

U.S. Agency for International Development
**Regional Economic Development Service Office for East and
Southern Africa**

REDSO/ESA

**FY 2002
Annual Report**

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for East and Southern Africa and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/REDSO/ESA.

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 Carrie Johnson, AFR/DP/PAB.

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March 2002

Please Note:

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

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Released on or after July 1, 2002

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REDSO/ESA ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

III. FY 2001 Performance Narrative

Introduction and Background

Internal and cross-border violence is on the upswing in east and southern Africa, greatly hampering development progress. Regional conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, civil wars in Sudan and Somalia, and armed insurgencies in Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda continue to destabilize the region. In addition, heightened internal political tensions, such as those related to upcoming national elections in Kenya, deter potential foreign and domestic investors. Borders, such as that between Somalia and Kenya, are porous, impeding control of terrorism and arms flows. Conflict, droughts and continued deterioration of food production have resulted in frequent and chronic food emergencies in the region, affecting more than 16 million people. At the same time, surpluses are being recorded in some areas, e.g. in parts of Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia, resulting in producer pressure on national governments for increased subsidies. Although gains have been made in reducing barriers to interregional and intra-regional trade, serious constraints remain.

Economic performance in the region is uneven. Some countries, such as Kenya, experienced little or no growth in 2001 while others (e.g., Uganda and Tanzania) have growth estimated to be as high as 5%. Population growth continues to fuel increased demand for expansion of agricultural lands, often at the expense of traditional grazing areas and protection of the region's incomparable wildlife, an important magnet for tourism. Infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis, seriously affect productivity and overwhelm national public health systems. Of the 36 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide by the close of 2000, over 25 million were in sub-Saharan Africa. HIV/AIDS is now the leading cause of death on the continent and affects millions in REDSO/ESA's region. These transnational challenges clearly demonstrate the need for regional approaches to food security, conflict prevention and health care issues, but indigenous management systems and infrastructure are weak.

The USAID REDSO/ESA mission, co-located in Nairobi with USAID/Kenya, has three mandates. It carries out a regional program to enhance east and southern African institutional capacity to achieve food security, better contain and prevent conflict and improve regional health systems. Its second mandate is to provide technical and support services to 24 other USAID bilateral and non-presence programs in east and southern Africa. The Special Reporting section of this report provides an overview of FY 2001 services, along with an overview of P.L. 480 Title II food assistance issues in the region. The third mandate is management responsibility for the sizeable and growing non-presence country (NPC) programs in Sudan, Somalia, and Burundi (and soon a new program in Djibouti). Performance under NPC programs in FY 2001 and resource justification and requests for the FY 2002 – 2004 period are reported separately.

FY 2001 Performance Overview

FY 2001 represented the first full year under the FY 2001 – 2005 REDSO/ESA strategy, and overall performance met expectations. While pursuing its two other mandates, the REDSO mission directed considerable effort towards transitioning the regional program from its previous focus on the Greater Horn of Africa initiative and service provision. It also worked on building the foundation for improved measurement of performance for more ambitious program results. By early 2002, performance monitoring plans, carefully developed with regional African partners and USAID/W participation, were completed or are nearing completion. These plans include identification and definition of indicators at strategic objective and intermediate result levels. Baselines and targets for indicators were or are in the process of being established, and steps are being taken to assess data quality of indicators as needed. As a result, FY 2001 performance in this report is measured through established indicators where possible. In addition, the results framework for regional conflict prevention (Strategic Objective 6) was refined in late FY 2001 to provide a tighter geographical focus on more clearly defined conflict patterns in the region. This framework, approved by the AA/AFR in early FY 2002, places new emphasis on three

cross border zones: two covering parts of the arid and semi arid northern arc of Kenya and dry lands in contiguous countries, and one covering part of the Great Lakes. It also places greater emphasis on application of a set of effective, tested conflict prevention, mitigation and response approaches in these zones and on institutional strengthening of indigenous organizations.

While the REDSO program supports Agency objectives, its emphasis on regional approaches and regional capacity building does not lend itself to measurement through indicators selected for the Performance Data tables which are included in this report. For example, the REDSO conflict prevention program, lauded in the early FY 2002 Agency review of the revised framework, straddles Agency democracy/governance and conflict objectives. The program focuses on building African capacity to prevent and respond to conflict in ESA. Thus, it clearly supports the Agency conflict objective, although this does not appear to be fully defined in the data table and the indicators listed under this objective appear to be more appropriate for humanitarian assistance and/or transition programs. Activities under REDSO's Strategic Objective 6 utilize many of the program approaches given for democracy/governance in the Agency strategy (revised 2000), although they are not part of a democracy/governance program. Similarly, the REDSO PHN program (Strategic Objective 7) cannot report data against Global Health indicators listed in Table 2, since results achieved in the regional program will ultimately support the accomplishment of Global Health indicators but will not directly contribute to country-level demographic impact.

