

Nigeria

Nigeria's is the third fastest growing population in the world, behind India and Pakistan. The population of 120 million will double in 24 years. Life expectancy is 55 years; literacy rate is 50%; under-five mortality is 143 per 1,000 live births; and HIV/AIDS affects over 2.7 million people.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: With the 1998-9 transition from military to elected government in Nigeria, the U.S.-Nigeria bilateral relationship moved from confrontation to intensive cooperation on a full range of economic, political, and security issues. The United States strongly supports Nigeria's democratic transition, recognizing its immediate and long-term implications for the country and the region as a whole. Nigeria is Africa's most populous country, accounts for 8% of U.S. oil imports, and is the dominant economic and political force

in West Africa. There is more U.S. investment in Nigeria than in any other country in Africa. Nigeria's population is extremely diverse. It has the largest Muslim population in Africa. Nigeria has supported regional stability through its diplomacy and through its peacekeeping efforts throughout West Africa. Nigeria, however, has not yet overcome a legacy of disastrous military rule and statist economic mismanagement. It continues to struggle to consolidate democratic institutions and the rule of law, develop a sustainable market-based economy, and boost public confidence in the democratic transition. The fast-approaching national, state, and local elections in 2003 bring additional urgency to reform efforts.

Despite Nigeria's relative oil wealth, poverty is widespread. It ranks 136 out of 162 on the UN Human Development Index of social indicators. GNP per capita, at about \$260, is below the level at independence 40 years ago. About 66% of the population now falls below the extreme poverty line of roughly one U.S. dollar a day. Life expectancy is only 52 years and the infant mortality rate is 143 per 1,000 live births. A high annual population growth rate (3%) will double the population in 24 years and health crises, including the HIV/AIDS pandemic, are worsening. Although Nigeria's 5.8% HIV prevalence rate reported in a November 2001 Government of Nigeria sentinel survey, is relatively low compared to other African countries, the United Nations ranked Nigeria as the fourth worst affected country in the world in 1999 based on the number of HIV infections. Nigeria's political and economic development is hampered by the failure to develop its non-oil sectors, pervasive corruption, underdeveloped economic, political and legal institutions, poor infrastructure, limited foreign and domestic investment, poor economic management, and a high population growth rate.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$55.614 million

FY 2003 Request: \$66.235 million

The USAID program in Nigeria has four objectives: (1) to sustain Nigeria's transition to democratic civilian government; (2) to strengthen the country's capacity to undertake key economic reforms and revive growth in the agriculture sector; (3) to develop a foundation for education reform; and (4) to increase the use of family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention, and child survival services.

For FY 2002, funds will be used to implement ongoing institutional capacity-building programs as well as programs with more direct people-level impact, in support of these objectives. In democracy and governance, funds will be used to: strengthen key governance institutions such as the National Assembly, state legislatures, and state courts; support national, state and local elections; increase political party participation; and strengthen civil society organizations. In economic reform and agriculture, efforts will continue to improve economic management, privatize key enterprises, extend improved agricultural technologies to rural communities, accelerate efforts in biotechnology development, increase the availability of financing to micro and small enterprises, and address key environmental concerns. In education, efforts will continue to improve English language literacy and math skills in primary schools and provide workforce development training and job opportunities for

unemployed youth. In health, efforts will continue to eradicate polio, increase coverage of routine immunizations, improve maternal and child nutrition, increase the use and quality of voluntary family planning services, and prevent and control infectious diseases such as malaria. For HIV/AIDS, the program will continue to focus attention on prevention and assisting HIV positive individuals as well as persons affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans. Specific activities to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the following Program Data Sheets.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: The USAID program in Nigeria includes the following special objective for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated:

Number	Title	Last Notified	Planned Completion
620-010	Infrastructure and Energy	FY02CBJ, p. 473	FY 2003

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: The West Africa Regional Program (WARP) being implemented in Nigeria aims to enhance economic integration through assistance to public and private sector institutions, including the development of competitively priced and reliable supplies of energy. WARP also focuses on the development of early detection and response mechanisms to prevent regional conflicts. WARP activities provide support to ECOWAS in Nigeria through technical assistance and training for the West Africa Power Pool, West Africa Gas Pipeline, and other economic integration and regional conflict prevention activities. The African Rural Social Science program provides small research grants for policy analysis in rural development, building capacity for researchers and providing analyses and data for policy decisions. The Sustainable Tree Crop Program, being implemented by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, strives to improve the quality of production and marketing of coffee and cocoa for export.

OTHER DONORS: USAID is one of the largest bilateral donors, second only to the British, and plays a key role in macroeconomic management, agriculture, democracy and governance, education and the health sector. USAID collaborates with the World Bank, UNESCO, the United Nations International Children's Education Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations AIDS Program, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), World Health Organization, the British Department of International Development (DFID), the European Union, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and other international organizations such as the Gates Foundation, Rotary International, and the Packard Foundation. USAID co-chairs the in-country donor committees on democracy and governance with UNDP, and education with UNESCO. USAID is the largest bilateral donor in the democracy and governance and education sectors. USAID is a key player in macroeconomic reform and collaborates with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund on key macroeconomic policy initiatives and capacity building in key economic management institutions. In health, USAID has joined forces with the Japanese government on a joint effort to address HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases. As a result of USAID's technical expertise and knowledge of the HIV/AIDS situation in Nigeria, the Japanese are developing a program to fund both HIV/AIDS prevention and infectious disease programs that will complement USG and other donor efforts to date.

Nigeria
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	17,000	23,363	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	37,066	0
Development Assistance	20,500	30,941	18,548	66,235
Economic Support Fund	20,000	23,445	0	0
Total Program Funds	57,500	77,749	55,614	66,235

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained				
DA	5,500	8,099	6,886	7,373
ESF	4,900	9,330	0	0
620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth				
DA	7,000	9,142	7,492	11,131
ESF	3,000	10,309	0	0
620-008 Develop the Foundation for Education Reform				
CSD	2,000	3,163	0	0
DA	2,500	2,700	4,170	5,375
ESF	1,000	2,351	0	0
620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/ HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive				
CSD	15,000	20,200	0	0
CSH	0	0	37,066	0
DA	4,000	11,000	0	42,356
ESF	0	1,055	0	0
620-010 Improved Management of Critical Elements of the Infrastructure and Energy Sector				
DA	1,500	0	0	0
ESF	11,100	400	0	0

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Nigeria

PROGRAM TITLE: Democracy and Good Governance Program (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained, 620-006

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,886,000 DA; \$6,497,169 Prior Year DA; \$918,393 Prior Year DFA; \$7,908,000 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,373,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1999

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program will strengthen democracy and promote good governance by:

- strengthening selected key government institutions (e.g., the National Assembly, State Assemblies, State Courts);
- improving the executive branch consultative process with the National Assembly and civil society;
- strengthening the capacity of the Independent National Electoral Commission and political parties to conduct and participate in free and fair elections;
- improving participation of civil society organizations in the conduct of key public policy deliberations.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: FY 2002 Program: USAID intends to use FY 2002 funds to enhance the capacity of the National Assembly and at least eight selected state assemblies to appropriately conduct their roles as representatives of the people. USAID assistance helps the legislatures to research, debate and write legislation relevant to the needs and concerns of their constituents, and to conduct outreach activities that ensure constituent participation in key legislative issues. USAID will also work with three or more state courts to improve their ability to dispose of legal cases in a timely fashion. USAID support for an annual public opinion survey will also continue. In FY 2002, USAID will launch a new civil society program, funded by FY 2001 DA, which will focus on strengthening the role of civil society in the following areas: transparency and accountability, elections, constitutional reform and conflict management. Using FY 2001 ESF funds, USAID also plans to launch a program to strengthen labor unions, a key component of civil society, to improve their effectiveness in public policy debate. USAID will develop a new country strategic plan during FY 2002 and FY 2003, and will conduct a number of assessments and surveys in support of the new long-term development strategy using these funds. USAID's DA budget will be used to fund the above continuing activities.

USAID anticipates receiving FY 2002 ESF funds to support Nigeria's election process. This will include support for the electoral commission and local election offices to prepare for the 2003 national, state and local elections by providing assistance for voter registration and electoral administration. Other elections-related assistance will target political party poll agents, election tribunals and the media. Further, USAID plans to establish a National Governors Forum, which will provide a secretariat and public policy platform for more effective consultations between the federal and state governments. FY 2002 ESF may include support for an initiative to assist the Government of Nigeria to implement an effective program to curtail trafficking in persons, as well as support for a program to assist the Nigerian Police Force. The trafficking in persons issue requires a combination of cross-cutting interventions, e.g. rule of law and law enforcement institutional support (passage of new laws outlawing human trade and better enforcement and prosecution of offenders. In addition, civil society has a strong role to play in raising the profile of trafficking before state legislatures.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 DA resources requested in this Budget Justification to further strengthen the national and state legislatures, courts and executive-legislative relations. Other efforts will include anticipated use of FY 2003 ESF to continue support for the 2003 election process -- through the electoral commission, civil society and political parties. USAID recognizes the pivotal juncture that second-round elections have presented in Nigeria's previous republics. In this potentially volatile period, USAID will focus on mitigating sources of instability while building a capacity for stable, responsive, and participatory governance. Further plans for funding include a public opinion survey and civil society strengthening in the areas of conflict management, improving accountability, and advocacy for other key governance reforms. USAID will complete a new country program strategy in FY 2003 and plans to use DA resources to begin implementation of the new strategy.

Performance and Results: After two full years of implementation, important progress is being made in several institutional arenas, including legislatures, electoral administration, and the judiciary. USAID's judicial assistance program has recorded notable success through its efforts to expose judges and other legal practitioners (in three pilot courts) to new ways of managing courts and cases. Two of the three pilot courts have begun implementing action plans that include a wide range of changes to judicial procedures aimed at reducing various types of delays in the court system. USAID's assistance to the electoral process resulted in a national debate on the drafting of key legislation governing the conduct of the 2003 elections, with notable participation by civil society. USAID has assisted 58 constituency outreach offices, which strengthens the capacity of National Assembly members to carry out their functions more effectively and to improve relationships with their constituencies. At the state level, several of the eight legislatures participating in USAID's assistance program are showing increasing responsiveness to their constituencies. State legislatures have begun to publish bills in the media to ensure public input. USAID has provided technical or procedural support in the passage of 62 bills out of a total of 107 that were deliberated by the eight state legislatures, of which 111 have already been passed. In civil society, USAID's program has shown remarkable success in fostering effective coalitions for legislative advocacy and promoting partnerships among elected officials, non-governmental organizations and civil society. USAID's assistance to legislatures and women's groups helped get laws changed to ban various harmful practices, such as early withdrawal of girls from school and forced early marriage in Gombe State. Another important bill was passed in Enugu State on International Women's Day in 2001, titled "Prohibition of Infringement of Fundamental Rights Widows and Widowers and Other Related Matters". This law made it possible for women to inherit property from their deceased spouses.

Through its Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID has increased awareness of conflict management methods among critical stakeholders in Nigerian civil society. It has strengthened state-civil society interaction on conflict management, and increased the number and capacity of networks responding to actual and potential conflict situations. USAID conflict mitigation and intervention activities have included the Kano ethnic-religious conflict, the Jos religious conflict, government-civil society peace building efforts in Lagos, and peace initiatives in Kaduna State.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID activities will be implemented by the International Republican Institute (prime), the National Democratic Institute (prime), the Mississippi Consortium for International Development (prime), the National Center for State Courts (prime), the International Foundation for Electoral Systems (prime), John Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs (prime), Center for Development and Population Activities (prime), International Human Rights Law Group (prime), the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (prime), and the U.S. Department of State/ Public Affairs Section (USG).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

	DA	DFA	ESF
620-006 Transition to Democratic Civilian Governance Sustained			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	19,007	0	10,399
Expenditures	10,268	0	4,822
Unliquidated	8,739	0	5,577
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	2,306	4,082	299
Expenditures	8,118	746	3,841
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	21,313	4,082	10,698
Expenditures	18,386	746	8,663
Unliquidated	2,927	3,336	2,035
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	6,497	918	7,908
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	6,886	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	13,383	918	7,908
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	7,373	0	0
Future Obligations	7,373	0	7,000
Est. Total Cost	49,442	5,000	25,606

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Nigeria

PROGRAM TITLE: Economic Reform and Agriculture (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth, 620-007

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,492,000 DA; \$10,325,000 Prior year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$11,131,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program will support economic reform and agricultural growth through:

- support for economic policy reform and private sector development;
- assistance to the Government for privatization of state-owned enterprises;
- upgrading capacity of micro-finance institutions;
- assistance to the Government in agricultural and export policy; and
- agricultural inputs, technology and marketing improvements for farmers.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to support the Nigerian privatization program, which will focus on privatizing utility services of the Nigerian Electricity Production Authority (NEPA), port services, insurance companies, hotels, and the flagship state-owned airline, Nigeria Airways. Funds will also be used to support economic policy reform and implementation and institutional strengthening. This includes working with the offices of the Vice President's Economic Policy Coordinating Committee, the Government of Nigeria (GON) Budget Office, the Nigerian Communications Commission, and the Independent Anti-Corruption Commission. In the agriculture and rural sector, FY 2002 funds will be used to provide support for the development and implementation of a new agriculture policy and rural development strategy, and to distribute innovative agricultural technologies to farmers. A major project to upgrade selected micro-finance institutions will benefit small-scale enterprises in rural areas and small towns. Funding will also be provided to support the capacity of the private sector to supply, distribute, and market agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizer. Major new USAID initiatives in FY 2002 will support the development of national biotechnology policy and implementation guidelines as well as undertake a comprehensive environmental assessment. USAID will use DA resources for these ongoing activities.

USAID anticipates receiving FY 2002 ESF funds to support several new development initiatives in the oil-producing Niger Delta region and in Northern Nigeria. ESF funds may also be used to support anti-corruption efforts and to strengthen economic policy making through the National Planning Commission, private sector think tanks and the academic community.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use increased agriculture and economic growth funds to assist Nigeria's efforts to improve economic management, enhance the ability of Nigerian products to compete on the world market, increase agricultural production and value added processing, and expand the financing of small to medium scale enterprises. In the agricultural sector, USAID plans to focus on replication and expansion of the most successful pilot projects in micro-finance, on-farm production and agricultural input development. USAID will begin implementation of the

biotechnology activity and a new environmental activity, based on the assessments conducted in FY 2002. FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification will be utilized to: expand current or planned initiatives in macroeconomic policy implementation; develop and implement innovative mechanisms to increase financing to small and medium scale enterprises; and improve agriculture production through the use of more effective inputs such as fertilizers, adoption of better agricultural practices, adding value by processing of products and more efficient marketing. USAID will also support improvements in efforts to arrest environmental degradation.

Performance and Results: USAID's economic reform and agriculture program is producing results. The Vice President's Economic Policy Coordinating Council (EPCC), with assistance from USAID, is now carefully reviewing and coordinating the development and vetting of economic policies throughout the government. USAID's assistance in 2001 has also led to the development of new sector policies, approved by the President, to improve agricultural growth. These have resulted in a more open, liberalized and pro-market sector policy framework which will enable the private sector to function better. USAID's support for management capacity development has improved the economic management skills of more than 200 senior level economists and other high-level officials throughout the country. Assessing the impact of these efforts will require careful evaluation, but it is reasonable to expect that such a widespread program will result in improved government management of the economy. One anecdotal indication of this is the success of the first public review of a national budget in decades. The highly publicized and well-attended budget workshop, funded by USAID, involved the frank and enthusiastic participation of people from private sector and civic organizations. This workshop was very well received by the participants, resulted in substantial input and feedback, and led the government to schedule another such workshop for next year. USAID also funded the preparation of a Private Sector Assessment and an Investor's Roadmap for the use of prospective investors. With corruption being a very important factor after years of misrule, a major nationwide survey of corruption was conducted, with the results to be released next year. In the USAID-supported privatization program, the Bureau of Public Enterprise (BPE) has followed up its Stage 1 program, which privatized 14 companies, with a major initiative resulting in the sale of the state-owned national telephone company, Nigerian Telecommunications, to private investors for \$1.3 billion.

USAID's agriculture programs are demonstrating important results in improving farmer access to agricultural technologies particularly among smallholder producers. Significant progress has been made in seed production and multiplication, and the new technology is being adopted by farmers producing major food crops such as maize, millet, cassava, sorghum and cowpeas. Much of the technology spread has occurred through farmer-to-farmer dissemination. In 2001, the rapid spread of technology enabled a total of nearly 9,000 farmer groups to gain access to improved seeds and crop technology. Continued adoption of the technologies will help increase production which will positively impact on farmer incomes.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners in economic policy reform and privatization including International Business & Technical Consultants, Inc. (prime), Chemonics (prime), Nathan Associates (prime), Management Systems Inc. (sub), Casals and Associates (prime), Price-Waterhouse Coopers (prime), The Services Group (sub), and The Barents Group (sub). In agricultural policy, technology and marketing, partners will include the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (prime), the Fertilizer Development Council (prime), Land O' Lakes (prime), Winrock (sub), and Agricultural Cooperative Development International (sub). USAID will also support government policy reform and institutional strengthening through interagency agreements with the U.S. Departments of Commerce, Treasury, and Agriculture. USAID also works very closely with the World Bank, the British and other international and bilateral donor agencies, coordinating their efforts at the project level on some activities. USAID will select new implementing partners for activities related to small-scale enterprise development, government budgeting operations, agricultural quality control and marketing, and environmental assessments and interventions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

	DA	DFA	ESF
620-007 Strengthen Institutional Capacity for Economic Reform and Enhance Capacity to Revive Agricultural Growth			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	21,000	1,500	4,000
Expenditures	806	0	0
Unliquidated	20,194	1,500	4,000
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	10,232	5,000	1,200
Expenditures	8,987	567	1,415
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	31,232	6,500	5,200
Expenditures	9,793	567	1,415
Unliquidated	21,439	5,933	3,785
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	10,325
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	7,492	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	7,492	0	10,325
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	11,131	0	0
Future Obligations	14,000	0	10,000
Est. Total Cost	63,855	6,500	25,525

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Nigeria

PROGRAM TITLE: Primary Education Program (PEP) (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

TITLE AND NUMBER: Develop the Foundation for Education Reform, 620-008

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,170,000 DA; \$2,320,000 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,375,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to assist Nigeria in developing the foundation for education reform focuses on:

- assisting states and the federal government to collect basic educational data on primary schools, students and teachers to improve educational policies;
- improving primary school teacher training in English literacy and numeracy in targeted states;
- increasing primary school student English language and math skills, with particular emphasis on girls;
- helping communities to increase their participation in primary schools; and
- enhancing job skills of unemployed youth.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to begin implementation of the new Primary Education Program (PEP). PEP will assist the Ministry of Education (MOE) and three state governments to begin to lay the foundation for improved primary education by supporting educational data collection and analysis for better decision making, teacher training, community participation and skills development. In FY 2002, through PEP, USAID will support administrative priorities in basic education, including the following: (i) assisting the states to conduct analyses of teachers' skills and develop strategies to enhance productivity, (ii) funding studies on what attracts, retains or alienates teachers within the profession at present; (iii) strengthening the education management information system (EMIS) within the three states, allowing for accurate collection, transmission, analysis and use of educational data; (iv) conduct an intensive review of English language literacy and math skills in the targeted states (Lagos, Kano, and Nasarawa), which will offer recommendations as to 'best practices' in support of increased literacy and numeracy within primary schools, particularly for girls. USAID will also, in collaboration with the World Bank, provide assistance to the MOE in implementing the Education Baseline Data Collection project, the first transparent education census since 1995. The actual data collection is scheduled for February 2002, with the analysis of the data and the production of reports to be produced in the remainder of 2002.

USAID assistance through PEP will fund initial efforts to train primary school teachers in the three states to enhance their ability to teach reading in English and math. In FY 2002, USAID's assistance will begin initial efforts to train 640 master teacher-trainers in the use of an innovative Interactive Radio Instruction (IRI) methodology as well as introduce them to basic concepts in the teaching of English literacy and math. The master trainers will train approximately 1,700 primary school teachers in English language literacy and math teaching skills. This aspect of the USAID program includes the development of IRI programs for direct use in over 330 primary schools, wherein teachers will be simultaneously learning and demonstrating the teaching of literacy and math skills to their pupils. In addition, USAID-funded activities will develop the capacity of community groups to more effectively participate in primary education. This will be through systematic training and the use of consensus building techniques in order to improve English language and math skills for implementation in the primary schools. USAID will use DA resources to support these ongoing activities.

In 2002, USAID will continue to implement the youth skills development component of PEP, using FY 2001 ESF funds. These activities support a select group of existing skills-training institutions to improve their instructional capacity, with the goal of providing unemployed youth with the knowledge and skills necessary to gain employment or to be self-employed. Youth will be trained in basic skills such as carpentry, auto mechanics, plumbing and tailoring. Additionally, HIV/AIDS education and conflict mitigation training will be incorporated into the curriculum under a Life Skills program to enhance student knowledge and personal quality of life, regarding these critical issues confronting Nigerian society today. In FY 2002, USAID will expand these programs within their catchment areas of Lagos, Warri and Kano with this program planned to draw to a close in FY 2003. The youth skills training component is expected to reach 5,000 unemployed youths during this year.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 funds to expand implementation of the IRI methodology in approximately 300 primary schools. Teachers will be instructed in the methodology of teaching English literacy and math. It is anticipated that approximately 50,000 students (at least half or more will be girls) will benefit from this direct instruction. USAID plans to also fund the collection of educational data in each of the three states and to assist the state education departments in analyzing the data to make better resource allocation decisions. All data collected from the state-level activities will be incorporated into a national education policy, which will lead to major reforms in the education sector. Assistance to communities will provide direct grants to 200 community-based groups (e.g., Parent-Teacher Associations) to improve English language and math skills in primary schools. USAID will use DA resources for these ongoing activities.

Performance and Results: USAID assistance in 2001 has helped the Government of Nigeria (GON) to begin tackling the ambitious task of education reform in Nigeria. Extensive negotiations with the GON and donors in the education sector resulted in an agreement to conduct a baseline education census during the current 2001/2002 academic session, noting that the most current education census information is from the 1995 education census. Current, accurate and transparent education information is critical for the development of the federal education budget and for the distribution of resources (e.g., teachers, textbooks and classrooms). In 2001 USAID awarded the PEP grant to begin implementing this major new primary education initiative, the first for USAID in more than 30 years. Of the approximately 330 schools participating, two-thirds of the schools will be from the formal public sector primary education program; and one-third will be from non-formal Islamic primary schools, which focus on memorization of the Koran and Arabic studies. The inclusion of English literacy and numeracy is the first step toward bringing contemporary education into these formally closed education systems.

Nigeria's President has repeatedly stated that as a result of the decline in the educational system, there is a large body of unemployed, angry youth concentrated in high-density urban areas throughout Nigeria. Youth unemployment and unrest represent a significant challenge to Nigeria's stability and democratic policies. The USAID education program responded to this challenge by including a Youth Workforce Development program, which seeks to explore ways of strengthening the school-to-work transition through targeted skills training and identification of employment opportunities. The development of employment opportunities concentrates on exploring entrepreneurial and micro-enterprise activities that generate self-employment and income. USAID awarded a grant in January 2001 to address youth workforce development issues in three Nigerian states (Lagos, Kano and Delta/Warri). A baseline study has recently been conducted to determine the most appropriate skills training needed in order to respond to the market demands in selected states in Nigeria. Additionally, a life skills training curriculum has been introduced into on-going vocational training programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI) (prime); Educational Development Center (EDC) Consortium (prime) and Research Triangle Institute International (sub) and World Education Inc. (sub).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

	CSD	DA	DFA	ESF
620-008 Develop the Foundation for Education Reform				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	2,000	4,500	3,500	3,000
Expenditures	0	36	0	0
Unliquidated	2,000	4,464	3,500	3,000
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	3,163	2,700	0	0
Expenditures	298	324	0	764
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	5,163	7,200	3,500	3,000
Expenditures	298	360	0	764
Unliquidated	4,865	6,840	3,500	2,236
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	2,320
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	4,170	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	4,170	0	2,320
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	5,375	0	0
Future Obligations	0	10,000	0	0
Est. Total Cost	5,163	26,745	3,500	5,320

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Nigeria

PROGRAM TITLE: Family Planning/Child Survival/ HIV/AIDS Program (FP/MCH/HIV/AIDS) (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/HIV Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment (FP/MCH/HIV/AIDS) – 620-009

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES: \$37,066,000 CSH; \$1,055,000 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES: \$42,356,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: FP/PCH/HIV/AIDS program resources are funding activities that include:

- providing information through an HIV/AIDS hotline as well as counseling and referrals
- increasing public awareness of HIV/AIDS, and sales of condoms;
- involving Nigerian non-governmental organizations in HIV/AIDS prevention activities;
- upgrading immunization/nutrition services by selected local governments; and
- involving communities in polio eradication efforts.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health activities include:

- supplying contraceptive commodities and assisting in logistics management;
- training health care professionals in family planning and reproductive health; and
- updating the national population policy.

Mothers and children under five are key beneficiaries of the programs.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will support the expansion of a youth hotline in Lagos State that provides HIV/AIDS information, counseling and referral to testing sites. USAID funding will also be used to conduct public awareness campaigns to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS through abstinence, being faithful and using condoms. Small grants will also be provided to local indigenous organizations for HIV/AIDS prevention education and care, support activities for people living with AIDS and their families, and a program to integrate Sexually Transmitted Infections/HIV/AIDS testing and counseling into family planning/reproductive health service delivery. USAID's work will also focus on developing a projection model to demonstrate the socio-economic impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on Nigerian society, such as the increased number of HIV/AIDS orphans and persons living with AIDS. HIV/AIDS CSH resources will be used to support these continuing activities and for new activities, which will be determined through assessments and evaluations of current programs. In particular, USAID will conduct an evaluation of its current HIV/AIDS program in March 2002.

USAID will continue to actively support the Nigerian National Program on Immunization for polio eradication and for routine immunization, by providing technical assistance and training to upgrade the immunization systems and improve nutrition in selected states. USAID will also fund a nutrition survey that will demonstrate the level of malnutrition in the different regions of Nigeria, and support the introduction of commercially marketed insecticide-treated bednets (ID CSH resources) in 12 Nigerian states through a public awareness campaign on the importance of their use in protection against malaria. Child survival funds will be used to establish a coalition in support of improved child nutrition and ID resources will focus on a new program to address malaria treatment of pregnant women.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID will focus on developing a projection model to demonstrate the socio-economic impact of rapid population growth on Nigerian society, such as the impact of a projected doubling of the population in 24 years, on the need for

health centers, schools and jobs. Further, the program will continue to support training, service provision, logistics and management systems for family planning (FP) and Reproductive Health (RH). These efforts will help increase the use of quality family planning services in 14 of 36 states through a network of more than 1,000 commercial outlets, over 3,000 community-based distributors, and 60 clinics. USAID is developing a new Nigeria country program strategy and will also use resources to conduct surveys and assessments in support of the strategy. USAID plans to continue these activities, as well as new activities such as initial support for the Demographic and Health Survey and for expanded logistics management.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to significantly increase resources to expand its response to the growing HIV/AIDS epidemic in Nigeria. The March 2002 HIV/AIDS evaluation will determine the direction of this response. Further, USAID plans to provide technical assistance to the National Action Committee on AIDS to develop a national AIDS policy that will lay the foundation for a more positive approach to dealing with HIV/AIDS in the Nigerian context, including reducing stigma and discrimination. Also, USAID will conduct additional public awareness campaigns on AIDS prevention, and will work with religious and traditional leaders to encourage community involvement in HIV/AIDS prevention. Further, a focus on preventing teachers from contracting HIV/AIDS is likely as they have been one of the groups hardest hit by the epidemic in east and southern Africa. USAID plans to use resources in support of continuing activities, and for new activities which will be determined during the development of the new country program strategy. Program activities will expand the marketing of bednets into 24-36 states and conduct operational research on how to improve malaria case management and treatment in children under five through the training of health care professionals. USAID will also support the National Program on Immunization for polio eradication as well as for routine immunization, and will fund an assessment of current response to tuberculosis in Nigeria.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID intends to use the FY 2003 resources requested in the Budget Justification to support training, service provision, logistics and management systems for FP/RH service delivery, and to improve the quality and increase the use of voluntary family planning services. Emphasis will be placed on expanding outreach to traditional rulers and religious leaders to increase acceptance of family planning practices, and to local non-governmental organizations to mobilize villages and increase the number of community based personnel who provide accurate information on reproductive health.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Nigeria FP/MCH/HIV/AIDS Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: In 2001, USAID continued its efforts to build public and private partnerships in an attempt to maximize the health impact of its programs in HIV/AIDS, voluntary family planning and maternal and child health. These efforts have achieved important results. In family planning, USAID's assistance has led to over 1.4 million couple-years of protection, surpassing the target by 43%, through distribution in 2,000 commercial outlets nationwide (36 states), 3,000 community-based distributors (CBD) and 60 clinics. USAID's child survival activities, the training of 180,000 vaccinators and support to national publicity efforts announcing the availability of polio vaccine on radio and television, resulted in the vaccination of 47 million children in the polio eradication program. In HIV/AIDS, USAID's information, education and communication activities increased condom use at last non-spousal sexual act, from 40% in 1998 to 60% in 2001. Because of USAID's HIV/AIDS program, more than 3,000 orphans in select communities are benefiting from education, vocational training and basic subsistence assistance and nearly 500 caregivers are receiving support for small micro-enterprise projects to assist them in supporting AIDS orphans in their care.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS), Engender Health,

Pathfinder International, Population Services International (PSI), Family Health International (FHI), The Futures Group and John Snow Inc./BASICS Project. Africare (sub-grantee of CEDPA).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Nigeria

620-009 Increased use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health/ HIV/AIDS Services and Preventive Measures within a Supportive Policy Environment	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2000					
Obligations	27,377	0	8,172	18,703	0
Expenditures	11,817	0	4,261	14,318	0
Unliquidated	15,560	0	3,911	4,385	0
Fiscal Year 2001					
Obligations	20,375	0	11,048	0	0
Expenditures	15,112	0	4,147	2,000	0
Through September 30, 2001					
Obligations	47,752	0	19,220	18,703	0
Expenditures	26,929	0	8,408	16,318	0
Unliquidated	20,823	0	10,812	2,385	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	1,055
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA					
Obligations	0	37,066	0	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002					
Obligations	0	37,066	0	0	1,055
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA					
Obligations	0	0	42,356	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	45,968	0	0
Est. Total Cost	47,752	37,066	107,544	18,703	1,055

Rwanda

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Eight years after the 1994 genocide, Rwanda continues to recover from the devastating loss of human capacity and destruction of much of its basic social and economic infrastructure. Serious threats to security are ongoing, with intermittent rebel incursions into Rwanda, turmoil in neighboring Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and current tension with former ally Uganda.

Average adult literacy rate is 52%; average of 5.8 births per woman; 51% of civil servants have not completed secondary school.

Over 60% of Rwanda's eight million people live below the poverty line. The health sector continues to face severe problems with average life expectancy dropping to 40 years, and an infant mortality rate of 107 per 1,000 births. HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined with the lack of child and reproductive health services and adequate nutrition are the main causes of morbidity and mortality. The process of demobilizing and reintegrating tens of thousands of ex-combatants and the expected release of tens of thousands more prisoners under *gacaca*, the traditional legal process to try genocide-related crimes that begins this year, will pose even greater challenges to security and economic development. These groups are expected to contribute to an increase in the overall rate of HIV/AIDS infection, presently estimated at 11% for Rwandan adults.

Rwanda is characterized by weak democratic institutions. While the government is developing democratic governmental processes, help is needed to ensure transparency and inclusiveness. The first local elections in Rwanda's history were held in 2001. The justice system is being strengthened to fairly and efficiently address the backlog of over 120,000 untried cases for genocide-related crimes. Local governments are beginning to assume responsibility for many of the social services previously maintained by the central government. The government is involved in an impressive effort to educate and inform citizens of their rights and responsibilities under a more pluralistic system.

The high population growth rate (over 3%), in a country that is already densely populated (317 people/square kilometer), results in a tremendous pressure on the land and on the environment. An estimated 91% of the working population is engaged in agriculture at the subsistence level with the average farm size decreasing from 2.5 acres in 1991 to 1.75 acres in 2000. Current farming practices often result in severe erosion, which in turn causes a decline in soil fertility and increases the over-use of hazardous pesticides, resulting in numerous environmental problems.

The U.S. national interest in Rwanda is primarily humanitarian—to reduce the possibility of future ethnic violence and humanitarian catastrophes. A second, equally important U.S. national interest in Rwanda is peace and stability in the region. A healthy, educated and productively employed population living in a democratic environment will accomplish this goal.

USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$24.687 million

FY 2003 Request: \$29.152 million

The USAID program is well-focussed and targeted to address Rwanda's challenges. The following Program Data Sheets cover in more detail the three objectives for which USAID is requesting funds, and the specific activities to be funded by FY 2002 and 2003 appropriations. These three objectives concentrate on institutional enhancements in food security and economic growth through investment in the agricultural sector, the continued development of the rule of law and transparency in governance, and the improvement and availability of health services. The USAID program utilizes HIV/AIDS funds to promote behavior change, provide care and support to infected persons, and assist vulnerable children and families. HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation, gender, and conflict prevention are cross-cutting themes that are being addressed under all three objectives. FY 2002

funds will be used to implement the programs as currently planned and previously described in last year's Congressional Budget Justification.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: P.L. 480 food aid continues to be an integral part of USAID's program in FY 2002 and 2003. Food aid supports efforts to improve agricultural productivity and increase food security. Under the Leland Initiative, USAID also intends to use FY 2002 funds to carry out new activities in the area of information communication technology. Child Survival grants are funded by the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau.

OTHER DONORS: Donor coordination is good. The United Kingdom and the United States are Rwanda's first and second largest bilateral partners. USAID, along with the United Kingdom, Germany, the European Union, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Switzerland, Belgium and the United Nations Development Program actively coordinate activities related to national unity and reconciliation.

Other major bilateral donors and their principle areas of focus, include Germany (conflict management and civic education), Belgium (judicial matters), United Kingdom (education), Sweden (human rights and social sector restructuring), Switzerland (civil society), France (policy), Canada (gender) and the Netherlands (justice and decentralization). Multilateral donors include the United Nation agencies, the European Union, the World Bank (social sector restructuring), the International Monetary Fund (economic credits and loans) and the African Development Bank.

