

The Bureau for
Economic Growth,
Agriculture and Trade

FY 2002 Annual Report

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PART III - FY 2001 PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE

Economic Growth and Agriculture Development

Economic growth investments accounted for the largest portion of total Agency spending worldwide. The Pillar Bureau's programs including technical assistance and field support helped advance economic performance in several areas and laid the basis for more growth in the near future. The Bureau's analysis and work product propelled the USG into a leadership role during the World Trade Organization's Doha Ministerial Conference by demonstrating our support for trade capacity building for those countries experiencing the most difficult problems participating in the global economy. Our research funding through universities spearheaded the development of pest-resistant seeds for critical crops in Africa that should produce long-term gains in eliminating hunger there. Our Bureau strengthened the network of partners with microfinance institutions that enabled hundreds of thousands of new clients to gain access to credit and business training. Despite the deteriorating situation in the Middle East, our program provided an avenue through which Arabs and Israelis maintained working relationships relative to research and development work.

933-003 - Appropriate and functioning economic policies, market reforms, and institutions are developed to accelerate economic growth in emerging markets

Economic growth depends upon creating the proper environment for a flourishing private sector. And in today's world, this also means being able to participate in the global economy. The EGAT Bureau played a leadership role through technical leadership and field support to create these conditions around the world.

The Bureau's comprehensive analysis of U.S. Government (USG) support for trade capacity-building efforts and produced a document that was widely distributed at the November, 2001 World Trade Organization (WTO) ministerial meeting in Doha, Qatar. It proved instrumental in assuring developing countries the USG's serious commitment to help them compete successfully in global markets and actively participate in the international forums that establish global trading rules. The report demonstrated a high level of USG support for developing and transition countries efforts in a number of specific areas (WTO awareness, accession and compliance, trade facilitation, human resources and labor standards, financial agricultural and infrastructure development, competition policy, services, environment, governance and interagency coordination). It also showed that USAID plays the lead USG role (about \$300 million a year over the 1999-2001 period) in the provision of trade capacity-building support.

The Bureau manages the primary Agency mechanism, Supporting Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR), to access rapidly technical expertise and services in a wide range of areas: financial sector development, privatization, macroeconomics and sectoral analysis, legal and institutional reform, and business, trade, and investment. The total volume of SEGIR work initiated between 1996 and FY 2001 topped \$650 million. Examples include:

- A \$15 million effort enabled the port of Aqaba to greatly improve and expand services to the maritime industry utilizing the port, including vastly improved infrastructure facilities and state-of-the-art training for the personnel responsible for port administration and operation.
- An activity helped establish a fully functioning fiscal system in Kosovo. Starting from scratch, tax laws were designed and implemented, and staff were recruited and trained. Today, tax receipts are being received far beyond all expectations.
- Another effort provided strategic privatization assistance to the Government of Mongolia since 1998. More than 47 enterprises have been privatized to date through sealed bids, and tenders let for 76% of the Trade & Development Bank, 70% of shares of Cashmere Production, and 80% of the available shares for Oil & Gas Distribution.

As the technical home for the Agency's private sector officers, the Bureau supervised the recruitment and training of 14 New Entry Professional (NEP) economists (3) and private sector (11) officers; developed an in-depth course on trade and investment (which was delivered in November 2001); and coordinated the Agency's Trade Working Group, comprised of inter-bureau staff engaged in trade capacity-building efforts in all regions.

Four of five specific targets established to measure progress in the SO were substantially met or exceeded. 96 SEGIR delivery orders of a targeted 100 were issued for missions throughout the world. Nine successful uses of Bureau policy recommendations were reported, e.g. a new competitiveness council was established in Croatia; trade considerations were fully integrated into Zambia's long term development strategy (target was 4). Our competitiveness analysis methodology was used in three countries (Croatia, Nigeria and Uganda); the investor's road map was used as an analysis tool in Angola and Kazakhstan (target was 3 reported uses of these tools). Two new tools were developed, a trade training module and a joint bilateral/multilateral donor approach to the Integrated Framework (target was 3).

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged.

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

Agriculture remains the backbone of economic growth in most developing countries, providing the most employment opportunities and the chance to attain food security. The EGAT Bureau provides technical leadership and field support to accelerate agricultural growth and improved food security through scientific advances and agribusiness development.

In FY 01, the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) improved the quality of sorghum, millet and pest resistance in sorghum in the Greater Horn of Africa. Two varieties of "miracle" sorghum seed were released in the Sahel. These are resistant to striga, one of Africa's biggest weed problems. Sorghum represents one of the most widely grown cereal crops in the semi-arid zones of Africa, and this advance will impact food supplies on the continent favorably. Through support to the International Agricultural Research Centers, mosaic-resistant varieties of cassava were developed and disseminated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo after a serious outbreak of the disease. Drought resistant maize developed by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) has been widely disseminated in Eastern and Southern Africa, where it is the principal staple food crop.