PROGRAM CHALLENGES: The REDSO regional program faces distinct institutional and program level challenges. First of all, the most important African partner organizations in the region, e.g. the Inter-Governmental Authority for Development (IGAD) and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) represent numerous national entities, requiring intense and often lengthy consultation in decision-making. For example, IGAD is made up of seven member states; COMESA, 20. Collaborating institutions are often overseen by complex governing bodies reflecting their regional mandates, and undergo an extensive process of obtaining management approval for all regional program activities. In the PHN sector, the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat (CRHCS) must take into account the position of its 14 member state Ministries of Health in planning and implementation of USAID-supported activities. Another important PHN partner, the Center for African Family Studies (CAFS), has a Board of Directors representing countries throughout Africa and must ensure that its interventions address technical issues that resonate across the continent.

National rivalries and conflicts in the region also impede consensus building within and among organizations, and information flows. Executive branches of governments are leery of sharing information, power or authority concerning security and border issues to any external or internal entity. Traditionally, information flows between governments have been difficult to establish and maintain, particularly in sensitive political domains. Suspicion is especially strong between government and civil society. While the willingness of technical staff in regional organizations to ignore regional tensions in order to address common problems remains impressive, conflicts within and among countries impede results achievement. For instance, dissemination of new technologies and best practices in agriculture is constrained by conflicts in Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi.

African partners in the region are relatively new organizations, and lack extensive capacity to implement programs, manage funds or deliver services. REDSO is one of the few donors willing to fund institutional strengthening in conjunction with technical programs. REDSO's focus on promoting and strengthening African professional and institutional leadership in regional activities requires that African collaborating institutions achieve results in often unfamiliar program settings. As a result, activities managed by African partners are more deliberate and consequently slower in making progress and achieving visible outputs. In response, REDSO is maintaining focus on strengthening collaborating organizations, relationships with internal governing bodies and other USAID Missions in the region and on keeping program focus on performance and the achievement of results in the conviction that over time this challenge will be resolved.

Another major challenge this year was transitioning the REDSO program from the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative focus to the new program that continues and strengthens emphasis on more effective

management by African organizations. Funding shortages in critical areas, especially in democracy/governance, complicated the transition. For example, a small grants program begun under GHAI targets food security and institutional development as well as conflict management. Resultant grants for conflict activities (a new sector compared to food security) have not matched those addressing food problems. Also, in the past, REDSO typically issued grants for or sent fund cites to bilateral missions or non-presence country offices. Missions or offices manage these programs, with overall oversight responsibility remaining with REDSO. This approach increased involvement of USAID bilateral missions in regional programs and tested approaches across the region. A drawback, however, has been the slow pace of negotiation and consequent drawdown of funds in REDSO's pipeline.

Funding earmarks, particularly HIV/AIDS, pose a clear challenge to REDSO's regional program, which aims to advance regional capacity to address the range of population, health and nutrition issues affecting East and Southern Africa. With the pandemic of HIV/AIDS in the region, funding in support of HIV/AIDS programs increased considerably. However, there are not parallel increases in either child health and disease or population categories, so that the bulk of program activities with collaborating institutions will increasingly focus on HIV/AIDS issues while fewer resources will be available to strengthen African capacity to respond to other critical health issues. REDSO is attempting to respond to this challenge by linking HIV/AIDS activities where appropriate with other PHN activities. However, such cross-subsidization cannot be utilized on a routine basis. Also, at this point, the management and programmatic implications of the Agency's emerging HIV/AIDS strategy on the use of increased funding and the REDSO PHN program are uncertain. A change in direction in the program may be needed once the strategy is clarified.

BENEFICIARIES: The REDSO program has both direct and indirect beneficiaries. Direct ones include African partner organizations and their networks. These include key regional inter-governmental organizations, such as COMESA, IGAD, including its affiliated Drought Monitoring Center (DMC), the East African Community (EAC), the Organization for African Unity/International Bureau for Agricultural Research (OAU/IBAR), and CRHCS. REDSO also works with small and large regional NGOs, e.g. African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Africa Peace Forum (APFO), Association for Support to Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA), and CAFS, and entities such as the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC), which is based in a national university but has a regional mandate. Networks include national and local organizations and even individuals, e.g. health care professionals, who may or may not be members of broader associations.

Although the focus is on development of regional organizations, the program also has people level impact. For instance, through ASARECA commodity networks, more than 250,000 small-scale farmers have benefited across seven countries from the 100-plus tons of improved bean seeds that were provided in FY 2001 alone. Similar technology transfer is occurring for cassava, an important staple in many people's diet, with more than 41 NGOs and community based organizations, as well as additional private sector groups, distributing planting material of new high yielding disease resistant varieties in six countries. Indirect beneficiaries of conflict-reduction activities are, of course, those caught up in ongoing conflicts, such as the men and women of all ages in the border pastoral areas, youth afflicted by the genocide and subsequent violence in Rwanda, and farmers and refugees in Northwest Uganda. In the three geographic zones of focus, over 18 million people are affected or threatened by violent conflict. The ultimate beneficiaries of improved health systems are women and children, consistently the most vulnerable populations in this region characterized by growing HIV/AIDS prevalence, increasing disease burden, and complex emergencies.

