

**USAID/US - Asia Environmental Partnership**  
**ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003**

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## **A. Program Level Narrative**

### **Program Performance Summary:**

#### Program Performance Summary

The rapid growth of developing Asia has produced alarming environmental consequences. Yet concerns for the environment must take into account aspirations for prosperity, just as aspirations for prosperity must take into account the environment. The U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP) recognizes this fundamental principle and integrates environmental and economic growth considerations into its approach to Asia's environmental degradation. The purpose of the program is help developing Asia adopt a cleaner path to its rapid urban and industrial growth. USAEP's approach parallels the principles of the new Global Development Alliance, creating public-private partnerships to magnify the resources and experience brought to bear on overseas development, including sectors of American society that would not otherwise become engaged: U.S. states, professional associations, and businesses. Through these partnerships we target Asians whose actions and decisions can shape the environmental future of Asia and beyond. The program benefits the health and quality of life for those living in Asian cities and affected by releases of industrial pollution and increases the prosperity of Asians by improving the efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. With the discovery of the "Asian Brown Cloud", a noxious mixture of soot, particulates and air pollution two miles deep that can travel from Asia to the United States in one week, the program also benefits the global environment and population by reducing air pollution and the release of greenhouse gas emissions.

USAEP has nine offices in six countries: India, Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. The program focuses on public policy and environmental regulation, urban and industrial environmental management, and the clean production of energy and its efficient use. Throughout all of these areas USAEP promotes the transfer of U.S. environmental technology, expertise and practices to Asia. The most important challenges faced in achieving these results are resistance to change, limited resources, and weak regulatory, legal and judicial institutions. USAEP addresses these challenges from two directions: the carrot and the stick. The carrot is to convince cities and industries that it is in their best interest to improve their environmental performance and resource efficiency because it is cost-effective to do so and will improve their competitiveness in the international marketplace. The stick is to strengthen the legal, regulatory and judicial frameworks that require certain environmental standards and effectively enforce those standards.

One measure of USAEP's success is its ability to foster partnerships, between the U.S. and Asia and within Asia, to improve environmental conditions in Asia. The number of new, continuing, and self-sustaining partnerships created during FY 2002 was 107. Twenty-eight of these were new, 48 continuing with USAEP support, and two previously supported partnerships were verified to have become self-sustaining. Illustrative of the program's ability to create alliances and leverage outside resources is Energy Wise India, a USAEP project to improve industrial energy efficiency in India, that secured \$990,000 in Global Development Alliance support and \$2 million in commitments from corporations and others. Corporate contributors include Johnson and Johnson, Owens Corning, and Indian firms Tata Steel, ITC Ltd., and Hindalco Industries. During FY02, USAEP partnerships were responsible for leveraging \$6.8 million in non-USAID contributions. The value of funds leveraged totaled 62% of USAEP's fiscal year obligations. Since its inception in 1992, USAEP has directly promoted almost \$1.4 billion in the sale of environmentally beneficial technologies and services from the U.S. to Asia.

Some examples of the kind of work USAEP does and its impacts are given below.

Improving Efficiency in Indian Cities While Saving Millions of Rupees. In most Indian cities, providing water consumes about 60 percent of the municipal budget, while street lighting accounts for another 10 to 15 percent. The potential for energy savings from these two services is enormous and would provide much needed capital to other city services. USAEP, through support to its implementing partner the Alliance to Save Energy, worked with the Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) to develop strategies to reduce energy consumption and improve PMC's efficiency. As a result, PMC established a trained

energy management team trained, adopted a comprehensive metering and monitoring system, and began implementing recommendations to improve energy efficiency. To date, the work of the Alliance has saved the municipality more than 300,000 kWh of electricity, which translates into a savings of 1.5 million rupees. The Alliance has also improved its metering and monitoring practices and is reconciling its consumption data with that of the state-run utility, Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB). The reconciliation resulted in the discovery that the utility overcharged Pune 6.5 million rupees, an additional financial boon of about \$150,000 for the municipal budget. Increased energy efficiency and improved metering and monitoring practices will continue to improve the lives of the citizens of Pune and make newly realized funding available to other city services. Building on experiences gained from this project and similar ones supported by EGAT, USAEP has taken this approach to a state-wide level in Karnataka, working not only with cities directly but also building capacity in a state institution to continue this work after USAEP funding ends.