Gains in improved range-land management and animal health and nutrition were attained in Central Asia and Africa. Other partner programs established successful private sector input markets in Eastern Europe, as well as improved soil fertility management in Africa and fertilizer utilization in several other parts of the world. The EGAT program also established new agricultural credit lending technologies and increased credit for poor farmers in Latin America, pursued options to increase cross-border trade in Africa, and developed a mechanism to facilitate access to land for disadvantaged farmers in South Africa. The SO performance targets of increased yields of targeted crops/commodities were met. Cereals were slightly above (+0.4%) the five-year period from 1997-2001 and coarse grain yields were +3.4% above 2000, which were slightly higher than projected. The performance target of increases in per-capita food production for all developing countries was not met and decreased slightly (0.49%) in 2001. This was due to increases in population and a slow down in the rate of increase in production. The target for increased food production rose slightly (+1.04%) in 2001, but the rate was slower than in previous years.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged.

933-001 - Improved access to financial and non-financial services for microenterprises of the poor

The ability of poorer populations in developing countries to access financial and non-financial services leads directly to increases in productivity, income and employment – all key elements in reaching the

Agency's Economic Growth Objective. The Bureau supports groups carrying out new and innovative programs in microenterprise so that the urban and rural poor have more and equitable economic opportunities. It provides technical assistance and field support to expand microenterprise and business service programs in the developing world.

The number of poor people directly benefiting from the Bureau's 41 partner microfinance institutions reached 1.7 million, 450,000 above planned levels. This was 350,000 above FY00 levels and 35% above planned targets. This expansion in client base was achieved without deterioration in the quality of the loan portfolio. In fact, the program provided more poor people with loans and a greater number of these customers were paying their loans back on time. During the year, loans overdue declined from 7.1% to 3.2%. Also, more poor people were placing their hard-earned savings in partner institutions. During the year, partner institutions attracted about 1.2 million savers with savings totaling US\$ 215.8 million. These improvements in loan quality and capital enabled 25 % of program partners reaching financial sustainability during the year.

The Bureau's program expanded the tool package available to microfinance institutions. For example, this year the Bureau helped develop a private microfinance ratings industry, which is a prerequisite for microfinance institutions accessing commercial financing. Our program is supporting the start-up of an Africa microfinance capital investment fund, which aims to blend donor and commercial financing. Finally, the program's efforts to improve the flow of non-financial services are starting to bear fruit. The Bureau has developed a framework for business development services (BDS) performance measures now under review by the 21 member BDS Donor Consortium. This will help increase understanding of how business development services are effective and sustainable.

Credit guarantees are increasingly showing their value in mobilizing money for entrepreneurs and could be the wave of the future in advancing economic performance. The Micro and Small Enterprise Development Program (MSED), managed by EGAT/DC, improves micro and small enterprises' access to credit primarily through the extension of partial (50%) loan guarantees. As of 9/30/01, the program was active in 24 countries with 47 guarantee facilities totaling \$144.7 million. During 2001, nine new guarantee facilities totaling \$25.7 million were established in seven countries. Cumulative credit, i.e., total loans extended by each participating bank during the life of the guarantee, amounted to \$95.3 million, reflecting a more than acceptable cumulative utilization rate of 65.8%. The average size of these loans declined from the \$5,000 level in FY 2000 to \$2,992 in 2001. This exceeded the planned target, primarily reflecting the growing participation of micro finance institutions in this program, which typically provide much smaller loans than MSED's historic base of commercial banking counterparts. Overall, the microenterprise development component of the SO continues to substantially exceed performance targets.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged.

933-006 - Private sector business linkages support U.S. technology transfer in support of development objectives

Linking U.S. and developing country private sectors through joint business ventures and other relationships creates a thoroughfare for exchanging ideas, technologies and practices. The more the U.S. private sector invests in developing countries, the better chance they have to improve the environment for private sector growth. The Bureau has encouraged private sector business linkages in support of U.S. technology transfer. The most significant contribution was facilitating actions by 44 U. S. firms to forge partnerships with developing country companies and to transfer U.S. technologies totaling almost \$10 million. This activity demonstrates concrete results of U.S. pledges during the Doha Ministerial by having transfer of technology improve private sector efficiency and by supporting trade as a vehicle for economic growth.

The program launched regional African and Eastern European trading networks. Through GTN, elements of the African private sector turned to solar ovens as an alternative to coal or wood stove cooking. The Senegalese formed a renewable energy association to collaborate on rural lighting and electricity issues. The Ghanaian private sector found new markets for their farm products by introducing new food processing

techniques. Despite these accomplishments and the office's ability to close more deals this year than in previous years, GTN did not meet its goal of \$85 million in deals in FY 2001. In FY 2002, GTN will continue to concentrate on technology transfer, while a different trade initiative will focus on building the capacity of firms to compete globally.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged.

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

This "special objective," by design does not support any one overall agency objective. Instead, its technical results reinforce the agency's overall objectives in economic growth, agriculture, health, and protecting the environment, while the institutional linkages developed under this special objective support the agency's civil society goals as well as the U.S. Government's Middle East peace strategy.