Strategic Objective 5: Enhanced African capacity to achieve regional food security

SELF-ASSESSMENT: Met expectations

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS:

Regional African Organizations Strengthened: Systematically strengthening the capacity of key regional African organizations to play a greater leadership role in identifying and implementing solutions to regional food security challenges is essential to achieve results at the SO level. REDSO is using two

indicators to measure progress: the Partner Institutional Viability Assessment (PIVA) Scale and the Organizational Capacity Assessment Tool (OCAT). These indicators measure improvements in regional partner capacity in the following categories: governance, operations and management systems, human resources management, financial resources management, service delivery, and external relations and advocacy. Baseline PIVAs, as planned, are underway for inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and large non-governmental (NGO) partners. Four partners have already enhanced their financial management capacity (hardware, software and training), improved their governance and management systems, and initiated strategic planning activities in 2001.

ASARECA, a technical network of the national agricultural research systems in ten countries, has successfully recruited a new executive secretary and head of programs through a transparent and merit-based process. USAID and other donors funded an institutional assessment of IGAD with the outcome that institutional strengthening and developing a more results oriented approach are now a high priority for this organization. The Drought Monitoring Centre, formerly a project of the UN World Meteorological Organization, was accepted as a specialized institution of IGAD. IGAD will now play a greater role in early warning preparedness in the health, food security, and energy sectors.

OCAT baselines exist for nine of ten partner NGOs, with progress this year assessed through a mini-OCAT. As expected, all NGOs remain at the nascent stage. However, eight NGOs now have USAID approved accounting and financial systems including a standard set of practices, books, records and financial policies; six have automated systems and the other four have begun the process. REDSO's investments have assisted five NGO partners in attracting new donors and additional funding (leveraging over \$750,000.)

Improved Availability of Appropriate Technologies & Practices: New varieties of potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans and cassava continue to be tested and disseminated by ASARECA within the region both for on-farm use and commercial purposes. Net benefit increases of \$530-\$1,390 per hectare have been reported coupled with yields three times higher on farmers' fields using new varieties of potatoes compared to local varieties. Sweet potato and cassava flours are being tested for industrial use as a substitute for costly imported wheat flour. Increasing numbers of organizations are disseminating improved agricultural technologies in the region. Over 70 community-based organizations promoted the consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potatoes (high vitamin A content), up from 35 in 2000, exceeding the target by 100 percent.

Best practices for the delivery of animal health services in remote pastoral areas have been developed, field-tested and are being promoted by OAU/IBAR, all through community based private sector programs. OAU/IBAR is working with NGOs and private veterinarians in the region to train professionals and expand the program, and with national governments to create a better enabling policy environment to support these efforts.

Networking and Cooperation Increased: Due to REDSO's assistance, both formal and informal networks have enhanced coordination and collaboration in diverse areas. Exceeding expectations, the Seed-Regional Working Group (S-RWG) has been incorporated into the EAC structure, allowing private and public members to more easily lobby for legal change at the national level to speed up movement of improved seeds within the community. Seven countries (up from three in 2000) are now working together to standardize seed related policies and regulations. The Southern African Transportation Network (SATN) was created to advance private sector efforts to lobby national and intergovernmental organizations to harmonize laws and regulations to facilitate the movement of goods throughout Southern Africa. SATN will complement efforts of the East African Transportation Initiative, established with REDSO assistance. COMESA has convinced member states to create a regional telecommunications regulatory association that will include Egypt, the Ocean states and East Africa. This new association will complement a similar group in Southern Africa and accelerate harmonization of regulations and improve inter-country connectivity.

An informal network of organizations that provide community veterinary services has begun to facilitate sharing of best practices in arid and semi-arid zones. Early warning systems are being linked with

response systems in the health, agriculture, livestock, and energy sectors to maximize regional preparedness for adverse conditions. Networks for the development and dissemination of forecast information have been established that include the DMC, international research organizations, and national weather departments, as well as targeted user groups in key sectors, including the private sector.

Regional policy and regulatory harmonization advocated: Excellent progress in policy coordination has been made at the regional level. Preliminary trade figures, for the last quarter of 2000 and the first half of 2001, show that trade has grown more than 20% for the original nine member states that joined COMESA's Free Trade Area. Three intergovernmental organizations in East and Southern Africa have joined forces with the private sector to improve the facilitation of freight transport throughout the region. Due to COMESA's efforts to harmonize transport policy, freight delivery time has decreased from 45 to 20 days or less along the critical route from the Kenyan port of Mombasa to the interior countries of Uganda, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo in the past year. COMESA is working with its members to play more of a facilitative role, and to create a regional investment agency as a result of a regional investor roadmap that looked at four industries in ten countries.

