Therefore, last year USAID supported initial steps to set up a warehouse for essential drugs in the Borgou region to bring drug supplies closer to the health centers and community-based agents who administer them.

Creating demand for services and products: USAID-supported communication campaigns and activities were conducted nationally and in target zones to encourage populations to adopt healthier behaviors and use available health services. Communication techniques included use of mass media and traditional channels of communication such as theater and music. Early reports indicate that populations in the target zones are changing behaviors and taking advantage of preventive services by visiting health centers more regularly for prenatal care and immunizations, among other services.

Additionally, P.L. 480 Title II child survival interventions contributed to improved immunization rates and significant reductions in malnutrition in the program target zones.

### **680-003: Increased Governance and Reinforced Democracy**

Although Benin has clearly made the transition towards political and economic freedom, ineffective and corrupt governance remains a compelling and negative crosscutting issue, hampering development efforts, such as in education and health where USAID implements two key support programs. The slow pace of implementation for government decentralization has not aided the needed participation of civil society in general to play effective roles in local decision making and thus influencing national development efforts.

The democracy and governance program in Benin has met its targets, even though the program has been greatly constrained by large budget cuts of over 40%. Transparency and accountability in government are making significant gains through the increased efforts of the Supreme Audit Institutions (i.e., Inspector General's Office in the Ministry of Finance and the Chamber of Accounts at the Supreme Court) that are provided training and other assistance by USAID. The continuing dialogue between USAID and the Ministry of Finance, which seats the Inspector General's Office, has resulted in the recruitment of 20 additional public auditors who are currently being trained.

USAID's efforts to increase opportunities for local development and participation in local government decision making have made significant gains as beneficiaries adopted appropriate technology transfer in agriculture income generating activities. Beneficiaries are utilizing increased household income primarily for children's education and health services, as indicated in an USAID-funded study. If this trend holds, beneficiaries' interest in the imminent government decentralization and participation in local decision-making will peak. This trend is a clear indication that income-generating activities in the agricultural sector (where 80% of the population is employed) are important links to increasing local participation in development and local government decision making. The challenge is to strengthen and sustain these links through improved governance.

The entire Beninese population is the ultimate beneficiary of these activities.

### Achievements

**Transparency and accountability:** USAID has increased Benin's capacity to assess transparency and accountability through financing the development of public management tools, drafting of auditing procedure manuals, and training of public accountants and internal controllers. The trained inspectors of the Supreme Audit Institutions contributed to the promotion of accountability and the fight against corruption, at the same time improving their skills, by conducting assessments on USAID and non-USAID-funded projects within the Government, including the ministries of education and health. Supreme Audit Institutions, comprising inspectors from the Office of the Inspector General of Finance (IGF) and the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court audited cumulatively 153 public accounts. The IGF is now considered as a major actor in the fight against corruption in Benin. Other anti-corruption activities include raising students' and parents' awareness on the drawbacks of corruption in schools and its consequential negative effects on the Beninese society. USAID also assisted the Chamber of Accounts of the Supreme Court to train Beninese political parties on the control of election campaign spending in preparation of the March 2001 presidential elections.

**Civil society participation:** Local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) continue to improve and expand their activities to influence national and local decision-making. During FY 2001, as a follow-up to the Benin Indigenous Non-governmental Organization Strengthening (BINGOS) activity, which ended in December 2000, USAID provided small grants to local NGOs, many of whom were trained under BINGOS, to conduct awareness campaigns on decentralization. Citizens are being informed about the content of the decentralization laws and how communities can profit from them as well as being prepared to participate in the planned 2002 local elections.

These campaigns also included anti-corruption messages in an effort to achieve free and fair local elections. A recent USAID evaluation of BINGOS has concluded that NGOs trained under this activity contributed to the conduct of peaceful and tolerant presidential elections in March 2001 and confirmed their role in educating the population on the benefits and the need to participate in decentralized government. USAID plans to continue activities with BINGOS graduates and will intensify efforts to build local community partnerships between NGO networks, such as agricultural groups, and local governments to improve the delivery of health and education services.