Water Body Restoration Technology Cleans Lakes in India. USAEP helped introduce a new water body restoration technology to India by connecting Clean Flo International of Minnesota to the right contacts in the public and private sectors, U.S. Embassy, World Bank, and World Health Organization. Clean Flo developed an effective technology for cleaning up surface water bodies fouled with organic waste (sewage, animal waste and agricultural run-off) and industrial pollution. The technology, a bottom air diffusion process combined with specialized bacteria and custom-tailored chemical remediation, is proven, cost effective, and practically maintenance free. USAEP conducted a comprehensive public relations campaign for the technology, including an environmental award for the firm that received press coverage in strategically important publications. As a result of business partnerships formed with USAEP assistance, Clean-Flo has restored eight small lakes in Goa and near Bangalore in Karnataka, as well as Kachrali Lake at Thane in Maharashtra. The firm is half-way through the restoration of Powai Lake in Mumbai, Maharashtra, and has many more bids pending. Clean Flo told USAEP that the installations to date have generated good cash flow, and the firm expects many more project in India to follow based on the great interest the technology has generated. Ambassador Blackwill is so impressed with the technology that using it for Dal Lake in Kashmir is at the top of his list of options for a U.S. initiative to demonstrate American concern for Kashmir. Dal Lake is the center piece of the Kashmir tourism industry, the state's leading employer and source of revenue.

Thousands of Indonesian Families Benefit as Women are Educated on Safe, Efficient Water Usage. Women in poor Asian households are usually responsible for water collection and usage, yet are the least likely to be educated on the benefits of using clean water for drinking, washing, and cooking. USAEP recognized this gender gap and participated in the creation of the Women's Institutions for Local Development (WILD) Project. WILD brought together local women's groups in Indonesia to strengthen the bond between municipal water enterprises and consumers, ultimately leading to the provision of better, more responsive public services to the poor. This project inspired the participation of more than 100 volunteer local women's groups, including moderate Muslim groups, in the provision of piped water, through seven water forums. Under the follow-up initiative, Women's Institutions for Local Leveraging of Water Supply, 30 more forums will be established. This project will eventually culminate in a network of more than 500 provincial women's groups. As a result, thousands of Indonesian families will benefit as the women in their cities and villages are educated on safe, efficient water usage.

Phase Out of Leaded Gasoline Accelerated in Indonesia. During 2001 and 2002, USAEP supported Indonesian partner KPBB (Coalition for Unleaded Gasoline) in launching a creative and sustained campaign to raise awareness of the dangers of lead and the planned introduction of unleaded gasoline. The campaign, coordinated with an unlikely coalition of government, private sector and NGO players, followed more than ten years of unrealized government commitments to supply unleaded gasoline. The advocacy efforts of KPBB and others paid off when state oil company PERTAMINA and the Government of Indonesia agreed on a new plan and timetable to begin lead phase-out, beginning June 2001 in Jakarta with the phase-out complete throughout Indonesia by January 2003. Through a campaign that included public debates, newspaper articles, radio interviews, and an "anti-lead" e-mail list-serve, KPBB raised awareness of the dangers of lead and provided the most consistent and focused pressure to date on the government and PERTAMINA to follow through with their commitments. The Jakarta area has enjoyed an unleaded gasoline supply without interruption since July 2001.

Nestle Philippines Awards USAEP for Role in Greening the Supply Chain (GSC). Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) represent one of the most persistent and unregulated polluter groups in Philippines industry today. GSC is the process by which buyer companies, like Nestle, mandate specific levels of environmental performance from their manufacturing partners and vendors. USAEP introduced the concept of GSC to Nestle's executive committee and delivered training programs and technical assistance to Nestle's first tier suppliers in August 2000. USAEP's work with these critical suppliers has helped to address their concerns about compliance with environmental regulations, productivity improvement, competitive advantage, and resource management as they pertain to required levels of environmental performance. USAEP directly trained approximately 200 individuals which has led to a "train-the-trainer" concept that has spread throughout Nestle's supply chain. In July 2002, Nestle Philippines, Inc. Chairman and CEO, Mr. Juan B. Santos, presented a Plaque of Appreciation to USAEP for its leadership in GSC at an awards ceremony in Makati City. "Smaller companies can benefit from sound environmental practices in terms of savings and improvements to their respective businesses. These benefits can certainly result in improved competitiveness and enhanced viability of operations for the long term," stated Nestle Chairman & CEO Juan B. Santos.

USAEP Helps Reduce the Volume of Hazardous Waste in Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka generates an estimated 45,000 metric tons of hazardous waste every year. Used motor oil accounts for two-thirds of this waste and currently, no facility exists to safely manage its disposal. The country simply lacks the technology and institutions necessary to process the waste oil for reuse. The Government of Sri Lanka has instructed generators of the used motor oil to store it until it a safe solution has been identified; however, some illegal dumping of the oil still occurs. USAEP approached the primary manufacturer of motor oil in Sri Lanka, Caltex Lubricants, to help them find ways to recover and reuse the oil. Caltex enthusiastically accepted USAEP's offer of assistance, and they were connected to the State of Arizona through the Council of State Government's State Environmental Initiative, a matching grant program. Thermofluids, an Arizona company, came to Sri Lanka to demonstrate the technology to process used motor oil. Chemical Industries Colombo, another Sri Lanka company participating in the program, offered to form a partnership with Caltex and Thermofluids to buy the technology and run it on a fee basis. This collaborative partnership will significantly reduce the volume of hazardous waste Sri Lanka is required to process and opens the door for identifying a sustainable solution to the country's other hazardous waste issues.