PROSPECTS FOR FY 2002-2004: During FY 2002, most, if not all the PIVAs will have been completed and organizational development (OD) plans will have been developed for key partners. A number of the smaller NGOs will have moved from the nascent to emerging level on the OCAT scale. ASARECA will undertake a strategic review of its secretariat and networks in the region and will draft an action plan to increase agricultural productivity at a more rapid pace. Modern communication technologies will be in more systematic use by partners and best practices in animal health, trade and early warning will be more widely adopted. The new regional agricultural trade expansion program will be designed and contracted. The mission plans to request FY 2002 Global Development Alliance funds to support a Livestock Trade Commission. REDSO will establish a Regional Trade Hub, under the Administration's TRADE initiative. By the end of FY 2004, partners should make demonstrable progress in the organizational capacity. Enhanced technologies and best practices will be disseminated rapidly and efficiently through the region as a result of policy reform and stronger networks. Trade flow increases should be evident in several commodities linked to REDSO assistance.

Strategic Objective 6: Enhanced Capacity for Managing Conflict in the Region

SELF-ASSESSMENT: Met expectations

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS:

Capacity of African-owned organizations strengthened: Last year, IGAD and COMESA took important steps to increase collaboration in managing conflict in the region, the former by formally approving a conflict early warning and response network (CEWARN) and the latter, by developing modalities for peace and security between states and between government and civil society. Both events represent the culmination of several years of systematic REDSO effort. The establishment of CEWARN involved states in both pre-conflict and post-conflict situations, and increased capacity in the region for conflict prevention, mitigation and response (CPMR). CEWARN is especially innovative as it was developed in collaboration with key stakeholders including representatives from government, from civil society organizations, the media, and other donors. CEWARN guidelines include the agreement of four key IGAD states - Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, and Ethiopia (and potentially Somalia) - to focus on several arid and semi arid zones where cross border livestock rustling is a shared and chronic problem.

Like the CEWARN mechanism, the framework for peace and security being developed by COMESA promotes effective and speedy problem solving through installation of information technologies and training in CPMR. Both frameworks call for enhancement of legal structures and policy processes in the executive branch to address CPMR both within a country, and with neighbor states. Both frameworks are based on ongoing collaboration with key stakeholders, including representatives from the executive branch, the legislative branch, the private sector, and civil society. In both cases, USAID funded consultants and regional workshops brought together government and non-governmental stakeholders to help ensure broad input into formulation of the regional frameworks.

Two civil society organizations, the Africa Peace Forum (APFO) and The National Council of Churches in Kenya (NCCCK) play key roles within these regional frameworks for peace and security and conflict early warning and response. APFO was actively engaged in CEWARN designing and will be in implementation. NCCCK's role will be key in implementing CEWARN at the national level, by building linkages between CSOs and entities of the Kenya government, through a national early warning and response unit (CEWERU). USAID-funded assistance strengthened APFO's capacity in strategic planning, program development and financial management. NCCCK is also involved in election monitoring in Kenya, and carries out CPMR activities including: developing a sustainable early warning system for early action at the community level; improving relationships among adversarial ethnic communities; and, assisting in the voluntary resettlement of displaced families.

Expanded application of effective approaches: Another significant result is the development of more politically active CSOs in the region. Approaches applied include promoting problem-solving dialogues, expanding the role of information, including radio broadcasting and other mechanisms, promoting the role of faith-based organizations, and improving women's and men's participation in the policy process for CPMR.

Thirteen activities applied best practices in the countries and along the borders of the Greater Horn and the Great Lakes. Of these, seven activities applied problem-solving dialogues. Five addressed conflict and natural resources management problems, mainly in the dry lands. Another, very promising, activity utilized veterinarians in conflict-ridden pastoral areas. The approach combined promotion of animal health and peace-building dialogue in the Karamajong Cluster. The seventh, held under university auspices, addressed conflict in Somalia.

Additional best practice activities focused on faith based organizations and the media. Four involved faith-based initiatives, with an emphasis on reconciliation in three countries under very different conditions - Rwanda, Uganda, and Kenya. One addressed potential conflict between Christians and Muslims in Tanzania. Finally, two activities focused on an aspect of media, including training in media policy, and distance learning in Somali-speaking areas of southern and eastern Ethiopia for government and non-government (including Islamic) schools.

A good example of an effective activity illustrating problem-solving dialogue application is the USAID-supported OAU/IBAR Border Harmonization Workshop held in May 2001. Participants included pastoralists representing 14 ethnic groups from the Karamajong Cluster. OAU-IBAR veterinarians facilitated dialogue between groups of major stakeholders: elders, women, youth, parliamentarians and local government officials. Over 70 community representatives participated, along with 90 regional and national level participants. A senior representative of IGAD discussed regional CPMR programs, including how best to link regional border harmonization activities within the Cluster and within the broader CEWARN framework.