Despite the major conflict in the Middle East and travel bans between various countries, most of the Arab-Israeli grant projects report that they are functioning well and are held together via the Internet and face-to-face project meetings in nearby neutral settings such as Cyprus and Turkey. Joint Arab-Israeli applications to the collaborative grant competitions continue to exceed the levels the programs can fund. These can be considered significant accomplishments under the severe circumstances faced in the Middle East region. The research cooperation projects and the technology transfer programs involving Israel and developing countries outside the Middle East have remained active and direct. Technical advances have occurred in the health, agriculture, and environment sectors, with one highlight from FY 2001 being the development of an Israeli tomato cultivar that appears to be resistant to a major gemini virus threat in the Caribbean region.

This special objective generally met its targets, expressed in terms of numbers of joint publications, substantive exchanges of technical personnel, joint meetings and workshops, technical trainees, and Israeli technical consultants sent to USAID-target countries, although most of the direct Arab-Israeli personnel exchanges have had to stop. This assessment is based on indicator data from FY 2000, the last year for which complete data are available, plus non-quantitative reporting received from the field in FY 2001.

The program providing U.S. core funding to Israel's own general foreign assistance program supports activities that are almost entirely with non-Middle Eastern countries, and thus remained largely unaffected by events in the region. However, this program has already met its goal of helping to introduce the Israeli model of development throughout the world, and therefore, the two governments are phasing-out the core funding mechanism in favor of a new, field-based relationship.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged.

Global Environment

Protecting the world's environment, including expanding the use of efficient clean energy and improving employment opportunities and sound management of urban centers, supports natural resource and biodiversity objects and impacts economic growth. The EGAT Bureau applied its expertise through technical assistance and field support to foster important advances in these areas. The Bureau has helped the world community protect over 49.5 million hectares of biologically significant habitat. It has pursued a number of measures over the past year that enabled over 1.5 million people to live better in urban centers. The Bureau has engaged partner participation in environmentally sound energy production and use and leveraged more than \$342 million in public and private energy investments.. Agency-wide climate change reporting for the last three years shows that USAID helped avoid the equivalent of over 10 million metric tons of carbon dioxide and indicated a continued rise in forest area protected to over 66 million hectares.

934-001 - Improved Protection and More Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, Principally Forests, Biodiversity, Coastal and Freshwater Ecosystems, and Agricultural Lands

Depleting and ruining a country's natural resource bases can work as a cancer on an economy. Well-managed natural resources fuel economic growth for the long-term. Working in over 30 countries, the Office of Environment and Natural Resources protected over 49.5 million hectares of biologically significant habitat that includes both threatened terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and critically endangered species. The Bureau manages contracts, grants and interagency agreements that provide Missions access to world-class natural resources management expertise from private sector contractors, industry associations, NGOs, and other USG agencies. Notable FY 2001 program highlights include:

- Coastal resource management was improved in Indonesia by preparing for the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries an “academic draft” of the national coastal management law. (A required precursor for law development there.) Similarly, in Mexico, an integrated management plan was completed for Bahia Santa Maria, a critical coastal ecosystem within the Gulf of California.
- Effective forest and biodiversity protection was established through a new forest monitoring partnership among Kenyan and Tanzanian university communities and government agencies in the Taita Hills of Kenya and in the Usambara and Uluguru Mountains of Tanzania.
- Using USAID-supported research and facilitated discussion, the Government of Congo worked with a Belgium logging company, *Congolaise Industrielle de Bois*, to protect 26,000 hectares of forest slated for exploitation by annexing it to the Nouabalé-Ndoki National Park.
- Current and sound natural resource management practices was increased by developing and disseminating publications including: 1) *Applied Environmental Education and Communication: An International Journal*—a new quarterly journal—(delivered to over 3,000 key personnel around the world), and 2) *Environmental Education and Communications for a Sustainable World: Handbook for International Practitioners*, which was distributed to over 1,400 practitioners worldwide.

During FY 2001, the Office exceeded two out of three of its SO-level performance targets and three out of four of its value-added indicators.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – The world's environment protected for long-term sustainability.

934-002 - Improved Management of Urbanization in Target Areas

Urban centers attract all elements of society, because in struggling countries, most people believe they offer the greatest opportunities. Urban centers are also the breeding grounds for extremism, when needs can't be met. Managing cities to improve service delivery and reduce poverty can have an important impact on a country's economic performance and political stability. The Bureau's programs resulted in improving the lives of almost 1.5 million urban households¹ (Target: 500,000), their neighborhoods and communities. Benefits included improved urban environmental services and shelter solutions (e.g. water supply, sanitation collection and sewerage treatment, solid waste collection/disposal, improved shelter and new home construction, and street improvements and related storm drainage systems). Significant impacts included improved personal hygiene, self-esteem, pride of home ownership; diminished exposure to communicable diseases stemming from raw sewage and poor drainage systems; and improved opportunities for economic growth and long-term equity earnings from property ownership. Women and children were major beneficiaries of these programs.

In FY 2001, the programs assisted 26 USAID operating units. The program also contributed to strengthening about 30 international policies and programs through its leadership and engagement with other partners in the donor community. Specific program highlights include:

¹ Beneficiary household breakdown by RUDO: South Asia (660,315), Southeast Asia (85,665), sub-Saharan Africa (707,691), Latin America and Caribbean (225), and Near East and North Africa (3,992).