Rwanda
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	6,950	7,167	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	10,300	0
Development Assistance	9,820	6,997	5,311	18,173
Economic Support Fund	4,000	2,100	0	0
PL 480 Title II	10,028	10,394	9,076	10,979
Total Program Funds	30,798	26,658	24,687	29,152

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

696-001 Increased rule of law and transparency in governance				
DA	1,872	2,965	862	923
ESF	4,000	2,100	0	0
696-002 Increased use of sustainable health services in target areas				
CSD	6,950	7,167	0	0
CSH	0	0	10,300	0
DA	0	148	0	12,150
696-003 Increased ability of rural families in targeted communities to improve household food security				
DA	7,948	3,884	4,449	5,100

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Rwanda

PROGRAM TITLE: Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance, 696-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$862,000 DA; \$965,000 Prior Year DA

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

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's activities focus on three main areas that are critical for re-establishing and maintaining peace and security:

- increasing the number of trained lawyers, supporting a more independent judiciary and increasing popular understanding of the judicial process;
- supporting greater citizen representation and increasing accountability and transparency at all levels of government; and
- strengthening and expanding civil society.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: FY 2002 Program: Plans to seek justice under the traditional legal

96% voter turnout for Rwanda's first secret ballot local elections – 26% of officials elected were female.

process – *gacaca* – are moving ahead and trials for crimes during the genocide should begin in spring 2002. The pending issues surrounding *gacaca* are vast and include: compensation, crime categorization, witness security, psycho-social traumatization, file preparation, the right to counsel, land rights, post-trial integration of detainees, and unity and reconciliation. Despite these obstacles, the majority of the population believes *gacaca* is the only alternative for resolution of an estimated

120,000 untried cases of those suspected of crimes during the genocide. Given the complexity of the issues involved, success of *gacaca* will be measured by many factors, but ultimately by reconciliation and peace in Rwanda and in the Great Lakes Region. The *gacaca* process is expected to take ten years or more to complete.

USAID will support election planning and civic education efforts as well as assist with computerization of the country's voter registration lists. Funding will continue for activities providing training and technical assistance to the National Assembly and its legislative staff. Training in legislative drafting and budget planning, executive oversight, informed debate and information technology are important areas of this activity. This intervention will also assist the recently formed Constitutional Commission, which the National Assembly supervises, in drafting a new constitution for a 2002 referendum.

USAID also will strengthen the capacity of local government bodies to manage financial resources effectively and responsibly, and encourage citizens to actively participate in government to improve their living conditions. During FY 2002, the USAID fiscal decentralization program will work closely with USAID's health and agriculture teams to augment local community development.

USAID will initiate a new civil society activity, which will provide institutional support to local civil society organizations and strengthen their capacity to promote and protect human rights.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue or expand activities which are successfully contributing to this strategic objective. Assistance related to the 2003 national elections, such as providing material support and monitoring fairness and transparency of the election process will be increased as will expansion of

conflict prevention activities. During this period the mission will have undergone the development of a new multi-year program strategy plan, which may identify additional opportunities for intervention, such as the introduction of civic education into the primary and secondary school curricula, and reintegration of ex-combatants after their discharge into civilian society.

Performance and Results: USAID has supported the training of 177 lawyers, many of whom now work in the Rwandan government. Continued support of the judiciary will result in a decrease in the backlog of pending cases through a fair and impartial process. Public awareness campaigns supported by USAID resulted in a phenomenal voter turnout for the March 2001 district council elections. With USAID's assistance, a similar high-voter turnout is expected for the 2003 national elections. USAID also has provided funding for 72 community development projects, with the aim of assisting local governments to responsibly manage public service activities and assets. Another 20 community development projects should be completed this year. Through USAID's support to the elections and community development projects, coupled with commitment of the Rwandan government to a successful *gacaca* process, it is anticipated that a transition can be made to a fully democratic system.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The prime contractors and grantees are Management Sciences for Development, University of Maryland/National University of Rwanda, Internews, Associates in Rural Development, Trocaire, State University of New York, International Rescue Committee and University of Quebec at Montreal. The subcontractor is Haguruka.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Rwanda

	DA	DFA	ESF
696-001 Increased rule of law and transparency in governance			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	11,866	15,553	15,600
Expenditures	5,602	13,164	2,926
Unliquidated	6,264	2,389	12,674
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	2,000	0	2,100
Expenditures	2,350	1,477	5,996
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	13,866	15,553	17,700
Expenditures	7,952	14,641	8,922
Unliquidated	5,914	912	8,778
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	965	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	862	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,827	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	923	0	0
Future Obligations	3,500	0	2,450
Est. Total Cost	20,116	15,553	20,150

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Rwanda

PROGRAM TITLE AND NUMBER: Health (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Sustainable Health Services in Target Areas, 696-002

STATUS: *Continuing*

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$10,300,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 12,150,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** 2004

Summary: USAID activities focus on five elements essential for re-building and maintaining sustainable health care systems for the Rwandan people:

- quality of primary health care services;
- informed, educated client population;
- financial stability of the health care system; and
- qualified health care providers and managers.

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

- improved reproductive health services.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* With HIV/AIDS funding, FY2002 activities will

With USAID assistance Rwanda developed national standards for HIV Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) and set up 17 VCT centers that meet these quality standards.

continue to support prevention efforts through expansion of voluntary counseling and testing services and reinforcement of existing sites for the prevention of mother to child transmission by including more comprehensive support to pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS and their children. Communication activities will shift from mass media campaigns for public awareness to more targeted behavior change and interpersonal communication to help Rwandans adopt and maintain new behaviors to lower their risk of HIV infection. USAID will

continue the pilot project for clinical prophylaxis of opportunistic infections and tuberculosis. New models will be developed for community-based care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and their families in partnership with associations, church groups, and other local organizations. In coordination with other USAID strategic objective teams, the program will link HIV/AIDS education with schooling and feeding activities for vulnerable children and families.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID will conduct an assessment to determine obstacles to increased use of family planning and identify priority activities for support. Based on these results, USAID will use population funds to assist the Ministry of Health and non-governmental organizations to expand and improve reproductive health and family planning services, including distributing condoms for the dual purposes of contraception and prevention of sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS. USAID will also train staff to upgrade their skills for clinical service counseling and communication in rural health and family planning.

USAID will continue its emphasis on improving quality of health care services, especially for mothers and children. Based on the results of the recently completed needs assessment of district health services, USAID will improve training for health professionals, enhance supervision of health center staff, and expand community outreach to improve the quality of, and access to, primary health services. USAID will also continue to support the expansion of pre-paid health insurance plans (*mutuelles*) that improve economic access to primary health services for rural Rwandans with the greatest needs.

In FY2002, USAID will conduct an assessment and develop priority malaria interventions including expansion of insecticide-treated nets and integration of presumptive intermittent treatment into care for pregnant women. CSH infectious disease funds will finance malaria activities.

USAID will continue to help rebuild capacity in the post-genocide health care system by supporting the on-going development of the School of Public Health at the National University of Rwanda. The curriculum will be completed and fully implemented. Another important area for capacity building is improving data collection and analysis so that local officials can make better decisions regarding health service planning and management, especially under the newly decentralized administrative system.

USAID helped establish the Rwanda School of Public Health.
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Planned FY 2003 Program: With HIV/AIDS funds, USAID plans to continue implementing a comprehensive package for HIV/AIDS prevention and care. Components of the package might include greater emphasis on prevention of sexually transmitted infections and behavior change to reduce the risk of HIV infection. Further expansion of services to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV, management of opportunistic infections, expanded care and support, improved nutrition, especially for vulnerable children, and the introduction of anti-retroviral medications will be considered. Based on results of the FY2002 activities for malaria, USAID plans to expand these beyond the present targeted areas.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: Population funds may be used to expand family planning services and support the procurement and distribution of contraceptives. Family planning and HIV/AIDS activities will be closely linked, particularly at the community level, with activities that support behavior change and use of reproductive health services.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from this Strategic Objective will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: In the health sector, USAID has supported: the establishment of 17 voluntary counseling and testing centers; completion of a Demographic Health Survey; implementation of a youth-oriented media campaign to break the silence about HIV/AIDS through football tournaments, town meetings, and music concerts; development of a national policy on reproductive health; and the establishment of quality assurance teams in five health districts and at the Central Hospital of Kigali. To meet ever-growing demand, USAID's program will continue to expand the number of health centers that provide voluntary counseling, testing and prevention of mother to child transmission services (up to 10 more sites from the existing 17). The program will also promote positive behavior change with particular emphasis on abstinence, increased condom use, and appreciation of personal risk factors among youth. USAID's peer education programs have significantly increased awareness and protective behavior among youth in two provinces. In response to limited resource capacity in most peripheral service delivery sites, the program will focus on in-service training to assure that up to 75% of health personnel perform quality health services according to national standards and protocols.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: The prime contractors and grantees are Family Health International, University of North Carolina, Johns Hopkins University, MACRO International, Center for Human Services, Population Services International, Tulane University, International Rescue Committee and World Relief. Academy for Educational Development is a subcontractor.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Rwanda

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
696-002 Increased use of sustainable health services in target areas				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	16,245	0	3,464	9,114
Expenditures	3,173	0	3,295	7,315
Unliquidated	13,072	0	169	1,799
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	7,167	0	148	0
Expenditures	11,355	0	0	1,720
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	23,412	0	3,612	9,114
Expenditures	14,528	0	3,295	9,035
Unliquidated	8,884	0	317	79
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	10,300	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	10,300	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	12,150	0
Future Obligations	0	0	15,000	0
Est. Total Cost	23,412	10,300	30,762	9,114

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Rwanda

PROGRAM TITLE AND NUMBER: Food Security and Economic Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security, 696-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,449,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,100,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID activities focus on:

- agricultural technology development and transfer;
- agricultural policy development;
- agribusiness and private sector development;
- food assistance: market development, increased production and improved conservation practices; and
- human capacity development.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* Working through the international agricultural institutes, USAID will assist Rwanda's agricultural research institute to increase its capacity to disseminate improved crop varieties. Under ongoing agreements with American universities, technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Agriculture to generate reliable food production statistics and to the National University of Rwanda and other learning institutions to help re-build human resource capacity that was devastated by the genocide. USAID partners are assisting agribusiness enterprises in business development, trade, marketing and competitiveness, particularly for coffee, Irish potatoes, and pyrethrum. USAID will continue to strengthen small banks and the largest credit union in Rwanda in order to increase delivery of financial services to micro and small-medium scale agribusinesses and individuals. Food assistance will continue supporting community-based producer associations and cooperatives to increase incomes and improve livelihoods of rural people.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will build on progress achieved under the FY 2002 program to further food security and economic growth in competitive, innovative ways. USAID plans to: 1) improve technology and dissemination of high-yielding, quality seed varieties in response to market demand; 2) promote private sector growth through enterprise development, trade, and investment; 3) extend nationally financial services for micro- and small-medium scale agribusiness; 4) create human resources through applied training opportunities that build capacity and institutional leadership; 5) expand community-based activities to raise living standards, income and employment; 6) use food distribution and sales proceeds for programs to improve soil and water conservation, business development, farming techniques, production of high value crops, and support AIDS-affected families; 7) further strengthen natural resource management that underlie USAID's agricultural and economic growth activities; and, 8) support policy analyses that advance progressive national agricultural plans, strategies and policies.

Performance and Results: The yield of staple crops such as beans in targeted areas has doubled. Continued support for agricultural technology development and dissemination will further improve crop varieties and yields for small-scale farmers. USAID launched an agribusiness center that identified and serviced 17 client enterprises, linking farmers to agricultural processors and traders. Continued support will enable start-up assistance to more enterprises through a cost-sharing initiative, further advancing private sector development. Through the provision of food assistance, USAID assisted over 15,000 people affected by HIV/AIDS to mitigate the impact of the disease on

household food security. Food assistance will continue safety net assistance for 27,000 vulnerable people and for 550,000 poor farmers. USAID support for policy analysis resulted in the development of an agriculture-led poverty reduction strategy. Additional agricultural policy analysis in such area as free trade will enable Rwanda to expand markets in the globalized economy. In the area of microfinance development, over 5,500 members of informal credit schemes have saved \$22,000 and 90% have repaid small loans. Further support for the rural finance sector will enable the national credit and savings union to increase outreach, coverage and capacity.

Through USAID support for the Ministry of Agriculture and its statistical unit, crop production and land use surveys are conducted each season. These surveys will enable the Ministry to assess the effect of HIV/AIDS and malaria deaths on household labor allocation and cropping patterns. In the crosscutting area of human capacity development, USAID sent 17 professionals from the National University of Rwanda and National Agricultural Research Institute for graduate training in the United States. Further support in the area of human capacity development will enable the country to rebuild its institutional and human resource base devastated during the 1994 genocide.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The prime contractors and grantees are: Chemonics, Texas A&M, Michigan State University, World Council of Credit Unions, International Executive Service Corps, International Center for Tropical Agriculture, International Rescue Committee, Abt Associates, World Vision International, Catholic Relief Services, Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA). World Relief and Caritas are subcontractors.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Rwanda

	DA	DFA
696-003 Increased ability of rural families in targeted communities to improve household food security		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	19,619	262
Expenditures	6,230	262
Unliquidated	13,389	0
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	3,882	0
Expenditures	2,642	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	23,501	262
Expenditures	8,872	262
Unliquidated	14,629	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	4,449	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	4,449	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	5,100	0
Future Obligations	10,000	0
Est. Total Cost	43,050	262

Senegal

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Senegal is the United States' most influential ally in French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa and a bulwark of stability in a region marked by conflict and humanitarian crises. A multiparty democracy, predominantly Muslim but secular, Senegal is a moderating voice in the Islamic and African worlds. Senegal is also one of the few countries in the world to have succeeded thus far in containing the spread of HIV/AIDS (HIV prevalence is estimated at 1.7%). An active participant in regional peacekeeping and conflict resolution efforts, Senegal strongly affirmed the right of the United States to defend itself against terrorism and organized an African initiative against terrorism in October 2001. The President of Senegal co-authored and co-chairs the "New Partnership for Africa's Development" -- a strategy for addressing Africa's development challenges through increased investment and trade, new infrastructure and technology, good governance and conflict resolution. In sum, Senegal is important to U.S. interests as a stable democracy, a key African ally in the fight against terrorism and a proactive opinion leader on the continent.

An estimated 54% of Senegalese families live in poverty, maternal and child mortality rates are high and literacy is low.

While Senegal's tolerance, political pluralism, and good human rights record exert a stabilizing influence, widespread rural poverty, urban unemployment, and weak institutional capacity are major challenges confronting the country. With few minerals, limited arable land and a population of more than 9 million, Senegal ranks low on the 2000 United Nations' Human Development Index (145th out of 162 countries). A prolonged, low-intensity conflict in the southern

Casamance region continues to inflict severe hardship on the population and to disrupt social and economic development in one of the country's most productive agricultural regions. Reforms adopted in 1995 have brought sustained economic growth, with real gross domestic product (GDP) increasing at more than 5% per year and an inflation rate below 3%. Despite this, real per capita GDP (\$550 in 1999) has stagnated since independence in 1960. Senegal's external debt in 2000 was \$3.2 billion (78% of GDP); debt rescheduling through the Paris Club limited debt service to 12.3% of exports.

Slow progress in reducing poverty is the result of many factors including:

- Historically low investments in human resources and inadequate social services as manifested by low literacy rates (more than 66% of Senegalese women are illiterate) and high rates of maternal mortality (510 per 100,000 live births) and child mortality (143 per 1,000);
- Rapid population growth (2.7% per year) that puts pressure on the natural resource base and diminishes the impact of economic growth;
- A poor climate for business investment; and
- Insufficient political empowerment and lack of transparency in local government that inhibit grassroots initiatives, limit local governments' ability to make critical investments in economic and social infrastructure and allow conflicts to fester unresolved.

Senegal's development challenge is thus to: (1) create more productive opportunities without overexploiting the natural resource base; (2) improve accessibility and quality of education and primary health care; and (3) deepen democratic values and strengthen democratic processes, particularly at the local level and in the Casamance.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$27.755 million

FY 2003 Request: \$28.380 million

USAID's program targets Senegal's development constraints and challenges. FY 2002 funds will be used to implement programs in private enterprise (including microenterprise and agriculture), democratic local governance (including basic education and local management of natural resources),

health (including HIV/AIDS, child survival, maternal health, malaria and tuberculosis), girls' education and conflict resolution in the Casamance as previously described in the FY 2002 Congressional Budget Justification. USAID requests FY 2003 funds for objectives in private enterprise, democratic local governance, and health.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: A new PL480 Title II program that both distributes and monetizes U.S. food commodities will be launched in FY 2002 in Senegal and The Gambia to increase food security, promote sesame marketing and contribute to conflict resolution in the Casamance region. The Loan Portfolio Guarantee program is increasing small and medium-sized enterprises' access to credit – to date, a Senegalese commercial bank has made 13 loans valued at \$600,000. In the health sector, funds from the Centers for Disease Control's Global AIDS Program strengthen HIV/AIDS surveillance and voluntary counseling and testing services. With USAID central funds, U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations are promoting a gender-balanced approach for reinforcing the political and managerial capacities of youth associations and non-governmental organizations to be catalysts for HIV/AIDS prevention and awareness, implementing child survival activities and expanding microfinance.

OTHER DONORS: Direct development assistance to Senegal in the form of grants and concessional

USAID is the largest donor in HIV/AIDS and family planning and leads private sector donor coordination.

loans from over 19 multilateral and bilateral donors is estimated at \$398 million in 2000. The United States provided \$25 million or approximately 6% of external assistance in 2000, ranking it eighth behind France, the World Bank, Japan, the European Union, Taiwan, Germany and the African Development Bank. Despite relatively limited resources, USAID plays a prominent role among donors as a result of its field presence and Senegalese interest in U.S. technology

and expertise. The U.S. leads the private sector donors group and coordinates its efforts with other donors in the areas of decentralization, environment, health and education. In 2001, Senegal qualified for approximately \$31 million in debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Senegal will receive additional debt relief beginning in 2002 if its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper is approved. The additional resources will be devoted to improving health and education services and promoting private sector development, thus setting the stage for more rapid and sustainable growth.

Senegal
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	6,900	10,366	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	14,405	0
Development Assistance	17,153	13,375	13,350	28,380
PL 480 Title II	295	834	0	0
Total Program Funds	24,348	24,575	27,755	28,380

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

685-001 Sustainable increases in private sector income generating activities in selected sectors				
DA	6,073	3,562	4,800	6,726
685-002 More effective democratic and accountable local management of services and resources in targeted areas				
DA	5,380	4,800	5,940	6,892
685-003 Increased and sustainable use of reproductive health services (child survival, maternal health, family planning, and sexually				
CSD	6,900	9,966	0	0
CSH	0	0	14,405	0
DA	2,700	3,255	0	14,762
685-008 Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools				
DA	1,000	0	700	0
685-009 Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development				
CSD	0	400	0	0
DA	2,000	1,758	1,910	0

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Senegal

PROGRAM TITLE: Private Enterprise (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income-Generating Activities in Selected Sectors, 685-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,800,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,726,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: The objective of this program is to increase private sector activity, especially small and micro-enterprise, by addressing key impediments to market-based enterprise growth in the areas of policy, finance and business practices. Ultimate customers include women and men entrepreneurs, business associations and their members, and financial institutions. The program includes:

- technical assistance to improve the legal, regulatory and policy environment for business;
- technical assistance and training to increase the availability and quality of financial services;
- training to improve enterprises' technical and managerial practices; and
- technical assistance and training for increased commercialization of non-traditional agriculture products, and marketing of natural products.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) to remove administrative barriers to private investment by supporting the newly created Investment Promotion Agency. Technical assistance will be provided to Senegal's Arbitration and Mediation Center to continue to resolve business litigation cases in less time than in traditional courts. USAID will continue to strengthen microfinance institutions (MFIs) as a means of giving rural and urban entrepreneurs, particularly women, access to secure savings and credit services. Selected MFIs and non-government organizations will receive technical assistance and institutional and technical training to help them provide higher quality financial services to a greater number of clients. USAID will introduce MFIs to audits and assessments as management tools while developing a cadre of local firms capable of conducting such work in the future. To increase the skills of small and micro-enterprises, training will be provided in management, business planning, marketing, and production techniques. FY 2002 funds will also be used to launch a new Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (AG/NRM) activity, jointly funded with the local governance program (685-002), to promote sustainable community management of agriculture and natural resources. The private enterprise aspect of the activity involves technical assistance and technology transfer to promote profitable joint ventures between communities and the private sector for marketing natural products and the cultivation and/or processing of non-traditional agricultural products for national and regional markets. USAID will develop the capacity of communities to link with private sector partners to upgrade and market their natural and agricultural products.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will build on the momentum achieved in microfinance activities, increasing the number of partner MFIs and helping them to provide more clients with quality savings and loan services. To develop essential business skills, USAID will continue to provide entrepreneurs with appropriate management and entrepreneurial skills, including business start-up, marketing and product transformation and quality control techniques, on a cost-sharing basis. USAID will explore mechanisms for boosting Senegal's exports to neighboring countries and will fund training to increase the GOS capacity to participate effectively in the World Trade Organization and other trade fora. In FY 2003, AG/NRM technical assistance and training will be directed at promoting high-value, non-traditional agricultural crops; establishing profitable joint ventures between communities and the private sector for marketing natural products from communal or protected forests (such as tourism or non-timber products); and developing grades, standards and quality control measures for commercially viable agricultural products.

Performance and Results: At the end of the USAID program, it is expected that the business environment will be improved and entrepreneurs will have increased their capacity for economic growth at the grassroots level. So far, to develop the capacity of MFIs, USAID provided seven MFIs and networks representing 95 individual bank branches with institutional support and technical training, computers and office equipment. The MFIs opened new branches in areas that were not served, expanded and strengthened their existing branches, increased clients' confidence, and greatly developed their outreach. Consequently, the number of clients, the volume of savings mobilized and the value of loans increased sharply. From 1999 to 2001, the number of new clients in assisted MFIs rose from 10,214 to 40,214, savings deposits grew from \$546,000 to \$2,785,000 and the number of loans increased from 8,406 (valued at \$995,000) to 11,438 (valued at \$5,980,000). To improve regulatory oversight of MFIs, a computer network is being installed for the GOS's microfinance regulatory unit. Four staff members from this unit have benefited from technical courses to increase their microfinance expertise. A total of 231 entrepreneurs have paid for training in basic accounting, marketing and management, entrepreneurial skills and specific topics such as internet cafés and silk screening techniques. USAID is successfully implementing its job creation and income generating fuel-efficient stove activity and more than 10,000 stoves have been sold in FY 2001. A USAID-funded study on distortions in Senegal's tax system identified steps the GOS should take to streamline tax incentives and procedures for business.

As a result of USAID technical assistance and training, 95 MFIs (individual institutions or branches of networks) greatly improved access to financial service and increased confidence in the microfinance sector.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Chemonics International Inc. is the prime contractor for microfinance and business development (subcontractors: the Center for International Private Enterprise; International Business Initiatives; Umbrella Support Unit and dozens of Senegalese sub-contractors). Grantees include EnterpriseWorks, a U.S. non-governmental organization, for fuel-efficient stoves; The Center for Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation (Senegalese NGO) for alternative dispute resolution and the Senegalese Association for Support to the Creation of Social and Economic Activities (NGO) for microfinance and business development in the Casamance region.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	DA	DFA
685-001 Sustainable increases in private sector income generating activities in selected sectors		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	19,088	100
Expenditures	3,950	0
Unliquidated	15,138	100
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	3,562	0
Expenditures	5,657	87
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	22,650	100
Expenditures	9,607	87
Unliquidated	13,043	13
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	4,800	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	4,800	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	6,726	0
Future Obligations	36,124	0
Est. Total Cost	70,300	100

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Senegal

PROGRAM TITLE: Democratic Local Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: More Effective, Democratic, and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Target Areas, 685-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,940,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,892,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2006

Summary: This program increases the ability of the population to prioritize local issues and mobilize local resources to address development needs. The program supports Senegal's decentralization policy that transfers responsibility for managing natural resources and services such as education and health to local governments – a major shift from the former highly centralized system. USAID's program includes:

- technical assistance and training to strengthen local governments and community-based organizations;
- information campaigns, training and education to increase citizens' participation (especially women) in local affairs;
- policy analysis to identify means of strengthening decentralization policies;
- equipment provision to help communities address priority needs.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will finance technical assistance and training to (1) expand the decentralization program to 10-15 communities in two additional regions, thus extending program coverage to seven out of the ten regions of the country; (2) develop capacities of local governments through training in decentralization responsibilities, leadership and strategic planning; (3) strengthen civil society organizations; and (4) promote popular participation and fundamental good governance practices regarding local affairs management, particularly those related to natural resources, health, solid waste management and education. FY 2002 funds will also be used for a technical assistance contract for a new Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (AG/NRM) activity, jointly funded with the private enterprise program, to promote sustainable management of agricultural and natural resources. This new activity will help local governments manage their natural resources (e.g., natural forests, farmland) so as to benefit from them now and in the future and minimize conflicts over access. It will also promote more effective mechanisms for AG/NRM policy dialogue. Finally, FY 2002 basic education funds will be used for a new education activity that builds on the experience of the education special objective (685-008) to strengthen linkages between communities, schools and education officials and improve the relevance of education to people's lives. Lack of basic skills is a constraint to citizens' ability to participate effectively in managing local affairs. Furthermore, education is one of the decentralized services managed by local governments and greater community involvement in managing schools will boost enrollment and enhance the quality of education. USAID believes that including education in the democratic local governance program will enhance the impact of investments in education and decentralization.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSISTUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 funds to expand the decentralization effort to communities in two more regions (total of nine regions out of 10), intensify AG/NRM activities in

selected areas, and expand the basic education effort. To accomplish the latter, USAID will conduct awareness-raising campaigns for local elected officials on their responsibilities towards mobilizing decentralized budget resources towards education, focusing on areas where girls' enrollment rates are below 40%, and provide management training, including financial control, for principals, superintendents, and other key education officials. Life skills and civic education will be incorporated into the school curriculum and offering Arabic instruction may be explored as a way to encourage parents to send their children to school. Support for mapping the existing schools (using geo-referencing) will help the Ministry of Education plan where to construct new schools; the new activity will also assist communities that do not have a school within a five mile-radius to build classrooms.

Performance and Results: By the end of this program, it is expected that local governments will be empowered and able to exercise their authorities and manage local affairs in a transparent manner with effective citizen participation that improves the social and economic well-being of their communities. Thus far, the USAID program has helped develop the capacities of locally elected officials and their civil society partners in 85 of Senegal's 380 local governments. The elected officials in these communities have increased confidence and, armed with a better understanding of how decentralization is intended to work, they are less hesitant in their relationships with administrative authorities and agents of the central government. Two local councils undertook successful initiatives to increase their revenues by raising citizen awareness of the importance of paying taxes and working collaboratively with the revenue collection service. USAID-sponsored events were crucial in increasing citizens' participation in local decision-making and local officials are initiating more consultative processes with the public. Following last year's successful resolution of a conflict over use of forest resources, USAID applied a similar approach involving all stakeholders to resolve a serious conflict amongst fishermen in Kayar, the major fish-landing site in the country, and to develop a plan for sustainable and consensual fisheries management.

Natural resources management (NRM) is one of the most important responsibilities transferred from central government to local and regional levels. USAID's Community-Based Natural Resources Management activity, completed in 2001, supported the development and implementation of land use management plans in 20 rural communities with approximately 260,000 residents. In most of these communities, sustained participation and commitment led to significantly greater use of sound NRM technologies and practices improved local planning and management capacity and higher household incomes. In addition, the population now expects greater transparency in the functioning of their associations and local governments, and women in particular are increasingly assuming leadership roles in NRM. Ultimately, these changes in attitudes and behaviors will contribute to immeasurable improvements in the quality of each community's natural resource base.

90% of elected officials in targeted communities are now exercising their authorities and taking new initiatives due to a better understanding of decentralization.

To increase the number of women in local government, USAID launched a program to encourage political parties to propose women candidates for the May 2002 local government elections. The next phase will assist 16 parties to identify practical steps to promote women candidates and will impart useful skills to women who are elected.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Associates in Rural Development Inc. (ARD), a U.S. contractor, is implementing the decentralization and local governance program. Environmental Development Action in the Third World, a Senegal-based international non-governmental organization, works with local development committees in six communities. Goree Institute has a grant to consolidate the Human Rights NGO network. The National Democratic Institute has a grant to promote women candidates in the local elections. The U.S. Treasury provides a budget specialist (co-financed by USAID and Treasury) to the Ministry of Finance to improve the transparency and efficiency of the Government of Senegal's budget process.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	DA	ESF
685-002 More effective democratic and accountable local management of services and resources in targeted areas		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	16,489	300
Expenditures	8,474	0
Unliquidated	8,015	300
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	5,301	0
Expenditures	4,911	300
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	21,790	300
Expenditures	13,385	300
Unliquidated	8,405	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	5,940	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	5,940	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	6,892	0
Future Obligations	25,078	0
Est. Total Cost	59,700	300

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Senegal

PROGRAM TITLE: Decentralized Quality Health Services (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health (Child Survival, Maternal Health, Family Planning, and Sexually Transmitted Infections/AIDS) Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas, 685-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$14,405,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$14,762,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2006

Summary: Within the context of the Government of Senegal's policy of decentralization, USAID's decentralized quality health services program seeks to decrease child and maternal mortality and improve the quality of human capital in Senegal. The program includes four main components: (1) child survival; (2) reproductive health; (3) sexually transmitted infections (STI) and AIDS prevention and care; and (4) community health care financing. The program is implemented through activities that include:

- health communications at a community level on all program components;
- strengthening of disease surveillance, monitoring and evaluation systems;
- prevention and treatment of childhood illness;
- pre-natal care and improved birthing practices;
- treatment for STI patients;
- voluntary counseling and testing for HIV, care and support for persons living with AIDS;
- involvement of locally elected officials in health care planning and monitoring; and
- mobilizing locally generated funds for health and improving management.

Resources are also funding the following family planning/reproductive health activities:

- social marketing of condoms and contraceptives; and
- provision of quality family planning services.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: FY 2002 Program: To ensure that the population understands how to improve their health, a program using several thousand community health promoters in 110 communities will be implemented. The program will communicate critical information to improve health knowledge and change behavior. A new malaria initiative will comprise activities in treatment and care, especially for children and pregnant women, drug resistance surveillance and the social marketing of impregnated bednets. An improved approach for treating childhood illnesses will be extended to 13 additional health districts. To improve immunization coverage, cold chain equipment will be purchased and training and promotional activities undertaken in 130 immunization centers in the 29 health districts. More complete antenatal care integrating malaria prevention and STI/HIV testing and counseling will be provided to pregnant women. With the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), USAID will further strengthen the national STI/AIDS surveillance system that combines behavioral and epidemiological aspects to give a more complete picture of HIV prevalence and at-risk groups to target. Particular emphasis will be placed on prevention and behavior change, on policy dialogue with political and religious leaders and on increased involvement of the private sector and the media in HIV prevention. Training and new voluntary testing and counseling centers will expand the network for diagnosis and treatment of STIs including HIV/AIDS. Tuberculosis funds will be used for Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse (DOTS) expansion in USAID-supported districts. Elected local officials and members of civil society will be trained to plan and monitor health activities. USAID will encourage communities to allocate a greater proportion of local taxes to health care. This will lead to increased involvement and empowerment of local communities and will contribute to the sustainability of local health care financing.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID will add contraceptive pills to its social marketing network, complete a community-based distribution pilot test, conduct an assessment of pre-natal services and develop a strategic plan to improve these services throughout the 15 districts where USAID works.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSISTUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID support for better community-based health information, community-based distribution of vitamin A, oral rehydration salts, and malaria prophylaxis and improved services at health care facilities will reduce maternal and infant mortality. HIV transmission will be decreased through intensive and targeted health communications, increased availability of voluntary testing and counseling services, improved disease surveillance and more effective treatment of sexually transmitted and opportunistic infections. The role of locally elected officials and civil society in the planning, financing and oversight of community health services will be strengthened.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID will add an injectable contraceptive to its social marketing network. The network will thereafter provide condoms, spermicides, pills and injectable contraceptives via thousands of sales points. USAID will expand community-based distribution systems to cover all of 15 health districts.

All contracts and grants will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Seven more health districts were enrolled in USAID's matching grant program in 2001, bringing the total number of districts to 15, encompassing 110 local governments. This has improved dialogue among key stakeholders, locally elected officials, health technicians and administrators on how to share the newly decentralized responsibilities for financing the health sector. USAID trained over 700 community health promoters in health messages and social mobilization techniques, establishing a complete network of health promoters in all USAID-supported districts. Among its child survival activities, USAID assisted in assessing the need for cold chain equipment and injection material in 130 immunization centers and supported development of a strategy to boost Senegal's low child vaccination coverage from 30% in 1999 to 50% in 2004. In addition, USAID has begun to implement more effective approaches to the treatment of childhood illnesses. It is expected that USAID's assistance will significantly reduce preventable illnesses and child mortality over the life of the program. HIV surveillance was expanded to seven of the country's ten regions and two voluntary counseling and testing centers were opened (making a total of three nationwide.) A 7% increase in Couple-Years of Protection in 2001 signals greater use of modern contraceptives. The nationwide training of contraceptive managers in the public sector helped reduce shortages in health clinics. Social marketing activities ensured that PROTEC-brand condoms are widely available and easily accessible. In 2001, the distribution system expanded by 1,081 sales points and sales of PROTEC-brand condoms increased by 12%. An innovative, nationwide AIDS social mobilization campaign reached 48,000 persons among the general population and thousands more among at-risk groups.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities are implemented by six principal cooperating agencies/grantees: Development Associates (prime) and Abt Associates (sub) for health financing; Partnership for Health Care (prime) for child survival; Management Sciences for Health (prime) and PLAN International (sub) for reproductive health; Family Health International (prime) and the Senegalese Association Against AIDS (sub) for STI/AIDS; and Commercial Market Strategies (prime) and The Senegalese Agency for Social Marketing (sub) for social marketing of contraceptives.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	CSD	CSH	DA
685-003 Increased and sustainable use of reproductive health services (child survival, maternal health, family planning, and sexually transmitted infections/AIDS) in the context of decentralization in targeted areas			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	14,741	0	9,423
Expenditures	6,429	0	6,063
Unliquidated	8,312	0	3,360
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	10,086	0	3,255
Expenditures	6,530	0	3,449
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	24,827	0	12,678
Expenditures	12,959	0	9,512
Unliquidated	11,868	0	3,166
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	14,405	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	14,405	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	14,762
Future Obligations	0	0	32,228
Est. Total Cost	24,827	14,405	59,668

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Senegal

PROGRAM TITLE: Educating Girls (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC SPECIAL OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools - The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI), 685-008

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 700,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **STIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Senegalese girls' attendance in school is lower than that of boys due to a variety of reasons among which are cultural constraints, inadequate financial resources available to their families, and lack of adequate sanitary facilities at schools. USAID's program to increase girls' access and retention in selected primary and vocational school includes:

- vocational training to help students better assess and prepare themselves for the realities of the local labor market and to improve the quality of their lives;
- life-skills training in health, nutrition, human rights, reproductive health, household budgeting, and computer literacy;
- latrine construction;
- classroom rehabilitation;
- provision of school supplies;
- public awareness campaigns on the benefits of educating girls;
- the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program (AGSP) to help 100 disadvantaged girls with outstanding academic records complete the last three years of high school;
- innovative pilot activities that use information technologies to improve learning and teaching resources for thousands of students and their teachers in 5 elementary schools in the poor suburbs of Dakar; and
- development of community organizations to increase parental and local government support to primary schools.