Increased networking among CPMR stakeholders: Increased networking saw the most progress in FY 2001. A key aim was to broaden the density of the interaction between representatives of regional inter-governmental institutions, governmental (including the executive and legislative branches, and local government), and CSOs. Networking was promoted through a series of meetings and workshops convened by IGAD and COMESA for state actors, civil society organizations, international organizations, including regional inter-governmental organizations, and the private sector. REDSO funded four regional workshops to increase networking. Two were sponsored by IGAD for CEWARN design. One was held by COMESA to develop modalities for promotion of regional peace. REDSO funded a fourth regional workshop issues in advocacy and networking skills for CSOs involved with food security and conflict. In FY 2001, 261 representatives from 94 CSOs carrying out food security and conflict activities were involved in a training and networking workshop. Provision of information technology (IT) reinforced the face-to-face benefits from workshops.

PROSPECTS FOR FY 2002 – 2004: Implementation of CEWARN at the regional level is expected to move forward this year. National level early warning governmental units (CEWERUs) will be established in at least two participating countries (Kenya and Uganda). The analytical capacity of two civil society

organizations will also be strengthened. CEWARN will work with government units and civil society and government sources to analyze and disseminate information on a regular basis on potential conflict situations. Findings will be addressed through face-to-face dialogue and improved Internet connectivity. Special efforts will be made to monitor conflict issues in selected cross-border pastoralist zones in the Greater Horn, two of which are already targeted by other USAID activities

Three major REDSO partners will continue steps in implementing a regional framework for conflict management. IGAD is planning to convene three major workshops to address conflict issues, and will promote improved communication with over 70 government ministries in conflict management, and support targeted training programs for CPMR in pastoralist areas. COMESA will expand the role of stakeholders for implementing modalities for regional peace and security, by convening two workshops to train parliamentarians and CSOs from member states. It will also strengthen the capacity and public visibility of the Court of Justice. Lastly, representatives of the newly established 27-member East African Community Legislative Assembly will address CPMR issues more effectively, as a result of conflict management and IT training.

Two REDSO grant and institutional strengthening programs will continue conflict management activities, primarily in the targeted cross-border zones. Eight NGO grants will support activities utilizing a range of effective conflict management approaches, and three CPMR training workshops are planned. U.S. and local contractors will conduct conflict vulnerability assessments (CVAs) focusing mainly on Rwanda and the Great Lakes region. These CVAs will identify key conflict trends and flashpoints, and evaluate effective approaches to address them.

In FY 2003 – 2004, resources will further develop the capacity of intergovernmental and civil society organizations to address armed conflict, with particular attention to problems in the three priority cross-border zones. By the end of FY 2003, REDSO plans to consolidate CSO small grant and organizational strengthening activities focused on the three cross-border zones. Training in CPMR and IT skills for government and non-governmental organizations will continue. CEWARN will be further strengthened and integrated through combined activities of IGAD, COMESA, EAC, and OAU. Situation reports and early warning on significant potential conflicts are expected to be considered by a combination of these bodies, working in association with CSOs. The portfolio of effective, tested conflict management approaches may expand, and linkages with other strategic objective, e.g. food security and health, and P.L. 480 programs will be further developed through combined use of radio broadcasting and faith based organizations. Additional CVAs will be conducted for another two countries and/or cross border areas facing significant violent conflict.

Strategic Objective 7: Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems

SELF-ASSESSMENT: Met expectations

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS:

Improved Viability of Regional Partner Institutions: In FY 2001, REDSO initiated the process of targeted institutional development by evaluating the capabilities of African collaborating regional organizations and supporting the application of systems to strengthen management infrastructure and improve organizational performance. Partner institutional viability assessments (PIVAs) were conducted collaboratively by REDSO with each of its three primary African collaborating institutions, the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care (RCQHC), CAFS, and CRHCS. The assessments provided important baseline data on institutional viability and outlined specific areas of improvement needed to ensure that partner institutions have the programmatic, organizational and financial capacity to deliver programs on a continuing basis and play a more vital role in catalyzing partnerships and strategic coordination in the region.

Strengthening of selected management systems in collaborating institutions began and contributed to improved performance. At the RCQHC, for example, the establishment of financial management procedures, the preparation of a USAID-approved draft financial manual, and the hiring of an accountant strengthened capacity to manage donor funds. Technical specialists in maternal and neonatal health and

reproductive health, health care financing and HIV/AIDS and infectious disease hired by the RCQHC and CRHCS in 2001 are leading the development of programs and strategies to address regional health issues. Strategic planning workshops for CAFS, the RCQHC, and nascent nutrition coalitions in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda led to the identification of new program areas and partners and enabled these entities to outline plans for development over the next few years. Finally, a CRHCS institutional review aimed at assessing its current and future role in the region was initiated.