- Innovative approaches for marshalling increased resources to meet the world's urbanization challenge were identified through a Partnership Forum organized by the Office in July 2001. The Forum featured 90 public and private sector partners (universities, associations, NGOs, and private companies). Follow up is underway to identify potential alliances that can yield tangible results.
- The Urban Programs Office was a major contributor to USAID's global leadership in urban environmental management. For example, working with the "Cities Alliance" (CA) Initiative of the World Bank and UNCHS (Habitat), the Office leveraged \$2.5 million in resources to support urban slum upgrading in various countries including Bolivia, Philippines and Rwanda.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goals – Broad based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged; and The world's environment protected for long-term sustainability.

934-003 - Increased Environmentally Sustainable Energy Production and Use

A flourishing economy must have a reliable, efficient and clean energy system. Without it, business is reluctant to invest and the social costs inhibit economic growth. Working in more than 30 developing countries, the Bureau's Energy Office helped restructure power sectors, improve industry and household energy efficiency, stimulate public and private sector participation and investment in cleaner energy production and renewable energy projects, and raise environmental performance in energy sectors. These contribute to advancing economic performance as well as producing environmental benefits.

These programs brought online 105 MW of grid-connected energy to 525,000 residents in Central America and South Asia, and also reduced emissions up to about 825,000 carbon ton equivalents (CTE). Engaging partner participation in environmentally sound energy production and use leveraged more than \$342 million in public and private energy investments in FY 2001. The programs also played an instrumental role in developing 35 public policies that established the enabling environment, policy frameworks, and institutional capacity necessary for the operation of financially viable, competitive energy markets that increase access to energy services. FY 2001 performance highlights are provided below:

- *Southern Africa Power Pool:* An estimated \$3 billion were saved after the 12 countries involved finalized arrangements to share existing electricity generating facilities to reduce reserve margins.
- *India:* Total biannual energy savings of \$180,734 have accrued to municipalities by implementing energy efficiency and management practices, reducing pollution emissions by 4,100 tons annually.
- *Ecuador:* Total annual savings of \$5.16 million have accrued to industrial sectors (paper, ceramics, tanning, palm oil extraction) through pollution prevention and energy efficiency practices, reducing pollution emissions and increasing international competitiveness.
- *Mexico:* Over 50,000 rural dwellers now receive benefits from electricity for productive agricultural uses provided through renewable energy systems, stimulating economic development and improvements in health and education through distance learning.

The program continued to provide USAID Mission access through its broad variety of vehicles to world-class energy expertise from private sector contractors, industry associations, NGOs, national laboratories, and other USG agencies. Bureau staff provided leadership both inside USAID and the USG for implementing multi-dimensional strategies to improve the provision of services to urban and rural populations. The staff represented the Agency at the United Nations' Ninth Commission on Sustainable Development, co-chaired the Administration's Clean Technology Export Initiative, and engaged in preparations for a joint USG deliverable on good governance in the energy sector, for the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The SO targets were met.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – The world's environment protected for long-term sustainability.

934-004 - Agency Climate Change Initiative Effectively Implemented

Through management of USAID's Climate Change Initiative (CCI), the Bureau contributes to the Agency's goals of protecting the world's environment, expanding critical private markets, and expanding access to economic opportunities for the rural poor. These objectives are addressed by providing support to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase carbon sequestration through improved natural resource management, and reduce vulnerability to potential climate change. Agency-wide climate change reporting for the last three years shows that USAID helped avoid the equivalent of over 10 million metric tons of carbon dioxide and raise forest area protected to over 66 million hectares. In 2000 alone, the last year for which aggregate data is available, the program yielded over \$806 million in leveraged funding for climate-friendly activities, reducing over 2.1 million tons of greenhouse gas emissions.

EGAT's core climate change program supports activities that directly address capacity needs in developing and transition countries and strengthen the climate change focus of key mission programs. Results for FY 2001 include:

- The Bureau partnered with the Mexican Commission for Energy Efficiency (CONAE) and local energy service companies in Monterrey and Cancun on two efficiency projects which, together, are expected to and reduce approximately 2 million metric tons of CO₂ emissions over the course of their lifetimes and lead to \$5 million in new investments.
- EGAT supported DREEB (Brazil Rural Energy Enterprise Development), a program which offers rural energy entrepreneurs in northeast Brazil a combination of enterprise development services and start-up financing to provide for rural livelihoods through the provision of climate-friendly technologies. This program leverages approximately \$2.1 million in UN Foundation funding.
- The Bureau supported the Philippines Climate Change Information Center (CCIC) to continue work with local communities to develop tools for greenhouse gas emissions accounting and auditing and create local action plans designed to integrate climate change into existing development strategies.

In FY01, the Climate Change Team exceeded targets for 3 of its 4 SO level indicators and fell slightly below the target of the fourth.²

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – The world's environment protected for long-term sustainability.