EDDI Senegal is assisting 97 school communities to better manage their own and other resources to provide appropriate, improved, and healthier learning environments for girls.

inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* With DA Basic Education funds, USAID will extend activities to introduce life skills into the formal school curriculum and increase community support and involvement in primary schools to allow these new approaches to be implemented through the end of the 2002-2003 school year. The experience and lessons learned from this program will provide the basis for a new education activity under the democratic local governance objective (685-002).

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSISTUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: No funding is requested for this Special Objective in FY 2003. USAID will, however, continue to support increased girls' access to and improved quality of basic education within the context of the democratic local governance objective.

Enrollment overall (and especially of girls) in EDDI schools is well above the regional average.

Performance and Results: Using Basic Education funds from the Child Survival and Diseases account allocated from EDDI, the program has increased parental and local government support to primary schools and fostered an improved school environment in 30

primary schools. With Development Assistance funds, the program is teaching girls and young women relevant skills through improved formal and informal vocational training in four vocational schools. Accomplishments to date include:

- A model information technology center with 22 computers is providing learning and teaching resources for thousands of students and their teachers in five elementary schools in the poor suburbs of Dakar;
- 20,600 Senegalese children now have pens, rulers, notebooks and other materials they need to attend and stay in school;
- In seven schools, 52 classrooms have been renovated and clean water provided, and six schools have a total of 49 new or renovated toilets (some have toilets for the first time);
- Communities are working together in new dynamic ways to get girls in school, keep them there and improve the performance of the local schools. As a result of literacy and human rights training, they have organized themselves into very active school support associations;
- 100 young, top-of-their-class girls have the means to complete high school thanks to the U.S. Ambassador's Girls' scholarship program; and
- USAID is now recognized in the donor community as a leader in promoting girls' education in Senegal.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Creative Associates International Inc. (prime) through an international non-governmental organization based in Senegal, Tostan (sub) and an African NGO (sub), empowers communities, provides school supplies, reading materials, constructs latrines, rehabilitates classrooms, introduces "life-skills" modules, conducts public awareness campaigns on the benefits of educating girls and upgrades the quality of vocational training. UNICEF (prime) works with local school districts to improve 50 primary and 8 vocational schools in the Casamance. Winrock international (prime) through an African NGO (sub) manages the Ambassador's Girls' Scholarship Program.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	CSD	DA
685-008 Increased Girls' Access and Retention in Targeted Primary and Vocational Schools		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	3,000	1,000
Expenditures	58	0
Unliquidated	2,942	1,000
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	893	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	3,000	1,000
Expenditures	951	0
Unliquidated	2,049	1,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	0	700
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	700
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	3,000	1,700

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Senegal

PROGRAM TITLE: Casamance Conflict Resolution (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development, 685-009

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,910,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: The Casamance region of Senegal suffers from the effects of a 19-year armed separatist struggle, led by the Movement of Democratic Forces for the Casamance (MFDC). The conflict has led to a sharp decline in the economic and social well being of the population. The Casamance is Senegal's most fertile region, with potential for economic development based on tourism, agriculture and trade. The Casamance Conflict Resolution program seeks to encourage economic development and to encourage local residents to opt for peace and reconciliation with the following activities:

- microcredit with a focus on job creation/income generation targeted mostly at women;
- reconciliation and peace-building activities;
- promotion of cash crops and agricultural processing;
- capacity building for local non-governmental organizations;
- reconstruction and rehabilitation (homes, wells, schools, latrines, health posts and dikes to prevent salt water intrusion).

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* Through grants, USAID will use Development Assistance resources to continue to support activities of U.S. and Senegalese NGOs that help to alleviate poverty and improve living conditions in the Casamance. Increased access to microcredit will create jobs and generate income for displaced families, women and ex-combatants. Agricultural activities, such as sesame promotion, horticulture and cashew processing, will provide additional means of income and new skills. Capacity building and training activities will create a stronger NGO sector able to better manage development challenges. Rehabilitation of infrastructure and peace and reconciliation events will help to encourage a sustainable peace.

Planned FY 2003 Program: No FY 2003 funds are requested for this Special Objective. By FY 2003, USAID hopes to significantly expand the activities of the private enterprise, democratic local governance and health objectives in the Casamance region, eliminating the need for a special objective.

Performance and Results: The Casamance Support Program has already had important effects in the Casamance. Forty-seven village banks have been opened, extending over \$58,000 in credit to women. Furthermore, the majority of the 2,564 women who received loans used them to create microenterprises - thus alleviating financial problems for their families. USAID funded the reconstruction of 182 houses, providing shelter for approximately 2,000 people, 26 wells, one health post, and a school. Over 450 people have been employed on permanent or short-term contracts - these salaries are important in a cash-weak environment. Training has been provided to 252 people in both technical and managerial domains - including topics as varied as processing of cashew nuts, HIV/AIDS awareness, and microcredit. Cultivation of sesame, a potentially important cash crop in the region, has increased by 6,225 hectares. Advice and technical training encouraged a local entrepreneur to establish a nursery of vetiver grass in the Casamance. The grass is used to protect land in rice cultivation areas and elsewhere from erosion.

Peace-building activities have had more elusive, but equally important effects. A Senegalese NGO continues to play an important role in negotiations between the MFDC and the government - a role that grew out of their USAID-financed peace-building program. Small grants to other community-based organizations have supported important traditional ceremonies to help encourage peace and mediate conflict.

USAID's activities in the Casamance (this program and activities recently initiated by the private enterprise, health and girls education programs) have been a crucial factor in encouraging donors to return to the Casamance and have increased the confidence of the people that an end to the conflict is within their grasp.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID currently works with the following grantees: Africare; Catholic Relief Services (partners with 3 local NGOs and has sub-grants with a further 12); World Education (partners with Tostan, an international NGO, and two local NGOs); Handicap International; Enterprise Works; Association for Rural Development of Nyassia, a Casamance-based NGO; and UNICEF.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Senegal

	CSD	DA	DFA
685-009 Improved Enabling Conditions for Peace via Economic, Social and Political Development			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	3,499	1,500
Expenditures	0	224	157
Unliquidated	0	3,275	1,343
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	400	1,758	0
Expenditures	0	873	429
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	400	5,257	1,500
Expenditures	0	1,097	586
Unliquidated	400	4,160	914
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	1,910	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	1,910	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	400	7,167	1,500

Sierra Leone

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: The United States has several important issues at stake in Sierra Leone, the epicenter of West African regional instability. The U.S. has a humanitarian interest in preventing a recurrence of the lawlessness and brutal violence that has produced thousands of deaths, injuries, and assorted war crimes, and hundreds of thousands of refugees. The U.S. has a strong interest in limiting the capacity of Liberian President Charles Taylor to continue his destabilizing role in the region. The U.S. also has an interest in supporting the United Kingdom's considerable investment of political and diplomatic capital, and military assistance, to stabilize the situation in Sierra Leone. Broad U.S. goals are to help foster an environment in which the government can control its territory, protect its citizens, provide for legal exploitation of the country's resources and future economic development, and hold free and fair elections.

The planned program of transition assistance will help restore stability to the country, which is striving to overcome over a decade of human suffering. The USAID program of assistance in Sierra Leone complements planned USAID activities in the adjacent war-affected areas of Guinea. This approach will strengthen the overall impact of USAID's assistance beyond that which would be possible by focusing effort on one side of the border or the other.

GDP Per Capita	\$126;
Population	4.7 million;
Infant Mortality	168 per 1,000;
Child Mortality	283 per 1,000;
Life Expectancy	37 years;
Literacy Rate	20%.

After several setbacks, the end to the eleven-year conflict in Sierra Leone may finally be near at hand. With the support of the UN peacekeeping force, and contributions from the World Bank and the international community, demobilization and disarmament of Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and Civil Defense Forces (CDFs) combatants is nearing completion. Re-establishment of government authority throughout the country is slowly proceeding and national elections are scheduled to take place in May 2002.

The country's transition from war to peace presents formidable challenges, as the full toll of the conflict -- social, economic, and physical -- is tallied. Sierra Leone now appears at the bottom of the UN's Human Development Index, which includes a combination of indicators such as life expectancy, infant mortality, and child mortality. Although real GDP increased by 3.8% in 2000 against a population growth rate of 2.6%, this follows a cumulative decline of 25% during 1997-99 and approximately 66% since 1970. Visible evidence of the war is abundant. Much of the country's public infrastructure, shelter, and education and health facilities have been destroyed. Over 300,000 people await relocation from refugee camps to their home communities. Sierra Leone's diamond-producing regions in particular -- the last RUF strongholds to disarm -- show the effects of years of RUF occupation and reckless mining. Once-thriving towns such as Koidu lie in ruins. Large swaths of land in the towns and in the countryside continue to be ravaged by thousands of youth in search of precious stones, and rivers run red from the topsoil runoff produced by unregulated mining. Although peace has now been declared in Sierra Leone, the possibility for resumed conflict will remain a concern until the transnational region that includes Guinea's Parrot's Beak, Liberia's Lofa County and the Eastern Region of Sierra Leone can be stabilized and the issues that gave rise to the original conflict are addressed. These include marginalization of youth, unequal distribution of basic human social services and programs, and government mismanagement.

The U.S. must also deal with several internal threats to Sierra Leone's long-term stability. Chief among the internal threats are poor governance, including a lack of effective popular participation in government; widespread corruption; and a destabilizing concentration of wealth. These conditions, combined with the effects of the war, led to what many now characterize as Sierra Leone's "state collapse," a condition where the most basic public functions are not performed and public confidence in government is deeply eroded. Clearly, much rebuilding needs to be done, in both the physical and social senses.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$26.331 million

FY 2003 Request: \$3.868 million

USAID's program addresses some of the country's key challenges as it transitions from war to peace. The following Program Data Sheets cover the two strategic objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. The first strategic objective will concentrate on reintegrating war-affected youth into society, supporting the reconciliation process, and rebuilding the physical infrastructure damaged during Sierra Leone's conflict. The planned activities use a community-based approach that addresses food security and agriculture, health services, and income-generating opportunities for ex-combatants, community residents, resettled refugees and those displaced by the war. Support for reintegration will be designed to dovetail with the on-going emergency and transition efforts supported by USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA).

The second strategic objective focuses on developing democratic institutions, addressing human rights abuses, promoting public discourse, and strengthening the effectiveness of government's and local communities' oversight and monitoring of the diamond sector. The majority of FY 2002 funds will be used to implement the program in regions of the country that have been most severely devastated by the conflict.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: In addition to this bilateral program, USAID is funding activities in Sierra Leone through the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), Food for Peace (FFP), and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). OTI activities, which end in March 2002, provide training to former combatants and other community members to facilitate the reintegration process; work with the Government of Sierra Leone and civil society to improve the management of the country's diamond export certification regime; and work through a media NGO to develop reconciliation and reintegration radio programming. Emergency P.L. 480 food aid is provided in FY 2002 for internally displaced people and other war affected groups.

OTHER DONORS: In terms of humanitarian assistance, the USG continues to be the leading provider to Sierra Leone. The USG was the largest single donor to the UN Consolidated Appeal for Sierra Leone in CY 2001, providing approximately 54% of the total contributed. The next largest humanitarian donor, the United Kingdom (which ranks first in development assistance) provided 10%. The European Union's humanitarian arm, ECHO, provided approximately 9% (not including contributions to UNHCR and ICRC). Other major donors providing humanitarian assistance (by rank order) include Sweden, Japan, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, and Germany.

Sierra Leone
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	500	1,884	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	325	0
Development Assistance	0	3,116	3,417	3,868
Economic Support Fund	0	950	9,000	0
PL 480 Title II	23,265	32,975	13,589	0
Total Program Funds	23,765	38,925	26,331	3,868

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

636-001 Advancement of Reintegration Process for War-torn Populations in Targeted Communities				
CSD	500	1,884	0	0
CSH	0	0	325	0
DA	0	2,616	2,016	2,368
ESF	0	950	3,000	0
636-002 DG Institutions' Capacity Strengthened				
DA	0	500	1,401	1,500
ESF	0	0	6,000	0

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Sierra Leone

PROGRAM TITLE: Reintegration (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: 001 Advancement of Reintegration and Reconciliation in War-torn Communities, 636-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,016,000 DA; \$ 3,000,000 ESF; \$325,000 CSH; \$2,280,000 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,368,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID/Sierra Leone's Reintegration and Reconciliation program will assist severely war-affected communities in Kono, Kailahun, and Koinadugu Districts to rebuild the social and economic fabric of their societies. Program elements include:

- training for war-affected youth, including ex-combatants, to help them prepare psychologically, financially, and socially for re-insertion into community life;
- funding small grants for community rehabilitation, including child survival, agricultural production, health services, and economic growth;
- providing technical assistance to communities on priority-setting and rehabilitation project design; and
- micro-credit facilities.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program: USAID will obligate DA, CSD, and ESF resources for reintegration, rehabilitation, and reconciliation efforts. ESF will be utilized uniquely for reconstruction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure such as schools, bridges, health clinics, etc. DA and CSH funds will advance the final phase of the Education for Peace Program, which will deliver training programs in the most recently disarmed districts of Sierra Leone. Anticipated outputs include rehabilitated health facilities, improved access to safe water, improved agricultural inputs and storage capacity, and access to micro-credit. The target beneficiaries for these programs will be ex-combatants and selected local communities in the Kono, Kailahun, and Koinadugu Districts. In addition, the number of ex-combatants and other community members who will have completed the Education for Peace training program will grow from 50,000 to 60,000 by the end of FY 2002.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget to continue the rehabilitation program started in FY 2002.

Performance and Results: This program will strengthen communities' ability to set their own rehabilitation priorities, rather than having solutions imposed from the top down. At the same time, it will provide resources and technical inputs to rebuild the physical, health, and financial infrastructure of targeted villages, towns, and chiefdoms. Improvements to the physical infrastructure, health facilities, and agriculture capacity will help stabilize the targeted communities in the most severely war-affected regions of the country. Education for Peace training will equip graduates with practical and inter-personal skills needed to participate constructively in a peaceful Sierra Leone.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of World Vision, Management Systems International, and other PVOs that are active in the targeted districts.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Sierra Leone

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
636-001 Advancement of Reintegration Process for War-torn Populations in Targeted Communities					
Through September 30, 2000					
Obligations	500	0	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0	0	0
Unliquidated	500	0	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001					
Obligations	1,884	0	1,791	950	570
Expenditures	500	0	27	0	0
Through September 30, 2001					
Obligations	2,384	0	1,791	950	570
Expenditures	500	0	27	0	0
Unliquidated	1,884	0	1,764	950	570
Prior Year Unobligated Funds					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	2,280
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA					
Obligations	0	325	2,016	0	3,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002					
Obligations	0	325	2,016	0	5,280
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA					
Obligations	0	0	2,368	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	2,725	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,384	325	8,900	950	5,850

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Sierra Leone

PROGRAM TITLE: Strengthening Democratic Institutions (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Democratic Institutions' Capacity Strengthened, 636-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,401,000 DA, \$6,000,000 ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 1,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID/Sierra Leone plans to strengthen the capacity of key democratic institutions and processes through targeted assistance that supports USG priorities through the following:

- training and technical assistance for civic education and political party development;
- technical assistance for radio programming through which democratic issues are debated, both by on-air experts and by members of local communities;
- technical assistance to support women and girls whose human rights were abused during the conflict; and
- technical assistance to strengthen Sierra Leone's diamond export certification regime for monitoring and managing the exploitation and marketing of Sierra Leone's diamond resources.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will obligate Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources toward efforts that build or reinforce democratic institutions and processes. ESF resources will provide technical support and training to help the government of Sierra Leone strengthen its ability to regulate and monitor the country's diamond resource, thereby reducing the opportunity for precious stones to be smuggled and sold to finance illegal activity. This assistance will also include the development of systems through which diamond-producing communities can play a more active role in monitoring the production and legal marketing of diamonds.

ESF resources will also be used as a U.S. Government contribution to the U.N. Special Court being established to prosecute the most egregious war criminals. DA funds will be used for political party development, training of prospective women candidates for political office, and the education of citizens on electoral and political processes. USAID will also program resources to expand radio access to communities that have been cut off from national communications and to develop local language programming for community and provincial radio stations. Women and girls, whose human rights were abused during the conflict through abduction, rape or forced labor, will receive legal and psychological assistance through program funding.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to continue civic education and reconciliation-related radio programming; strengthening the electoral and political processes, and advancing and spreading Human Rights throughout the country. Funds will also be used to solidify the Government's ability to manage the country's diamond resources, and to explore a potential Global Development Alliance with the international Diamond Industry.

Performance and Results: Expected results from this program include an increase in the number of women candidates, an increase in issues-based political discourse, both at the national and local levels, with particular emphasis on improving constructive opportunities for discussion of political issues in the war-devastated districts of Kono and Kailahun and greater involvement of the general

population in political issues. *Women and girls, many of whom have been stigmatized by their ordeal as captives of the RUF, will gain access to a justice system and be better equipped to integrate into their communities.* Legal diamond exports will increase and greater benefits will flow to diamond-producing communities as a result of improved management of these resources at the national and local levels.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: To be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Sierra Leone

	DA	ESF
636-002 DG Institutions' Capacity Strengthened		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	500	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	500	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	500	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	1,401	6,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	1,401	6,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	1,500	0
Future Obligations	99	0
Est. Total Cost	3,500	6,000

Somalia

Somalia's Human Development Index indicators are dismal: 47 years for life expectancy; adult literacy rate is 17%; primary school enrollment is 13%.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Since the collapse of the Barre regime in 1991, Somalia has existed in name only, with no central government or public services. Somalia has among the world's highest maternal mortality and infant mortality rates. Most of the population relies upon international agencies to provide basic health, education and water services.

The key challenge for USAID and other donors is bringing the various political factions together to reconcile and to create institutions to peacefully manage conflict, share resources and provide essential services. Many Somalis are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance from international donors. Even as some progress is made towards peace and recovery, more than 700,000 Somalis continue to be precariously vulnerable, especially to drought. Insecurity remains the greatest constraint to providing relief to the most vulnerable. In this context, it is difficult to identify and exploit economic opportunity to provide jobs and incomes that can demonstrate to people that peace is more rewarding than conflict. The repeated formal and informal Saudi Arabian bans on Somali livestock, rampant inflation, lack of infrastructure and partial failure of rains leading to severely limited water supplies and insufficient harvest in some parts of the country all severely and adversely affect the Somali economy.

U.S. national interests are clear. Stability and security in the greater Horn of Africa region cannot be achieved without an end to conflict and potential Somali support for terrorism. The U.S. provides an alternative to extremism in Somalia through its humanitarian assistance and support for long-term economic, social and democratic development.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$ 15.833 million

FY 2003 Request: \$ 2.900 million

The Program Data Sheets provided cover the three objectives approved for Somalia; it should be noted that the third objective is supported primarily by humanitarian and food assistance. The two development assistance funded objectives are improving local governance and mitigating conflict and promoting livelihoods. These two objectives focus on strengthening the governance capacity of communities, civil society organizations and local authorities in stable regions of Somalia (Somaliland and Puntland) and promote economic opportunities by supporting activities such as rehabilitation of urban water facilities and improvement of agriculture infrastructure. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the Program Data Sheets. USAID will use all of the FY 2002 funding and the FY 2003 request to fund ongoing programs.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: USAID addresses Somalia's challenges by targeting development assistance, emergency assistance, and food aid on specific problems. Humanitarian aid resources provided by USAID/Washington are targeted at the strategic objective of meeting the needs of critical groups, the third strategic objective.

Humanitarian assistance is devoted to supplementary nutrition programs, re-establishment of infant growth monitoring, rehabilitation of health facilities, provision of essential medicines, immunization programs, rehabilitation of water resources, and the provision of seeds and tools to rural farm families in central and southern Somalia. Food assistance supports

internally displaced people and vulnerable families, mainly in four regions of southern Somalia.

OTHER DONORS: Somalia receives aid from a number of multilateral and bilateral sources. The U.S. is the second largest donor after the European Union (EU), which provides assistance in rural development, livestock production and marketing, and irrigation infrastructure. The EU also provides food aid through the World Food Program (WFP) and international non-governmental organizations, and support for physical infrastructure rehabilitation, education, and small and medium enterprise and income generation activities. Other major donors include Italy; and the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. France, Britain, Canada, and Belgium are other bilateral donors. Several U.N agencies, particularly United Nations Development Program and United Nations Children's Fund, provide significant assistance. Saudi Arabia has been the main supporter of the Transitional National Government, along with Italy.

USAID has provided funds to the United Nations Development Program to support the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB) Secretariat. The SACB is a coordination group, made up of donors, U.N. agencies, and non-governmental organizations designed to provide a framework for a common approach to the allocation of aid resources in Somalia. There are five main sector committees relating to key areas of rehabilitation and development assistance.

Somalia
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual *	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	0	500	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	500	0
Development Assistance	0	2,500	2,467	2,900
PL 480 Title II	11,412	9,702	12,866	0
Total Program Funds	11,412	12,702	15,833	2,900

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation				
DA	0	1,400	1,600	980
649-005 Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods				
CSD	0	500	0	0
CSH	0	0	500	0
DA	0	1,000	767	1,820
649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups				
DA	0	100	100	100

* FY 2000 program obligated under Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Somalia

PROGRAM TITLE: Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation, 649-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,600,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$980,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to strengthen the governance capacity of communities, civil society organizations and local authorities in stable regions of Somalia includes the following components:

- training and technical assistance to enhance linkages between civil society organizations (CSOs) and local authorities;
- training, technical assistance, and limited equipment to the judiciary to ensure rule of law;
- technical assistance and training in rights-based programming; and
- small grants to local NGOs to implement community based projects.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to continue activities in stable areas where civil administrations and civil society have begun to establish themselves. USAID programs will strengthen civil society organizations that contribute to good governance and peace building initiatives through the provision of training in management, financial accountability, rights-based programming, business planning, project design, monitoring and evaluation, gender awareness and leadership skills. Technical assistance, training and equipment will be provided to re-establish judicial services.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to continue programs on strengthening of civil society organizations and civil authorities in Somaliland and Puntland. During FY 2003, program interventions may be expanded and additional subgrants may be awarded to key civil society organizations.

Performance and Results: Given the context of working in Somalia, overall performance and results are impressive. The experiences of the northwest and northeast regions of Somalia, in particular, have shown that security and restoration of law and order is essential to creation of an enabling environment for economic and social recovery.

The strengthening of local administrative structures has continued despite increased stress on administrations caused by the Saudi livestock ban since September 2000. In Somaliland, five civil society organizations are implementing sectoral projects in health, agriculture, income generation and livestock sector. These civil society organizations provide matching funding. Capacity building sub-grants were also provided to 18 civil society organization partners, of which 10 were based in Somaliland and eight in Puntland. Workshops on organizational management, financial management, strategic planning, internal control systems and local resource mobilization were conducted for civil society organization partners.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Principal prime grantees are CARE and the United Nations Development Program.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

649-004 Strengthened Capacity for Local Governance and Conflict Mitigation	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	1,400
Expenditures	300
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	1,400
Expenditures	300
Unliquidated	1,100
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	1,600
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	1,600
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	980
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	3,980

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Somalia

PROGRAM TITLE: Productive Livelihoods (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Opportunities for More Productive Livelihoods, 649-005

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$767,000 DA, \$500,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,820,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to increase opportunities for more productive livelihoods includes the following components:

- rehabilitation of urban water facilities;
- agriculture infrastructure improvement and training in improved agriculture practices;
- training in improved sanitation practices;
- technical assistance in private management and cost recovery systems for infrastructure; and
- a small grants program to stimulate investment in the energy sector.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID plans to use FY 2002 funds to improve infrastructure and increase economic opportunities focused in the stable areas. USAID programs will rehabilitate urban water systems and encourage private sector management of the urban water programs in Somaliland. Training and technical assistance will be provided to promote cost recovery systems and sound sanitation practices. USAID will also focus on stimulating private investment by creating demand for conventional and alternative energy sources focusing on local entrepreneurs, investors, and consumers.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 DA resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue economic diversification program in northern Somalia and further expand urban water facilities.

Performance and Results: In FY 2001, program and partner performance was good. Despite delays in initial start up, the urban water supply system project in Somaliland is proceeding. Core rehabilitation work in Borama town is underway, key equipment has been ordered, and training and technical assistance have been provided to the Somaliland authorities and local communities. Work with the Somaliland authorities ensures that private management and public oversight of the Borama town water system takes place. Work on the Puntland water system is also underway, with design work completed and materials ordered.

USAID's interventions have improved food crop production in target areas, through the provision of agricultural inputs and services such as seeds, tools and extension training and by improving agriculture related infrastructure (irrigation canals, river embankments, farm-to-market roads and flood control dams). More than 2,300 farmers received training in improved agricultural techniques. Over 3,000 kilometers of farm-to-market roads were rehabilitated, and 3,300 kilometers of irrigation canals were constructed or rehabilitated. Training and support was provided to 300 farmers resulting in the production of 836 metric tons of maize and sorghum seed.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: CARE, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Adventist Development Relief Agency and United Nations Children's Fund are the principal prime grantees.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

649-005 Increased Opportunities for Productive Livelihoods	CSD	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	500	0	1,000
Expenditures	463	0	19
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	500	0	1,000
Expenditures	463	0	19
Unliquidated	37	0	981
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	500	767
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	500	767
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	1,820
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	500	500	3,587

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Somalia

PROGRAM TITLE: Humanitarian Assistance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups, 649-006

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 100,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 100,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program for meeting the critical needs of vulnerable Somali groups affected by drought, conflict and displacement includes the following components: emergency food aid and food for work activities;

- training of health care workers and provision of medical supplies;
- rehabilitation of rural and semi-urban water sources;
- training of community management committees; and
- technical assistance in early warning systems, and
- coordination and dissemination of humanitarian information through support to the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB).

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will support SACB Executive, Consultative, and several sector-focused committees gather and disseminate information, synthesize analyses, lead sector strategy elaboration, and generally facilitate the coordination of donor, U.N., and non-governmental assistance. USAID's humanitarian assistance will continue to assist the most vulnerable populations in conflict-prone and drought-affected areas. Assistance will support health, nutrition, water and sanitation, and food aid services to vulnerable households. The assistance will be delivered through international organizations working with local non-governmental organizations and, where feasible, with local authorities.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will continue support to the SACB in coordination of donor, U.N. and non-governmental assistance. Humanitarian assistance resources will largely continue to focus on delivery of health, water and sanitation, food aid, and capacity building services to vulnerable Somali households. USAID anticipates providing food aid and international disaster assistance in the conflict-prone southern areas of Somalia, depending on the prevailing humanitarian situation. Training in special emergency interventions will continue in order to improve the effectiveness of Somali and international responses to complex emergencies and specific disasters (i.e. the malnutrition crisis in the Gedo region). It is expected that the food aid program will phase out emergency activities and transition to a development food aid program.

Performance and Results: In FY 2001 USAID's interventions improved Somali lives and livelihoods and met emergency needs in targeted areas. A major result was the timely provision of food assistance -- through improved delivery systems for emergency food commodities -- to more than one million people affected by drought and internal displacement. The following achievements are notable in the target provinces: 80% of the children received vitamin A treatment; an increased number of children were fully vaccinated; 88% of essential drug kits were delivered on time; 105 water resources/points were rehabilitated or developed; 350,000 people were provided with access to potable water; disaster preparedness plans were put in place; and an estimated one million children were vaccinated against polio. In addition, rehabilitation of urban water systems, boreholes and hand-dug wells increased the accessibility of clean water.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The prime contractors or grantees are CARE, United Nations Children's, United Nations Development Program, Food and Agriculture Organization, AAH, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, International Medical Corps., Chemonics International (for the Famine Early Warning Systems Network), Norwegian Peoples Aid, and the Somalia Aid Coordination Body.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Somalia

649-006 Critical Needs Met for Vulnerable Groups	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	100
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	100
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	100
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	100
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	100
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	300

South Africa

50% of the total population live below the poverty line. There are more people living with HIV/AIDS in South Africa than any other country in the world. Each day, 1,900 more people become infected.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Seven years after the fall of apartheid and the installation of South Africa's first democratic government, the country's progress in closing the gap between the historically privileged and disadvantaged classes has been remarkable. Over 1.2 million low-cost houses have been constructed and four million people have been connected to water. Two sets of free and fair national and local elections have been held. Major transformations of the judicial, educational, health and governance systems have been launched. Yet, the absolute gap remains disturbingly large. Rooted in the legacy of apartheid, South Africa has a very high level of income inequality, and that disparity is growing. Only three percent of whites live in poverty, compared to nearly 60% of black South Africans. Similarly large disparities are found in job skills, education, health care and housing. A very high overall unemployment rate of 26% (even higher among disadvantaged groups) and negligible formal sector job creation characterize South Africa's labor market. Violent crime has become endemic. The murder rate is the third worst in the world, and the rape rate is the worst. The nine percent conviction rate is amongst the lowest in the world. South Africa's health system, ranked by the World Health Organization at a dismal 175th out of 191 member states, struggles under the weight of AIDS and related diseases. Over 4.2 million people are infected, approximately 20% of the population. The children also suffer. Child mortality rates, average by African standards, have now begun to worsen, and the number of AIDS orphans is rising. By 2005, South Africa will need to care for upward of one million new orphans.

Since many South Africans still have not reaped tangible benefits from the country's sharp turn to democracy and aggressive effort to integrate into the world economy, a growing number of observers now mark the next five years as critical for South Africa's future. A recent survey indicates that South Africans place less trust in elected institutions, see them as less responsive to public opinion, and are less satisfied with their performance than in 1998. The survey found that they also are much less supportive and committed to democracy than are citizens of neighboring countries. It is unclear how long South Africa's pursuit of prudent monetary and fiscal policies, public-private partnerships to deliver services, privatization, and greater international and regional trade will continue if the policies do not translate into more jobs and improved living conditions for all. The economy's sluggish growth of 2.5% in 2001 and current projections of 3.0% per annum for the next three years is discouraging and insufficient to create the needed jobs.

U.S. national interests in South Africa build on the country's growing role as a regional political and economic leader in southern Africa and, increasingly, the continent. Politically, South Africa leads the multinational peace effort in Burundi and provides troops for the peace effort in the Democratic Republic of Congo. South Africa and Nigeria have led Africa in defining the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and in committing African states to take primary responsibility for advancing good governance and ending conflicts on the continent. South Africa's role in support of the war against terrorism following the acts of September 11 has been strong and continues. Economically, South Africa remains by far the most important U.S. trading partner in sub-Saharan Africa, excluding Nigeria, a major oil exporter. In 2000, trade between the U.S. and South Africa exceeded seven billion dollars, 25% of all U.S. trade with Africa. Even with its negligible domestic growth, South Africa has, because of its sheer size and extensive first-world infrastructure, become the largest investor in other African countries.

THE USAID PROGRAM:*FY 2002 Estimate:* \$54.474 million*FY 2003 Request:*

\$62.428 million

USAID is requesting funds for six programs that support the country's economic and democratic transformation to reduce disparities between historically privileged and disadvantaged groups. The program enhances capacities of institutions, skills of individuals, and linkages between South Africa and the United States. More specifically, the program strengthens the criminal justice system's ability to prosecute criminals and improves the health system's ability to deliver primary health care, particularly interventions to combat HIV/AIDS, related diseases, and maternal and child mortality. In education, the program redresses the legacies of apartheid by targeting training to close critical skills gaps in the short term while assisting in the transformation of the national educational system to become more inclusive and results-oriented. Finally, the program fosters linkages that did not exist or were constrained under apartheid. Small, medium, and micro-enterprises in urban and agricultural areas are linked to larger businesses and markets in South and southern Africa and the U.S., and their growth helps create jobs. Financial institutions, new local governments formed from previously disparate and segregated communities, and civil society groups are brought together into new public-private partnerships to increase environmentally sound municipal services and housing for low income South Africans. FY 2002 funds will be used to implement these ongoing programs in democracy and governance, education, health, economic policy and capacity building, market-driven job creation, and municipal services and shelter. FY 2003 funds will be used for the continuation of these programs. All FY 2002 and FY 2003 funds will support ongoing programs as described in the following Program Data Sheets.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: More than 20 centrally funded activities complement the bilateral program, primarily in education, agriculture and enterprise development, and health. USAID/Washington funds 17 grants to U.S. universities to assist South Africa's historically disadvantaged institutions in transforming their institutions. It also funds two farmer-to-farmer grants and the Global Technology Network. These activities transfer technology and marketing skills, helping South African firms and farmers become more competitive and integrated in domestic and international markets. Two research activities funded by USAID/Washington advance efforts to reduce the transmission of HIV/AIDS and deliver a better-balanced package of services through primary health centers. Funds will also be used to support activities under the U.S.- South Africa Cooperation Forum.

OTHER DONORS: Donor coordination is generally good and organized by technical sector. USAID is the largest bilateral donor and second largest overall donor to South Africa. The largest donor is the European Union (health, education, criminal justice reform and community water projects). Other major bilateral donors and their principal areas of focus include the United Kingdom (health, private sector development, democracy and governance, labor and criminal justice); Germany (democracy and governance, education, health and economic policy); and Sweden (democracy, governance, labor and poverty alleviation).