Broadened Technical and Resource Base: Activities in 2001 developed and expanded the base of human and program resources available throughout the region to improve health systems. Regional networking/expert committee groups that now meet regularly to coordinate on technical issues including HIV/AIDS behavior change communication, pediatric HIV/AIDS, quality of health care, community-based health insurance, and national health accounts have enhanced regional collaboration and advocacy on health issues. The first regional National Health Accounts (NHA) network meeting, for example, reviewed key policy and health financing issues and trained policy analysts in effectively communicating NHA findings to policy makers and using it as an advocacy and policy tool for mobilizing resources. A meeting of the community-based health financing network facilitated the sharing of lessons learned on different financing models and discussion of related policy concerns. The conference mobilized support for community based health insurance schemes and initiatives and identified the need for an appropriate regulatory framework. Finally, CAFS' leadership of the East and Southern Africa Task Force on NGO Partnerships catalyzed regional partnerships among non-governmental organizations, enabling the development of a shared vision for NGOs in the region that promotes collaborative approaches to implementing African led, African owned reproductive health programs.

Regional training courses in population, health and nutrition technical and management areas developed and delivered through African collaborating organizations expanded the cadre of trained professionals who can contribute to strengthened health system. Physicians, pharmacists and health sector managers from the ESA region trained in commodity and drug logistics and management approaches are now conversant with issues such as drug procurement for tuberculosis, the role of drugs and therapeutics committees, and the use of practical tools in promoting more rational use of drugs. Training in consulting skills for Kenya-based HIV/AIDS practitioners expanded the availability of qualified consultants in ESA. Finally, staff from several private sector organizations trained in HIV/AIDS worksite programs began to assist their institutions to develop HIV/AIDS workplace programs. To shape the development of future courses and direct the provision of technical support to the region, a needs assessment of available resources and gaps in HIV/AIDS training in twelve countries in the region was initiated.

Expanded Utilization of Critical Information: REDSO ensured that individuals and institutions involved in strengthening health systems in ESA have continuing access to information to enable them to keep technical knowledge current, to disseminate information throughout the region, and to successfully develop, apply and assess approaches to improving health systems. Continued support to the development of websites for each of REDSO's three African collaborating institutions, for example, is strengthening their capacity to access and disseminate technical information regionally. A report on better practices in community nutrition programming, used to disseminate lessons from nutrition programs in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, promoted better practices regionally. PROFILES training for a nutrition coalition in Tanzania led to the implementation of a nutrition advocacy campaign which expanded awareness of maternal and child nutritional issues. A community-based health-financing manual and tool kit (developed in FY 2000) is being utilized by community health fund managers of a scheme in Tanzania. A 2001 RCQHC calendar for health workers provided messages aimed at improving the quality of maternal and neonatal health care throughout East and Southern Africa. RCQHC's Quality Forum newsletter and website disseminated state of the art information on improving the quality of health care in Africa.

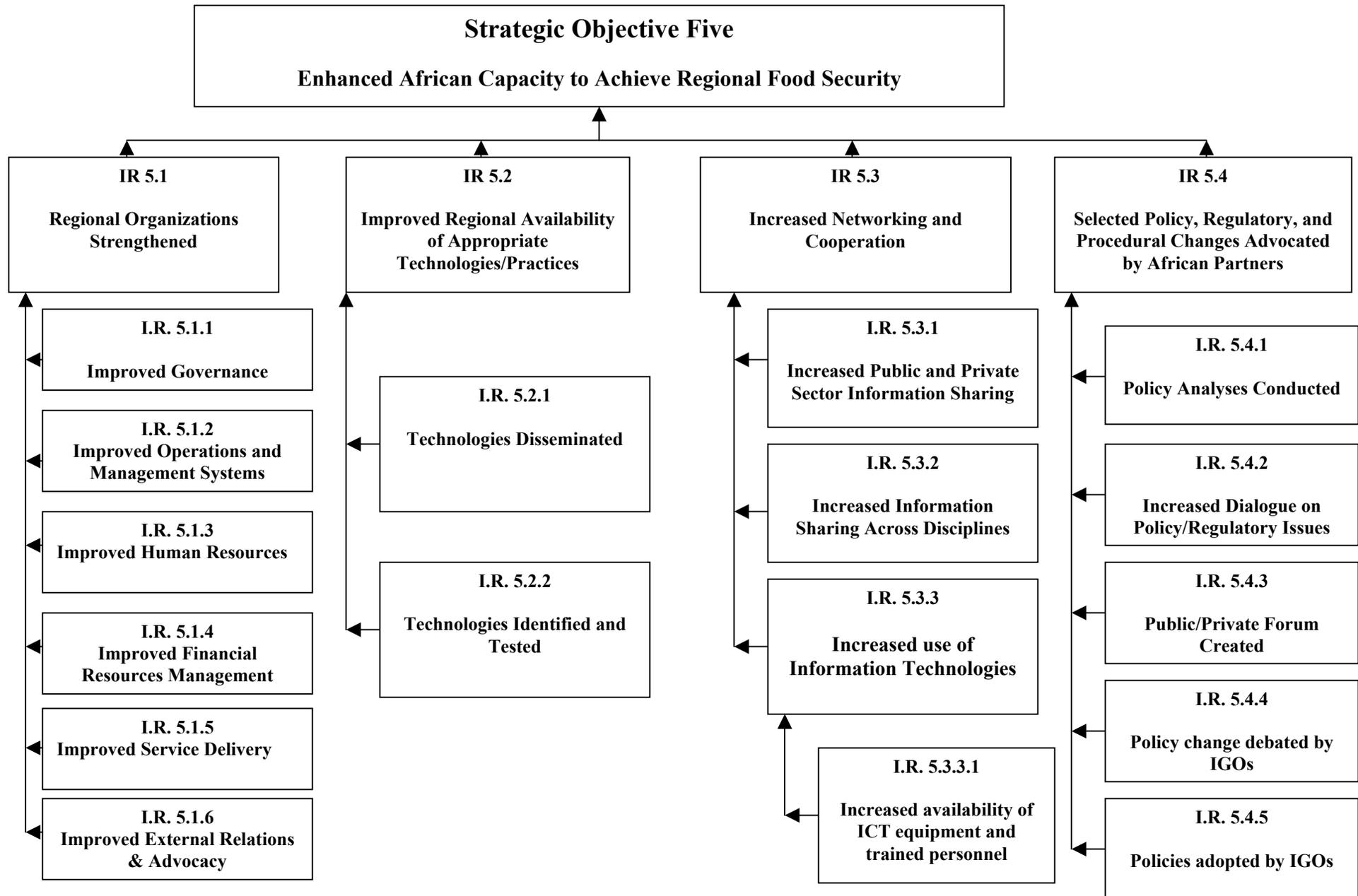
Expanded Policy Dialogue: Activities during FY 2001 strengthened regional policy level dialogue on health issues of regional importance. Results of subregional advocacy work included the design of a methodology to assist countries in the development of national guidelines for the nutritional care of people living with HIV/AIDS; the development of a strategic plan for strengthening health care financing in support of health sector reforms in the region; and the design of a model approach to promote national