Human Capacity Development

Investing in one's citizens opens opportunities and enables societies to adjust more easily to economic and social changes. Raising the capacity of the most under-served populations in developing countries, particularly women, provides a firm foundation from which economic progress can take place. The Bureau uses field support and technical assistance expertise to explore and underpin innovative programs in these areas. Countries receiving USAID assistance in the education sector saw an increase in the actual gross primary school enrollment ratio (95), which represents total primary students over the number of children of primary school age. Worldwide, the higher education and workforce development partnership program has created partnerships in 53 countries between 130 U.S. community colleges and universities from 40 states and 120 developing country institutions. The program provided telecommunications reform and e-commerce policy assistance through regional regulator workshops for 14 Southern African and 7 Asian nations.

935-001 – Improved and expanded basic education, especially for girls, women and other under served populations.

The ability of countries to achieve the Agency goal of sustainable economic growth and to combat terrorism is closely linked to improving basic education. This program serves as lead for achieving USAID's basic education goal and for coordinating the Agency's contributions to the Education for All (EFA) objectives, an Administration and G8 priority.

² Part IV: Performance Data Tables and Results Frameworks describes in detail SO level and value-added results.

Policy and curriculum reform, teacher training, classroom practices, and data collection activities affected approximately 62.5 million children in FY 2001. Although USAID expenditures are limited (typically less than 1% of recurrent education costs in countries), this was achieved by providing mechanisms and tools that are applied in a large number of settings. In FY 2001, the program supported 20 USAID operating units. Overall, countries receiving USAID assistance in the education sector saw an increase in the actual gross primary school enrollment ratio in USAID-countries (95), which exceeded the Agency's target ratio (91). The net enrollment ratio is probably around 60%. In addition, USAID leadership in global fora such as the G8 Education Task Force is helping to increase the amount and effectiveness of education expenditures in developing countries.

Twenty-five diagnostic and applied research activities were carried out to increase knowledge about factors that improve the quality of basic education for children and adults. Assessments in 12 countries improved basic education policies and institutions; four countries undertook classroom level interventions in basic education; two countries developed electronic teacher training programs; and one country was aided to develop an education information system. Finally, a handbook for education researchers; a web site with tools and portals supporting education research; a compendium of *Resource Tools for Measuring Teaching and Learning*; and a *Social Mobilization Tool* were produced to aid educators across jurisdictions.

Although recent years have seen some improvement in the number of children in school, a key barrier to quality education for all is a lack of reliable data and monitoring systems that are necessary for improved educational policy, planning, and resource allocation. EGAT's portfolio provides a rare source of timely and accurate education data for education policy and program planning through its *EdData* project, an innovative activity that is linked to USAID's Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). Education data from ongoing and existing DHS surveys, drawn from 60 surveys in 43 developing countries, are used to calculate education indicators that were disseminated worldwide via the program's online Global Education Database. These household surveys provided reliable information on actual school attendance and on issues related to demand for schooling, such as reasons for dropping out and the monetary and opportunity costs of schooling to the family. UNESCO now uses USAID EdData statistics to improve monitoring. The overall basic education program met, and in one case, exceeded its targets.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Building human capacity through education and training.

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

The higher education and workforce development program contributes directly to the Agency's overall objective of supporting economic growth by helping countries produce the trained manpower and increased institutional capacity necessary for a modern, growing economy. The team leverages limited resources by facilitating institutional partnerships that can transcend the length of finite projects. Moreover, public and private sector partners contribute at least 50 cents for each USAID dollar spent. The higher education and workforce development partnership program met its targets.

A partnership in Laos provides one illustrative example. Until recently, Laos had only seven pediatricians to serve a population of approximately 5.4 million, 2.5 million of who are children. A USAID higher education partnership between Case Western Reserve University in Ohio and the National University of Laos, awarded in 1999, enabled four new doctors to join the ranks of pediatricians by September 2001. Seventeen more are expected to be fully trained by 2004, thus quadrupling the number of pediatricians in the country. The \$100,000 grant to produce the first full-time post-graduate medical education curriculum in Laos has been matched by about \$400,000 in other sources, including volunteer faculty from institutions in Thailand, Canada, Australia, and the U.S.

Worldwide, the higher education and workforce development partnership program has created partnerships in 53 countries between 130 U.S. community colleges and universities from 40 states and 120 developing country institutions. During FY01, the program fostered 19 new higher education partnerships, and developed

six new degree programs in Botswana, Uzbekistan, South Africa, Laos, Nepal, and Mexico. Curricula were developed or upgraded to improve college and university students' skills in HIV/AIDS (India, South Africa), Human Rights (Colombia), Community Health (Senegal), Tourism (Ghana), Agronomy and Extension (Rwanda), Environmental Engineering (Philippines), Child Welfare and Nutrition (India), Safe Pesticide Disposal (Tanzania), Teacher Training (South Africa, Ghana), Solid Waste and Waste-Water Management (Uganda), and Mathematics and Science (South Africa).

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Building human capacity through education and training.

935-003 – Training improves work performance of host country trainees and effectiveness of host country organizations

The performance of USAID's strategic objectives in host countries are advanced and sustained with trained host country nationals. The Bureau provides Agency policy, procedures, and mechanisms to assist operating units in meeting complex federal regulations and in accessing training opportunities in and outside of host countries. The team also provides USAID management and other federal agencies with data on training activities and results.