Air Quality Plan Developed for the City of Chiang Mai in Thailand. Over the past decade, Chiang Mai has become increasingly aware of the air pollution impacts on the health, livelihood, and quality of life of its residents, and on the tourism industry. In late 1999, USAEP brokered an alliance between the City of Chiang Mai, the Thailand Pollution Control Department (PCD), the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to forge a plan to clean up the air in the Chiang Mai metropolitan area. As a result of the collaboration, the City released its first air quality management (AQM) plan in June 2002. With assistance from a team that included MDE and EPA, Chiang Mai and PCD staff first participated in on-the-job training on all aspects of air quality management. Over the following two years, a multi-stakeholder group took part in nine workshops in Bangkok and Chiang Mai to develop an action plan. The resulting plan included the creation of a detailed emissions inventory, an important tool to inform policy making. In July 2002, Chiang Mai Mayor Boonlert Buranapakorn led a workshop to announce the completion of the plan and to build support for concrete actions. Since the plan is also a model that can be replicated in other Asian countries, the workshop was attended by representatives from 26 Thai municipalities who want to develop similar programs in their cities. Air quality master plans like Chiang Mai's provide a foundation for programs that result in cleaner air for the citizens of Thailand.

USAEP-Supported Association in Thailand Influences Policy. One of the most effective ways to increase the adoption of energy efficiency products and services is to help governments develop and refine policies to increase their effectiveness. This is especially true in Thailand, where the government's many well-intentioned energy efficiency policies have not translated well into results. Over the past three years, US-AEP and the Alliance to Save Energy have helped to create the Energy Efficiency Development Association (EEDA). The association provides a recognized platform from which energy efficiency

businesses can work with the government on public policy and communicate the advantages of energy efficiency to the public. With US-AEP's assistance, EEDA is evolving into a self-sustaining, influential Thai business association. Already considered a valuable partner to improve the efficiency of the country's industrial sector, EEDA has been actively involved in demonstrating improved energy efficiency policies and their implementation to the government's Department of Energy Development and Promotion (DEDP). In addition, the Science and Technology Committee of the Thai Parliament created a new Energy Subcommittee and invited EEDA to join as an official member. EEDA has been attending the Subcommittee's meetings and has been providing guidance and advice for the committee's priorities for the upcoming year. With DEDP, EEDA is working on their highest priority issue, the government's revolving loan fund for energy efficiency projects. EEDA has had numerous open and productive meetings with government officials to help them operationalize this stalled program. As a result of their efforts, the government changed its original criteria and is now allowing cogeneration projects to be eligible for the fund. In May 2002, the Alliance to Save Energy, organized a study tour to the U.S. for DEDP officers and representatives of EEDA to learn about successful U.S. financing mechanisms for energy efficiency and to learn more about how energy service companies (ESCOs) work in the U.S. DEDP significantly altered its approach to the loan fund as a result of the trip. EEDA is on track to become independent of USAEP support by the end of next year, and is a key partner of USAEP/Thailand in its Energy Program.

Municipal Manager Certificate Program Developed to Improve the Management of Thai Cities. Cities in Thailand are plagued with congestion and pollution and often lack the needed infrastructure to accommodate their staggering levels of growth. In response, USAEP provided technical assistance to the College of Local Government Development of the King Prajadhipok Institute to develop two training curricula and training manuals for the Municipal Manager Certificate Program. USAEP made recommendations on the manuals' contents and on training techniques. The "Diploma in Local Administration Management" and "Diploma in Urban Planning and Development" are designed for mayors, city clerks, directors of technical and planning services, and policy and plan analysts of municipalities and organizations. The Urban Planning and Development curriculum provides local government leaders and administrators with strategic approaches to urban planning management, urban infrastructure management, urban environmental management, public services, civil politics, and the urban development process. The Local Administration Management curriculum will strengthen basic management knowledge, skills, and techniques in the areas of decentralization, democracy, leadership, community, strategic planning, and management responsibility. The certification program was recently showcased as a successful model at the internationally-broadcast Certification of Urban Officials Videoconference at the World Bank.