**Decentralization and Local Development Initiatives:** To create local interest in development and governance activities and build the basis for greater community participation in local decision making, USAID is providing micro-loans to disadvantaged groups and technical assistance. The technical assistance is used to promote income-generating appropriate technology for artisans, small-scale farmers and local development groups. Such technologies included domestic fuel-saving stoves, hybrid palm trees, efficient palm-oil presses, and garden pumps.

During the past year, Vital Finance, the Mission's local micro-finance partner, has made an important leap towards its institutionalization. Vital Finance mobilized more funds from private sources than projected and issued a total of US\$2,603,172 micro-loans (e.g., 23% more than the US\$1,923,077 planned for

2001). A total of 9,017 active clients (e.g., 13% more than the targeted 7,000 for 2001) were provided loans with 85% being women beneficiaries. Access to small-scale technologies increased substantially individuals' and local groups' income base. USAID is encouraged by this impact and is working towards building cooperation between technology transfer and micro-credit as well as an improved micro finance-operating environment. These activities will greatly enhance the value of production of the rural poor, an important objective of the government's poverty reduction strategy.

Independent legislature and political process: Results in legislative reform remain weak although USAID supported the organization of several thematic hearings (i.e., child trafficking, budget, law drafting) to reinforce the deliberative and legislative capacities of Benin's legislature. As the political will for an authentic legislative reform is lacking, USAID will not continue assistance in this area after the close of the current activity at the end of March 2002. However, significant gains have been achieved in encouraging women to participate in the political process. The USAID-funded platform on gender drafted by a Beninese women's NGO network now serves as a guide and stepping stone for women to understand and participate in and impact on political decision making. More women are now motivated to participate in the December 2002 local elections.

Changes to Special Objective: During FY 2002, USAID will shift its governance focus from political governance to economic and administrative governance. We believe that in Benin, where agriculture employs 80% of the population, we can maximize and sustain the links between increased agricultural income and the demand for health and economic services on one hand and increased participation in local development and decision making on the other hand. USAID intends to request funding from the agricultural account to supplement democracy/governance resources to gain maximum benefit from this opportunity to improve governance through agriculture. Additionally, through the Global Development Alliance, we will explore partnerships with the private sector that has much to gain from an energized agricultural sector as inputs to industry.

**Part IV: FY 2001 Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks**

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

Results Frameworks:

Basic Education (680-001)

Family Health (680-002)

Democracy/Governance (680-003)

<b>Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures-- (USAID/Benin)</b>					<b>March 4, 2002</b>	
USAID/BENIN						
<b>Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)</b>		<b>OU Response</b>		<b>Fund Account</b>		<b>Data Quality Factors</b>
<b>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</b>						
<b>1</b>	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?	Yes	No	N/A X		
<b>2</b>	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	n/a				
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	n/a				
<b>3</b>	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	n/a				
<b>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.</b>						
<b>4</b>	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	CSD	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened</b>						
<b>5</b>	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
<b>USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged</b>						

6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
<b>USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable</b>						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
<b>USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded</b>						
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual)	Male 641,314	Female 441,020	Total 1,082,334	CSD	Source: Government of Benin statistics (provisional)
	b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	690,000	410,000	1,100,000	DA	Figures were determined on the basis of target enrollment rates set at 83% for total, 69% for girls and 96 % for boys for 2001.
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>						
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)		X			
	b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)			X		
<b>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.</b>						
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 x	Not Met	DA, CSD	
<b>USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>						