In FY01, operating units worldwide funded (about \$145 million) training of almost 6,800 people in the U.S., about 6,000 in third countries and close to 225,000 in home countries. The software that underpins management of the program and eases reporting and tracking now serves 59 out of 75 missions (79% of all missions). The new health and accident insurance contractor worked well; innovative tailored coverage for missions was highly utilized. The participation of women in U.S. programs increased to 39%. A new \$450 million field support instrument (START) provided a menu of training and skills development services, including addressing countries in crisis. Evaluation and monitoring services and resources under were provided to 28 countries in all regions. This SO met its targets.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Building human capacity through education and training.

935-004 – Expanded access to and application of information and telecommunications services

Increasing digital opportunity in the developing world is an Administration and G8 priority aimed at increasing participation in the global economy, a key element in reaching improving economic performance. FY 01 targets were exceeded.

The United States Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI) established a web site for its 6,000 developing country graduates featuring telecom issues. USTTI trained 298 students (55 of them women) from 68 countries in telecom and Internet policy, network security, privatization, spectrum management and applied subjects such as distance education and tele-medicine, leveraging USAID dollars in a 5 to 1 ratio. In Haiti and Bulgaria, Internet access and related business services were extended to secondary cities and remote areas in partnership with private sector operators. A key USAID innovation was a user coupon system to subsidize training and access for civil society professionals such as teachers, health workers and agricultural agents. In Benin, a network of Internet centers linked rural agricultural workers for training in applying new technology and marketing strategies. Worldwide, a new DOT-COM Alliance with over 75 partner organizations was established to support national IT-for-development activities.

The program provided telecommunications reform and e-commerce policy assistance through regional regulator workshops for 14 Southern African nations and seven Asian nations. Planning for a new West African Telecommunications Association has been supported. Romania, Morocco and Jamaica moved towards liberalizing the telecommunications industry and establishing an independent regulator. Through collaboration with Cisco Systems and the Federal Communications Commission, three telecommunications policy-training modules were developed and pre-tested.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade, and Agriculture pillar. Agency Goal – Building human capacity through education and training.

Women in Development

Women have a prominent, albeit not always recognized role in the economies of most societies. The exclusion of girls from early education has had a damaging effect on the economic prospects of many countries. Addressing gender considerations throughout the Agency’s programs will have a significant impact on the economic performance and the ability of a country to participate in the world economy. The Bureau provides technical assistance and training within and outside the Agency in these areas. Additionally, the programs focus on new issues such as trafficking, which is a significant issue throughout the world.

941-001- Gender-based Constraints to Economic Growth Policies and Programs Increasingly Addressed

In FY01, the WID program’s largest small grants program awarded 48 grants of about \$25,000 each worldwide. In Asia and Africa 21 grants were awarded pertaining women’s property and inheritance rights. In South America 15 grants supported conservation-based income generating opportunities for women, and 12 grants awarded in Central America supported efforts to address women’s working conditions. The Bureau worked across office lines and supported a pilot project on land tenure in Honduras, Nicaragua and Indonesia and cooperated with the LAC Bureau on a land tenure project in Guatemala. These activities will provide a valuable body of knowledge about land tenure/property rights issues sufficient to design larger activities addressing this issue.

The small grants program provided five grants in West Africa to support the cross-border activities of women traders as a follow-up to a study carried out on their activities in the region.

The Bureau is looking to bridge the gender digital divide by examining access to and use of information technology by women worldwide. This facilitated collaboration with the Africa Bureau on assisting businesswomen in West Africa in making more efficient use of electronic communications. The Bureau’s DOT-COM Program has a special emphasis on women and other under-served populations.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade pillar. Agency Goals – Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged; Human capacity built through education and training; and The world’s environment protected for long-term sustainability.

941-002 - Broad-based, Informed Constituencies Mobilized to Improve Girls' Education in Emphasis Countries

There was a noteworthy increase in the number of civil society organizations, leaders from businesses, and the public sector who actively supported and/or initiated actions in support of girls’ education during FY01. Many activities in Guatemala, Peru, Morocco, and Guinea were dedicated to increasing awareness of the importance of educating girls.

- In Peru, the recent passage of the law assuring universal enrollment for girls under eighteen was directly related to the efforts of the Girls’ Education Network, a coalition of leaders from businesses, media, education, and NGOs supported by USAID.
- In Morocco, twenty-seven journalists covered a roundtable on the role of media in the promotion of girls' education, and produced articles and aired television and radio broadcasts on the subject.
- In Guinea, the number of CSOs supporting girls’ education increased from 15 in FY00 to 32.

- In Guatemala, 95 Ministry of Education teachers and supervisors from 22 departments trained in the use of the “Suggestions” Manual. Also scholarship programs were used to help girls enroll and remain in school; private sector support provided approximately 47,500 scholarships for girls from the areas with the highest dropout rates.