Philippines, Thailand & Vietnam: Urban Management to Mitigate Pollution in Rapidly Growing Asian Cities. Integrated city planning is often non-existent or an after thought in developing countries that inhibits their ability to sustain growth in an environmentally sustainable manner. City officials desperately need access to the proper resources so that they can better plan, manage and implement sustainable solutions to environmental problems, such as solid waste management, wastewater management, and the provision of potable water. USAEP has promoted a city partner planning model called Resource Cities to link Asian cities with the experience of U.S. counterparts in developing sustainable, environmentally sound city management plans. USAEP supported the development of three Resource Cities partnerships: Cebu, Philippines with Fort Collins, Colorado; Rayong, Thailand with Portland, Oregon; and Hai Phong, Vietnam with Seattle, Washington. All three Asian cities were strengthened by working with their respective U.S. city to better plan, manage and implement sustainable solutions to the environmental problems caused by rapid expansion. Accomplishments thus far include: the design of a 10-year comprehensive solid waste management plan that will reduce the volume of waste entering the Cebu City landfill, including two pilot projects for recycling and composting; a work plan for Rayong that complements the city's current and future goals, including a multi-year budget, financial planning model, financial policies that guide financial decisions, and citizen participation in Rayong's budget process; and a comprehensive master plan in the city of Hai Phong to manage growth, develop tourism, and better provide urban services. The environmentally sound urban planning for these three cities positively impacts the lives of nearly five million people.

**Environmental Compliance:** In view of the fact that all of its activities are directly related to environment improvement, USAEP is exempt from preparing this section of the Annual Report.

**Country Closeout & Graduation:**

**D. Results Framework**

**499-009 Sustained impact on the key people, institutions and forces that drive the movement to a clean revolution in Asia**

- IR 9.1 Improved public policy and environmental regulations
- IR 9.2 Improved urban environmental management
  - IR 9.2.1 Improved urban policies and information flow
  - IR 9.2.2 Improved municipal technical and financial management systems
  - IR 9.2.3 Increased local capacity to implement urban environmental improvements
- IR 9.3 Improved industrial environmental performance
  - IR 9.3.1 Increased corporate commitment to cleaner production
  - IR 9.3.2 Outreach/advocacy mechanisms to increase dialogue established
  - IR 9.3.3 Enabling environment for improved corporate environmental performance created
- IR 9.4 Increased transfer of U.S. environmental technology, expertise and practices to Asia through trade and investment

**Discussion:**

## Selected Performance Measures - US - Asia Environmental Partnership

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			

Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?

499-009 U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)	107		The 107 alliances implemented in FY 2002 are between U.S. and Asian entities. An alliance is defined here as a formal partnership (relationships based on a written agreement or Memorandum of Understanding between U.S. and Asian public and/or private institutions, or relationships where both partners have committed significant financial/human resources) created with US-AEP assistance and focused on environmental issues in Asia. USAEP is built on the principle of building alliances that make USAID dollars go further and which tap into non-conventional sources of expertise. These alliances swell the resources and expertise available to help Asia protect its environment while growing economically.
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?	85		
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?	6831687		

Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

499-009 U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership	Yes		In FY 2002 the dollar value of USAEP-assisted sales of U.S. environmental equipment and services was 13,335,510. This is a significant drop from the FY 2001 value of \$109,518,961, due to the withdrawal of USAEP at the end of FY 2001 from five "advanced developing economies": South Korea, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. The total value of USAEP-assisted sales over the life of the program is \$1.39 billion.
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USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
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Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

499-009 U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership	Yes			In FY 2002 USAEP assisted in the creation of over 100 partnerships between U.S. and Asian entities contributing resources to work together to improve Asia's environment. Partners matched every USAID dollar with 62 cents. Twenty-one environmental laws and regulations were strengthened as a result of USAEP, 25 municipalities and public agencies implemented new or improved urban environmental management practices, policies and infrastructure projects, and 20 associations were established or strengthened to promote cleaner, more efficient industrial production.	Although these quantitative indicators don't genuinely convey the impact of the program, they do provide an indication of how much sustainable progress USAEP has generated over the course of one year. Most numbers are down from previous years, due to the closure of 6 out of 15 offices (5 out of 11 countries), a 62% budget cut, and a significant amount of staff turnover due to the end of our interagency agreement with the Department of Commerce.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)					
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)					

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

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)	%			
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USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	
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	
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total	

Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?				
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**USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth**

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%			

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

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?				
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%			
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)				
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	Male	Female	Total	
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	%			
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics				
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance				
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support				
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance				
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children				
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services				
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months				
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.				

Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)				
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months				
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment				
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program				
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?				
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total	
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	

USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)				
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b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)				
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	%			
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	%			

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of beneficiaries				
Crude mortality rates	%			
Child malnutrition rates	%			
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	