South Africa
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	13,188	17,362	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	20,625	0
Development Assistance	32,979	32,665	33,849	62,428
Development Credit Authority	756	289	0	0
Economic Support Fund	700	800	0	0
Total Program Funds	47,623	51,116	54,474	62,428

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

674-001 Democratic Consolidation Advanced				
CSD	100	0	0	0
DA	9,752	9,048	6,679	6,679
ESF	700	800	0	0
674-002 Increased Access to Quality Education and Training				
CSD	4,988	3,200	0	0
CSH	0	0	700	0
DA	6,775	2,529	7,522	9,900
674-004 Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies				
CSD	1,150	500	0	0
DA	4,814	5,508	5,355	5,200
674-006 Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally sound Municipal Services				
CSD	200	0	0	0
DA	5,048	7,095	6,202	6,602
DCA	756	289	0	0
674-008 Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention/Mitigation Practices				
CSD	6,750	13,662	0	0
CSH	0	0	19,925	0
DA	1,200	1,125	0	24,750
674-009 Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities				
DA	5,390	7,360	8,091	9,297

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: South Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Democratic Consolidation Advanced, 674-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,679,000 DA; \$250,000 Prior Year DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,679,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program to advance democratic consolidation supports South African efforts to strengthen its governmental institutions and increase citizen participation in governance through:

- technical assistance to government institutions to develop a more effective and accessible criminal justice system;
- small grants to selected non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to strengthen the role of civil society organizations in policy formulation and service delivery through partnership with government; and
- technical assistance to selected municipal governments to increase their responsiveness to citizens' needs by enlisting the capabilities of the public, private and civil society sectors.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use Development Assistance resources for the democracy and governance sector in coordination with other U.S. government agencies for activities that support the consolidation of democracy. To strengthen the criminal justice system, USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to South Africa's Department of Justice (DOJ) and its National Prosecuting Authority – the equivalent of the U.S. Attorney's Office. Technical assistance and training will also help modernize South Africa's system of court management, improve the efficiency of case processing and the effectiveness of prosecutor-led criminal investigations. USAID will support selected NGO crime prevention initiatives focused on reducing violence against women and children and juvenile crime. To support local governance, USAID will continue to provide technical assistance to the Department of Provincial and Local Government and to selected municipalities to improve the provision of government services and to increase citizen participation in local governance. USAID grants to selected non-governmental organizations will support the creation of a network for sharing local governance best practices. USAID will continue to train community organizations to meet the legal requirements to qualify for tax benefits and government grants. USAID will fund training for community leaders in the applied research skills necessary to engage more effectively in the policy-making process.

Planned FY 2003 Program: In FY 2003, USAID plans to use Development Assistance resources for the continuation of these multi-year programs.

Performance and Results: South Africa's ability to engage with the United States as a partner on issues of U.S. national interest depends upon the consolidation of democracy in South Africa, which is constrained by several factors, including one of the highest crime rates in the world, the adversarial relationship between civil society organizations and the state, and the lack of capacity at the local government level to respond to citizen demand for basic services. Over the past year, the USAID program has assisted in the adoption of prosecution guidelines for complex organized crime; the development and issuance of policies and manuals on asset forfeiture and forensic accounting; and the improvement of a witness protection plan based on U.S. best practices. USAID supported the efforts of the Department of Justice to improve its case processing systems by introducing temporary regional and Saturday courts, and creating specialized family courts and sexual offenses courts. As a result, the national backlog of criminal cases was reduced by over

25,000 cases, exceeding the target by over 2,000 cases. USAID anticipates that by 2005, the criminal case backlog that once numbered over 130,000 will be maintained at a level around 80,000.

Another factor critical to the consolidation of democracy in South Africa is the relationship between civil society and the state. A key reason that the apartheid system became untenable was that hundreds of thousands of civil society organizations resisted it. With apartheid overthrown, the formerly adversarial relationship between the state and civil society must change to one of partnership in development. For this new partnership to flourish, community organizations must find new ways of ensuring their financial sustainability. Toward this end, USAID supported development and passage of the Income Tax Amendments Act that provides for tax exemptions for registered non-profit organizations and tax deductions for charitable giving. USAID is now helping non-governmental organizations to qualify for these new tax benefits and become eligible for government grants. USAID anticipates that by 2005 a revitalized civil society will be vigorously engaged with the state in formulating policies, delivering services, and generating local resources to sustain its critical role in consolidating South Africa's emerging democracy.

The third factor crucial to the consolidation of democracy in South Africa is the performance of the new local government system created to meet the massive pent-up demand for basic services in historically disadvantaged communities. In support of this system, USAID provided technical assistance to draft the 1998 Local Government White Paper, the 1999 Municipal Structures Act, the 2000 Municipal Systems Act, and the Property Rates Bill (not yet enacted but now before parliament). These policies, together with the 1998 Municipal Demarcation Act, which also benefited from USAID support, will establish the basic framework for South Africa's new local government system. In FY 2001, the Demarcation Board drastically reduced the number of local governments from 824 to 287. USAID supported local government elections by helping all of South Africa's provinces legally establish the new municipalities and by funding voter education programs targeting rural voters, women and youth. With new policies, municipal structures and elected officials now in place, USAID has focused its support on assisting these new local governments to work in partnership with citizens and community organizations. By 2005, USAID anticipates that government performance will have improved and citizen participation will have increased to a point where the public will have greater trust in local government, as measured in survey data.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements its activities through a grant management and technical assistance contract with Creative Associates. Sub-contractors are Management Systems International, DeLoitte Touche, Price Waterhouse Coopers/Debtpack, the National Business Initiative, the Institute for Multiparty Democracy, the Palmer Development Group, Bigen Africa, Organizational Development Africa (ODA), Planact, the Community Law Center, the Joubert Park Neighborhood Development Association, Kagiso Educational Television, Planpractice, Elexpert, Isandla Development Partners, Vulindlela Concept Communication, Maluleke Luthuli And Associates, the Institute for Social and Institutional Sustainability, and Universal Productions. Other prime contractors are Research Triangle Institute and the International Republican Institute. USAID works in close partnership with other U.S. agencies, most notably the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Department of State. South African government partners include the Ministry and Department of Justice, the Ministry and Department of Provincial and Local Government, and the National Prosecuting Authority. South African non-governmental partners include the Institute for Strategic Studies, the Center for Social and Legal Studies, the Non-Profit Partnership, the Center for Civil Society, the Cooperative for Research and Education, and others.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

	CSD	DA	DFA	ESF
674-001 Democratic Consolidation Advanced				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	100	82,807	159,999	17,613
Expenditures	0	66,527	159,999	16,689
Unliquidated	100	16,280	0	924
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	0	9,048	0	800
Expenditures	100	6,931	0	228
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	100	91,855	159,999	18,413
Expenditures	100	73,458	159,999	16,917
Unliquidated	0	18,397	0	1,496
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	250	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	6,679	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	6,929	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	6,679	0	0
Future Obligations	0	17,600	0	0
Est. Total Cost	100	123,063	159,999	18,413

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: South Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to Quality Education and Training, 674-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,522,000 DA; \$700,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,900,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program to increase access to quality basic, higher and vocational education supports efforts of the South African Department of Education, non-governmental organizations and the private sector through:

- technical assistance to develop and implement policies to rectify the inequalities of apartheid by improving the education system at both the national and provincial levels;
- training and scholarships to close the skills gaps in areas which traditionally excluded blacks and women, with an emphasis on mathematics, science, technology, engineering, agriculture, economics accounting, and other skills in high demand;
- training to build the capacity of educational institutions at all levels; and
- technical assistance to develop and implement strategies for integrating HIV/AIDS prevention into mainstream education.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* Development Assistance resources will be used to provide technical assistance and training to strengthen teaching and curricula in mathematics, science, technology, and engineering at the tertiary level in historically disadvantaged institutions so that they can meet national and international standards. Other technical assistance and short-term training will assist the South African Department of Labor to assess skill gaps in the economy and define programs needed to fill them. Five vocational training boards will receive support to improve their ability to oversee the management of effective skills-development programs. USAID will use basic education resources to provide technical assistance, training and management information systems to the national and four provincial departments of education to improve primary education. This will strengthen their administrative capacities to distribute resources more efficiently. A pilot district development program, with 600 schools in four provinces, will generate and refine best practices for improving curriculum management and school governance. Funds will support the efforts of the Amy Biehl Foundation Trust to provide opportunities for children in disadvantaged communities to attend academic and cultural after-school programs. Child Survival and Health resources will be used to integrate HIV/AIDS prevention activities in communities and in schools.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use Development Assistance resources to continue to improve vocational education, skills training and higher education programs. Support of vocational education will include training educators to upgrade their knowledge of mathematics, science and technology, and assisting the Department of Labor to train labor center managers so that they can better link skills training with job placement. USAID will assist the National Department of Education to reorganize and consolidate higher education institutions on a regional basis and to foster their development role and cost effectiveness. USAID will also provide funding to refine the best practices of four provincial basic education pilot projects, to design and implement the follow-on strategy for wider replication of these projects, and to complete installation of and training for the management information system to support school improvement. The number of schools

benefiting from the pilot district development program will increase from 600 to 1,500 as South Africa and USAID expand and replicate the program. Training and technical assistance will continue to help the National Department of Education implement policies to integrate HIV/AIDS health messages into the curriculum, and to raise student and community awareness levels.

Performance and Results: Prior to 2000, USAID largely assisted the National Department of Education to develop and adopt policy frameworks for a more inclusive educational system responsive to the needs of all learners. Subsequently, USAID began to assist in translating the policies into activities to reduce the educational and skills gap. Over the last two years, more than 20,000 teachers, administrators, and school governing body members (including parents) were trained in the new curriculum, new school management practices, and in school governance. Well over half of the trainees were women. Performance data on over 14,000 grade three students were collected and analyzed this year. This information, to be disseminated in early 2002, introduces for the first time a basis for evaluating and tracking primary school performance. The extension of the district development program beyond selected districts in the four pilot provinces will be based on this information and the results of an external evaluation to take place in 2002. The first national mathematics and science strategy, developed with USAID assistance, is now being implemented in 102 high schools in townships throughout the country. Over 4,700 participants are being supported in the fields of engineering, agriculture, sciences and mathematics—areas in which they are under-represented. Over 560 people have completed specific job skills training and nearly 90% are employed. The curricula for 11 higher education programs in mathematics, science, technology, and engineering, revised in accordance with the South African Qualifications Authority standards, are now being taught in historically disadvantaged institutions (HDIs). With these upgraded curricula in place, the stage is set for students in these centers of learning to receive an education that meets internationally-accepted standards. Nearly half the 16,400 black students enrolled in the historically disadvantaged schools including technical institutes were also provided with short-term bridging programs in mathematics, science and English to bolster their chances for academic success. This past year, USAID put in place the exit strategy for “Takalani Sesame,” a nationally broadcast television and radio pre-school program based on “Sesame Street.” The South African government and a major South African corporation will sustain this public-private partnership beyond USAID assistance. Millions of preschool children will continue to benefit, many of whom do not have access to formal pre-school programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Prime U.S. contractors are the United Negro College Fund, Abt Associates, Research Triangle Institute, Academy for Educational Development, Aurora Associates, Development Associates International, Institute for International Education, Development Consultants Network, KRA Corporation, and the Children’s Television Network. Sub-contractors and grantees include Deloitte & Touche, Khulisa Management Services, Joint Education Trust, the Center for Education Policy Development, Evaluation & Management, the Human Sciences Research Council, the Education Foundation, Ebony Consulting International, the Center for Higher Education Transformation, the Open Learning Systems Education Trust, Project Literacy, the South African Institute for Distance Education, Tsukudu Associates, the University of the Witwatersrand Education Policy Unit, the Development Resource Center, the Independent Examination Board, the National Institute for Community Education, Organization Development & Training, Pro-Civitas, Sacred Heart College Research & Development Unit, Sebideng, and the Youth Development Network. U.S. Universities are Howard University, University of Massachusetts, Lincoln University (Pennsylvania), University of Pittsburg, Penn State University, University of Missouri, City College of New York, Texas Southern University, University of Michigan, Mississippi Consortium for International Development (Jackson State University), University of Maryland Eastern Shore, Tennessee State University, Florida A & M University, Savannah State University, Hampton University, University of Connecticut, Ohio State University, The Pennsylvania Consortium, Georgia State University, Southern University, University of Central Florida, Bethune-Cookman College, and the University of Kentucky.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-002 Increased Access to Quality Education and Training	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2000					
Obligations	68,160	0	66,993	185,533	15,433
Expenditures	43,211	0	14,765	185,533	14,940
Unliquidated	24,949	0	52,228	0	493
Fiscal Year 2001					
Obligations	3,200	0	2,529	0	0
Expenditures	10,378	0	12,317	0	0
Through September 30, 2001					
Obligations	71,360	0	69,522	185,533	15,433
Expenditures	53,589	0	27,082	185,533	14,940
Unliquidated	17,771	0	42,440	0	493
Prior Year Unobligated Funds					
Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA					
Obligations	0	700	7,522	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002					
Obligations	0	700	7,522	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA					
Obligations	0	0	9,900	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	25,000	0	0
Est. Total Cost	71,360	700	111,944	185,533	15,433

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: South Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Economic Capacity Building (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies, 674-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,355,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,200,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program to help build a cadre of black South Africans with the formal economics skills needed to develop and implement market-led policies includes:

- training black economists at the graduate level in specialized policy fields, such as utility regulation, labor markets, and international trade, to serve in government at middle and senior levels;
- training in budgetary and macro-economic analysis for Members of Parliament;
- providing technical assistance to improve the capacity of historically disadvantaged universities to meet the needs for educating black economists in shortage areas and to develop specialized interdisciplinary graduate programs; and
- providing technical assistance to strengthen government policies in public-private partnerships, privatization, tax policy, impact of HIV/AIDS, land tenure, environment and labor market reforms, by facilitating the involvement of non-governmental organizations in policy analysis and formulation.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use Development Assistance resources to complete the establishment of new masters degree programs in specialized economics fields (e.g., labor, health, environment) at South African universities. This will reduce the shortage of skilled black South African economists. Building on work to date, USAID will fund the analysis and training needed to define policy and design a program for land tenure reform on traditional lands that will move toward secure and tradable titles. This will encourage increased investment in agriculture and income among the rural poor. Technical assistance will be provided to complete and implement a capital gains tax, and to improve the capacity of the South African Revenue Service to conduct audits, ensure compliance, and reduce tax fraud. These changes will enable additional reductions in personal and company taxes.

USAID technical assistance and training will support the privatizing of two major and five smaller state enterprises, in support of South Africa's objective of privatizing state enterprises to make its economy more competitive. Similarly, technical assistance will help South Africa turn over to private contractors at least 20 government operations, including the operations and maintenance of buildings and roads, the construction of schools and hospitals, vehicle fleet management, information technology, and cafeteria services. This will result in the more efficient and less expensive delivery of government services. USAID is also building both government and non-governmental economic analytic capacity by strengthening non-governmental economic think tanks to permit independent reviews of economic policy and by training 30 parliamentarians in university-level budget and macroeconomic analysis.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 Development Assistance resources to provide technical assistance and training for South Africans who will implement the traditional land tenure reform program to be developed in FY 2002. The balance of FY 2003 funds will be used to complete activities begun earlier. No new activities are planned.

Performance and Results: USAID-funded training for black and female economists contributed to closing a key skills gap. Seventy-one of the people selected for training are Mandela Economic Scholars admitted into U.S. graduate programs. Of these, 51 have received their degrees and returned to South Africa where they are assuming positions in the South African government. Individuals trained under USAID's program have contributed directly to recent policy improvements including the simplification of small business licensing and regulation, better budget formulation (such as the incorporation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on future year budgetary needs) and reduced tariffs. These policies have resulted in an improved, stable and predictable South African policy environment supportive of market-led development efforts. People trained at USAID programs played leadership roles at the recent World Trade Organization trade negotiations. At a recent world trade meeting, South Africa marshaled African support for the new trade liberalization negotiations. USAID's contribution to creating a Center of Economic Excellence at the historically disadvantaged University of the Western Cape achieved significant gains. Reflecting the Center's emerging status, its enrollment in the Center's programs increased despite overall declines in the student university population. South Africa's economics departments are increasingly used for training key government personnel from other countries in the region. Eritrea, for example, has sent more than 300 people to South African universities.

When the program ends in FY 2005 there will be a sufficient number of black South Africans trained to ensure their input into economic policy decision making, and there will be programs in place in South African universities to ensure a steady supply of expertise.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements its capacity development activities through Nathan Associates as the prime contractor. Major sub-contractors include Aurora Associates, the Joint Center for Social and Economic Research, Econometrix (a local economic consulting organization), and the Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector (IRIS) at the University of Maryland. Out-sourcing through public-private partnerships is implemented at the South African Treasury by Chemonics International. Privatization activities are currently being implemented at the South African Department of Public Enterprises with the assistance of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu.

A key element of the program is USAID's funding of work by other U.S. Government Agencies that have the specific experience needed in South Africa. The U.S. Treasury assists the South African Treasury and Revenue Service to develop and implement pro-market tax policy. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistical Service works with the South African National Department of Agriculture on developing statistics on black farmers (ignored by the previous apartheid government), and the U.S. Department of Justice with the Federal Trade Commission provides technical assistance to the South African Competition Commission.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

	CSD	DA	DFA
674-004 Improved Capacity to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	900	21,296	1,378
Expenditures	0	15,426	1,178
Unliquidated	900	5,870	200
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	500	5,508	0
Expenditures	650	6,007	200
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	1,400	26,804	1,378
Expenditures	650	21,433	1,378
Unliquidated	750	5,371	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	5,355	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	5,355	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	5,200	0
Future Obligations	0	8,000	0
Est. Total Cost	1,400	45,359	1,378

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: South Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Housing and Municipal Services (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally Sound Municipal Services, 674-006

STATUS: *Continuing*

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,202,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,602,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's housing and urban environment program supports the delivery of shelter and environmentally sound municipal services, including water, electricity, sewage and solid waste, to historically disadvantaged households through:

- technical assistance and training to help national authorities and local municipalities develop policies and implement programs that will increase the delivery of shelter and services;
- technical assistance and training to non-governmental organizations and the private sector to enhance their partnership with government in the finance and delivery of housing and urban environmental services; and
- Development Credit Authority (DCA) guarantees that encourage businesses to employ new approaches and financial instruments for financing shelter and basic services.

inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will use Development Assistance resources to support the improved delivery of housing and urban environmental services by working with public and private sector organizations throughout the country. Specifically, policy assistance will examine how best to leverage private housing finance, establish regulations to guide local government financial management practices, and analyze options for expanding the emerging municipal debt market. USAID will continue to use funds under the DCA to expand three successful programs that provide clean water, promote the development of public-private partnerships for municipal infrastructure, and improve municipal budgeting. To date, USAID has successfully used DCA funds to attract and leverage private sector funds at a ratio of one dollar generating another \$22. Building on the new responsibilities of local government, USAID activities that target South Africa's larger urban areas – the engines of South Africa's economic growth – will be expanded in FY 2002. These will increase the financial and management performance of municipal service delivery departments, including reducing energy use, and engaging private and NGO sector resources. Up to ten new grants to non-governmental organizations will be initiated under this program in order to increase shelter and service delivery to the lowest income households that currently have no access to shelter and basic services.

FY 2003 Program: In FY 2003, USAID plans to use Development Assistance resources to continue implementation of this housing and urban environment program. Efforts to attract private investment into municipal infrastructure will accelerate and local governments will continue to improve their capacity to provide services, such as water, to their residents. Funds will be used to improve the efficiency and quality of housing, sanitation, and water services in up to 15 of South Africa's largest metropolitan areas. Five new grants supporting shelter and local government service delivery will be provided and a complementary training program will continue. FY 2003 funds will continue to be used to identify and fund private sector partners delivering critical services through the DCA program. Additional technical assistance will be provided to the National Treasury to help streamline municipal budgets and increase municipal debt for environmental infrastructure.

Performance and Results: In FY 2001, the program leveraged about \$190 million for improved services in water, sanitation, housing, solid waste and electricity. Over 880,000 households

benefited from USAID's shelter and urban environment program's investments, exceeding the target by nearly 50%.

The USAID program focuses on South Africa's larger urban centers, since over 60% of the population resides in urban areas and nearly 85% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is derived from cities. Since South Africa's GDP constitutes nearly 75% of the total GDP of the 14 states in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), the economic and social importance of South Africa's cities for both the domestic and regional economy cannot be overstated.

USAID-financed analyses resulted in improved national housing policies and led the South African Treasury to increase the housing budget by \$13 million over the next three years – the first increase in four years. Amendments have been made to the national housing subsidy policy to include options for rental housing, higher density housing, rapid land release, self-build housing schemes, and slum-settlement upgrading. These amendments will enhance labor mobility and help leverage private and individual resources to contribute to housing solutions. Mortgage disclosure implementation guidelines were developed and adopted, and the Community Reinvestment Bill has been drafted. The guidelines and Bill should engage larger financial institutions in lending to lower income households. Self-built houses are increasing in number, and this solution has now been accepted as an important component to shelter production in all nine provinces. This past year also saw seven new public-private partnerships supported under the program, resulting in improved water and electrical services. In the last four years, this USAID-supported effort has resulted in over 1.5 million beneficiaries, and over \$45 million was leveraged from the domestic and international private sector for infrastructure services. The USAID NGO program continued to demonstrate how affordable shelter and related legal services can be delivered to the lowest income groups. Last year, 60,000 additional families were given assistance in various aspects of community development and legal assistance regarding their rights and responsibilities as homeowners. The local government service delivery and capacity building program assisted with the creation of three utilities in the City of Johannesburg. Another 12 projects are being implemented in Durban to increase service delivery. Approximately two million dollars in Global Climate Change activities were launched in FY 2001. Eight cities are now implementing climate change mitigation assessments.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: A joint PADCO-Research Triangle Institute team implements the municipal privatization efforts while the Urban Institute is implementing the housing finance support program. Chemonics is implementing the technical assistance supporting the water service delivery project and Mega-tech is providing the general management and contract support. Sub-contractors are Fannie Mae, Argil Ltd., the Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, Manyaka Greyling Meiring Ltd., and Valu Add Management Services. Major governmental partners include the Departments of Housing; Provincial and Local Government; Water Affairs and Forestry; and Environmental Affairs and Tourism. Local non-governmental partners include the Urban Sector Network and the People's Housing Partnership Trust.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

	CSD	DA	DCA	DFA
674-006 Increased Access to Shelter and Environmentally sound Municipal Services				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	200	44,392	2,404	43,711
Expenditures	0	22,707	2,404	43,711
Unliquidated	200	21,685	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	0	7,095	289	0
Expenditures	0	8,861	289	0
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	200	51,487	2,693	43,711
Expenditures	0	31,568	2,693	43,711
Unliquidated	200	19,919	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	6,202	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	6,202	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	6,602	0	0
Future Obligations	0	14,800	0	0
Est. Total Cost	200	79,091	2,693	43,711

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: South Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Primary Health Care and HIV/AIDS Assistance (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention/Mitigation Practices, 674-008

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$19,925,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$24,750,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's primary health care and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation program provides:

- technical assistance to increase access, demand, and quality of primary health care and HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STI) and tuberculosis (TB) prevention and mitigation services;
- technical assistance and training to expand the use of better practices and models of primary health care and HIV/AIDS services beyond the pilot areas; and
- grants to expand multi-sectoral response for prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS;
- Family Planning/Reproductive Health funds will be used to improve the prevention of and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and to enhance family planning services.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 program:* In FY 2002, USAID will use Child Survival and Health resources, to improve the primary health care services received by the poorest segments of the South African population and combat the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The program will strengthen and build the capacity of public, private and local non-governmental institutions to work together in implementing effective client-centered primary health care services for approximately 16% of South Africa's population, or 6.9 million people. HIV/AIDS resources will be used to strengthen public and private sector institutions to deliver effective HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment services. Interventions will address procurement, distribution of contraceptives, and care of and support for those infected and affected by this disease. USAID will continue support for "state of the art" research on key HIV/AIDS issues in South Africa, such as peri-natal transmission of the virus and strategies for effective treatment of sexually transmitted infections among high-risk populations. Infectious Diseases funding will be used to continue technical assistance to improve the delivery of tuberculosis (TB) prevention and control services to at-risk populations.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: Population funds will be used to support reproductive health services in the Eastern Cape to improve prevention of and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and improve reporting of data on these services. These funds will also be used to provide technical assistance to Statistic South Africa to complete work on the recent census.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 funds to continue the ongoing primary health care and HIV/AIDS programs. Specific interventions will expand the use of best practices beyond the pilot province in both the public and NGO sector. The improved primary health care practices will be expanded to three additional provinces, thus potentially benefiting over 22 million people, or more than 51% of the total population. In FY 2003, USAID expects a continuation of the shift in program emphasis from a predominately primary health care focus to one that includes a greater emphasis on activities to prevent and mitigate HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS prevention and

mitigation activities, implemented through existing local and international partners, will be expanded to capitalize on the growing number of capable partners working on this issue.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 funds to continue the ongoing reproductive health program.

All contracts and grants funded with resources under this program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Now in its fifth year of implementation, USAID-supported health activities are having a demonstrable impact on the national health program. A number of USAID-supported pilot activities, such as the health information system which began in the Eastern Cape, have been replicated by the National Department of Health (DOH) and/or are being adopted as the national standard throughout the country. The information provided by the health information system will enable the DOH to track basic health data and better plan its budget and programmatic priorities. In Eastern Cape, the system recorded over 14 million primary health care visits for FY 2000 and collected an array of data on services, diseases and outcomes, thus permitting more specific identification of needs, targeting of services, and distribution of medical supplies. Similarly, a drug logistics information system to track consumption, expenditures and stocks of essential drugs is now being adopted in eight of the country's nine provinces. When fully operational the system will greatly improve the management of drug resources throughout the public sector.

As a result of an improved logistics system, availability of essential drugs in the project area has steadily improved with essential drugs present in 92% of clinics in the 2000 survey, up from 59% in 1998. USAID technical assistance in condom logistics is strengthening the Department of Health's capacity to procure, test and distribute high quality condoms. This year, South Africa became one of a handful of developing countries committing its own resources to purchase the large quantities of condoms (\$10 million worth this year) needed to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Access to condoms has steadily increased in primary health care facilities in the Eastern Cape from 27% in 1997 to 85% in 2000. With USAID technical assistance, the DOH is ensuring that the condoms it purchases are of the highest international standards and are distributed effectively and efficiently.

USAID-supported partners, such as the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund and Hope Worldwide, continue to test, refine and research strategies to increase the effective provision of care and support for children and vulnerable households. There has been a marked increase in the number of USAID's HIV/AIDS activities on both the prevention and the care and support dimensions of the epidemic. USAID has helped expand community-level HIV/AIDS support programs, including the provision of home-based care and support, support for orphans and children infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS, and hospice care for the indigent. USAID is assisting the growing number of South African groups responding to the epidemic.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's primary health care program is implemented through Management Sciences for Health, a U.S. nonprofit institution. Several U.S.-based contractors and local NGOs implement the HIV/AIDS programs. These include Clapp & Mayne, Family Health International, The Population Council, John Snow Inc., The Futures Group, and the Amy Biehl Foundation. South African organizations include Nelson Mandela Children's Fund, Wits Health Consortium, and Hope WorldWide.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-008 Increased Use of Primary Health Services and HIV/AIDS Prevention/Mitigation Practices	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	31,442	0	25,272	8,400
Expenditures	5,500	0	13,517	8,000
Unliquidated	25,942	0	11,755	400
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	13,670	0	1,125	0
Expenditures	10,246	0	8,169	400
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	45,112	0	26,397	8,400
Expenditures	15,746	0	21,686	8,400
Unliquidated	29,366	0	4,711	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	8	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	19,925	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	8	19,925	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	24,750	0
Future Obligations	0	0	67,000	0
Est. Total Cost	45,120	19,925	118,147	8,400

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: South Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Employment Creation (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities, 674-009

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$8,091,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,297,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program to create jobs by linking historically disadvantaged businesses into new markets includes:

- technical assistance to identify markets for small, micro and medium enterprises (SMMEs) in rural and urban areas and facilitate linkages to larger firms and markets in South Africa and abroad;
- training in business development, entrepreneurship, and new technologies;
- technical assistance to restructure publicly-owned assets and to increase ownership of these assets by the historically disadvantaged;
- technical assistance to develop innovative financial services that increase supply and access to capital for emergent agribusinesses, farmers and urban entrepreneurs; and
- technical assistance and training to build capacity within the South African Government to formulate and implement policies that positively impact small business growth.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, USAID will use Development Assistance resources to continue activities that promote the growth of small, medium and micro-enterprises in urban, peri-urban and rural areas. USAID contractors and grantees will continue to identify markets for these small businesses through domestic and international, primarily U.S., business linkages. These and other USAID-funded contractors will provide technical assistance and training to develop the capacity of small businesses to meet the standards demanded by the markets, transferring business skills as well as new processing technologies that add value to raw commodities. Other USAID-supported partners will continue to develop innovative financial services for this target market and facilitate access to private sector loans and equity investments. USAID technical assistance will be provided to South African government ministries in policy areas that make for a more conducive environment for small business growth, particularly policies facilitating regional exports, privatization, and the functioning of micro-finance institutions.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 Development Assistance resources to expand the marketing and business linkage aspects of the program to under-served areas of South Africa. While still early in the program, the success of this approach has generated unprecedented demand by historically disadvantaged urban and rural entrepreneurs for the marketing services provided by our contractors and grantees. USAID will further test other employment creation models, and will use funds to build on the trade opportunities offered by the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act. The program plans to expand business linkage activities to additional markets in the U.S. and to strengthen its relationship with the U.S. Foreign Commercial Service through mutually supportive efforts such as USAID's Global Technology Network project.

Performance and Results: In just two years of USAID support, historically disadvantaged firms have tendered over \$237 million dollars in business transactions with larger firms, exceeding the program's five-year target of \$200 million. Approximately \$180 million was tendered in 2001. This included \$69 million in sales contracts, \$61 million in equity investments, and \$49 million in joint ventures. Some \$42 million, or 23% of these business transactions, involved women entrepreneurs and women-owned businesses.

In the same two years, over 24,000 permanent new jobs were created through small business growth. More than 20,000 of these jobs are attributed to USAID-funded activities in 2001. This two-year total represents 80% of the five-year target of 30,000 permanent jobs. These employment figures do not take into consideration secondary employment gains and are, therefore, much more conservative than Government of South Africa estimates.

USAID's effort to link historically disadvantaged small and medium businesses with new markets has resulted in increased business transactions, attracted new capital and credit, and created permanent jobs. Some business linkage activities are already generating between \$30 to \$50 in business transactions for each USAID dollar invested. The success of this program is leveraging additional resources as other donors embrace this approach and begin to support similar activities. The Government of South Africa recently indicated in its new rural development strategy that public resources would be utilized to support this market-driven approach in under-served areas of the country.

This past year, USAID continued assistance to micro-enterprise activities, supporting the development of 29, primarily women-owned, rural village banks and leveraging an additional five million dollars in services and capital from one of South Africa's major banks, thus guaranteeing greater sustainability. In the same period, 6,240 micro-enterprises and micro-finance institutions benefited from training to increase their financial viability. Approximately half of these are owned by women. While valuable in increasing access to credit and strengthening financial institutions, these activities have not yet had a noticeable impact on job creation. USAID integrated HIV/AIDS prevention activities into all micro-enterprise and market linkage programs in order to begin to mitigate the innumerable economic problems fostered by the disease. Over 5,600 entrepreneurs and 500 business development trainers received HIV/AIDS training in 2001.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. contractors and grantees include the Corporate Council on Africa, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, Eccles Associates, ACDI/VCCA, World Learning, and Associates in Rural Development. South African firms include Ebony Consulting International and Enterprise, Management and Innovation. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Public Enterprise, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry are three key government counterparts.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

South Africa

674-009 Increased Market-Driven Employment Opportunities	DA	DFA	ESF
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	40,906	69,024	6,527
Expenditures	27,144	68,471	6,527
Unliquidated	13,762	553	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	7,359	0	0
Expenditures	7,521	553	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	48,265	69,024	6,527
Expenditures	34,665	69,024	6,527
Unliquidated	13,600	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	8,091	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	8,091	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	9,297	0	0
Future Obligations	19,000	0	0
Est. Total Cost	84,653	69,024	6,527

Sudan

Ongoing civil war has internally displaced more than 4 million Sudanese; people-to-people reconciliation has mitigated a long-standing ethnic conflict that caused displacement.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Sudan has been embroiled in a civil war for the past 19 years. Two million Sudanese have died of war-related causes. The war, coupled with frequent droughts, has caused a long term humanitarian crisis, requiring humanitarian assistance of \$1.3 billion over the past 11 years from the United States alone.

Conflict and related human rights abuses are the primary development challenges for USAID in southern and eastern Sudan. The isolation of some opposition-controlled areas, such as the Nuba Mountains, in combination with continued warfare, have effectively stalled development in some regions and prevented access to even the most essential goods and services. The vast areas over which assistance needs to be provided, the enormous physical challenges – from swamp to desert-like conditions – and the lack of basic infrastructure make development logistically very difficult and costly. Many Sudanese in areas outside of Government of Sudan (GOS) control lack the capacity to manage their own rehabilitation and development as a result of little or no access to basic education, agricultural skills, business opportunities or markets for the past several decades. Extremely high rates of illiteracy, poor quality production and inaccessible markets are the results of historical underdevelopment in southern Sudan and 19 years of war. There has been a near-total disruption of health care services in areas outside of Government of Sudan (GOS) control. Polio, malaria, Guinea worm, river blindness, and other diseases are prevalent. HIV/AIDS is a significant threat in opposition-held areas of Sudan. Many communities in areas outside of government control are working hard to help themselves, but need support in becoming more efficient and effective.