Preliminary findings from the Girls’ Education Monitoring System show that in three priority countries, Guatemala, Guinea and Morocco, there has been a reduction of the gap in national gross enrollment ratios favoring boys by 3%, 8% and 8% respectively. Increases in national rural areas of girls’ completion rates of 8.1% in Guinea; 5.6% in Guatemala; and 7.9% in Peru were reported. Increases in national urban female completion rates of 1.3%, 4.5%, 8.2% and 14.1% were reported in Morocco, Guatemala, Guinea and Peru, respectively. In spite of these achievements, it is unlikely that the hoped for target of a 20% increase in completion rates in the five countries by the end of project activities will be reached. Political instability, as in Peru and Mali, plays a part, as do hidden factors such as violence in schools or in the home, and value systems that hinder girls’ participation in school as they approach maturity.

A number of significant analytic tools and studies were produced during FY01, including “Suggestions”, a primary teacher-training manual to support creative, gender-sensitive activities for students in Mayan and Spanish. A lessons learned conference was held in August 2001 and the proceedings were published in September 2001. This information will be incorporated into follow-on programs in girls’ education.

In Morocco, the Equity in the Classroom (EIC) activity produced a training module on gender equity. The module was officially adopted by the Ministry of Education and will be incorporated in the training of faculty at the 27 teacher training colleges in Morocco, which together with the 7 colleges already covered by the EIC and Mission programs will achieve complete national coverage. This is a significant achievement with substantial potential impact for gender equity in Moroccan classrooms.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade pillar. Agency Goal - Human capacity built through education and training.

941-003 - Women's Legal Rights Increasingly Protected

Important outcomes of the women's legal rights initiative can already be seen. Increased percentages of women better understand the system for legal redress in various countries, and markedly higher numbers of individuals report gender-related violations of human rights, as in Ghana. There was also an increase in the number of cases being pursued through the legal system as a result of training given to police and justice sector officials.

In FY 2001 the program focused attention on property and inheritance rights and anti-trafficking activities. A small grants program supported 21 NGOs in addressing country-specific women’s legal rights issues in Africa and Asia. The grants dealt with the promotion of legal reform or the codification and enforcement of property laws, as well as the harmonization of the various traditional and modern legal systems.

The program worked with missions to promote specific anti-trafficking activities. The Central Asia Regional Mission supported prevention activities including a public service campaign with telephone hotlines to provide critical information to callers. The Uganda Mission helped re-integrate formerly abducted girls into society by providing basic life-skills training, literacy and HIV prevention programs.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance pillars. Agency goals – Democracy and good governance strengthened; and Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged.

941-004 - Greater Reflection of Gender Considerations in the Agency's Work

This crosscutting strategic objective engages USAID staff and development partners to increase awareness and reflection of gender issues in development policies and programs. Technical assistance to USAID/Guatemala fully integrated gender and women’s issues into the Mission's environment strategic

objective (SO5) within four areas: economics; natural resources; rule of law and local NGO strengthening. Expertise was provided to the Community Conservation to foster communication, collaboration, and institutional change within member organizations and their partners about the linkages between conservation, population dynamics, health, education, and the economy.

Over 100 international relief, development, environment and refugee agencies participated in the survey to document the extent to which they include people with disabilities, particularly women and girls, in policies, employment, programs and services. Findings pointed to the need for training, education and technical assistance to bring these people into the development assistance process.

Assistance to integrate gender into sector training activities was provided to other Bureau offices and to the Morocco Mission. Twenty participants from Moroccan government Ministries and USAID contractors attended sessions on gender concepts, gender analysis, and how to identify gender issues in ongoing work. These participants developed tools and plans for assessing gender issues.

The WID program worked with the State Department supporting a regional conference on "Trafficking in Women: Information as Prevention in Central Asia." The WID Office also represented USAID on the U.S. Government's Interagency Task Force on Trafficking in Persons and continued to participate in and support the OECD/DAC's Working Party on Gender Equality and the Informal Network on Poverty Reduction.

Linkages: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade pillar. Agency goal – Human capacity built through education and training.

Program Development and Strategic Planning

940-001 – Peace Corps – Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass roots, sustainable development activities

In FY 2001, more than 1,400 community-based grant activities took place. These activities directly benefited over 955,000 individuals (52 percent were women or girls). Grants totaled \$2,435,000 and local contributions exceeded \$2,622,000. About 6,500 host country nationals participated in 189 Peace Corps sponsored capacity building events, including Project Design and Management workshops and other organizational development training. A wide range of community initiated activities were implemented, which included:

- Improvements to community health clinics and facilities (Burkina Faso, Romania, Morocco and Kiribati) and basic community health training in birthing, maternal and child health, first aid, physical therapy techniques for disabled and nutrition (16 countries).
- Providing HIV/AIDS training in prevention and treatment to community health workers (Benin, Togo, Madagascar, Mali, The Gambia), to traditional and religious leaders (South Africa, Lesotho), to classroom teachers (6 countries Africa, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine), and to youth program leadership (Ecuador, Samoa, Kenya, Zambia).
- Construction and improvements to local water sanitation and water delivery systems (21 countries).
- Establishment and improvement of libraries/community resource centers in the use of information technology (21 countries worldwide).
- Classroom construction, rehabilitation and maintenance (14 countries).
- Strengthening non-formal education (13 countries) and vocational training opportunities (Cape Verde, Kenya, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala).
- Strengthening economic opportunities and microenterprise development (13 countries).
- Supporting agricultural markets and food security (16 countries)
- Environmental education stressing conservation and sustainable use of resources (16 countries), and maintaining the productive capacity of natural resources through agroforestry and soil conservation (10 countries).