drug needs quantification and build district level capacity to improve drug supply management. Additionally, work commenced in 2001 to develop an effective logistics and drug management policy framework for the region that will involve regular and systematic commodity management diagnosis and performance assessment for logistics systems. Institutionalizing the annual assessment process will promote dialogue on priority issues and promote investment in support of human resource development and capacity building at the country level.

PROSPECTS FOR FY 2002 – 2004: Progress will continue to be made in strengthening collaborating institutions to enable them to play a more vital role in catalyzing strategic partnerships throughout the region; in further enhancing African-led training and networking mechanisms to increase the knowledge and skills of African specialists and broaden coordination and partnership approaches; in expanding the role of African institutions and professionals in disseminating and adapting current technical knowledge and better practices; and in increasingly enabling Africans to promote policy advocacy and dialogue on regional health issues. In 2002, REDSO will support activities that include: dissemination of a methodology for developing national guidelines for the nutritional care of people with HIV/AIDS and the design of national guidelines in selected countries in the region; the design of prevention strategies for countries with expanding HIV/AIDS epidemics; development of short courses and technical updates on topics such as maternal and neonatal health; nutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB; and regional workshops to expand policy level dialogue on issues such as national health accounts, community based health and insurance. Continuing activities in 2002 and 2004 will include: regional nutrition advocacy activities in coordination with nutrition coalitions; the continued development of country-specific guidelines on nutritional care of persons living with HIV/AIDS; the adoption of community-based health insurance schemes in additional countries; assessment of the potential for existing schemes to develop new management systems to meet HIV/AIDS patient needs; and the expanded utilization of faith based organizations in HIV/AIDS programming.

IV.
**Updated Results Frameworks
and Performance Data Tables**

USAID/REDSO SO 5 RESULTS FRAMEWORK

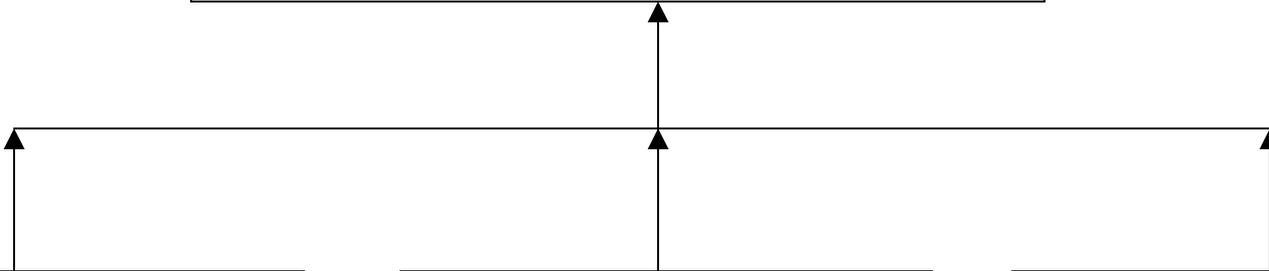


STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SIX
MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF
CONFLICT BY AFRICAN ORGANIZATIONS