The U.S. national interests in Sudan are to end international terrorism, promote regional stability, and safeguard human rights. Given its size, potential oil wealth, and location in the volatile Horn of Africa, it is important to U.S. interests to see the Sudanese reach a just, negotiated resolution to the civil war in Sudan.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$12.249 million

FY 2003 Request: \$22.3 million

In order to strengthen the momentum for reconciliation, increase the engagement of the various factions in the peace process, and address severe constraints to development in stable areas outside of GOS control, USAID is expanding its program beginning in FY 2002. The Program Data Sheets provided below cover the three objectives for which USAID is requesting funding. These objectives concentrate on conflict prevention, food security, and primary health care, with the overall goal of building Sudanese capacity and reducing their dependency on external assistance. FY 2002 Development Assistance funds will be used to implement programs in: improved governance, including rule of law; expanding and consolidating peace-building among communities, including pastoralist groups; conflict mitigation; voluntary return and resettlement of displaced persons; economic rehabilitation, including agricultural revitalization; basic and vocational education; and improved access to health care. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the following Program Data Sheets. USAID will use a portion of the FY 2002 funding to begin new agriculture and education activities, while the remaining amount will fund ongoing efforts. The current strategy for Sudan is scheduled to expire in FY 2002, and it is likely to be extended with modifications.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:

Prior to FY 2001, USAID funds for Sudan were obligated under a Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) *strategic objective*. USAID is not requesting new funds for this objective, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Last Notified</u>	<u>Planned Completion:</u>
623-003	GHA Implementation	FY02 CBJ, p. 763	FY 2003

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: USAID integrates humanitarian and development assistance in addressing the challenges posed by Sudan. Various USAID funding sources (DA, emergency assistance and food aid) are jointly programmed to achieve U.S. Government objectives and to avoid duplication or overlap. The United States provides over 80% of total food assistance to Sudan. In FY 2001, USAID together with the U.S. Department of Agriculture provided 133,000 metric tons of commodities (worth more than \$110 million) in P.L. 480 Title II food assistance to meet critical food needs of vulnerable populations in both northern and southern Sudan. The World Food Programme (WFP) is USAID's largest implementing partner, helping to deliver food in the more remote areas countrywide, especially in southern Sudan. Humanitarian access to a number of locations is often difficult due to harsh environmental conditions and insecurity, requiring the food be flown in, and allocated through a direct distribution program. Even under these conditions, food assistance reached over 3 million beneficiaries last year. In relatively stable areas, food assistance complements development activities by providing an increased focus on school feeding and food-for-work activities to enhance rural development. USAID's Africa Bureau implements the Strategic Analysis for Capacity Building activity to foster policy studies and build Sudanese expertise in agriculture and natural resources management. USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance supports emergency programs to meet basic service, food security and health care needs of vulnerable groups in drought affected and conflict prone areas. The Department of State provides funding to strengthen the negotiating capacity of northern and southern opposition movements affiliated with the umbrella group, the National Democratic Alliance. The Department also supports refugee programs in Kenya and Uganda. USAID's Regional Economic Development Support Office for East and Southern Africa manages the programs outlined in the Program Data Sheets while other, primarily humanitarian, programs are managed by USAID/Washington and the Department of State.

It is important to note that humanitarian assistance is provided in both government controlled and opposition controlled areas of Sudan (to war and drought affected populations), whereas development assistance is provided only in areas outside government control.

OTHER DONORS: The U.S. is the only major donor providing development assistance to areas outside Government of Sudan control. The European Commission may re-establish its assistance program in selected food insecure areas of southern Sudan in 2002.

Sudan
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual *	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	0	1,000	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	500	0
Development Assistance	0	3,500	10,881	22,300
Economic Support Fund	0	10,000	0	0
PL 480 Title II	36,181	40,888	868	0
Total Program Funds	36,181	55,388	12,249	22,300

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

650-001 Enhanced environment for conflict reduction				
CSD	0	500	0	0
DA	0	1,500	5,351	9,480
ESF	0	10,000	0	0
650-002 Enhanced food security through greater reliance on local resources				
DA	0	1,500	5,530	12,520
650-003 Enhanced primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities				
CSD	0	500	0	0
CSH	0	0	500	0
DA	0	500	0	300

* FY 2000 program obligated under the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Sudan

PROGRAM TITLE: Conflict Prevention (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Environment for Conflict Reduction, 650-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$ 5,351,000 DA; \$9,000,000 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,480,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program to enhance conflict prevention in southern Sudan includes:

- technical assistance and logistical support for people-to-people reconciliation;
- training for local civilian administrations;
- technical assistance and training for civil society-civil authority partnerships;
- training for judges and "lay magistrates", promoting basic civic education, human rights and civil society organizations, and logistical support for rebuilding courthouses;
- technical assistance and materials to promote civic education;
- training teachers, rebuilding schools, and improving distance education; and
- training and logistical support to reintegrate demobilized child soldiers.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* FY 2002 funds will expand conflict prevention activities. Ongoing rule of law and civic education programs will continue to promote: more effective and equitably managed rehabilitation programs; training programs in financial management to ensure access to capital for new small business groups at the county level; civil administration training and technical assistance for local civil authority officials to increase transparency in budget planning, revenue collection, and financial accountability; and locally elected assemblies performing effective fiscal oversight functions and constituency outreach. A major new Development Assistance-funded initiative – the Sudan Basic Education Program – will train teachers, rehabilitate primary and secondary schools (especially for girls), and promote distance education programs.

A Sudan Peace Fund will be launched using prior year Economic Support Funds to promote reconciliation among grassroots communities, followed by rehabilitation investments – "peace dividends" – for the newly reconciled communities. Technical assistance and logistical support provided through this fund will also strengthen inter-faith initiatives to enhance reconciliation between civil society groups in the diaspora and local military commanders.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 funds will continue support for the program described above. Based on initial implementation progress in FY 2002, USAID will consider expanding the Sudan Peace Fund to include more isolated communities in potential conflict zones and test whether these communities are ready for more development. USAID may also extend civil administration training activities to additional opposition-controlled areas.

Performance and Results: Achievements thus far indicate that the program is on-track for increasing capacities for early warning, peace-building, expanding capacities for good governance to address local priorities (including disaster mitigation and preparedness), and increasing access to information, education and communication. Because of USAID assistance, southern Sudanese leaders have met in two grassroots peace conferences that fostered peace accords or mitigated direct threats to existing accords. Twelve counties

have established elected County Development Committees to plan development priorities, and these committees have begun to manage revolving loan funds. In addition, 3,068 child soldiers were demobilized, evacuated from barracks, and temporarily located away from the front lines. Resettlement in home communities has also begun. Approximately 2,000 displaced persons have returned and resettled in Bor County. Two courthouses have been rehabilitated and local level judiciaries have established accountability systems for managing court fees and fines.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Catholic Relief Services (prime), International Rescue Committee (prime), UNICEF (prime), and local and regional non-governmental organizations (subs) in conflict prevention, peace-building and governance sectors. Catholic Relief Services (prime) is the prime grantee for a program to build civil society-civil authority local partnerships and support rehabilitation of girls' schools. Christian Aid (sub) implements the rule of law activity. UNICEF (prime), World Food Program, International Rescue Committee (sub), and Samaritan's Purse (sub) implement the child soldier reintegration activity. Current school rehabilitation and teacher training efforts are implemented by Catholic Relief Services (prime). USAID will select new implementing agencies for the Sudan Peace Fund, the Sudan Basic Education Program and a follow-on civil administration training program.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Sudan

	CSD	DA	ESF
650-001 Enhanced environment for conflict reduction			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	500	1,500	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	500	1,500	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	500	1,500	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	9,000
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	5,351	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	5,351	9,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	9,480	0
Future Obligations	0	9,480	0
Est. Total Cost	500	25,811	9,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Sudan

PROGRAM TITLE: Food Security (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Food Security through Increased Reliance on Local Resources, 650-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,530,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$12,520,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program to enhance food security includes:

- technical assistance and support for research by southern Sudanese professionals in agriculture and natural resource management;
- technical assistance for rehabilitation-oriented businesses managed by associations of women, farmers, traders, and transporters;
- training in agricultural and business skills and technology transfer combined with micro-credit activities and strengthening of commodity networks; and
- technical assistance in establishing agriculture-related research services and information databases.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* FY 2002 funds will provide training, technical assistance and access to capital to increase production and trade capacities both through on-going Sudan Transitional Assistance for Rehabilitation (STAR) activities as well as a major new initiative. On-going activities will continue to revitalize markets through small-scale economic rehabilitation projects and to support research and analysis in agriculture and natural resources by southern Sudanese professionals. A new initiative - the Southern Sudan Agriculture Revitalization Program - will support business and agricultural specialty training and technology transfer, establishment of a micro-finance program, establishment of a centralized agriculture and market information database and strengthening of commodity networks to promote a new class of southern Sudanese "agripreneurs". USAID also will explore the most appropriate approaches to road rehabilitation along key routes linking southern and eastern Sudan with northern Uganda as well as Ethiopia and Kenya.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 funds will continue the program described above, with the possible addition of investments in road rehabilitation to link stable areas to domestic and regional markets. According to initial implementation progress in the micro-credit activity in FY 2002, USAID will consider its expansion. USAID will consider identifying additional commodities (e.g., seeds, hibiscus, and vanilla) for network marketing activities. USAID may also fund the printing and dissemination of monthly newsletters or development of radio programs for small farmers.

Performance and Results: Fourteen start-up transport companies, wholesale shops and grain traders have been established in stable areas of southern Sudan with development assistance-funded community-based grants. Important outcomes of this program are increased local production of food in target areas, increased use of markets and trade in meeting local needs, and a substantial number of entrepreneurs with access to operating capital. Prospects for increasing local food security (and simultaneously decreasing dependence on food aid) in most of southern and northern Sudan in FY 2002 are good, but population displacements (and consequent food insecurity) are expected to continue to affect Upper Nile and Bahr el Ghazal regions because of "strategic cleansing" by the Government of Sudan near oil production installations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Rehabilitation of local enterprises and support to civil society-civil authority partnerships is implemented by Catholic Relief Services (prime). Natural resources sector studies and commodity network strengthening activities are implemented in cooperation with U.S. Department of Agriculture. USAID will select new partners to implement the southern Sudan agriculture revitalization program.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Sudan

650-002 Enhanced food security through greater reliance on local resources	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	1,500
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	1,500
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	1,500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	5,530
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	5,530
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	12,520
Future Obligations	12,520
Est. Total Cost	32,070

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Sudan

PROGRAM TITLE: Primary Health Care (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Primary Health Care through Greater Reliance on Local Capacities, 650-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$500,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$300,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program to enhance primary health care includes:

- technical assistance and training of health workers and managers;
- logistical support for the renovation of local health centers; and
- technical assistance and training in a new "cost sharing" scheme to reduce dependency on "relief health."

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* FY 2002 Development Assistance and Child Survival funds, in combination with humanitarian assistance, will support on-going programs in health and social service administration in southern Sudan. These programs provide technical assistance in planning, policy making, revenue management and cost-sharing systems. In particular, funds obligated in prior fiscal years are being used to promote cost-sharing in two pilot counties of southern Sudan, as a means to increase quality in local health units and to reduce dependency on external resources to finance services and medicines. A pilot program, funded through humanitarian assistance, to introduce HIV/AIDS awareness activities in specific localities of southern Sudan will be assessed for appropriate and affordable ways of expanding coverage with Development Assistance funding to wider areas based on the lessons learned in the pilot phase.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 funds will continue to support the program described above. Using FY 2003 funds, USAID expects to launch a new program to strengthen the management and administration capabilities of indigenous health services providers, thereby reducing their dependency on external relief. This new program will likely utilize Public-Private Partnership mechanisms, drawing upon partnerships with charitable trusts working in health as well as U.S. private sector health providers interested in business opportunities in Sudan and the East Africa region.

Performance and Results: As a result of USAID assistance, 238 health workers and managers have received training and are working in functioning health units. In addition, 181 health units are implementing a cost-recovery program to improve quality of care and reduce dependency on external resources. Important outcomes of this health program are increased Sudanese participation as a foundation for sustainability and improved and expanded delivery of services.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: International Rescue Committee is the partner for county health and social services administration activities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Sudan

	CSD	CSH	DA
650-003 Enhanced primary health care through greater reliance on local capacities			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	500	0	500
Expenditures	0	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	500	0	500
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	500	0	500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	500	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	300
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	500	500	800

Tanzania

Life expectancy is under 50 years; infant mortality is 90 per 1,000; and 8% of the adult population is infected with HIV/AIDS.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Tanzania has moved from three decades of one-party socialism to a multi-party democracy. Fundamental and largely successful economic liberalization and structural reforms have accompanied this political transformation. However, Tanzania's political and economic development is seriously impeded

by a number of factors. These include high population growth rates coupled with high rates of infectious diseases, unsustainable use of natural resources, widespread corruption, and limited foreign and domestic investment. Human and institutional capacities are also extremely limited. Tanzania's social indicators reflect this low level of development. Over 50% of an estimated 36 million people live in extreme poverty, surviving on less than US \$1 per day. Dependency ratios are 50% and rising. Life expectancy is under 50 years and falling; infant mortality is 90 deaths per 1000 and rising -- largely as a result of the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS. Conservative estimates are that 8% of the population is infected with HIV/AIDS. Tanzania's economy is also burdened with supporting one of the largest refugee populations in the world, the result of civil wars in neighboring countries.

Tanzania's per capita Gross Domestic Product for 2001 was estimated at \$260. External debt in December 2001 was \$7.03 billion, with potential debt servicing absorbing about 30% of the Government of Tanzania's domestic revenue. The debt is owed primarily to multilateral institutions. In November 2001, Tanzania was approved for \$3 billion in debt relief under the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative. Resulting savings of approximately \$118 million per year will be mainly allocated to priority sectors including education, health, and agriculture. The economy is growing at about 5% per year, which is reasonable but insufficient to have major impact on poverty. That would require a minimum of 8% growth annually. To increase economic growth, Tanzania must increase agricultural productivity and export earnings over the next decade, increase internal revenue, and reduce corruption.

U.S. national interests in Tanzania are twofold: Tanzania has the potential to serve as a political and economic model in an unstable region; and its leaders have played an active role in resolving the multiple crises in the Great Lakes region. Moreover, it is a stalwart U.S. ally in the war on terrorism.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$26.414 million

FY 2003 Request: \$32.936 million

The Program Data Sheets provided below cover the four objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. These four objectives concentrate on improving the health of women and children and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS; improving conservation of natural resources; fostering continued democratic progress through expanded public-private partnerships; and expanding market linkages to increase rural incomes. FY 2002 funds will be used to implement ongoing programs as well as undertake certain new activities in response to changing circumstances. USAID will use the FY 2003 request to fund activities within current strategic objectives. The FY 2003 request includes an increase in HIV/AIDS funding, which will scale up efforts against HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:
 USAID's program in Tanzania includes the following objectives for which USAID is not requesting new funds. The programs will continue to expend funds already appropriated.

Number:	Title:	Last Notified	Planned Completion:
621-002	Foundation Established for Adoption of Sustainable NRM practices	FY02 CBJ, p. 623	FY 2003
621-004	Increased Micro & Small Enterprise in the Economy	FY02 CBJ, p. 632	FY 2002
621-005	Rural Roads Improved in Sustainable Manner	FY02 CBJ, p. 636	FY 2003
621-006	Suffering of Bomb Victims Reduced and Disaster Response Enhanced	FY02 CBJ, p 639	FY 2003

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: In addition to the bilateral program, USAID/Washington supports activities in Tanzania through the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative, the Matching Grant Program, the Child Survival Grants program, and the Women in Development small grants program. The Famine Early Warning System also provides support to the Government of Tanzania on food availability.

Overall development assistance to Tanzania totals about \$1 billion per year, excluding debt relief.
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OTHER DONORS: Coordination is a high priority for donors in Tanzania. Japan and the United Kingdom are Tanzania's first and second largest bilateral partners, together providing more than one-third of bilateral assistance. Japan supports the agriculture and transport sectors; the UK assists public financial management and is the largest proponent of direct assistance to the Government of Tanzania. Other major bilateral donors with their principal areas of focus include: Denmark (health); Sweden (natural resources); Norway (energy); the Netherlands (rural development), and Germany (environment activities, some of which are jointly managed with USAID). Multilateral donors include the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the World Bank and the Africa Development Bank. The World Bank and IMF provide over 50% of all multilateral financing. The African Development Bank supports rural micro enterprises and the European Union finances rural roads and basic education.

Tanzania
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	9,800	10,725	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	16,700	0
Development Assistance	14,322	10,378	8,124	32,936
PL 480 Title II	4,668	29,256	1,590	0
Total Program Funds	28,790	50,359	26,414	32,936

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

621-001 Increased use of family planning/maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS preventive measures				
CSD	9,800	10,725	0	0
CSH	0	0	16,700	0
DA	3,900	4,158	0	22,490
621-002 Foundation Established for Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable NRM Practices in Tanzania				
DA	3,154	0	0	0
621-003 Civil society and government are more effective partners in governance				
DA	1,950	0	1,350	1,346
621-004 Increased micro and small enterprise participation in the economy				
DA	3,000	0	0	0
621-005 Rural roads improved in a sustainable manner				
DA	2,318	0	0	0
621-008 Improved Conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife in Targeted Areas				
DA	0	3,070	3,017	4,000
621-009 Increased micro and small enterprise participation in the economy II				
DA	0	3,150	3,757	5,100

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Tanzania

PROGRAM TITLE: Health (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Family Planning, Maternal Child Health, and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures, 621-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$16,700,000 CSH; \$158,000 Prior Year DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$22,490,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to improve reproductive and child health and increase the use of HIV/AIDS preventive measures includes four components:

- strengthen the logistics supply system for drugs and essential commodities;
- improve the quality of maternal and child health services;
- control infectious diseases; and
- combat HIV/AIDS through prevention, care and support and impact mitigation.

The portion of the program funded with Family Planning/Reproductive Health resources includes four components:

- purchase and distribution of contraceptives;
- promotion of family planning and quality reproductive health services;
- improved access to long term and permanent contraceptive services; and
- improved access to quality emergency obstetric care services.

Poor children under five and adults of reproductive age (15-49) are the direct beneficiaries of the program.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will continue the expansion of several programs. There will be strong emphasis on scaling up national efforts against HIV/AIDS. A new program will be put in place with the Ministry of Health to strengthen the essential drugs and commodities logistics system. This program will ensure adequate nationwide supply of such commodities as condoms, drugs to treat sexually transmitted infections, and HIV test kits. The fight against HIV/AIDS will expand. This will include support for national, multi-media education campaigns and expansion of quality HIV counseling and testing services. At the community level, the program will support faith-based groups, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other community-based organizations to care for orphans and people living with AIDS. It will also help start programs to arrest the spread of HIV/AIDS in these communities. Technical assistance and funding for education materials and training will also expand knowledge of treatment of malaria and both detection and treatment of syphilis among pregnant women for safer childbirths. An infectious disease surveillance and response system will be functioning in 16 districts.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID will continue support for important reproductive health initiatives. These include providing contraceptives, as well as technical support for managing procurement and distribution of these commodities. The program will also support media campaigns, training and a quality recognition system to expand access to quality family planning services, including safe childbirth and adequate antenatal care. In addition, the program will support high quality long-term and permanent

contraceptive services in hospitals and health centers; a similar program aimed at qualified physicians will improve services for pregnancy-related emergencies.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID intends to use resources requested in this Budget Justification to expand FY 2002 activities scaling up efforts against HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. The programs are all planned through FY 2004. Adjustments may be made to selected activities but priority areas will not change.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID expects that FY 2003 funds will continue to support reproductive health activities as described in FY 2002 above. The programs are all planned through FY 2004. Adjustments may be made to selected activities but the areas of focus will not change.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the Tanzania Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: USAID was a leading advocate for two major milestones in the national fight against HIV/AIDS: establishment of the Tanzania Commission for AIDS as the national body to provide strategic leadership for HIV/AIDS activities; and adoption of the National AIDS Policy. A conducive policy environment and the creation of structures encompassing a wide range of partners, nationally and locally, have put in place the foundation for an accelerated response to HIV/AIDS in Tanzania.

Building on this new supportive environment, USAID supported the Tanzania Commission for AIDS and a variety of local organizations to launch the first ever multi-media education campaign targeting youth to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. In the first month of the campaign, the messages reached over 600,000 youth by radio, television, billboards, and community events.

Contraceptive prevalence continues to increase 1-2% per year even with significant increases in the female population of reproductive age. An estimated 20% of all women, ages 15-49, will be using modern contraception by the end of FY 2002, exceeding USAID's target.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through CARE (prime), Johns Hopkins University (sub); Health Scope (a local NGO, sub); Africare (prime); Population Services International (prime); AMREF (a regional NGO, prime); a variety of USAID/Washington funded projects; and the Ministry of Health.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
621-001 Increased use of family planning/maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS preventive measures				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	30,519	0	16,290	17,725
Expenditures	16,646	0	8,716	16,439
Unliquidated	13,873	0	7,574	1,286
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	10,725	0	4,000	0
Expenditures	4,582	0	5,719	871
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	41,244	0	20,290	17,725
Expenditures	21,228	0	14,435	17,310
Unliquidated	20,016	0	5,855	415
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	158	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	16,700	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	16,700	158	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	22,490	0
Future Obligations	0	0	22,500	0
Est. Total Cost	41,244	16,700	65,438	17,725

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Tanzania

PROGRAM TITLE: Civil Society and Government (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Civil Society and Government are More Effective Partners in Governance, 621-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,350,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,346,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: The program contains three components:

- technical assistance to the government on participatory policy-making;
- training and small grants to local non-governmental organizations to build advocacy capacity; and
- support for policy and legislative reforms that facilitate private-public partnerships.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: FY 2002 Program: In FY 2002, USAID will improve interaction between civil society and the government in policy-making and implementation. USAID will provide technical support to an estimated 25 local and national NGOs that are involved in USAID's health, natural resources management and private sector programs to assist these programs in achieving results. In health, USAID will work with organizations that are advocating policy and legislative changes affecting HIV/AIDS victims. USAID will continue support to NGOs and the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs to review the current legal framework for HIV/AIDS and recommend changes. In natural resource management, USAID will build communities' capacity to identify vital environmental issues and advocate for environmentally sustainable uses of natural resources. In support of the private sector, USAID will assist business associations in advocacy to dismantle bureaucratic hurdles to business participation in public sector decisions. Support will also be provided to the Prevention of Corruption Bureau to train criminal investigators.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID intends to deepen and expand its civil society and government program. The expanded program will identify and address gender, corruption, and existing laws that constrain civil society activities and participation in policy formation. It will also build coalitions across organizations and regions. One aspect of coalition building will be training in information technology networking. In the legal area, USAID will prepare a "Legislative Road Map" for civil society organizations to understand legislative processes. It will also provide training in legal reform, including such practical programs as legislative drafting.

Performance and Results: USAID support to NGOs advocating on HIV/AIDS issues resulted in major change in government engagement. In 2001, over 100 Parliamentarians created a coalition against HIV/AIDS to bring their constituents' concerns to the public and to lawmakers. USAID assistance to an environmental advocacy NGO in 2001 also resulted in broad, public debate on the environmental impact of international mining concessions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through the following U.S. organizations: Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (prime), The Futures Group International (prime, with a sub-grant to the Tanzania Women's Lawyers Association), Michigan State University (prime) and World Resources Institute (prime, with

sub-grants to local NGOs). USAID also works with local NGOs and key government institutions and offices.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

	DA	DFA	ESF
621-003 Civil society and government are more effective partners in governance			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	8,212	1,992	300
Expenditures	2,660	1,709	0
Unliquidated	5,552	283	300
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	448	190	300
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	8,212	1,992	300
Expenditures	3,108	1,899	300
Unliquidated	5,104	93	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	1,350	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,350	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	1,346	0	0
Future Obligations	1,500	0	0
Est. Total Cost	12,408	1,992	300

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Tanzania

PROGRAM TITLE: Conservation of Coastal and Wildlife Resources (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife in Targeted Areas, 621-008

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,017,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program includes three components:

- technical assistance for environmental policy and legislative reform and application;
- technical assistance, training, and infrastructure support to improve management of two targeted national parks; and
- technical assistance and training to communities to increase their participation in and revenue from natural resource management.

Direct beneficiaries include Government of Tanzania (GOT) environmental management institutions, non-governmental organizations, and local communities in pilot areas.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will continue ongoing successful initiatives. USAID's work in the policy and legislative arenas will continue support for the revision of Tanzania's wildlife and coastal management laws. Reform efforts will shift decision-making on natural resource management from central government to communities. This decision-making will be based on principles of economic sustainability. Support to two Tanzania national parks will include technical assistance and training in such areas as: tourism services, law enforcement, road maintenance, ecological monitoring, and fire management. New, long-term general management plans will be completed and in place for both parks, and construction of visitors' centers in both parks will be completed during FY 2002. USAID will continue providing technical assistance and training to local communities on natural resource management, land-use planning, as well as new opportunities afforded by legislative reform.

FY 2003 Program: USAID expects that FY 2003 funds will support broad public media campaigns and local government and community training on ways to implement new policies and legislation, as well as to support park management to take advantage of new park visitors' centers. Also, joint activities with USAID's private sector program will assist local communities to implement new wildlife and coastal resource management regulations. This support will include business planning, natural resource management and public advocacy, among other skills, to enable local populations to manage and benefit from wildlife populations.

Performance and Results: Progress on policy reform included the production - with broad civic participation - of final draft documents for two pivotal policy initiatives, national coastal strategy and wildlife management regulations. National coastal tourism guidelines were also approved. In target areas, training efforts continued to reach significant numbers. For example, over 52,000 people living along Tanzania's coast participated in this year's environmental awards scheme, significantly raising awareness of coastal environmental issues. As a result of USAID's overall efforts in natural resource management, nearly 600,000 acres were brought under improved, long-term conservation management during

FY 2001. By the end of the project, USAID expects to see effective land use in targeted areas that is compatible with both conservation and economic objectives.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented in collaboration with the GOT Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, and the Vice President's Office. Key U.S. Government Agencies include the Peace Corps and Department of the Interior. Prime grantees and contractors include: Tuskegee University; University of Rhode Island; African Wildlife Foundation; World Wildlife Fund, World Resource Institute; Africare; and the Academy for Educational Development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-008 Improved Conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife in Targeted Areas	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	3,377
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	3,377
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	3,070
Expenditures	1,633
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	6,447
Expenditures	1,633
Unliquidated	4,814
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,017
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,017
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	4,000
Future Obligations	5,000
Est. Total Cost	18,464

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Tanzania

PROGRAM TITLE: Micro and Small Enterprises (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Participation of Micro and Small Enterprises in the Economy II, 621-009

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,757,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,100,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to increase micro and small enterprise participation in the economy includes:

- improving policy environment for micro and small enterprises through non-governmental organization advocacy and training for public institutions on policy formulation and analysis;
- expanding micro and small enterprise market access by improving rural roads and marketing information;
- strengthening capacity of micro and small enterprises through business skills training; and
- providing technical assistance to increase farm yield and product quality.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will strengthen micro and small enterprises in Tanzania. It will expand rehabilitation and maintenance of rural roads. The program will support pilot agricultural activities that improve product quality to increase value-added and export potential. Technical assistance for micro and small enterprises will be twofold: to government regulatory agencies to promote a more supportive enabling business environment; and to NGOs and business associations to improve business training and provide marketing and product development services. In addition, there is a specific component to provide technical assistance to the Tanzania Revenue Authority to rationalize tax collections, thereby improving the business climate for smaller enterprises.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to expand the private sector program. It will work with USAID's natural resource management program to develop environmentally sustainable production techniques near conservation areas, particularly along the coast. It will also build on lessons learned from pilot programs to improve quality control at the farm level. Improved quality control and value-added by producers will increase supply and marketing of high value crops, increase exports, and increase rural incomes.

Performance and Results: Important outcomes of this program include: improved quality and reliability of production, increased marketing, and higher incomes by micro and small enterprises in the six targeted regions. This program also led to environmentally sustainable production techniques that can be replicated in fragile conservation areas in other regions. In addition, USAID experience in the roads sector indicates that the success of local private sector contracts can be replicated by other donors in other parts of Tanzania. To date, this approach has proven to be cost-effective and sustainable. USAID believes that Tanzania's rural economy can be transformed through expanded market linkages and increased incomes from both farm and non-farm business. USAID estimates that these efforts - in conjunction with those of other donors and partners - will reduce poverty over the next decade.

As a result of improved policy environment for the private sector, remarkable progress has been made in reducing the time it takes to establish new businesses. It now takes anywhere from one week to six months for an enterprise to be formally registered. Prior to 1997, the process averaged 26 months.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements the program through U.S. PVOs which include TechnoServe and EnterpriseWorks Worldwide; non-governmental organizations which include Enterprise Development Centre, Africare, Africa Wildlife Foundation (AWF); and contractors which include Tuskegee University, The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Chemonics/International Business Initiatives (IBI). All principal contractors and grantees are prime.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-009 Increased micro and small enterprise participation in the economy II	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	7,700
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	7,700
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	3,150
Expenditures	1,123
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	10,850
Expenditures	1,123
Unliquidated	9,727
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,757
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,757
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	5,100
Future Obligations	7,000
Est. Total Cost	26,707

Uganda

Per capita GDP is \$320; child mortality is 152 per 1,000; 800,000 adults are living with HIV/AIDS; 43% of adult women are illiterate; nearly 600,000 people are internally displaced due to conflict.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Uganda emerged from decades of political upheaval and economic mismanagement 15 years ago to become a development success story, with GDP growth between 1992 and 2000 averaging 6.7% per year. Uganda is also a poverty alleviation success story, with the proportion of Ugandans living in poverty declining from 56% in 1992/93 to 35% in 1999/00. Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan is a model poverty reduction strategy and enabled Uganda to be the first country to qualify for debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country Initiative (HIPC) and the enhanced HIPC. However, Uganda's

successes are also very fragile. In 2001, annual GDP growth dropped to 5.1%, private investment is low at 10% of GDP or less, and annual government revenues are stagnant at under 12% of GDP.

Most Ugandans derive their livelihood from subsistence farming, but agricultural productivity is declining, the natural resource base is being degraded, and Ugandan products are not competitive in regional and international markets. The quality of health and educational services is poor, and these services are unable to adequately address key issues of high infant and child mortality, a basic education system that has been successfully reformed but that is stretched to its limits by a massive influx of pupils, and persistent high fertility. Over half of the population is under the age of 15, vulnerable to a new wave of HIV/AIDS infection, and population growth is high at 3% per year, eroding social service gains and adding 300,000 job seekers to the economy every year. The Government of Uganda has undertaken a far-reaching decentralization program that puts service provision, planning and budgeting into the hands of locally elected officials. However, this program has been hampered by poor capacity both centrally and in local government units. Continued political instability in the north and west, linked to regional conflicts, undermines both economic growth and poverty alleviation. Concerns about the government's lack of commitment to multi-party democracy have been increasing.

Primary U.S. national interests in Uganda are economic development and regional stability. Uganda's prosperity and stability are essential to growth and stability in the east and central African regions. Uganda has also demonstrated its strong commitment to the global war on terrorism.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$ 67.284 million

FY 2003 Request: \$78.824 million

In response to the challenges articulated above, the USAID integrated strategic plan, approved in June 2001, is based on three new strategic objectives that support the program goal of assisting Uganda to reduce mass poverty. The Program Data Sheets provided below cover the three new objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. The program builds on proven successes and incorporates new approaches to environmentally sustainable growth, human capacity development, and effective governance. The economic growth, agriculture and environment program will expand economic opportunities for rural Ugandans through an integrated agriculture, food security, trade, and environmental sustainability approach that will increase the competitiveness of Uganda's exports, increase agricultural productivity, create jobs, and increase household income. The human capacity program will build individual skills and capabilities through integrated health and education interventions targeted at the key age groups of infants and young children, the school-aged population, and adults. This approach will reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence, ensure that more children survive early childhood and complete primary school, reduce fertility, and address the needs of vulnerable children and people living with AIDS. The democracy and governance program is

focused on effectiveness and participation and will simultaneously address the institutional weaknesses of the legislative branch and local governments, increase accountability in governance and enhance citizen participation in decision-making. The program will also address the special needs of conflict-affected areas of the country by supporting local communities to engage in coalition-building, peace dialogue, reintegration, and development. All estimated FY 2002 and requested FY 2003 funds will be obligated to these three new strategic objectives.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: The USAID program in Uganda includes six objectives for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Last Notified</u>	<u>Planned Completion</u>
617-001	Increased rural household income	FY02 CBJ p. 654	FY 2007
617-002	Natural resource management	FY02 CBJ p. 659	FY 2004
617-003	Primary education reform	FY02 CBJ p. 664	FY 2002
617-004	Maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS	FY02 CBJ p. 669	FY 2003
617-005	Democracy and governance	FY02 CBJ p. 674	FY 2003
617-006	Northern Uganda reintegration	FY02 CBJ p. 679	FY 2002

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: USAID has utilized funds from other USAID programs and activities in addition to its bilateral budget to support specific initiatives. Funds have been received from the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) for a girls' scholarship program and, in concert with funds from the Leland Initiative, used in a program of Internet connectivity and computer-assisted learning in six primary teachers' colleges. Working with Ugandan and U.S. private sector partners, EDDI resources have also provided Makerere University with the first wireless network in the region. Uganda also benefits from other USAID/Washington-funded activities to support the regional famine early warning system network and tree crops development. The Uganda program also receives support from USAID/Washington for contraceptive procurement, social marketing, policy dialogue, child survival, and land use systems management. Resources from the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative have funded a water hyacinth control program on Lake Victoria, and conflict mitigation activities. P.L. 480 Title II food aid continues to be an integral part of USAID's program in FY 2002 and 2003. Food aid complements other USAID efforts in the areas of economic growth, agriculture, environment, HIV/AIDS and food security. Uganda has been designated as a focus country for administration initiatives in agriculture, trade, and HIV/AIDS.

OTHER DONORS: Uganda receives significant donor support (approximately \$500 million per annum). The U.S. is the second largest bilateral donor following the United Kingdom, whose portfolio focuses on justice, law, and order, agriculture and environment, education, health, and public administration. Other key bilateral donors include Denmark (infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, water, democracy, private sector), the Netherlands (decentralization, local government capacity building, gender), Sweden (natural resources, democratic governance, infrastructure, trade and industry) and Japan (health and sanitation, human resource development, basic education infrastructure, and agricultural development). Other bilateral donors include Norway, Italy, and Ireland. Multilateral donors include the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF), the European Union (EU), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Bank's non-lending program covers rural development, capacity building and private sector development, while the loan portfolio funds infrastructure, civil service reform, and HIV/AIDS. The EU supports infrastructure, education, health, agriculture, environment, private sector and sanitation. The USG plays a key role in donor coordination, chairing five sectoral donor groups (private sector, Northern Uganda, environment, commercial justice, and Parliament) and participating in nine others.