Linkages: Economic Growth, Trade and Agriculture and Global health pillars. Agency goals – Broad-based economic growth and agricultural development encouraged; The world’s environment protected for long –term sustainability; world population stabilized and human health protected.

940-003 – Program Development and Learning

This is a new SO, no performance data reported for FY 2001.

PART IV – TABLE 1 – ANNUAL REPORT SELECTED PERFORMANCE MEASURES and RESULTS FRAMEWORKS – see Attachment A

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 private sector or NGOs?	Yes X			DA	
2 a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)	Approximately 20			DA	Based on actual partnerships implemented. List: Microsoft,TIA, WASTEC, CA State University, SBA, Weschester County, Monroe County, and Harris County, USTTI.
2 b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?	Approximately 20			DA	Significant efforts to work with many business and trade associations are underway. Also GDA projects in Global Genebank Conservation Trust; Sustainable Coffee and Cocoa; animal health; geospatial applications of agriculture & natural resources management will be pursued.
3 What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					Majority of the contirbutions are in-kind servi e to include SW development, traing, marketing, promotion, database enjhancements, etc.
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?		Met X		DA	Agriculture result is based on annual FAO statistics.
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened					
5 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No		DA	Annual FAO statistics
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No		DA	Annual FAO statistics

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No		DA	CY Performance Plan. For MD, data is largely self-reported, although verified through field assessments other donor reports, and audited financial statements. Each grant is assessed in the field by a MD officer.
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 X			CSH	
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)		Female	Total - 62.5 million Total	CSH DA	Data is based on USAID providing \$87.5 m in basic education support to 18 missions (10 AFR, 8 LAC) in countries having a total of 63.2 m primary school-age children.
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X			DA	
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)		49,568,629 NA		DA	Area of habitat under improved management, that may or may not be under a "management plan".
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 N/A	Met	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
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 N/A	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 X		
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 X		

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

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

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

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1 Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)					
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2 Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
3 Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
4 Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
5 Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?					
Global Health Objective 3: Reduce 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 a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2001 actual)					
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 target)					

HIV/AIDS Report

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

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

PART VII: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

New or Amended Initial Environmental Examination (IEEs) or Environmental Assessments (EAs) anticipated for FY 2002/2003.

- 1) EGAT/EGAD has planned IEEs for new activities under the current Interim Strategy FY 2002-2010 in FY 2003.
- 2) EGAT/WID anticipates approving from two to four new activity awards under existing Strategic Objectives which received Categorical Exclusions per CFR 216.2 (c) (1) (i) and (c) (2) (i), (v) and (xiv) on 2/23/98. An IEE will be prepared for each new award under consideration for approval. At this time, EGAT/WID expects all new awards would fall under the same Categorical Exclusion determination as current awards.

Are Strategic Objectives and related activities in compliance with their approved IEEs, CEs, or EAs?

- 1) EGAT/EGAD – Yes.
All activities underwent an Initial Environmental Examination in FY 2002.
- 2) EGATENV - Yes.
SO1 - Each of the IR Teams has an approved Initial Environmental Assessment that describes planned activities, identifies expected environmental impacts, and—as appropriate—outlines actions to monitor and mitigate potential adverse environmental impacts. The Global BEO approved both Categorical Exclusions and some Negative Determinations with and without conditions, per 22 CFR Part 216, for all IRs.
SO2 - During FY 2001, the Urban Office undertook a comprehensive review of all proposed activities to be program funded (both in AID/W and by all Regional Urban Development Offices - RUDOs). This initiative was carried out in coordination with the G/ENV Bureau Environment Officer and is in its final stage of completion. Pursuant to USAID authority under 22 CFR 216, Environmental Procedures, the IEE's recommendation for a categorical exclusion/negative determination was approved since the proposed actions or uses of these funds were used for technical assistance, training, analyses, studies, information transfers, contributions to international organizations, and more. Any resources received from bilateral USAID Missions and applied to activities directly managed by our RUDOs located overseas were reviewed for their environmental implications in coordination with each Mission's environmental officer and their Regional Bureau environment officer to ensure the spirit and purpose of the 216 regulations.
SO3 - During FY 2001, the Office of Energy undertook a comprehensive review of each clean energy technology demonstration and replication proposed activities to be program funded. Pursuant to USAID authority under 22 CFR 216 Environmental Procedures, the Office has approved IEE on all activities. If any significant effect on the environment is anticipated during the course of an activity conducted by the Office, then the responsible manager is required to take proper and effective steps to minimize or eliminate environmental disturbances and prepare and carry-out a monitoring and evaluation plan.
- 3) EGAT/WID - Yes. Each activity covered by the Categorical Exclusions dated 2/23/98 for SOs-1,2,3, and 4 continued to be implemented as planned and therefore each SO and covered activity is in compliance with the respective environmental determination.
- 4) EGAT/HCD - Yes.