I.R 6.1
CAPACITY OF AFRICAN OWNED
CONFLICT MANAGEMENT
ORGANIZATIONS STRENGTHENED

I.R. 6.2
EXPANDED APPLICATION OF
EFFECTIVE APPROACHES IN
MANAGING CONFLICT

I.R. 6.3
INCREASED NETWORKING
AMONG STAKEHOLDERS
IN CONFLICT PREVENTION,
MITIGATION AND RESPONSE



SO 7 Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems

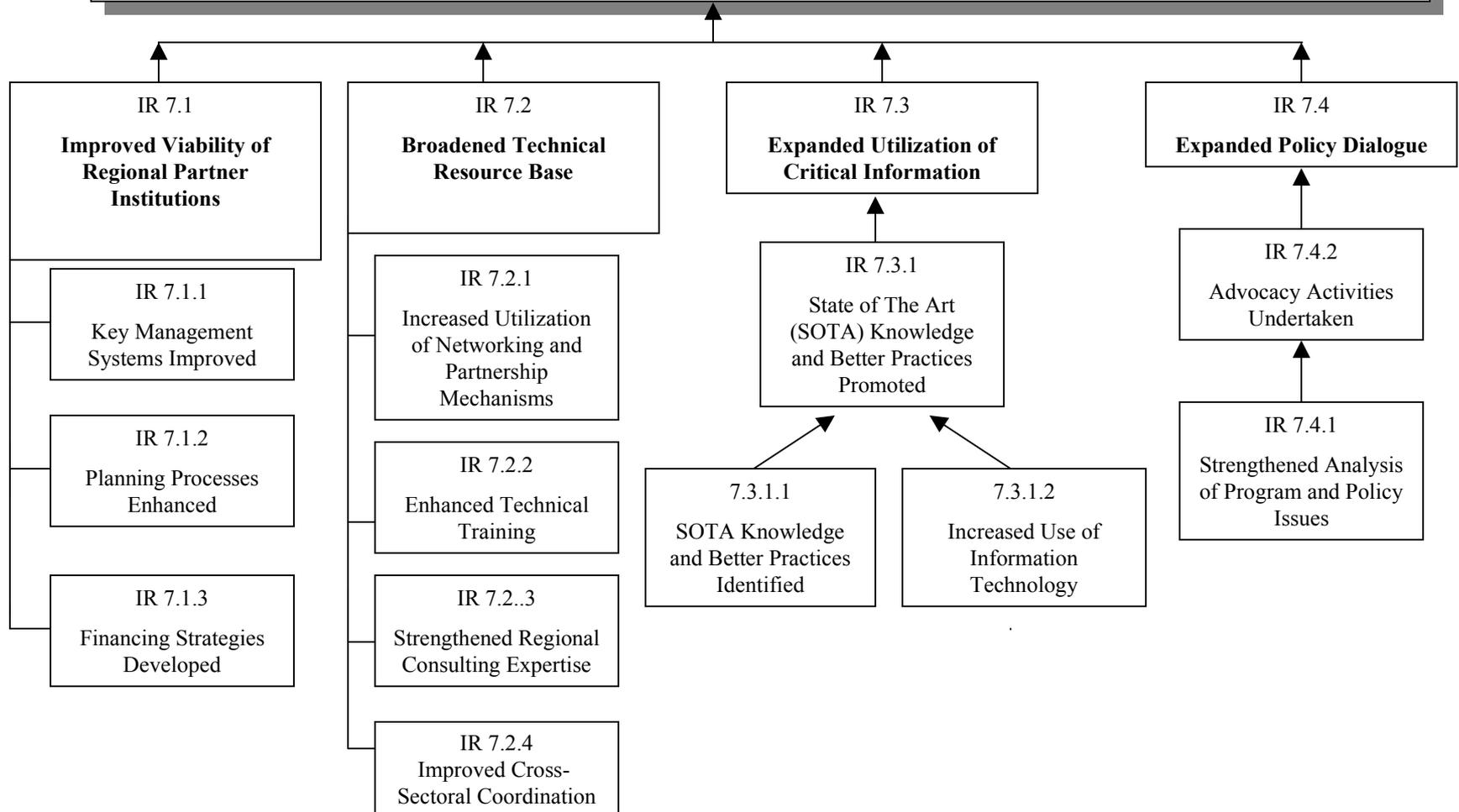


Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives					
1 Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No	N/A		
2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?					
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	Not Met		
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		
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	N/A		
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	No	N/A		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
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		
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		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A			
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			
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			
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	Met	Not Met			
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	N/A			
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	No	N/A			
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	No	N/A			
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	N/A			

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
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		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A		
27 Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

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

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					
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?	N/A				
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6 Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)					
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

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

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?	NO				
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	N/A				
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VII. Environmental Compliance