Uganda
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual *	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	21,868	30,680	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	34,150	0
Development Assistance	29,544	19,198	22,724	62,944
Economic Support Fund	400	595	0	0
PL 480 Title II	18,844	31,290	10,410	15,880
Total Program Funds	70,656	81,763	67,284	78,824

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

617-001 Increased rural household income				
DA	16,240	7,595	0	0
617-002 Critical ecosystems conserved to sustain biological diversity and to enhance benefits to society				
DA	6,678	4,377	0	0
617-003 Quality basic education for an increased percentage of Ugandan children				
CSD	8,818	8,799	0	0
617-004 Increased service utilization and changed behaviors, related to reproductive/maternal/child health in selected districts				
CSD	13,050	21,543	0	0
DA	5,300	5,000	0	0
617-005 Civic pluralism expanded and constitutional checks and balances implemented				
DA	1,326	571	0	0
ESF	0	595	0	0
617-006 Improved foundation for reintegration of targeted areas of Northern Uganda				
CSD	0	338	0	0
ESF	400	0	0	0
617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth				
DA	0	0	13,810	16,250
617-008 Improved Human Capacity				
CSH	0	0	34,150	0
DA	0	0	7,854	45,559
617-009 More Effective and Participatory Governance				
DA	0	1,655	1,060	1,135

*FY 2001 ESF includes direct apportionment to Department of State of \$295,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Uganda

PROGRAM TITLE: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Environment (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth, 617-007

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$13,810,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$16,250,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2007

Summary: This program supports USAID's goal of encouraging broad-based economic expansion through its emphasis on agricultural development, export-led growth, and natural resource management and is comprised of the following components:

- technical assistance to build and diversify Uganda's export base, and identify new regional and international markets;
- technical training in commercial agricultural and dairy production, emphasizing new technology, strengthened producer groups, and increased market access for small holder farmers;
- capacity building for the private sector, focusing on transparency, trade policy, and public/private sector partnerships;
- business development support for micro, small, and medium enterprises; and
- training in land and natural resource planning and management, targeting Uganda's fragile ecosystems and the people who live on and around them.

The primary beneficiaries of this program are Uganda's smallholder farmers, producer and cooperative associations, natural resource users, community-based organizations, microenterprises and small businesses, private sector exporters, and local government entities.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program: USAID will continue to provide technical assistance and training begun under the previous strategy through ongoing dairy, resource conservation, and export agriculture programs to increase productivity and competitiveness, and will also initiate two new programs of technical assistance, training, capacity building and technology transfer. The first of these programs will develop a strong trade policy and investment strategy that will result in increased volumes of exports and greater foreign exchange earnings for Uganda's key exports. The program will build competitiveness in key export sectors, expand Uganda's market share in these selected sectors, introduce appropriate technologies, including information and communication technology, and increase access to financial services for both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises. The program will assist in attracting foreign direct investment and encouraging local private investment both focused on export growth as the key route to Uganda's economic expansion. The second new program will target agricultural productivity, improvements in land management and rational use of the natural resource base in Uganda's fragile and overpopulated southwestern and western districts. Efforts in the southwest will be coordinated with trade development and ongoing agricultural commercialization activities to continue the expansion and diversification of Uganda's export base and to build competitiveness. Food assistance, implemented through five cooperating sponsors and reaching 40 of Uganda's 56 Districts, is fully integrated into the economic growth, agriculture and environment program.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL NOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: In addition to the ongoing activities and new core programs described above, a new initiative designed to increase productivity of farmers, producer organizations, and agribusinesses will be launched. This program will provide increased support to the private sector, training in improved natural resource management, and technical assistance to increase awareness of environmental law, government accountability and citizen rights in environmental management. Greater attention will be directed to developing non-agricultural export sectors, such as off-shore processing and information technology, in order to begin addressing Uganda's need for massive job creation.

Performance and Results: This new program consciously builds on past successes, and results in 2002 will see continued increases in the volume and value of non-traditional agricultural exports, access to microfinance, and participation of communities in sound environmental planning. Over the life of the new strategy the economic growth, agriculture and environment program expects to create almost 500,000 jobs in 200,000 microenterprises and 2,500 small to medium enterprises, and to generate a 25% increase in household income in beneficiary households. USAID's activities will move an estimated one million smallholder farmers to a commercial and profitable orientation, and make measurable contributions to the conservation of natural resource assets.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Chemonics International; Carana Corporation; Land O'Lakes; International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI); others to be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

617-007 Expanded Sustainable Economic Opportunities for Rural Sector Growth	DA	DCA
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	975
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	13,810	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	13,810	975
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	16,250	0
Future Obligations	17,000	0
Est. Total Cost	47,060	975

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Uganda

PROGRAM TITLE: Human Capacity (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Human Capacity, 617-008

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,854,000 DA; \$34,150,000 CSH; \$200,000 Prior Year CSD

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$45,559,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

Summary: This program will reduce Ugandans' vulnerability to poverty through improved health and education status and is comprised of several main components:

- improved planning and management capacity for sustainable delivery of services and commodities;
- improved quality and use of social services through development and dissemination of technical norms and standards, and training to build capacity to meet these standards;
- technical assistance and capacity building to strengthen HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support services;
- financial, administrative and regulatory incentives for enhanced private sector service delivery; and
- policy dialogue and advocacy for key health and education interventions.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health activities include:

- improved delivery of integrated reproductive health services.

The main beneficiaries will be members of the key age groups of infants and young children, school-aged children 6-14 years, particularly girls, and adolescents and young adults.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will work with the Ministry of Health to provide a minimum set of services at clinics and hospitals that meet quality standards, and with the Ministry of Education and Sports to develop and implement a similar essential package for quality education. USAID will also continue to train teachers and develop training programs for nursing aides and other health and education personnel. In addition, a grants program will be established to ensure the availability and delivery of sustainable health and education services through both private and public sector entities (local and international non-governmental organizations, health maintenance organizations, for-profit providers, and other partnerships). In order to improve individual knowledge and the overall policy environment, USAID will promote positive behavior change through the media, peer counseling, and mentoring, and will work to increase advocacy skills. Consensus building on several new policies will be initiated. USAID will also work to improve the flow of funds and commodities from the central ministries to the districts and sub-counties. Social marketing activities will increase with new products related to malaria treatment being developed and sold. The program will also support the expansion of integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support services into rural districts, including those areas affected by conflict. Special funding for tuberculosis will allow USAID to implement a Direct Observed Therapy System (DOTS) at the district level.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: In FY 2002, population funds will be used to provide integrated reproductive health services through improved service delivery, information, education, and communication/behavior change programs, improved logistics planning and provision of contraceptives, and integrated programs to assist families to plan and space births and thus reduce maternal and child mortality. Special emphasis will be placed on assisting the Ministry of

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL NOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: In FY 2003, integrated HIV/AIDS services will be available in at least 12 districts through USAID efforts, and education and health services that conform to quality standards and ensure that a set of basic services is in place will be delivered in selected districts, focusing on maximum impact. Expanded partnerships with a network of local and international non-governmental organizations and other partners to deliver services such as alternative education, integrated reproductive health programs and other services, particularly to under-served and conflict affected areas, will be in place. Expanded infrastructure and capacity for tuberculosis services will be established in selected districts. USAID will work with the Ministry of Health to make prevention of mother to child transmission of the HIV virus available and to implement interventions such as counseling, income-generating activities, and microfinance for orphans and vulnerable children in USAID-supported districts. Other activities will include policy dialogue on issues related to private sector service provision and care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS. Partnerships with the key Ugandan NGOs will also continue, with a focus on long-term sustainability. Social marketing will expand to include a range of hygiene products targeted to girls in school, in addition to the continuing malaria and family planning products.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: In FY 2003, programs utilizing population funds will continue with the provision of integrated reproductive health programs. In addition, activities will be implemented to reach a larger portion of the population through expanded public private partnerships for service delivery.

All contracts and grants funded under this Strategic Objective will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: The human capacity program is new in FY 2002, but builds on results achieved under the previous country strategy. During 2002 USAID anticipates further increases in immunization coverage, condom use, and school attendance. Progress in attaining the human capacity objective will be measured by reductions in the total fertility rate, HIV prevalence, and child mortality, and by improvements in school persistence and performance.

Since 1996, USAID has provided direct assistance to the two largest indigenous HIV/AIDS NGOs in Uganda which have contributed to the drastic decline in HIV/AIDS prevalence. Both organizations continue to be a model for the rest of Africa.

USAID anticipates that seroprevalence in young adults will decrease by approximately 40%, total fertility by 7%, and young child deaths by 9% by 2007. Children's

performance in primary school will also improve significantly with a 10% increase in those qualifying for secondary education and concomitant improvements in standardized test scores and persistence through the primary course.

In FY 2000, USAID initiated a \$30 million P.L. 480 Title II feeding program for people living with HIV/AIDS or affected by it. The program is the largest of its kind and will serve 60,000 beneficiaries each year over the next five years.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Ugandan Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and Sports, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, and Ministry of Local Governance. Key U.S organizations and cooperating agencies include Population Services International (PSI) and John Snow International (JSI) with others yet to be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

	CSD	CSH	DA
617-008 Improved Human Capacity			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	200	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	34,150	7,854
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	200	34,150	7,854
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	45,559
Future Obligations	0	0	28,800
Est. Total Cost	200	34,150	82,213

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Uganda

PROGRAM TITLE: Democracy, Governance and Conflict (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: More Effective and Participatory Governance, 617-009

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,060,000 DA; \$1,655,000 Prior Year DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,135,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

Summary: This program includes three components:

- technical assistance, training and capacity building for Parliament, local government, the legal sector and civil society organizations;
- increasing government-civil society community linkages and dialogue; and
- capacity-building for conflict-affected communities to support war-affected adults and children and foster participatory peace dialogue.

The main beneficiaries will be Ugandan citizens, their local governments and Members of Parliament, civil society organizations and their members, and the population in areas affected by violent conflict.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will offer technical assistance, capacity building and training to eight districts and their constituent lower local governments, civil society organizations and Parliament. Victims of Torture resources will be requested to implement new activities in the conflict-affected areas of western Uganda, mobilize community response, and cope with the needs of abductees and the displaced. Similar support to local governments, Parliament and civil society organizations, and war-affected communities has produced excellent results in the past, leveraging significant development resources for local governments in the process and strengthening the system of checks and balances especially between Parliament and the Executive. USAID will also request Displaced Children and Orphans Funds to assist conflict-affected individuals and communities to rebuild their lives, cope with the needs of traumatized children, and reintegrate ex-combatants. This assistance is expected to benefit about 4000 local government officials, 305 Parliamentarians, over 1.63 million people in conflict affected areas of Acholi and Western Uganda, and Ugandan citizens at large.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL NOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: The local government program will expand its reach and increasingly focus on common problems of delivering priority services to constituents. Support to Parliament will include focused technical assistance in legislative drafting to enable members to draft their own initiatives. Support to conflict affected communities for service delivery, especially to war-affected children and adolescents, reintegration of ex-combatants, and peace initiatives will also continue.

Performance and Results: Key anticipated results in 2002 include improvements to the efficiency of local government operations. In keeping with the objective of establishing more effective government structures at both central and local levels, and ensuring the participation of Uganda's citizens in their own governance, the success of the democracy, governance and conflict program will be measured by local government efficiency in programming funds (an improvement from 75 to 95% of allocated resources appropriately expended within the fiscal year in target districts) and an

85% increase in the financial resources disbursed by central government to the local level. In addition, the number of civil society organizations effectively representing their members and other citizens with advocacy agendas will increase from 10 to 40, and almost 4,000 ex-combatants and formerly-abducted children will be reintegrated into their local communities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Management Systems International/Research Triangle Institute (MSI/RTI); State University of New York; others yet to be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Uganda

617-009 More Effective and Participatory Governance	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,655
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	1,060
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	2,715
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	1,135
Future Obligations	1,100
Est. Total Cost	4,950

Zambia

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Zambia has gone through a political and economic transition from decades of one-party autocracy to multi-party democracy. It is making progress toward liberalizing its economy, increasing foreign trade and privatizing state-owned enterprises. The continuous contraction of the economy in the 1980s has been reversed over the past decade. Gross Domestic Product grew by 3.6% in 2000, and a growth rate of five percent is estimated in 2001. Improved financial discipline has resulted in a decrease in inflation from 30.1% in 2000 to 18% in 2001. Zambia's commitment to private sector-led economic growth is demonstrated by several reforms, including the establishment of a stock market, relaxation of government controls over exchange and interest rates, and the attainment of full convertibility for the national currency.

Despite these positive developments, there remain many impediments to political and economic progress in Zambia. These obstacles include Zambia's landlocked status, limited foreign and

Life expectancy at birth has declined from 49 years in 1992 to 43 in 2001, largely due to the HIV/AIDS crisis.

domestic investment, a legacy of authoritarian leadership, corruption, and a high population growth rate of 2.9%. One of the greatest threats to Zambia's future development is the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Approximately 20% of adults in Zambia are infected with HIV. As AIDS death rates accelerate, a secondary epidemic of orphans and vulnerable children is developing. At the end of 2000, an estimated 1.25 million children (27.4% of children under age 15) were orphaned, and the number of children not attending primary school exceeded 700,000.

Zambia held presidential, parliamentary and local government elections on December 27, 2001 with both international and local monitoring. The newly-elected President is Levy Mwanawasa of the ruling party, who defeated the lead opposition candidate 29% to 27% (35,000 votes). A multi-party legislature in Zambia has been seated, with the opposition now representing 71% of voters and holding just over 50% of the seats. This new legislature, differing from the previous ruling party-dominated legislature, may open the door for the implementation of parliamentary reforms.

The recent elections in 2001 follow a spirited public debate in which civil society successfully mobilized itself to resist an unconstitutional third term for former President Frederick Chiluba.

Zambia is key to U.S. national interests and foreign policy priorities in the Southern Africa region. Zambia is a leader in regional conflict resolution efforts, particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is a priority country in the U.S. Government's worldwide effort to stem the HIV/AIDS pandemic, due in part to recent successes in curbing the spread of the disease in the country. Zambia has a record of economic and political reforms over the past ten years and is a model of peace and stability in a troubled region.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$42.741 million

FY 2003 Request: \$50.285 million

The USAID program in Zambia has four areas of focus. They include: 1) increasing incomes in rural areas; 2) improving the quality of basic education for children; 3) improving integrated child health care and reproductive health services, including HIV/AIDS interventions; and 4) expanding civic participation in democratic governance. To improve rural incomes, USAID supports innovative programs dealing with agricultural privatization, conservation-related farming technology, and community-based natural resource management in protected areas. USAID's effort to encourage rural development includes a microenterprise credit program. In education, USAID supports basic education and nutrition on a community level, while promoting novel approaches to improve access to education for the rural poor, girls, orphans, and other vulnerable children. In the health sector, USAID supports a range of cutting-edge programs that reduce death and suffering. Zambia is a priority country for the worldwide "Roll-Back Malaria" program, and receives special attention in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

USAID supports national programs in family planning and maternal health, vitamin A food fortification and supplementation, immunization, and integrated management of childhood illnesses. In recognition of the fact that HIV/AIDS is not just a health problem but an overall development challenge, USAID has designed a cross-cutting coordination mechanism that improves the capacity of all development sectors in Zambia to deal with the wide-ranging impacts of the disease. Finally, USAID programs in Zambia promote democracy and the peaceful exchange of viewpoints by supporting public debates on major issues of civic concern.

FY 2002 funds will be used to implement the program as currently planned and previously described in the FY 2002 Congressional Budget Justification. Program activities to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the Program Data Sheets. The increase in program funding levels from FY 2002 to 2003 is primarily due to increased HIV/AIDS funding.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: In economic growth, USAID collaborates with USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa trade program, dealing with World Trade Organization concerns, the Southern African Development Community country steering committees, the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, and various regulatory issues. USAID also works with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa to promote closer regional trade ties. The regional Corridors of Hope project provides financial support that leverages bilateral funding for cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention activities targeting high-risk populations. USAID/Washington funds the Adventist Development and Relief Agency and the Salvation Army World Service to improve health care services, and also supports Project Concern International in building the capacity of Zambian nonprofit organizations to provide services locally. USAID's Education for Development and Democracy initiative and the Progressive Life Center established a pilot partnership between two girls' high schools in Zambia and Washington, D.C., focusing on the self-growth and development of adolescent females. P.L. 480 Title II food aid continues to be an integral part of USAID's program in FY 2002 and complements the efforts to help rural poor households to improve food security.

OTHER DONORS: Overall, the United States ranked third in 2000 among bilateral donors, after the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The World Bank is Zambia's largest multilateral donor. Other key multilateral donors include the European Union (EU) and the African Development Bank.

USAID programs in Zambia are marked by a spirit of collaboration. USAID collaborates with the World Bank in areas of privatization and in the preparation of Zambia's Poverty Reduction Strategy. The World Bank is the main donor supporting the Ministry of Agriculture's extension work, and also works with USAID on programs benefiting the tourism and wildlife sectors. Germany and the EU work in partnership with USAID to strengthen small and medium business associations in Zambia. Sweden collaborates with USAID to address regulation of the microfinance and power sectors. Norway and the International Fund for Agricultural Development have initiated activities that support USAID's rural group business model. Additionally, Norway, the Netherlands, and USAID jointly support a public-private Agricultural Forum. USAID is the lead donor on the World Trade Organization's Integrated Framework for Trade, in conjunction with both multilateral and bilateral donors. The United Nations Development Program's Growth Triangle program aims at increasing cross-border trade between Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique, complementing other USAID efforts. Many partners join USAID in supporting health reforms in Zambia, including Denmark, Sweden, Norway, the United Kingdom, Ireland, the Netherlands, Canada and UNICEF. Under the auspices of the US-Japan Common Agenda, the Japan International Cooperation Agency joins with USAID to implement key health and education interventions. USAID collaborates with many international donors and United Nations agencies to increase investment in basic education, with a special focus on the advancement of girls' education. Finally, USAID and the EU worked together successfully in support of the recent national elections.

Zambia
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	16,328	26,838	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	30,830	0
Development Assistance	16,000	10,255	11,822	50,285
Economic Support Fund	0	300	0	0
PL 480 Title II	811	0	89	0
Total Program Funds	33,139	37,393	42,741	50,285

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

611-001 Increased incomes of selected rural groups				
DA	9,786	6,725	6,260	6,958
611-002 Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children				
CSD	728	4,965	0	0
DA	2,000	0	4,700	5,000
611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions				
CSD	15,600	21,873	0	0
CSH	0	0	30,830	0
DA	3,200	2,880	0	37,404
611-004 Expanded opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance				
DA	1,014	650	862	923
ESF	0	300	0	0

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Zambia

PROGRAM TITLE: Rural Income Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Rural Incomes of Selected Groups, 611-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,260,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,958,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to increase rural incomes includes:

- technical assistance and training in new technologies to increase the production of agricultural products and natural resources;
- microcredit, technical assistance and training in business development to promote the development and growth of rural non-farm enterprises through increased services and market access; and
- technical assistance and training to improve the policy and regulatory environment in Zambia to increase investments (both domestic and foreign) in productive sectors such as agriculture and tourism.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID-funded projects will work directly with small-scale farmers to promote the adoption of improved, environmentally sound production technologies aimed at sustainable cultivation of food and high-value export crops. These innovations include low-cost agro-forestry techniques to increase soil fertility, conservation farming to enhance soil moisture retention, and alternative livelihood programs for rural families living near national parks and forests. Advisors sponsored by USAID will work with entrepreneurs in the agribusiness and tourism industries to better link farmers and rural dwellers with markets that provide the supplies they need. This includes working with lodge and hotel owners to increase their capacity to attract clients by improving the quality of their services, resulting in increased numbers of visitors, greater levels of tourist spending, and ultimately, higher local employment. Microenterprise and small business credits will also be extended to small entrepreneurs in rural and semi-urban areas to expand their production and marketing opportunities.

These activities would only have a modest impact without an improved policy and regulatory environment that invites increased domestic and foreign investment. USAID is working to create an environment in which economic investment can flourish. Technical assistance offered by USAID supports the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance, and private sector associations in their efforts to assist Zambian producers and businesses take advantage of growing international markets, including the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the Southern African Development Community Free Trade areas. USAID will also provide analysis and strategic advice to the Government of Zambia concerning options for privatizing the generation and distribution of energy, which is currently managed by the government. In the agricultural sector, USAID will continue to work with the Ministry of Agriculture and private agricultural stakeholders on issues related to food security policy, fertilizer subsidies, and the impact of droughts and floods on food needs in Zambia.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use the requested resources to complete its final year of implementation under the current strategy. USAID will continue its efforts in the areas mentioned above and start the planning and design process for a new economic growth strategic objective which takes into consideration the impact of HIV/AIDS on the productive sectors of the economy.

Performance and Results: The principal result of this program will be increased incomes for rural families, who will have an improved ability to provide for themselves over the long term. The long-term sustainability of this program is ensured by incorporating private sector actors as stakeholders, making these programs not dependent on indefinite U.S. Government funding. USAID aims to increase the incomes of targeted rural groups by 20% annually, reaching \$13.5 million in FY 2003, and to increase the number of farmers using improved technologies from 15,000 to 45,000. Non-traditional agricultural and natural resource exports are expected to grow by 15% per year, reaching \$384 million by FY 2003.

Cash crop farmers in targeted areas enjoyed a 50% increase in FY 2001 per capita production compared with the previous year.

During FY 2001, much of Zambia experienced above-average rainfall and flooding, causing major food deficits and declines in agricultural production. Despite the adverse weather, farmers working with a USAID grantee delivered cash crops to market valued at \$145 per farmer, a 50% increase over the previous year. Through collaboration with the Zambia Agribusiness Technical Assistance Center, 360 small-scale farmers in the Livingstone area contracted with a large agribusiness milk processor to supply 2,400 liters of milk per day, greatly expanding their ability to generate income. USAID was instrumental in emphasizing the importance of trade as a critical component in economic development in Zambia, by supporting the *Zambian Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*. Through its trade and policy program, USAID assistance enabled the Government of Zambia to secure approval for the opening of the U.S. market to Zambian cotton, textiles, fruits and vegetables under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Advisors financed by USAID helped the Livingstone District Business Association greatly increase its individual and institutional membership, leading to an average income increase of 18% and employment increase by 10% in the target area. The Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Business Associations has assisted 64 of its members to access loans totaling \$86,000 from microcredit institutions, a great achievement in an environment where the microfinance sector is generally weak.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Principal implementing partners include the Cooperative League of the USA, World Vision, CARE, Michigan State University, International Executive Service Corps, the University of Maryland, Nathan Associates, Development Alternatives Inc., Zambia Chamber of Small and Medium Business Associations, and Credit Management Services. Sub-contractors/grantees include Wildlife Conservation Society, African Wildlife Foundation, the University of Florida, Independent Management Consulting Services, Organic Producers and Processors Association of Zambia, Agricultural Consultative Forum, and Mano Consultancy Services.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	DA	DFA
611-001 increased incomes of selected rural groups		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	33,739	49,367
Expenditures	19,991	47,665
Unliquidated	13,748	1,702
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	6,725	0
Expenditures	9,132	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	40,464	49,367
Expenditures	29,123	47,665
Unliquidated	11,341	1,702
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	6,260	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	6,260	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	6,958	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	53,682	49,367

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Zambia

PROGRAM TITLE: Basic Education (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Quality of Basic Education for More School-Age Children, 611-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,700,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: The basic education program is made up of the following components:

- technical assistance for a community mobilization campaign for education;
- technical assistance and small grants for communities to improve the health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS education, and the educational status of girls, orphans, and other vulnerable children;
- technical assistance for the production of interactive radio instruction programs for out-of-school children;
- technical assistance for the establishment of an education management information system and systematic information gathering in the education sector;
- technical assistance for the mitigation of HIV/AIDS in the education sector; and
- technical assistance for a girls' education program.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will expand its support of a model school health and nutrition (SHN) program in three districts from 40 to 60 pilot schools. Preliminary analysis of data collected from children in the pilot schools has indicated a 60% infection rate of bilharzia, a disease caused by parasitic worms, confirming the need for further SHN interventions. The USAID monitoring effort that provides this baseline data is the first ever in Zambia to systematically focus on the health and nutrition of school-going children and the effects of health and nutrition interventions on their cognitive functions. A community mobilization campaign will expand to communities in three new districts this year, providing small grants to improve children's health, nutrition, and education. USAID's innovative radio instruction program for out-of-school children will expand, as new interactive learning centers are opened across the country and new programming is developed for grades 3 and 4. USAID will sponsor a household survey, based on its 2001 demographic and health survey, to identify how HIV/AIDS, gender, and poverty issues are having an impact on school attendance and performance of children, and also to acquire height/weight and literacy measures of school-aged children in households throughout Zambia. An education management information system will be put in place at the headquarters of the Ministry of Education and in selected districts. Annual school census survey data will be collected, analyzed and reported in December 2002. To understand the continuing impacts of HIV/AIDS, USAID will support an audit and assessment of education policy and outcomes in light of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Based on the positive FY 2001 results, USAID will use requested resources to continue to expand its pilot programs in school health and nutrition, interactive radio, and community mobilization. USAID will also assist the Ministry of Education in expanding across Zambia specific interventions that have already been proven to be effective in pilot areas, such as de-worming, micronutrient interventions, and interactive radio learning centers. Monitoring and evaluation systems will accompany any expansion, to ensure continued high standards of quality. USAID will also assist the Ministry of Education in the development and implementation of its new Strategic Plan.

Performance and Results: A common theme throughout USAID-supported activities is the education, health, and welfare of girls, orphans, and other vulnerable school-aged children. One of

During FY 2001, USAID reached over 7,782 out-of-school pupils, half of them girls, through 169 centers participating in the interactive radio learning program.

the most dramatic results recorded thus far has been the astonishing increase in the number of communities and children accessing USAID's educative radio programming through interactive learning centers. By design, the centers are low-cost, locally established and maintained, and dependent on community volunteers and resources.

From its small beginning as a pilot project with 1,254 students scattered in 21 centers in late FY 2000, the program mushroomed in its second year, now with 169 centers serving 7,782 students across all nine Zambian provinces. Although the programming currently targets young school-age children, groups of older listeners are increasingly forming centers to take advantage of this learning opportunity, with at least two centers specifically tailored for adults. As a result of new partnerships with the Government of Zambia, faith-based organizations, and additional communities, 621 interactive radio learning centers for out-of-school children will be established this year, the majority of which will provide instruction for children in grades 1-4. At least 26,000 children with equal participation from both genders will be enrolled in the centers. Results demonstrate the effectiveness of this program; average score performance on the Grade 1 literacy assessment of children attending the radio centers is expected to reach 65% by FY 2003.

USAID anticipates successes in its other education programs as well. By the end of FY 2003, at least 60 schools with about 24,000 pupils will be routinely delivering micronutrient and deworming interventions resulting in better health, nutrition, and learning environments for children. In addition, USAID programs will result in more proactive community involvement as 270 communities develop and implement plans to improve the quality of the local education their children receive. Collaboration with USAID will increase the Ministry of Education's access to current information on education system performance and the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector. This knowledge will enable planners and decision-makers to make sound policy decisions, and will inform the development and implementation of the Ministry of Education's next five-year strategic plan.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Principal implementing partners include UNICEF, Education Development Center, Creative Associates International, American Institutes for Research, and Macro International. Sub-contractors include Partnership for Child Development, CARE International, Successful Intelligence, Zambia Central Statistics Office, and the Academy for Educational Development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	CSD	DA
611-002 Improved quality of basic education for more school-aged children		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	2,928	2,000
Expenditures	1,335	0
Unliquidated	1,593	2,000
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	4,965	0
Expenditures	943	1,135
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	7,893	2,000
Expenditures	2,278	1,135
Unliquidated	5,615	865
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	0	4,700
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	4,700
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	5,000
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	7,893	11,700

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Zambia

PROGRAM TITLE: Integrated Health (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-003

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$30,830,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$37,404,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Child Survival and Health (CSH) resources are funding an HIV/AIDS and family health program that includes the following components:

- public awareness campaigns;
- support to non-governmental community-based programs;
- social marketing of condoms, insecticide-treated bednets, and home water treatment supplies;
- training of health workers;
- technical assistance to strengthen health care delivery, including policy development, monitoring, logistics, financing, and evaluation;
- research to inform health sector decision-making and to monitor health status; and
- non-project assistance to support delivery of health services at the district and community levels.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health program activities include:

- public awareness campaigns;
- support to non-governmental community-based programs;
- social marketing of contraceptive commodities;
- technical assistance to strengthen reproductive health delivery, including policy development, monitoring, logistics, financing, and evaluation; and
- training of health workers in family planning and reproductive health.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will expand access to HIV/AIDS prevention services and treatment strategies through public information campaigns. USAID funds a range of partners, including faith-based organizations, to implement clinic and community-based initiatives that provide information, voluntary HIV counseling and testing, and follow-up care services. In addition to training health workers, USAID's grants and technical assistance target information and clinical services to high-risk groups such as sex workers, long-distance truckers, and traders. USAID will continue to provide technical assistance in the national effort to develop, coordinate, and implement new policies to respond to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. These initiatives will place special emphasis on youth and pregnant women. USAID-funded partners will continue to work with local community-based organizations to support orphans and vulnerable children, expanding the scope of these activities from eight to 12 districts.

USAID plans to expand malaria prevention and treatment programs through the promotion and marketing of insecticide-treated bednets. USAID technical assistance to the National Malaria Control Program will assist in the development and implementation of policies and guidelines for the effective treatment of malaria. Through its technical and financial support to the bi-annual national Child Health Week community outreach activities, USAID will support reduction of vitamin A deficiency and promote immunization services in Zambia. USAID will also aid in the prevention and treatment of diarrheal diseases by training health professionals and through the promotion of the home water treatment product Clorin. USAID will continue to support polio eradication efforts in Zambia by funding World Health Organization activities. Finally, \$2 million in ongoing USAID non-project assistance will support public sector health services at the district and community levels in Zambia.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID will expand access to family planning and integrated reproductive health services through support for social marketing of contraceptives, community and employer-based programs, and training of health workers. Other USAID-funded activities include health worker training to improve emergency obstetric care, reproductive health education targeting youth, and promotion of key reproductive health policies.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID intends to use FY 2003 DA resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue the activities described under FY 2002 for the final year of the current Country Strategic Plan. USAID will use anticipated additional HIV/AIDS funds to continue to expand current activities, including support to make prevention of maternal-to-child transmission and voluntary counseling and testing services more comprehensive and available in more locations. USAID will also focus on improving care of persons living with HIV/AIDS, primarily through grants to non-governmental organizations working at the community-level.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID intends to use FY 2003 DA resources in this Budget Justification to continue the activities described under FY 2002 for the final year of the current Country Strategic Plan.

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

Performance and Results: The principal result of this program is to provide better healthcare to citizens of Zambia, through expanded access to critical public health services addressing HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, child survival and family planning/reproductive health.

Results of the 2000 Zambia Sexual Behavior Survey indicate that condom use among men and women with non-regular partners increased significantly from 1998 to 2000: from 33% to 39% (men) and 24% to 33% (women).

The FY 2001 Demographic and Health Survey is currently underway. It will demonstrate progress on a number of key national health indicators, with results to be reported later in 2002. USAID's efforts are increasing access to key health products throughout the country. The nationwide social marketing program is targeting sales levels of 11.5 million condoms, 100,000 insecticide-treated bednets and 600,000 monthly cycles of oral contraceptives by CY 2003. Marketing of the anti-diarrheal home water treatment product Clorin has been extremely successful, and sales are expected to continue to be over one million bottles in CY 2003.

Preliminary results of USAID's continued support for the promotion and distribution of vitamin A supplements in FY 2001 show that for the fifth year in a row, over 80% of children under five years old received a supplement at least once during the year.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Principal implementing partners include Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, John Snow Research & Training Institute, Abt Associates, Inc., and Population Services International. Sub-contractors include Africare and CARE International. Other non-governmental partners include Family Health International, Boston University, the Academy for Educational Development, Management Sciences for Health, JHPIEGO Corporation (an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University), the International HIV/AIDS Alliance, Futures

Group, International Science and Technology Institute, Inc., and the Churches Medical Association of Zambia.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
611-003 Increased use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	42,946	0	16,678	29,515
Expenditures	30,392	0	14,429	28,937
Unliquidated	12,554	0	2,249	578
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	21,873	0	3,200	0
Expenditures	16,910	0	3,496	226
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	64,819	0	19,878	29,515
Expenditures	47,302	0	17,925	29,163
Unliquidated	17,517	0	1,953	352
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	30,830	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	30,830	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	37,404	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	64,819	30,830	57,282	29,515

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Zambia

PROGRAM TITLE: Expanded Citizen Participation in Democracy and Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$862,000 DA; \$200,000 prior year ESF;

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

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: The USAID program in democracy and governance is funded using Development Assistance Funds (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF). Components funded with DA resources include:

- technical assistance and training for development of arbitration and an Alternative Dispute Resolution Center as an option in addition to commercial and civil court systems;
- technical assistance and training to facilitate more efficient and faster resolution of court cases through mediation; and
- grants to local church-based groups, professional associations, labor unions, and media organizations to promote public debate on development and political issues;

Program components funded with ESF resources include:

- training to local non-governmental organizations and journalists on election monitoring, codes of conduct, and media reporting; and
- technical assistance for international election observation and post-election conflict resolution.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program (ESF).* USAID will provide a grant for international election observation and post-election conflict resolution work with the newly-elected parliament and other political institutions, in the wake of the recent national elections.