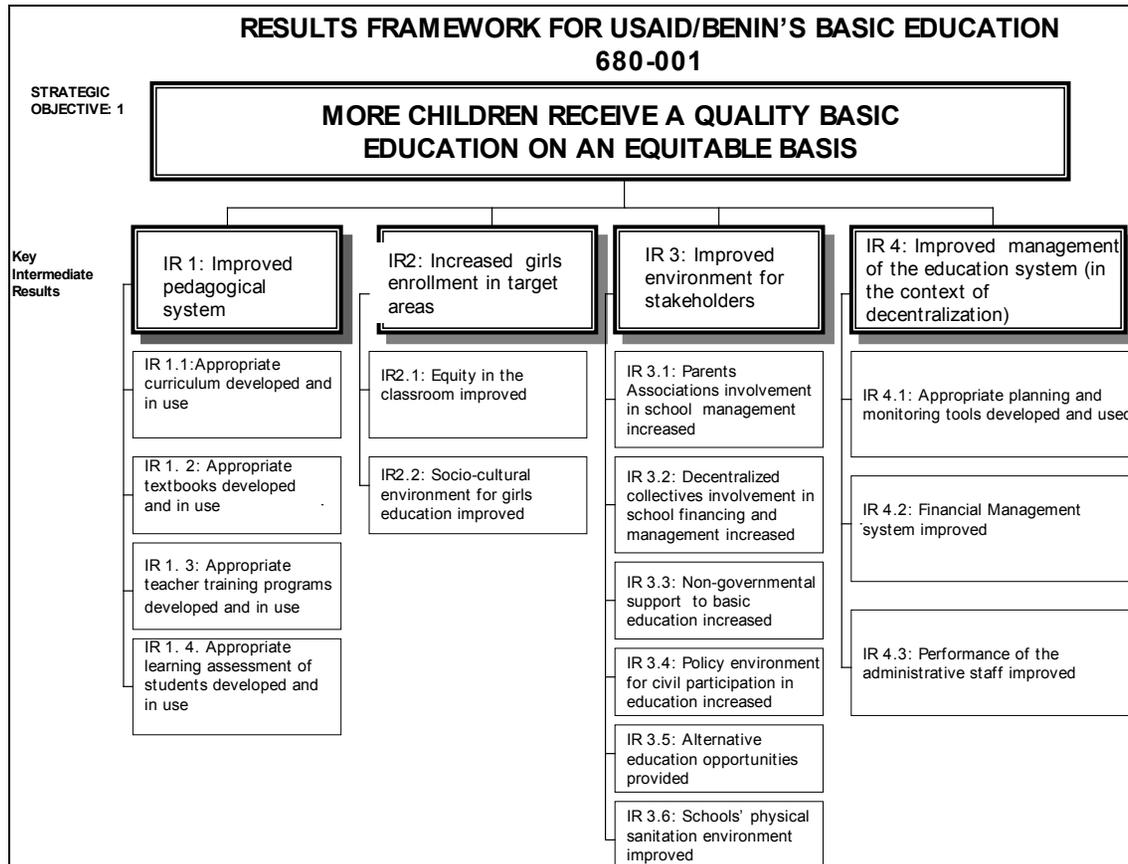
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes x	No	N/A	DA	CYP calculations are based on the calendar year and rely on the Ministry of Health reporting system, which collects data from public health centers and major private sector providers. Quality of reporting from both public and private providers varies.
<b>USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>						
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No x	N/A	CSD	
<b>USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
<b>USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries</b>						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		Condom sales data are based on the calendar year
<b>USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
<b>Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance</b>						
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	Met X	Not Met		
<b>USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened</b>						
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		