FY 2002 Program (DA): USAID will provide small grants to encourage public debate by sponsoring opinion surveys and improving local media reporting capacity. Important topics of public debate may include HIV/AIDS, poverty alleviation, the impact of corruption, legal reform, the rights of women, and other issues with public policy implications. USAID will provide expert guidance supporting the establishment of an Alternative Dispute Resolution Center that will address arbitration, mediation, labor issues and civil matters. In order to improve citizens' access to loans, USAID will support the development of a small claims court in Zambia. Using the latest technologies to promote social progress, USAID will support a law website based at the University of Zambia Law Faculty and operated by the Zambia Legal Information Institute. The legal information provided through this website will be of great use in the development of the Zambian legal community. USAID will also provide technical assistance to the Cabinet Office and the Ministry of Legal Affairs in designing web sites to post public policy and program information on the Internet.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use requested resources to promote public discourse and debate through non-governmental organizations, with the overall goal of increasing citizen participation in democracy and public policy formulation. USAID anticipates that public opinion polling will be a new and effective means for improving civic awareness of issues and progress in Zambia. Alternative dispute resolution will be the focus of USAID's rule of law program, with the goal of integrating courts and independent arbitrators under a single administrative umbrella.

Performance and Results: Expanded public debate is expected to increase public influence and democratic pluralism. It will heighten civic involvement in key policy decisions concerning HIV/AIDS,

poverty, corruption and gender issues. Citizens will be better informed about election issues and candidates, and therefore will be better equipped to make informed choices. Legal professionals, including lawyers, judges, and researchers will have on-line access to laws, precedents, and legal commentary. The total number of successfully resolved mediation cases is expected to increase to 550 by FY 2003, and the number of arbitration settlements should rise to 100 over the same period. This will reduce the workload of the courts and increase efficiency in the administration of justice.

USAID technical assistance directly supported the repeal and replacement of an Arbitration Act from the 1930s with a new Arbitration Act in December 2000. This helped to bring Zambia in line with international standards for commercial dispute resolution, which is essential for attracting foreign investors. The Arbitration Association was legally formed, and 150 trained arbitrators and mediators began resolving cases expeditiously on a basis of client-contracted services. The courts used mediation to resolve 100 cases. Another achievement was the successful development, by the municipality of Ndola and its citizens, of a strategic plan to promote local economic recovery and environmental protection. USAID recently collaborated with other donors in support of the "Oasis" debate in Zambia. This election-related debate involved a civil society group comprising churches, the Law Association, a women's coordinating group, and other parties who peacefully and successfully fought against an amendment to the Zambian Constitution which would have allowed the incumbent President to serve a third term. The "Oasis" debate demonstrated the influence that civil society can carry in the political arena.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Principal implementing partners include the Government of Zambia, the Law Association of Zambia, Chemonics International, Participating Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT), Development Associates Inc., the Carter Center, and the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zambia

	DA	DFA	ESF
611-004 Expended opportunity for effective participation in democratic governance			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	7,020	10,989	0
Expenditures	3,462	10,723	0
Unliquidated	3,558	266	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	650	0	300
Expenditures	1,034	81	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	7,670	10,989	300
Expenditures	4,496	10,804	0
Unliquidated	3,174	185	300
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	200
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	862	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	862	0	200
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	923	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	9,455	10,989	500

Zimbabwe

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Zimbabwe is a country of immense human and natural potential. Ten years ago it was one of the most developed countries in southern Africa. Today 60% of the population lives on less than \$1 per day, unemployment is 70%, and inflation has reached 107%. The land redistribution program is disrupting agricultural production and leaving farm workers without homes or jobs. Mass hunger is a real possibility as the Government of Zimbabwe has neither funds nor credit to replenish its food reserves. There are increasing cases of violence and intimidation as the March 2002 presidential election approaches.

Life expectancy has fallen to 52 years, infant mortality is 65 per 1,000, under five child mortality is 102 per 1000, and 25% of the adult population is infected by HIV/AIDS.

Zimbabwe's per capita gross domestic product in 2000 was \$421 before declining to \$385 in 2001. External debt in December 2001 was \$2.7 billion. The Government of Zimbabwe is not currently servicing its debt and most multilateral and bilateral donor resources are being withdrawn or reduced. Overall donor assistance to Zimbabwe was \$219 million in 1999 as compared to the estimated \$37.5 million for 2001.

The United States national interests in Zimbabwe are in building democracy and implementing an effective response to the catastrophic HIV/AIDS epidemic. With the current food shortages, humanitarian relief has also become a priority.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$11.173 million *FY 2003 Request:* \$18.108 million

USAID is requesting funds for three objectives which concentrate on mitigating the HIV/AIDS crisis, enhancing citizens' participation in economic and political decision-making, and expanding economic opportunities for disadvantaged groups. FY 2002 funds will be used to implement the ongoing activities to fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic through increasing awareness and use of condoms; encouraging and supporting microenterprises; and working with civil society organizations, parliament, and local authorities to listen to and represent the interests of the populace. A humanitarian assistance program will also be initiated.

All FY 2003 funds requested by USAID/Zimbabwe will be used to continue funding current programs. The funding increase under the FY 2003 request will broaden support to HIV/AIDS and family planning and reproductive health activities. Depending on the outcome of the critical March election, USAID will consider expanding certain objectives or review the implementation of its program with the Government of Zimbabwe.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:

The USAID program in Zimbabwe includes the following objectives for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

Number:	Title:	Last Notified:	Planned Completion:
613-001	Natural Resources Management Strengthened for Sustainable Development	FY 2002 CBJ p.719	FY 2003
613-002	Broadened Ownership in a Growing Economy	FY 2002 CBJ p.723	FY 2002

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: In addition to the bilateral program, USAID has an ongoing centrally-managed program to enhance democracy through support for freedom of the press, rule of law, free and fair elections and human rights. USAID's Regional Center for Southern Africa, based in Botswana, manages 15 regional programs that include Zimbabwe. Four of the programs deal with natural resource management. Three programs support agricultural research and policy development and five programs support the development of southern Africa regional trade and economic integration. The remaining three programs encourage anti-corruption, enhanced legislative processes, and greater media freedom. USAID is currently negotiating a P.L. 480 emergency food assistance program for Zimbabwe in coordination with the World Food Program. The Famine Early Warning System Network is a long-running Africa Bureau regional project providing support for regional food security monitoring, analysis and reporting throughout several selected countries, including Zimbabwe, and multiple regions of Africa. USAID centrally funds the regional Corridors of Hope activity which make condoms more available and accessible to target groups by expanding social marketing of the devices through branded advertising and promotional activities.

OTHER DONORS: In addition to the United States, the major donors include the European Union (governance, social services, and environment), the United Kingdom (poverty, environment, AIDS/health, private sector), Germany (health, education, environment, self-help) and Japan (environment, AIDS, other health, education, infrastructure, private sector). Norway, Sweden, and the Netherlands sponsor smaller programs. Currently the Government of Zimbabwe is in arrears to all of its multilateral lending institution partners, so programs of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) are on hold with the IMF stand-by agreement having been suspended in 1999. Donor coordination is excellent. Most bilateral donors have reduced or stopped government-to-government assistance, opting to channel help through non-governmental organizations. The United Nations family of agencies remains active in Zimbabwe in several sectors including HIV/AIDS, health, education, environment, and governance. USAID leads the coordination of HIV/AIDS programs in-country and, even though a minor donor in natural resources and environment, it has a leading coordination role in this program as well. The United Nations just issued a Humanitarian Assistance and Recovery Program appeal to all donors for \$81 million for 2002, to which the United States expects to make a significant food contribution.

Zimbabwe
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual *	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	5,200	6,438	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	9,473	0
Development Assistance	6,926	6,384	1,700	18,108
Economic Support Fund	800	3,280	0	0
Total Program Funds	12,926	16,102	11,173	18,108

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

613-008 Enhanced citizens' participation in economic and political decision making				
DA	2,286	2,790	1,700	1,885
ESF	800	3,280	0	0
613-009 HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated				
CSD	4,700	5,939	0	0
CSH	0	0	8,973	0
DA	2,000	2,084	0	15,723
613-010 Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded				
CSD	500	499	0	0
CSH	0	0	500	0
DA	2,640	1,510	0	500

* FY 2001 ESF includes direct apportionment to Department of State of \$175,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Zimbabwe

PROGRAM TITLE: Participation (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Citizen Participation in Economic and Political Decision Making, 613-008

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,700,000 DA; \$1,900,699 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,885,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's democracy and governance program in Zimbabwe funds activities to:

- strengthen parliament and local government authorities' ability to provide services and respond to citizens' needs;
- enhance advocacy activities to parliament and local government through grants that support the advocacy programs of civil society organizations; and
- conduct research and build capacity on land policy reform.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 Development Assistance funds to support 16 civil society organizations to continue to generate increased demand for greater openness and inclusion in national-level decision-making through improved advocacy to the parliament. Support to the legislative branch of government will strengthen legislative processes, the parliamentary committee system, and the capacity of parliament to better involve citizens and citizens' groups in parliamentary business and the evolving governance debate in Zimbabwe. USAID will provide technical assistance, training and exchange study visits with other legislatures in the region and elsewhere to achieve these objectives.

The local governance program, initiated in 2001, will continue through 2002 at pilot sites in six local authorities. It provides technical assistance to: 1) develop mechanisms for increasing citizens' role in local decisions about budgeting, borrowing, and capital projects, 2) train elected officials and civil servants to better manage citizens' input, and 3) assist local authorities to move towards increased credit-worthiness in order to access private capital markets. The program awards small grants to civil society organizations to help them better advocate on behalf of their members. Near the end of FY 2002, USAID will design an expanded local governance program, incorporating lessons drawn from the pilot activity.

Land policy reform research and capacity building will continue in FY 2002 and plans will be made to extend this activity, subject to developments surrounding this controversial and critical national issue. Current activities include graduate studies in the United States for two Zimbabwean students to research local issues, university-level student mentoring programs in Zimbabwe, as well as short-term local, regional and international study tours for Zimbabweans from concerned government, academic and parliamentary institutions.

ESF funds will be used to support domestic monitors, the media, judicial sector and non-governmental organization exchange, and technical and material assistance to civil society.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Depending on the outcome of the presidential elections in March 2002 and the resulting country environment, USAID plans to continue this program. Additional grants for civil society organization and activities for parliamentary strengthening and reform may be possible. USAID will design an expanded local government program. Similarly, depending upon in-country developments surrounding the ongoing land reform debate, USAID will either terminate this activity

or increase it to include resettlement activities in accordance with the precepts of the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act.

The committee system in parliament is fast becoming the one system within the government that can rise above party politics.

Performance and Results: The governance program has created opportunities for dialogue between civil society organizations, representing citizens on one side and the parliament on the other, in key areas of national policy such as local governance, women's rights and corruption. As a result, citizens are demanding and creating more opportunities to participate in the formulation of national-level legislation and policy. USAID

assistance to a vibrant and multiparty parliament is beginning to generate the necessary political will for reform, as well as greater demand by the legislative branch to exercise its oversight on the powerful executive branch. Particular attention and progress is apparent in parliamentary committee operations and oversight of the government's annual budget process. The local government program has just begun activities to obtain greater citizen input into local government decisions through increasing opportunities for dialogue. Land policy reform in Zimbabwe will be informed by the results of several research activities on alternative models of land reform, land subdivision, public and private land markets, and land management and information systems.

This program will significantly enhance democracy in Zimbabwe by giving a voice to the electorate and ears to the parliament and local government authorities. The land policy activity has the potential to significantly decrease political and social tension by ameliorating one of the most divisive issues in the country - land redistribution.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementing partners include the State University of New York at Albany (prime); Pact, Inc. (prime); the Urban Institute (prime); the University of Wisconsin at Madison's Land Tenure Center (prime); the University of Zimbabwe's Centre for Applied Social Sciences (sub); and various Zimbabwean groups, including Transparency International-Zimbabwe (sub), Amani Trust (sub), Combined Harare Ratepayers Association (sub), National Chamber of Commerce (sub), Silveira House (sub), and Evangelical Federation of Zimbabwe (sub).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zimbabwe

	DA	DFA	ESF
613-008 Enhanced citizens' participation in economic and political decision making			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	12,530	0	1,355
Expenditures	3,110	0	511
Unliquidated	9,420	0	844
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	2,790	100	2,924
Expenditures	2,684	0	319
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	15,320	100	4,279
Expenditures	5,794	0	830
Unliquidated	9,526	100	3,449
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	1,900
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	1,700	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,700	0	3,280
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	1,885	0	0
Future Obligations	4,600	0	0
Est. Total Cost	23,505	100	7,559

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Zimbabwe
PROGRAM TITLE: HIV/AIDS (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NAME: HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated, 613-009
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$8,973,000 CSH
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$15,723,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated objective funds activities to:

- change the behavior of the community towards the disease and those infected through increased access to quality health services, including condoms and contraceptives, voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) for HIV/AIDS, community-based HIV/AIDS education and VCT referral, and post-test clubs that support people who have taken the HIV/AIDS test;
- decrease the stigma of the disease through improved AIDS advocacy and policy; and
- enhance the capacity of communities to assist orphans and other children affected by AIDS.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health funds will be used to :

- sustain the supply of contraceptives in the public sector and through social marketing.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: FY 2002 Program: To complement the voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) program, which opened 12 VCT clinics across the country between 1999 and 2001, USAID will support an expanded information and education campaign to encourage individuals and couples to learn about their HIV status. The program will also fund the expansion of VCT activities. Both the advocacy and policy activities and efforts to help communities better respond to Zimbabwe's orphan crisis are new program components that will begin in 2002. In addition, the orphan program will include micro-enterprise-related activities linked to USAID's economic growth program.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: In collaboration with the Department for International Development (DFID), USAID will procure contraceptives for the public sector and improve the contraceptive logistics management system. The program will also support and expand social marketing of condoms and contraceptives.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Due to declining budget resources, the Government of Zimbabwe's capacity to sustain family planning services, subsidize contraceptives and mount an effective response to the AIDS epidemic has been sharply reduced. USAID will assist the Ministry of Health to integrate HIV and sexually transmitted illness services into its family planning program to maximize on the effectiveness of the extensive pre-existing family planning infrastructure. USAID will continue to provide contraceptives for the national family planning program as a complementary element of the HIV/AIDS program until the end of the current strategic plan in 2005.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID will continue its work with DFID to procure contraceptives for the public sector. The program will also continue to improve the contraceptive logistics management system to ensure that clients receive contraceptives when they need them and to expand social marketing of condoms and contraceptives.

All contracts and grants funded with resources under this program will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: The response to the VCT campaign, since the launch of the first clinic in August 1999 has been overwhelming,

In just two years, over 35,000 clients have received high quality VCT.
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with one site averaging over 120 clients per day, and more than 35,000 clients receiving high quality VCT to date. Actual demand has exceeded projections by over 20%, indicating a growing desire of young adults to know their HIV status before making life choices about new relationships, marriage and childbearing. More than 48,000 clients are expected to visit the VCT clinics in FY 2002. Based on research and experience elsewhere, knowing one's HIV status increases AIDS awareness, decreases stigma and contributes to behavior change. Still the majority of Zimbabweans do not know their HIV status. Consistent condom use is still the first line defense against HIV for those who continue to engage in high-risk behavior. Condom sales continue to rise - with over 13 million sold in FY 2001 and 17.4 million expected to be sold in FY 2002. The success of this program will significantly reduce the spread of this dreaded disease and will significantly improve the quality of life of its victims.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's HIV/AIDS activities are implemented through Population Services International (prime), Management Sciences for Health (prime), PACT, Inc. (prime), and Catholic Relief Services (prime).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zimbabwe

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
613-009 HIV/AIDS Crisis Mitigated				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	12,700	0	10,151	18,553
Expenditures	7,585	0	7,545	17,480
Unliquidated	5,115	0	2,606	1,073
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	5,938	0	2,084	0
Expenditures	900	0	2,107	877
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	18,638	0	12,235	18,553
Expenditures	8,485	0	9,652	18,357
Unliquidated	10,153	0	2,583	196
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	8,973	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	8,973	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	15,723	0
Future Obligations	0	0	10,500	0
Est. Total Cost	18,638	8,973	38,458	18,553

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Zimbabwe

PROGRAM TITLE: Linkages for the Economic Advancement of the Disadvantaged (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Access To Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded, 613-010

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$500,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: USAID's economic growth program funds an innovative crisis mitigation program to provide services to the most disadvantaged segments of Zimbabwean society, including those affected by AIDS, through training and technical assistance to:

- expand microfinance services to under-served peri-urban and rural areas;
- create business development services to enhance client's management, planning and marketing skills; and,
- provide specialized microfinance products and business development services to help mitigate the economic impact of HIV/AIDS on children and others affected by the disease.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to support up to 30 commercial activities that will enable some 500,000 marginalized Zimbabweans to expand their micro businesses in goat rearing, paprika and cotton production, and other income generation activities by linking the production groups with established markets. Assistance to micro-finance institutions will encourage these lenders to increase their outreach to rural and small town areas by brokering access to loan capital. These financial institutions will also develop new products and services to help the industry respond to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Contracts will be awarded to local firms to develop training materials to strengthen the business skills of those participating in the linkage agreements. The program will also fund special business development services activities, such as a contract to expand youth entrepreneurship training and another to establish a voucher system to access legal advice for people attending post-HIV/AIDS test clubs.

Planned FY 2003: USAID plans to continue its microenterprise program and expand activities initiated in FY 2002. For example, the youth entrepreneur training will be expanded into additional areas, and financial advice will be added to the legal services offered at HIV/AIDS post-test clubs.

The political environment in Zimbabwe is very much in flux at this time and USAID's strategy has been developed to respond quickly to change; therefore, the program could either expand or shift the focus of services to respond to evolving country socio-economic conditions.

Four commercial linkage agreements have been signed.

Performance and Results: This new program was initiated in March 2001, but progress has already been notable. By December 2001, four agreements that establish market links between commercial companies and rural based disadvantaged groups had been signed, a rural based youth entrepreneur training program was put in place, and an innovation fund was established to encourage micro-finance institutions to design and offer new products and services. The program has secured government agreement for access to loan capital from the Ministry of Labor's Social Development Fund by selected micro-finance institutions. This program will enable disadvantaged individuals to become more productive and thus to improve their standard of living.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Development Alternatives, Inc. is the prime contractor for this program. Sub-contractors include locally-based consulting firms, International Capital Corporation and Vulindela/Accion, and an U.S. subcontractor, AID for Artisans. Additional contracts and grants have been signed with *Junior Achievement Zimbabwe* (sub), and the Zimbabwe Association of Microfinance Institutions (sub).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Zimbabwe

	CSD	CSH	DA
613-010 Access to Economic Opportunities for Disadvantaged Groups Expanded			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	500	0	2,440
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	500	0	2,440
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	500	0	1,510
Expenditures	251	0	305
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	1,000	0	3,950
Expenditures	251	0	305
Unliquidated	749	0	3,645
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	500	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	500
Future Obligations	0	0	3,500
Est. Total Cost	1,000	500	7,950

**Regional Economic Development Services Office
For East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA)**

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Internal and cross-border violence is on the upswing in east and southern Africa, greatly hampering development progress. Regional conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, civil wars in Sudan and Somalia, and armed insurgencies in Rwanda, Burundi, and Uganda continue to destabilize the region. In addition, heightened internal political tensions, such as those related to upcoming national elections in Kenya, deter potential foreign and domestic investors. Borders, such as that between Somalia and Kenya, are porous, impeding control of terrorism and arms flows. Conflict, droughts and continued deterioration of food production have resulted in frequent food emergencies in the region, affecting more than 18 million people.

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

The REDSO/ESA program, co-located in Nairobi with USAID/Kenya, fully supports U.S. national interests in the region. Improved regional stability and political integration will facilitate progress in the global war on terrorism. Economic cooperation and the opening of markets will promote growth and increased opportunities for U.S. trade and investment, in addition to lessening dependence on international humanitarian assistance. Reducing transmission of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases will work to diminish the risk of further economic disruption, political disintegration, impoverishment and conflict. While improving African public health, this work will also ultimately support U.S. national interests in the region.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$22.458 million

FY 2003 Request: \$27.288 million

The Program Data Sheets provided cover the three objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. REDSO/ESA covers 23 countries in east and southern Africa and thereby assists those smaller countries lacking a U.S. bilateral development program, such as Djibouti, to benefit from regional activities undertaken by USAID. REDSO/ESA's three objectives include enhancing east and southern African capacity to achieve food security through dissemination of improved, environmentally sustainable agriculture practices, increased trade and better climate forecasting. They also focus on improving regional management of conflict and building the capacity of regional health organizations, with an emphasis on strengthening responses to the HIV/AIDS pandemic. FY 2002 DA and CSH funds and prior year Economic Support Fund (ESF) funds will be used to implement the program as currently planned and previously described in the FY 2002 Congressional Budget Justification, as well as to carry out selected new activities.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:

The REDSO/ESA program includes the following objectives for which USAID is not requesting new

funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

Number:	Title:	Last Notified:	Planned Completion:
623-001	Program and Tech Support	FY02 CBJ, p. 753	FY 2003
623-002	Critical Information	FY02 CBJ, p. 757	FY 2003
623-003	GHAI Implementation	FY02 CBJ, p. 763	FY 2003

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: As a regional mission, REDSO/ESA supports other USAID missions in east and southern Africa with technical, legal, financial management, food assistance and procurement services. In addition, REDSO/ESA implements a regional assistance program. REDSO/ESA also assists in the management of USAID's large (almost \$400 million in FY 2001) P.L. 480 emergency and non-emergency food assistance programs in 14 countries in East and Southern Africa. It provides support for U.S. Department of Agriculture's Title I, Title II Food for Progress, and Title II Section 416 food aid program (\$200 million in FY 2001) operating in seven countries in the region. The USAID humanitarian assistance office manages substantial emergency programs in the region that are coordinated with bilateral programs in each country as well as with the REDSO/ESA regional program. USAID/Washington programs in population, health and nutrition play an important supporting role in providing technical assistance and training for regional African institutions. For example, centrally-funded health projects are helping to disseminate a comprehensive methodology for use in regularly assessing the national level performance of logistics and pharmaceutical management systems for countries in the region. They also support regional training workshops to address logistics management systems needed for HIV/AIDS commodities.

OTHER DONORS: Donor coordination is good. The European Union and the United States are the first and second largest donors supporting direct assistance to regional institutions such as the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and the Common Market for East and Southern Africa. Other important donors supporting regional activities in food security, conflict prevention and health include the World Bank, Canada, and the African Development Bank. USAID closely cooperates with Germany, especially for assistance on conflict prevention and early warning systems, and with United Nations agencies, such as the World Health Organization, in maternal/child health and HIV/AIDS prevention.

REDSO-ESA
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	6,900	5,514	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	12,075	0
Development Assistance	17,360	11,350	10,383	27,288
Economic Support Fund	0	250	0	0
Total Program Funds	24,260	17,114	22,458	27,288

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

623-001 Effective Program and Technical Support to ESA Missions				
CSD	680	0	0	0
DA	2,377	0	0	0
623-002 Increased Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision-makers in the Region				
CSD	4,820	0	0	0
DA	2,820	0	0	0
623-003 Establish a strong basis for implementation of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHA!)				
CSD	1,400	0	0	0
DA	12,163	0	0	0
623-005 Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security				
DA	0	6,803	7,658	9,750
ESF	0	250	0	0
623-006 Enhanced Capacity for Managing Conflict in the Region				
DA	0	3,342	2,710	3,363
623-007 Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems				
CSD	0	5,514	0	0
CSH	0	0	12,075	0
DA	0	1,205	15	14,175

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: REDSO/ESA

PROGRAM TITLE: Regional Food Security (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security, 623-005

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$7,658,000 DA; \$499,000 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,750,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2005

Summary: USAID's program to enhance African capacity to achieve regional food security focuses on the provision of:

- technical assistance and training to improve agricultural and livestock production and disseminate new technologies;
- technical assistance and training to enhance networking, cooperation and the sharing of best practices;
- technical assistance to harmonize regional policies on trade, telecommunications, agriculture, livestock, and environmental impact assessment;
- training to improve climate forecasting and the application of early warning systems; and
- operating support, technical assistance and training to improve management capacity of selected regional public and private sector organizations.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will increase the dissemination of new agricultural and information communication technologies and best practices, to improve climate forecasting and use of early warning systems and to assist regional organizations to harmonize policies in order to increase regional and international trade. Fifteen workshops, technical meetings and instructional materials will be financed to increase collaboration between more than 30 national research institutions, universities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for accelerating technology transfer from researchers to farmers in 10 countries. A small grants program for 7 to 10 regional and international NGOs will assist them to more rapidly disseminate new technologies to farmers in the region. Training in the use of improved information communication technologies and computer hardware and software will be provided to at least 10 regional governmental and non-governmental organizations. Short-term technical assistance will be provided to undertake studies and promote discussions and advocacy for better regional agricultural production and trade policies. A new regional agricultural trade program, including short-term technical assistance to analyze and address regional policy and supply chain constraints, will be initiated to enhance trade and production in three or four targeted commodity groups. To complement this initiative, USAID will use ESF carryover funds to promote the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) through technical assistance provided to the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA) and by providing information, establishing market linkages, and facilitating duty-free exports of eligible products. To ensure that African organizations take a greater lead in identifying and resolving their problems, long-term and short-term technical assistance, and management, leadership and technical training will be provided to strengthen intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations' ability to deliver services. Technical assistance and grants will continue for 7 to 10 regional NGOs with programs to improve regional environmental management, to promote use of improved livestock health technologies and to mitigate conflict over natural resources.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to strengthen demand-driven agricultural research through the provision of technical assistance, short-term training and equipment to regional African agricultural organizations. Technical assistance for the regional agricultural trade program may be

expanded to address additional commodities and emerging policy issues. The use of climate forecasting and early warning systems for development as well as humanitarian purposes, will be strengthened through the provision of equipment, technical assistance, and training, both to specialists as well as to end-users of climate forecasting information. Additional technical assistance and support in areas of leadership, management and technical skills up-grading will be expanded to include more private sector organizations and regional non-governmental organizations.

Performance and Results: Excellent progress in policy coordination has been made on several fronts. Three intergovernmental organizations in east and southern Africa funded by USAID have joined forces with the private sector to improve the facilitation of freight transport throughout the region. The Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA)'s efforts to harmonize transport sector policy in the past year led to a decrease in freight delivery time from 45 to 20 days or less along the critical route between the Kenyan port of Mombasa and the interior countries of Uganda, Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition, the decision by telecommunications regulators to form a new regional association to facilitate policy harmonization and enhance efficiencies is a direct result of USAID assistance.

With USAID support, the Intergovernmental Bureau for Animal Resources, a technical organization affiliated with Organization for African Unity (OAU), initiated a program with governments of the Arabian Peninsula to lift the ban on livestock trade with Horn of Africa states which was initiated due to the threat of Rift Valley Fever. Concerted attention to animal health and other livestock trade issues by OAU members in the Horn of Africa eased some tensions. Yemen and the United Arab Emirates lifted certain restrictions on African meat and animals, revitalizing inter-regional livestock trade. With funding from USAID, regional and national organizations are taking steps to develop and disseminate detailed climate information. Early warning systems are being linked with response systems to maximize the preparedness for adverse conditions and to reduce the impact of disasters and the cost of relief.

New varieties and technologies of potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans and cassava continue to be tested and disseminated by the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa within the region both for on-farm use and commercial purposes. Net benefit increases of \$530-\$1,390 per hectare have been reported coupled with yields three times higher on farmers' fields using new varieties of potatoes compared to local varieties. Sweet potato and cassava flours are being tested for industrial use as a substitute for costly imported wheat flour.

In 2001, USAID, along with other donors, funded an institutional assessment of a major African partner, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). This galvanized IGAD, other donors, and the member states to seriously review IGAD's capacity and the broadness of its mandate. Institutional improvement is now a high priority for this organization.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Prime grants were made to major African institutions including Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, Common Market for East and Southern Africa, the East African Community, Organization of African Unity Intergovernmental Bureau for Animal Resources, and the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa. Prime U.S. contractors and international grantees include Chemonics, Associates in Rural Development, Technoserve, International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, International Potato Centre, International Center for Tropical Agriculture, and PACT.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

623-005 Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	6,803	250
Expenditures	415	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	6,803	250
Expenditures	415	0
Unliquidated	6,388	250
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	499
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	7,658	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	7,658	499
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	9,750	0
Future Obligations	20,777	0
Est. Total Cost	44,988	749

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: REDSO/ESA

PROGRAM TITLE: Regional Conflict Prevention (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Capacity for Managing Conflict in the Region, 623-006

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,710,000 DA; \$299,400 Pnor Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,363,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2005

Summary: USAID's regional conflict prevention program has the following components:

- *development of regional conflict early warning and early response systems centered on three regional intergovernmental organizations;*
- *technical assistance and grants for improved management and for program implementation of intergovernmental and civil society organizations for conflict prevention activities at local, national and regional levels, initially focused on three cross-border conflict zones;*
- *advisory services for conflict analysis, assessment, and management; and*
- *technical assistance and training to improve communication among civil society, governmental, and intergovernmental organizations.*

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: FY 2002 Program: USAID will continue regional peace activities and strengthen a spectrum of African organizations promoting peace-building and conflict prevention, mitigation and response. Organizations include regional, intergovernmental and state level entities as well as community-based organizations. Funds will finance organizational development services, training in conflict management, and commodities, including information and communication technologies such as Internet connectivity. A major output will be the launching of an innovative Conflict Early Warning and Response Network (CEWARN). Designed by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) in collaboration with non-governmental organizations, the German aid agency (GTZ), and USAID, this early warning system will receive, analyze and disseminate information on surfacing, impending or potential conflict situations to mobilize responses that will limit conflict at regional, national and eventually local levels. Through regular face-to-face dialogue and improved Internet connectivity, civil society and other private sector organizations will link with governmental entities at all levels. Initially, implementation will focus on selected cross-border pastoralist zones in the Horn of Africa, two of which are also supported by other USAID activities.

Organizational development services, training, and information communications equipment will be provided to three regional intergovernmental organizations to help build their institutional capacity. These are: IGAD, representing the seven states of the Horn of Africa; the Common Market for East and Southern Africa (COMESA), representing 20 states in the continent; and the East African Community (EAC), which comprises Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Assistance to COMESA will promote its role in achieving peace and security in the region, including implementation of peace protocols, workshops, and the initiation of a new office for direct interaction with NGOs and businesses. ESF carryover funds in FY 2002 will also be used for technical assistance to strengthen the COMESA Court of Justice. Advisory services will be provided for the newly established Legislative Assembly of the EAC.

Grant and institutional strengthening programs will continue to support conflict prevention activities in three cross-border zones characterized by tensions over livelihood competition, ethnic divisions, and/or access to natural resources. The areas include: the Karamajong Cluster

(Northwest Kenya / Northeast Uganda / Southern Sudan); Southern Ethiopia/Northern Kenya/Southern Somalia; and a portion of the Great Lakes (Rwanda/Burundi/Tanzania). U.S. and local contractors will conduct conflict analyses and will identify and disseminate effective approaches to prevent conflict and promote peace, especially in the target cross-border zones. NGO grants will support activities utilizing six tested approaches: 1) sponsorship of problem-solving dialogues and meetings of peace networks; 2) development of media, especially radio, to provide accurate, impartial news and peace messages; 3) improvement of information and skills of advocacy groups lobbying for peace; 4) provision of animal health services linked to peace dialogues; 5) support for women's groups; and 6) promotion of interfaith initiatives.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 resources will further develop the capacity of seven regional (intergovernmental and civil society) organizations to address armed conflict, with particular attention to problems in the three priority cross-border zones. Grant funds and technical assistance will help expand the reach of the Conflict Early Warning Network (CEWARN) into the Great Lakes region. The small grant and organizational development activities will be consolidated and focused on NGO peace-building activities in the cross-border zones. Training in conflict resolution skills and information technology for NGOs and government organizations will receive higher priority. Assistance to COMESA and the EAC will build regional capacity for conflict prevention. REDSO/ESA will continue to offer advisory services to client missions on conflict strategies and activities and carry out conflict vulnerability assessments.

Performance and Results: Drawing on experience from previous programs, significant progress has been made thus far. The design of CEWARN was completed in late 2001, and approved by the seven IGAD member states in early 2002. Initial implementation of this network in cross-border pastoral zones involving member states and civil society organizations has raised demand for high level, cross-border dialogue among parties and for future constructive collaboration.

In FY 2001, USAID funds supported a number of activities using the above listed conflict prevention and mitigation approaches. Provision of animal health services in tandem with peace-building dialogues succeeded in easing tensions between pastoral groups in the Karamajong cluster. With financial and information communications technology assistance, the National Council of Churches in Kenya is using its national, nine office network to develop more effective responses to the threat and consequences of armed conflict. USAID funded participation of journalists at workshops in Namibia and Uganda that helped build awareness of the role for media in conflict prevention and peace building. Problem-solving peace dialogues in Sudan, between pastoralists from 14 ethnic subgroups in the Karamajong cluster, and in Northern Kenya achieved some limited success, but sustainability of the dialogue process is an issue.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Important regional partner/grantees include: Inter-Governmental Authority on Development, Common Market for East and Southern Africa, East African Community, the Africa Peace Forum, the Organization for African Unity/Intergovernmental Bureau for Animal Research (OAU/IBAR), and local NGOs. U.S. organizations are PACT and Management Systems International (MSI). All listed organizations are prime contractors or grantees.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

623-006 Enhanced Capacity for Managing Conflict in the Region	CSD	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	18	3,342	0
Expenditures	0	46	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	18	3,342	0
Expenditures	0	46	0
Unliquidated	18	3,296	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	299
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	2,710	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	2,710	299
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	3,363	0
Future Obligations	0	7,080	0
Est. Total Cost	18	16,495	299

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: REDSO/ESA

PROGRAM TITLE: Regional Health Capacity Building (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems, 623-007

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$12,075,000 CSH; \$15,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$14,175,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: Activities to be funded include:

- operating support, technical assistance and training to strengthen management, planning and financial systems of three African regional institutions;
- technical assistance to improve regional training programs in HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria, and maternal/child health and nutrition;
- training of African specialists to serve as consultants in HIV/AIDS and other population, health and nutrition areas;
- technical support to strengthen regional dissemination and application of better technical practices; and
- training and technical assistance to improve the identification and analysis of regional health issues, enhance advocacy approaches, and stimulate regional policy dialogue.

Population activities include technical assistance and training to strengthen:

- drug and commodity logistics management and assessment systems in the region;
- management and implementation of family planning and reproductive health programs; and
- identification and analysis of family planning and reproductive health policy issues and development of advocacy approaches to inform and stimulate policy dialogue.