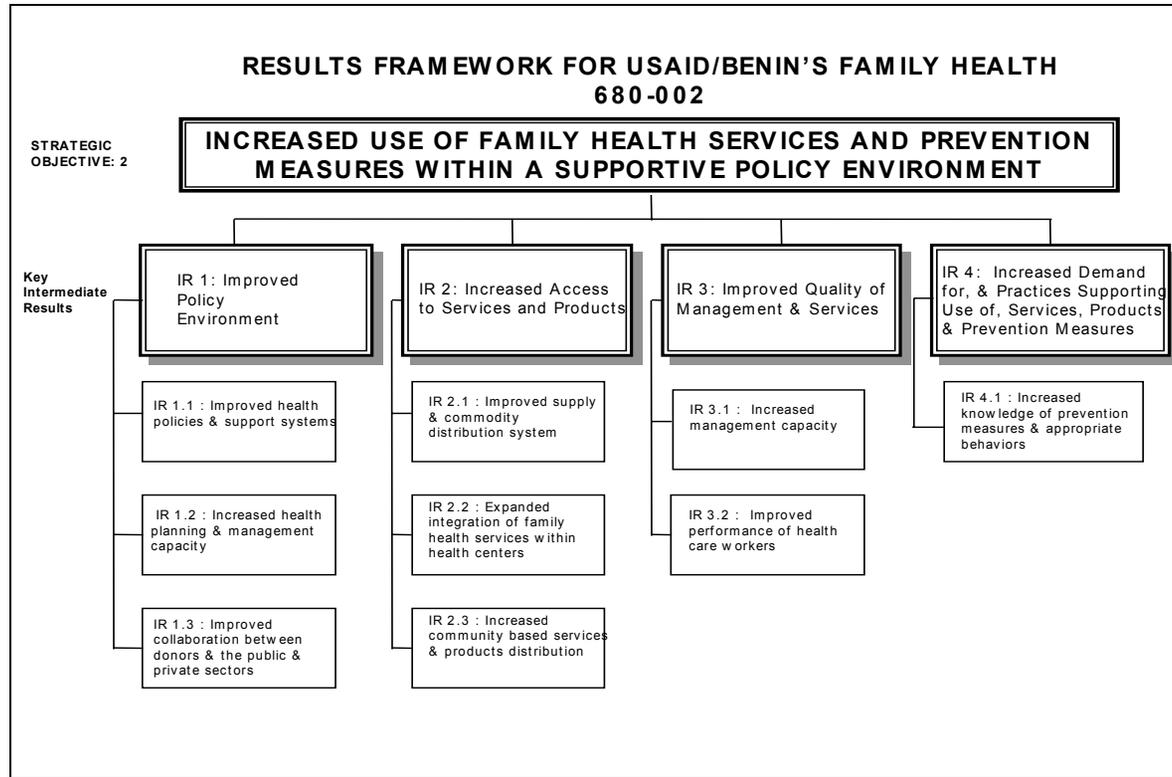
<b>USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged</b>					
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	
<b>USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted</b>					
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	
<b>USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged</b>					
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	Source: Government of Benin statistics
<b>USAID Objective 5: Conflict</b>					
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	N/A
<b>USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters</b>					
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				

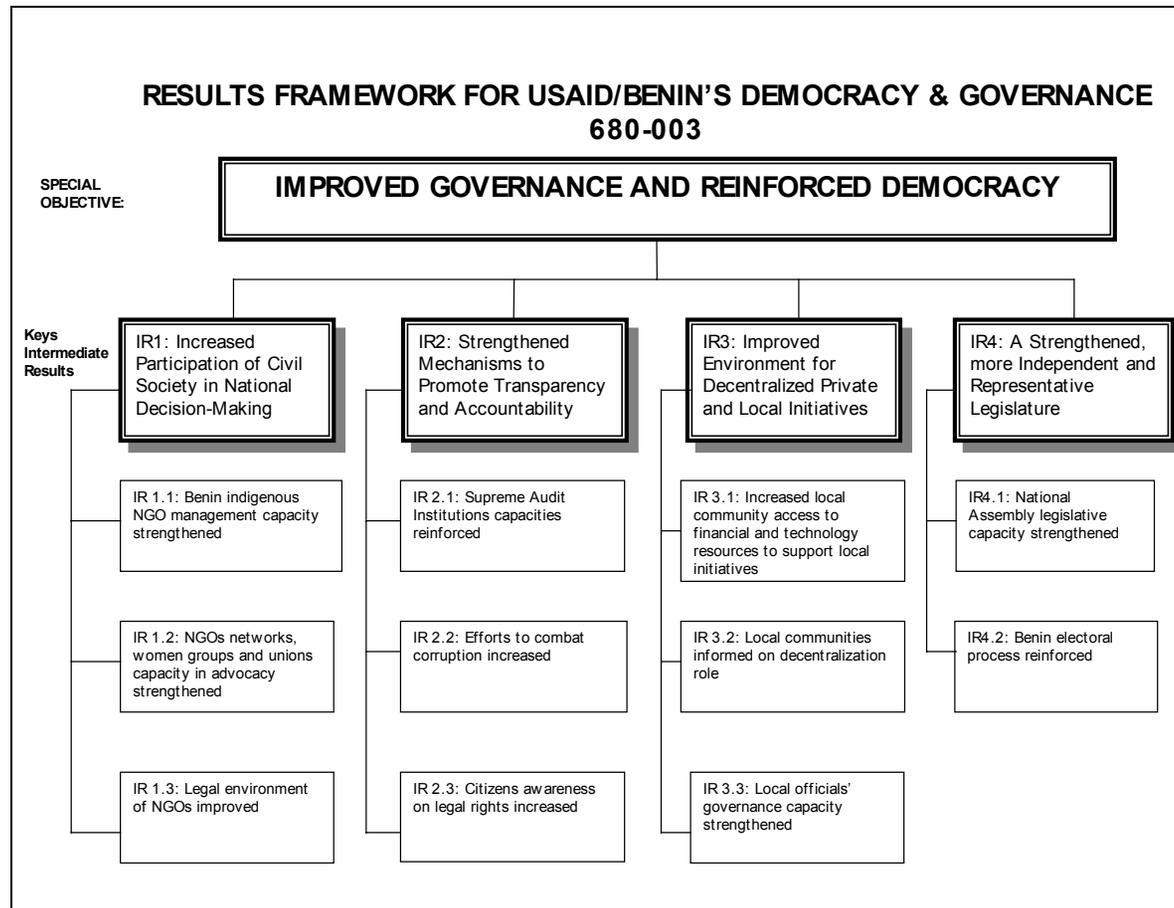
<b>Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes (USAID/Benin)</b>						<b>March 4, 2002</b>
The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements						
<b>Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)</b>		<b>OU Response</b>			<b>Fund Account</b>	<b>Data Quality Factors</b>
<b>Child Survival Report</b>						
<b>Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies</b>						
<b>1</b>	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			DA	FY2001 DHS data to be reported in FY2002
<b>Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality</b>						
<b>2</b>	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total N/A	CSD	FY2001 DHS data to be reported in FY2002
<b>3</b>	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	CSD	FY2001 DHS data to be reported in FY2002
<b>4</b>	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total N/A	CSD	FY2001 DHS data to be reported in FY2002
<b>5</b>	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	N/A			N/A	
<b>Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth</b>						
<b>6</b>	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	N/A			DA	FY2001 DHS data to be reported in FY2002
<b>Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance</b>						

7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	33,494			CSD	Data is for calendar year 2001
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	45,000			CSD	
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	N/A			N/A	
<b>HIV/AIDS Report</b>						
<b>Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries</b>						
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	#####			CSD	Data is for calendar year 2001
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	#####			CSD	FY2001 actual sales exceeded target; FY 2002 target will be reviewed, and then revised as appropriate
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A	CSD	
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)			N/A	CSD	
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A			N/A	
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)			N/A	N/A	
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	

	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)			N/A	N/A	
<b>Victims of Torture Report</b>						
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture</b>						
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?	N/A			N/A	
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total N/A	N/A	
<b>Global Climate Change</b>						
<b>USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected</b>						
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix					







**Part VII: Environmental Compliance****A. Notional Plan**

USAID has prepared Initial Environmental Examinations for each of its strategic objective and special objective programs. We plan to implement a new decentralization activity this year which is comprised of a needs assessment and training activities. This activity is already covered under the Democracy and Governance IEE for training activities for which there is a categorical exclusion. Under the family health program, we plan to finance the purchase of medicines for the Ministry of Health's decentralized drug depot, which is not covered under the current Family Health SO IEE. We will prepare this IEE with advice from the African Bureau Environmental Officer prior to the purchase of these medicines.

**B. IEE Compliance**

The Mission has conducted a review of its strategic objective programs and related activities and determines that all are in compliance with the approved determinations indicated in the IEEs.