Strengthened African institutions and professionals, the primary beneficiaries of both programs, will improve health systems, programs and policies. These improvements will benefit women and children in east and southern Africa, the ultimate beneficiaries of this program.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will finance training, technical assistance and operating support for the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care, the Centre for African Family Studies (CAFS), and the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat to improve the quality of maternal and child health and nutrition, HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, and health care financing programs in the region. Workshops, training and computer-based approaches will be employed to disseminate technical information and to facilitate its application throughout the region. With technical support from U.S. contractors and grantees, collaborating partner activities will include the dissemination of a methodology for developing national guidelines for the nutritional care of people with HIV and the design of national guidelines in at least five countries in the region. Partners will also develop five short courses and technical updates on topics such as maternal and neonatal health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB. FY 2002 CSH funds will also support the implementation of a regional strategy to address malaria and TB; training of nutrition coalitions in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania in the development of new strategies; and expert facilitated regional workshops to expand policy dialogue on issues such as national health accounts, community based health insurance, and hospital autonomy. Finally, activities will include workshops to assist low HIV/AIDS prevalence countries to develop prevention strategies, to expand HIV/AIDS programs of faith based organizations, and to explore ways to incorporate disease control and other health issues into humanitarian programs in complex emergency settings.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID's assistance in the population sector will support training and technical assistance to strengthen and sustain drug and commodity logistics management and assessment systems and family planning and reproductive health programs in at least ten countries in the region. With USAID support, CAFS will provide technical and management assistance to local NGOs in east and southern Africa implementing family planning and reproductive health recommendations from the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development. At least two regional workshops on drug and commodity logistics management in light of emerging HIV/AIDS, malaria and TB commodity logistics issues will be used to advocate for coordinated regional response.

SUBMISSION OF THIS PROGRAM DATA SHEET CONSTITUTES FORMAL RENOTIFICATION OF USAID'S INTENT TO OBLIGATE FY 2002 RESOURCES FOR THE ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will enable its three African collaborating institutions to implement training, technical assistance and information dissemination activities to address regional population, health and nutrition issues. FY 2003 funds will also support technical assistance and training to assist these organizations to improve their cost recovery systems and increase operational efficiency; to develop courses to address HIV/AIDS training gaps; to facilitate the continued implementation of regional advocacy agendas by three nutrition coalitions; and to expand the adoption of community based health schemes in three countries.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID will support a range of activities. These may include technical assistance and training to promote regional policy dialogue and systems strengthening to institutionalize drug and commodity logistics management and assessment in at least 10 countries.

All contracts and grants with resources as outlined above will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: Important accomplishments have been made to date. These findings directed institutional development activities, outlining specific areas needed to strengthen these nascent organizations. These findings directed institutional development activities, outlining specific areas to strengthen these nascent organizations. Ten USAID financed technical advisors serve regionally and lead the development of institutional strategies to address key health issues. An assessment of resources and emerging needs for HIV/AIDS training will be concluded in 2002 and these results will guide development of future courses and regional technical support. Networking groups for HIV/AIDS behavior change, pediatric HIV/AIDS, health care quality, local health insurance, and national health accounts regularly bring together African experts to work regionally on technical issues. Training in quality of care issues, performance improvement, reproductive health, and nutrition was provided to 150 health care workers. Via four study tours, 100 health care workers from the region learned HIV/AIDS prevention and care approaches in Uganda and use of audio-visual materials for nutrition education for maternal and neonatal health services in Madagascar. Lastly, policy discussions on regional coordination of HIV/AIDS programming and other issues are gaining increased support.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Primary African grantees include intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations such as the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretarial, the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care, and the Centre for African Family Studies. HIV/AIDS prevalence means new partner institutions may be added. Primary U.S. contractors/grantees include the Futures Group, the Academy for Educational Development, John Snow, Inc., Management Sciences for Health, Abt Associates, and Johns Hopkins University.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

REDSO-ESA

623-007 Enhanced Regional Capacity to Improve Health Systems	CSD	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	5,900	0	4,044
Expenditures	69	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	5,900	0	4,044
Expenditures	69	0	0
Unliquidated	5,831	0	4,044
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	12,075	15
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	12,075	15
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	14,175
Future Obligations	0	0	28,350
Est. Total Cost	5,900	12,075	46,584

Initiative for Southern Africa

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Southern Africa, a region that encompasses 14 countries, has substantial natural resources, a market of \$179 billion, and a total population of 190 million. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) unites these countries in a regional framework with broad economic and political goals. Strong economic growth in some member states pushed overall real economic growth in the region to 3.5% in 2000, compared with 1.9% in 1999. The national interests of the United States in the southern Africa region include trade and investment, enhanced regional security and stability through improved governance and democratization, HIV/AIDS control, improved natural resource management, and hunger prevention.

Over the past ten years, political and economic policy reforms by southern African governments plus positive U.S. engagement have resulted in a sustained social and economic transformation in the region. Democracy is taking hold; a majority of southern African nations hold regularly scheduled elections that increasingly meet internationally established norms. South Africa transitioned to democratic rule in 1994, and its annual economic growth rate since then (2.7%) is three times higher than during the apartheid era. Namibia has managed a similar democratic and economic transition. Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania have taken positive steps towards sustaining democratic processes and market-oriented economic reforms, while Botswana has used its democratic institutions to build one of the most prosperous nations in sub-Saharan Africa. The region is economically and politically resilient and can serve as a catalyst for growth in all of Africa.

Countries supported by the Initiative for Southern Africa include Angola, Botswana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, the Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Notwithstanding this progress in achieving democratic reforms and economic growth, the region still faces formidable challenges. Overall average economic growth still remains well below the six to seven percent level required to lift the region from poverty. Achieving this rate of growth will require higher levels of domestic savings, foreign direct investment, and external development assistance. Moreover, the region continues to experience high rates of unemployment and poverty. An estimated 40% of the people of the region live in abject poverty. Between 30% and 40% of potential workers are either unemployed or have low-paying jobs in menial labor or agriculture. These high rates of poverty and unemployment could lay the groundwork for future regional political instability. Most SADC countries are landlocked, resulting in high import and export costs. Existing transportation and communications networks are inadequate to support effective international trade and business expansion. High HIV/AIDS infection rates, ranging from 10% in Mauritius to 35% in Botswana, pose a severe threat to continued growth and stability over the medium and long term. Continued violence and instability in Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Angola adversely affect the investment climate throughout the region and reduce opportunities for effective use of natural resources.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$17.367 million *FY 2003 Request:* \$24.731 million

The Initiative for Southern Africa is USAID's regional development program covering southern Africa. It is managed from the agency's Regional Center for Southern Africa in Gaborone, Botswana, and is distinct from USAID's bilateral country programs in the region. The Initiative for Southern Africa includes activities that address: 1) establishment and strengthening of democratic practices and norms; 2) expansion of trade and investment; 3) improvement in management of shared wildlife and natural resources; and 4) agricultural development through technological changes in farming practices and increased trade in farm products. These objectives build the

capacity of regional institutions; harmonize policies in the trade, customs, agriculture, environment, and democracy sectors; increase the participation of the private sector in development; and generate employment and income growth. USAID will use FY 2002 funds to implement ongoing regional programs in democracy, trade, agriculture and natural resources management. The specific activities to be funded with FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the following Program Data Sheets.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: USAID is not requesting new funds in FY 2002 for the following objective, but will utilize funds already appropriated in previous fiscal years.

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Title:</u>	<u>Last Notified:</u>	<u>Planned Completion:</u>
690-005	Create Capacity for Informed Decision Making	FY 98	FY 2002

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: Through the Education for Democracy and Development Initiative, USAID is providing equipment to the University of Botswana to improve the quality of its course offerings and to conduct outreach programs increasing women's enrollment in science and mathematics programs. USAID is funding the rehabilitation of two sections of the Botswana's major commercial highway, using regional International Development Assistance (IDA) flood supplemental appropriations. The USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance provides training for disaster management in several countries in southern Africa.

OTHER DONORS: USAID's regional activities are well coordinated with those of other donors. The European Union and USAID are the two largest donors to SADC countries in the trade and investment, natural resource management, and agricultural sectors. France and USAID provide joint regional assistance in agricultural policy analysis. Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany and the World Bank join with USAID in offering regional technical assistance concerning management of water resources. Along with Germany, Sweden and the African Development Bank, USAID promotes regional trade and the development of transportation corridors in southern Africa.

ISA
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Development Assistance	22,415	1,251	17,367	24,731
Economic Support Fund	1,000	998	0	0
Total Program Funds	23,415	2,249	17,367	24,731

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

690-001 Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance				
DA	1,900	1,251	1,367	1,484
690-002 A More Integrated Regional Market				
DA	9,103	0	13,000	18,517
690-011 Boadened U.S.-SADC Cooperation				
ESF	1,000	998	0	0
690-012 Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources				
DA	7,812	0	0	1,000
690-013 Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC Region				
DA	3,600	0	3,000	3,750

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Initiative for Southern Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Improved Democratic Practices in Southern Africa (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance, 690-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,367,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,464,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Summary: The USAID Initiative for Southern Africa contributes to the consolidation of democracy and improved governance in southern Africa by providing:

- grants to regional organizations to improve elections and political processes, increase media freedom, and reduce corruption;
- technical assistance to regional organizations to better monitor and advocate for implementation of democratic standards; and
- grants to train leaders of non-governmental organizations that implement regional activities in democracy and governance.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will fund the ongoing implementation of democratic standards in the region. USAID technical assistance to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) will assist in implementing the recently adopted regional Anti-Corruption Protocol. USAID will offer technical support to national anti-corruption bureaus to enhance their capacity to train staff and operate effectively. Funding provided by USAID to the SADC Parliamentary Forum will support election observation and election-related conflict mediation training. To support the development of a vibrant and independent media, USAID will provide financial support to the Media Institute of Southern Africa to enable it to monitor government compliance with the 1991 Windhoek Declaration guaranteeing media freedom. USAID funding and technical assistance will advance the pursuit of the SADC Gender Action Plan's goal of having women comprise 30% of key decision-making positions in southern African countries by 2005. USAID will also fund a series of public opinion polls in the region to measure popular satisfaction with southern African governments.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 funds will continue to support regional organizations that implement activities in the three focus areas of this strategic objective. USAID technical assistance will strengthen the capacity of the SADC Parliamentary Forum to mediate in election-related conflicts. Anti-corruption efforts will continue to receive USAID emphasis. The Agency will strengthen its support to non-governmental organizations protecting media freedom.

Performance and Results: Supported by USAID's regional democracy program, most countries in southern Africa adopted improved electoral standards which have resulted in more transparent electoral processes. The U.S. Department of State is currently using these new regionally-approved standards to encourage fair elections in Zimbabwe. Advocacy efforts by USAID-supported non-governmental organizations resulted in the

"I am proud that I am standing here talking about SADC Parliamentary norms and standards. These are not EU norms and standards. These are purely African norms and standards that have been developed by Africans themselves... If we refuse to accept the SADC norms and values, I do not know what as a nation we will lean on."

- Mrs. Priscilla Misihairabwi, legislator, during a debate concerning whether Zimbabwe should adopt the SADC electoral standards. October 31, 2001.

signing of an Anti-Corruption Protocol by regional heads of states. This protocol, once ratified by national legislatures, will commit member states to put in place a range of anti-corruption measures, and will facilitate improved cross-border cooperation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID activities will be implemented by the Human Rights Trust of Southern Africa (prime), National Democratic Institute (sub), Southern Africa Documentation Center (prime), Southern African Development Community Parliamentary Forum (prime), Media Institute for Southern Africa (prime), and Southern Africa Media Development Fund (prime).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

ISA

	DA	DFA	ESF
690-001 Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	9,999	3,932	1,300
Expenditures	6,583	3,725	344
Unliquidated	3,416	207	956
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	1,251	0	0
Expenditures	2,104	135	610
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	11,250	3,932	1,300
Expenditures	8,687	3,860	954
Unliquidated	2,563	72	346
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	1,367	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,367	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	1,464	0	0
Future Obligations	1,500	0	0
Est. Total Cost	15,581	3,932	1,300

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Initiative for Southern Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Southern African Trade Development (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: A More Integrated Regional Market, 690-002

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$13,000,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$18,517,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to develop international trade in southern Africa includes:

- technical assistance to help countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) increase duty-free exports to the United States under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act;
- technical assistance in trade policy, customs reform, and the establishment of a regional free trade area;
- training and technical assistance promoting telecommunications policy reform and widened private sector participation to promote increased telecommunications access;
- training and technical assistance in region-wide reforms in the transportation sector;
- technical assistance in the design and management of competitive regional energy markets;
- technical assistance in development of tax policy and macro-economic policy;
- training of private sector associations to advocate for regional economic integration; and
- financing for equity and loans of the Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund (SAEDF).

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide technical assistance to promote reforms in trade and customs policies in southern Africa. This assistance will include the completion of a study identifying areas of particular export potential, consultations concerning possibilities for the advancement of regional free trade, and other activities to promote the trade competitiveness of regional enterprises. USAID technical assistance will improve the capacity of regional governments to develop transportation networks. In order to bring benefits of the "information age" to southern Africa, USAID will offer strategic advice concerning telecommunication policy to regional governments, including guidance on pricing, consumer protections, trading, and other regulatory matters. To educate leaders about potential reforms in the energy sector, USAID will sponsor training of utility managers, policymakers, and energy regulators. USAID will provide training for several trade and industrial association leaders on strategies they can use themselves to advocate for improved trade policies. Finally, USAID will support the activities of SAEDF, an agency that offers loans and financial services to businesses operated by or serving southern Africans. USAID grants enable SAEDF to promote economic growth in the region, led by local entrepreneurs.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will use requested resources to further promote trade and customs reforms, further the adoption of new sanitation standards, and assist companies in taking advantage of trade opportunities. Transportation-related activities will focus on improving regional transportation coordination, including issues such as border-crossing procedures, cargo regulations, and roadway user fees. In the telecommunications sector, USAID will provide technical assistance toward the development and adoption of a regional plan to manage frequencies across the telecommunications spectrum, and will provide training in telecommunication policy and regulation to key officials. USAID will train energy sector utility managers, policymakers, and regulators in the potential benefits of privatization, and will provide technical assistance in implementing a regional short-term electricity market. USAID will continue to provide grant support to SAEDF in its mission to stimulate local business development. Finally, USAID will provide strategic advice to SADC countries to improve their ability to implement macroeconomic and tax policy reforms aimed at improving economic performance and the investment climate.

Performance and Results: USAID's regional trade development activities have enhanced southern Africa's export competitiveness in global markets, facilitated increased private investment, and opened new markets in southern Africa to imported goods. These increases in trade and investment reduce poverty by contributing to higher levels of local employment and income. USAID assistance has resulted in increased two-way trade and investment between the United States and SADC member states under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). USAID technical support has enabled an additional seven states to qualify for trade benefits under AGOA by the end of 2001. This Act has generated an estimated \$1 billion in new investment in the region and has created more than 25,000 new jobs to date. USAID has supported the continued development of a new regional free trade area, which now generates trade in goods and services among nations previously separated by prohibitive trade barriers. Tariffs have fallen sharply; the percentage of commodities within the free trade area facing tariffs in excess of ten percent has fallen from 39% in 1995 to only 21% in 1999. Several governments in the region receiving USAID technical support have adopted liberalized regulatory frameworks in the telecommunications sector, resulting in a 43% increase in the number of providers in the sector from 1997 to 2001. USAID programs have led to a number of improvements in regional transportation, including reduced transit times, increased transport security, and an overall reduction in the cost of doing business. USAID assisted in the development of a system to track rail cargo and wagon movements in the region, with final installation in seven railway systems nearing completion. A fledgling competitive short-term energy market in the region is taking root, resulting in fewer power outages. Compared with previous years, the overall state of tax and macroeconomic policy in the region is much improved. This has resulted in an improved economic climate, and an optimistic outlook for the future of southern Africa.

The regional free trade area is flourishing. Commodities enjoying increased trade levels include cotton, textiles, apparel, foodstuffs, chemical products and plastics.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through Chemonics International (prime); Aurora Associates International (prime); Nathan Associates (prime); Price Waterhouse Coopers (prime) and Nexant (prime).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

ISA

	DA	DFA
690-002 A More Integrated Regional Market		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	49,721	9,884
Expenditures	23,447	9,668
Unliquidated	26,274	216
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	13,306	19
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	49,721	9,884
Expenditures	36,753	9,687
Unliquidated	12,968	197
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	13,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	13,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	18,517	0
Future Obligations	10,000	0
Est. Total Cost	91,238	9,884

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Initiative for Southern Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Shared Natural Resources Management (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources, 690-012.

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID contributes to effective management of shared natural resources through:

- technical assistance to establish natural resource management zones in areas crossing national borders;
- training of leaders in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors in the skills necessary to manage shared natural resources; and
- grants to regional organizations to support ongoing policy dialogues and implement region-wide conservation programs.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use prior year funds to provide technical assistance and grants to support the development of three natural resource management areas that cross national boundaries: 1) Four Corners, comprising contiguous lands in Botswana, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Zambia; 2) Greater Limpopo, comprising a game reserve in Mozambique, Kruger Park in South Africa and Gonarezhou Park in Zimbabwe; and 3) ZIMOZA, which comprises the border regions of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Zambia in the mid-Zambezi river basin. USAID will provide funding for two new activities. USAID will support the establishment of a natural resource management area focusing on water use issues in the Limpopo River basin that will include parts of South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. USAID will also fund the construction and establishment of the Kgalagadi-Gemsbok Park tourist transit and park management facility. This area encompasses adjacent national parks in South Africa and Botswana. In addition to funding the development of natural resource management areas, USAID provides technical support to facilitate the development and implementation of policies that provide for sustainable use of natural resources and environmentally-friendly tourism in the transboundary parks. USAID always seeks to ensure that all residents of benefiting areas, not only a fortunate few, share equitably in the economic benefits derived from these programs. Collectively, USAID efforts benefit ten million hectares of prime natural resources (water, wildlife habitats, forests and ecosystems) through improved conservation and resource management.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will continue to support activities designed to improve resource management in the areas described above, and will fund efforts to improve water management practices in the greater Limpopo River basin.

Performance and Results: With assistance from USAID, southern African countries have created jointly-managed transboundary resource management areas. USAID has signed technical assistance contracts for the Greater Limpopo and Four Corners areas. Two of the four governments in the Four Corners area have signed a communiqué reflecting their support for shared resource management, while Namibia has confirmed its commitment to the initiative. A draft management plan for the Greater Limpopo transboundary area has been prepared for the approval of relevant nations. In addition, a

A USAID-funded grantee, working to establish a natural resource management area comprising parts of Zambia, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, trained over 500 persons in improved conservation practices in FY 2001.

draft agreement is ready to be signed by the three governments of Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Zambia, officially establishing the ZIMOZA transboundary area. USAID has influenced this process through strategic consultations with national governments, coordination with local communities, and relationships with tourist enterprises and conservation groups. USAID programs have improved the exchange of ideas between communities and governments, increased tourism flows, and improved the fairness with which natural resource benefits are distributed to local residents.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through the African Wildlife Foundation (prime), Development Alternatives (prime), Abt Associates (sub); MSI Inc (sub); IMPACTO (sub), Ebony Consulting (sub); and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (prime).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

ISA

	DA	DFA
690-012 Increased Regional Cooperation in the Management of Shared Natural Resources		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	37,641	24,052
Expenditures	10,346	24,037
Unliquidated	27,295	15
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	5,832	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	37,641	24,052
Expenditures	16,178	24,037
Unliquidated	21,463	15
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	1,000	0
Future Obligations	3,000	0
Est. Total Cost	41,641	24,052

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Initiative for Southern Africa

PROGRAM TITLE: Expanded Trade in Farm Technologies and Products (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC Region, 690-013

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,000,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,750,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2000 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's regional agricultural development program in southern Africa includes:

- technical assistance to Southern African Development Community countries to improve food safety and increase regional and international trade in agricultural commodities;
- grants to international agricultural research institutions to develop and market crop production technologies and promote industrial uses of sorghum, cassava and sweet potato;
- a grant to develop and market cattle production technologies;
- grants to identify and analyze agricultural policies that impede agricultural growth;
- training of African researchers in livestock development and technologies for crop production and management; and
- grants to promote market development partnerships between the private sector, non-governmental organizations, and farmer and agribusiness associations.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will strengthen regional and international trade in agricultural commodities through technical assistance to improve food safety standards and regulatory effectiveness. USAID will expand agricultural trade by assisting southern African countries in agreeing to common commodity standards and regulations. USAID will engage U.S. universities and private sector seed associations in the development of uniform seed industry standards in southern Africa. To improve the local capacity for agricultural management, USAID will provide funds to train 250 southern Africans in agricultural market analysis and commodity grading skills, and to train an additional 40 in food safety. All these activities combine to create a public/private partnership which will enhance regional and international agricultural trade.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will use requested resources to continue ongoing activities. Support will continue for the development of new crop production technologies, analyses of agricultural policies, development of food safety regulations, and innovations in the seed industry. USAID also expects to further fund the marketing of a heartwater disease control vaccine for cattle.

Developed with USAID funding, drought resistant sorghum and millet seeds have been widely adopted by farmers in southern Africa, resulting in a more stable supply of food.

Performance and Results: The adoption of improved seed varieties developed with USAID assistance, has enabled millions of small holders in the southern Africa region to increase their production of sorghum, millet and cassava crops contributing to increased incomes and food security. The program is building trade partnerships between the region and the rest of the world by supporting the removal of non-tariff trade barriers that impede agricultural trade

and sponsoring improved crop and livestock management technologies. By contributing to increased agricultural productivity, USAID activities have increased incomes and decreased hunger for millions of southern African farm families. A USAID grantee successfully developed a vaccine to control heartwater disease in livestock. This advance will save farmers in the region an estimated \$40-45 million annually. The technology is now ready for commercialization. USAID assistance for developing industrial uses of sorghum and cassava has improved collaboration between agricultural

researchers, industries, and leaders in the public, private, and non-governmental sectors in Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, leading to increased productivity. Improved seed varieties developed with USAID support have been widely adopted by farmers; one example of the program's success has been an increase in sorghum production, leading to a doubling of commercial sales of sorghum meal in Tanzania over the past year. Inventories of national food safety regulations have been completed in eleven countries in the region. Five to seven countries are beginning work toward harmonizing food safety regulations, and more will join soon. A pilot study identifying opportunities to increase trade and farm incomes through the regional use of uniform grades and standards was completed in Mozambique, Malawi and Zambia this year. USAID's regional agricultural activities are essential to increasing the region's very low share of world trade in farm products.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through the University of Florida (prime), Michigan State University (prime), International Crops Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics (prime), International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (prime), Chemonics International (prime), and DATEX Inc (prime).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

ISA

690-013 Expanded Commercial Markets for Agricultural Technologies and Commodities in the SADC Region	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	13,234
Expenditures	4,845
Unliquidated	8,389
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	2,958
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	13,234
Expenditures	7,803
Unliquidated	5,431
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,750
Future Obligations	3,500
Est. Total Cost	23,484

West African Regional Program

Gains in school enrollment and infant mortality have been offset by persistently high population growth rates.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Key socioeconomic indicators for West Africa reveal that the region is unlikely to meet the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP) goal of reducing poverty by half by 2015. Many West Africans lack access to the social

services, infrastructure and political institutions that are the prerequisites for a healthy and productive life. Investment in the region has yielded gains in school enrollment and infant mortality, only to be offset by persistently high population growth rates (2.7%) and a per capita gross domestic product that is now lower than it was a decade ago. Over the last three years, the region's combined economic growth rate has averaged around 2%, which is up to four percentage points below the 6% required to reach the poverty reduction goals. Factors cited for the decline include a precipitous drop in the prices of critical export commodities, low domestic investment and savings rates in all but three of the 15 countries that comprise the region, declining foreign direct investments (now half the level of the early 1980s), and high levels of external debt. More ominously, the HIV/AIDS infection rates are increasing relentlessly. Unsurprisingly, "Afropessimism" appears to be on the rise at the very moment when development experts estimate that investment, including donor assistance levels, must double in order to have an appreciable impact on reducing current poverty rates.

Two events in 2001 reinforce the need to invest in programs that promote regional integration. The first, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), is a comprehensive strategy which argues that Africa's future is in its own hands and that it cannot depend upon the magnanimity of others. Developed by African leaders, it signals the emergence of the political will required to address the continent's development challenges on a united basis. Although NEPAD is a continent-wide initiative, it is based upon the assumption that sub-regional approaches to development are essential. NEPAD implies that sub-regional organizations, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), must take the lead in forging and implementing common African positions on key development issues. The second event, the September 11th terrorist attack, has underlined the interconnected nature of our global society. It has also highlighted the need to build global and regional partnerships to combat terrorism and to ensure the spread of democratic values. In such an environment, the West African Regional Program (WARP), with its goal of regional political stability and economic prosperity, clearly supports U.S. national interests.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$26.846 million

FY 2003 Request: \$34.711 million

WARP has just completed its initial year of operation. The program's geographic focus includes: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The program, which is managed out of Bamako, covers strategic objectives that deal with developmental obstacles that can be most effectively addressed through actions taken at a regional level in partnership with the leading sub-regional organizations. They include economic integration, health (with a focus on HIV/AIDS prevention), food security and conflict prevention. WARP's objectives are therefore intended to:

- (1) support regional economic integration through (a) improved sub-regional trade and investment policies, and (b) increased capacity of West African institutions to provide a reliable and affordable supply of electrical energy;
- (2) increase the sustainable use of services and products in the area of HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, maternal health and child survival;
- (3) ensure food security and effective natural resources management by supporting the policies and programs of WARP's regional partners (both public and private sector); and

(4) support the development and implementation of conflict prevention programs by regional organizations and civil society groups.

WARP's partners are the premier regional organizations and non-governmental organizations and networks including ECOWAS, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel, the West African Farmers Association and the West African Health Organization. FY 2002 funds and the FY 2003 request will be used to implement ongoing WARP Strategic Objectives. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in detail in the four following Program Data Sheets.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: The WARP program includes the following objectives for which USAID is not requesting new monies but will continue to expend funds already appropriated. These programs are residual activities of two precursors to WARP: the Sahel Regional Program and the Family Health and AIDS project.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Last Notified</u>	<u>Planned Completion</u>
624-001	Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS, Child Survival	FY02 CBJ, p.817	FY 2001
625-001	Trade and Investment Policy Options	FY02 CBJ, p.838	FY 2001
625-002	Civil Society/Government Dialogue	FY02 CBJ, p.843	FY 2001
625-003	Decision-Makers Have Access to Information	FY02 CBJ, p.847	FY 2001

Due to legal restrictions on assistance, there are no bilateral assistance programs with Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire or The Gambia.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: Six countries in the region have bilateral programs, most of which feature activities in health, economic growth and democratic governance. Additionally, most countries in the region without USAID bilateral missions receive funding from USAID/Washington-based programs. Of note are P.L. 480 Food for Peace programs (\$90 million for both emergency and development programs in FY 2002) and those in the area of health, environment and food security. WARP coordinates its activities with both bilateral and USAID/Washington programs with an eye to ensuring complementarity and avoiding duplication. For example, WARP shares information sources and implementation partners with the Famine Early Warning System Network program, and collaborates with USAID bilateral missions on the design and funding of HIV/AIDS prevention programs that target the major routes traveled by migrants and truckers in the region.

OTHER DONORS: Among multilateral donors there has been a definite trend towards working at the regional level. The World Bank has recently finalized its West Africa Regional Strategy and the UNDP has opened an office in Dakar. In terms of sectoral preferences, multiple donors (UNDP and the development agencies of Canada, the United Kingdom, and Germany) are involved in natural resource management, including bio-diversity and climate change. There are also seven major health sector projects focusing on infectious diseases. The most important health project, however, is the World Bank's \$25 million HIV/AIDS prevention project covering the highly-traveled Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire through Lagos, Nigeria corridor. The World Bank has large finance projects, Germany has programs in agriculture and fisheries, and both the European Union (EU) and African Development Fund are sponsoring major energy initiatives. Donor coordination in the region is good and getting better. Currently, ECOWAS is receiving support from USAID and the World Bank for the creation of a West Africa Power Pool. Additionally, USAID and the EU are formulating a joint program of assistance in conflict prevention for ECOWAS.

**WARP
PROGRAM SUMMARY**
(In thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual *	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	10,700	11,367	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	21,048	0
Development Assistance	16,777	17,246	5,798	31,521
Economic Support Fund	300	645	0	0
PL 480 Title II	0	0	0	3,190
Total Program Funds	27,777	29,258	26,846	34,711

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

624-001 Increase Use of Selected, Regional Reproductive Health, HIV/STI, and Child Survival Services and/or Products in the WCA Region				
CSD	10,500	0	0	0
DA	6,900	0	0	0
624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa				
DA	0	3,870	2,000	2,000
ESF	0	495	0	0
624-005 Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or				
CSD	0	11,367	0	0
CSH	0	0	21,048	0
DA	0	8,195	0	23,503
624-006 Food Security and ENV/NRM Policies and Programs Strengthened and Implemented in West Africa				
DA	0	4,763	3,366	5,556
624-007 Early Detection and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning				
DA	0	418	432	462
ESF	0	150	0	0
625-001 Assist Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify, Clarify, and Implement Policy Options				
DA	3,806	0	0	0
ESF	300	0	0	0
625-002 Regional Dialogue Increased on the Role of Civil Society and Communal, Local and National Governments in Achieving Improved				
DA	390	0	0	0
625-003 Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security, Population and the Environment				
CSD	200	0	0	0
DA	5,681	0	0	0

* FY 2001 ESF includes direct apportionment to Department of State of \$150,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: West African Regional Program (WARP)

PROGRAM TITLE: Regional Economic Integration (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa, 624-004

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,000,000 DA; \$199,600 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: WARP intends to promote economic growth through regional economic integration by providing its key partners with technical assistance for:

- promoting the expansion of cross-border trade among the member countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia, and Togo) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS);
- strengthening regional private sector business and trade associations in the areas of organizational design, financial management, and activity implementation;
- increasing awareness of issues associated with World Trade Organization (WTO) requirements and globalization with a view to expanding trade between the United States and ECOWAS countries;
- creating a policy and regulatory environment that will encourage trade and investment throughout the region; and
- furthering the establishment of a gas pipeline and power pool in the ECOWAS region for electrical energy exchange and trading.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* WARP will use FY 2002 funds to provide assistance to the ECOWAS Secretariat in multiple areas. ESF funds will be used to build trade expertise capacity within ECOWAS itself and to support ECOWAS's effort to expand the Common External Tariff (CET) throughout the region. They will also help ECOWAS to build and retain a constituency among national level ministries to support both the CET and the harmonization of customs technology, procedures and practices in the region. WARP will use FY 2002 DA funds to develop knowledge and expertise on trade policy and on the dynamics of the WTO throughout the region. These funds will also be used to provide institutional support for the ECOWAS Fund, aimed at making the organization more effective and self-sufficient, by furnishing technical assistance in the areas of project assessment and management and in portfolio management.

Given the importance of ensuring a reliable and affordable supply of energy within the region, WARP will continue to coordinate with USAID/Ghana on the regional aspects of the construction of the West Africa Gas Pipeline. Using FY 2002 DA funds, WARP will focus its efforts on assisting ECOWAS to move forward with the creation of the West Africa Power Pool. Assistance on the Power Pool will be used to: (a) undertake the complex studies and models that are required to ensure full understanding of the issues by all stakeholders; (b) establish the costs to each participating states; (c) generate and retain the support of national constituencies; and (d) establish the multiple technical and policy units that together will make the Power Pool a reality.

FY 2002 DA funds will also be spent on activities involving the West African private sector. Specifically, WARP will furnish select private sector groups with technical assistance, training, and access to information technology. Support for these groups will focus on improving their organizational structure and creating organizations that are self-directed and self-financed. Two key partners will be the newly created West African Business Women's Network (WABNET), which

provides a broad based, dynamic platform for private sector development among women, and the West African Enterprise Network, an organization that was established with USAID assistance.

Finally, FY 2002 DA funds will continue to be used to increase linkages between West African countries and the United States under the successful West Africa International Business Linkages program.

Planned FY 2003 Program: It is anticipated that half of the FY 2003 budget will be utilized for trade-related activities, and the remainder will be used for Power Pool activities. The trade-related activities to be undertaken are the ones that are cited above: working with key private sector organizations to increase their management capacity; providing assistance to ECOWAS with implementing the CET; and increasing business linkages between West Africa and the United States. For the most part, these are medium- to long-term initiatives and cannot be completed in a single year.

Performance and Results: The most important results to date under this fairly new program have been in the West Africa Power Pool. Participating member states have worked with the ECOWAS

During FY 2001, the first year of the program, over 500 persons in both the public and private sectors increased their knowledge about trade programs and the World Trade Organization. In addition WARP sponsored African Growth and Opportunity Act-related training throughout the region.

Secretariat to make critical decisions regarding institutional arrangements, the required regulatory framework and other structuring issues for the pool. The political will demonstrated by ECOWAS states has resulted in pledges from the World Bank and the European private sector for additional financial support to establish the pool and to fund the ensuing power projects by both the World Bank and the European private sector.

Other program results include building solid relationships with key private sector trade and business organizations, designing capacity building and advocacy programs in partnership with these organizations, and helping establish business linkages between U.S. and West African firms. The linkages activity succeeded in assisting over 400 businesspersons to attend seminars on partnership development for U.S. trade and in generating nearly \$20 million in export guarantees under the auspices of the U.S. Export-Import Bank's program. Additionally, WARP sponsored training for over 500 public and private sector individuals in areas such as trade programs, the WTO, and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA).

Important final outcomes of this economic integration program include: (a) increased opportunities for trade across most sectors in the regional economy; (b) expanded links with U.S. businesses through multiple U.S. Government trade programs, including AGOA; and (c) cheaper, more predictable energy supply for the commercial enterprises and households in the region.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners in the energy sector activities including Development Alternatives, Inc., PA Government Consultants, Agricultural Cooperative Development International, and Washington State University. USAID will select new implementing agencies for activities related to building trade capacity and expanding the CET.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

WARP

	DA	ESF
624-004 Regional Economic Integration Strengthened in West Africa		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	4,102	495
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	4,102	495
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	4,102	495
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	200
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	2,000	200
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	2,000	0
Future Obligations	24,913	0
Est. Total Cost	33,015	695

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: West African Regional Program (WARP)

PROGRAM TITLE: Reproductive Health, HIV/AIDS and Child Survival (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased, Sustainable Use of Selective Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa, 624-005

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$21,048,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$23,503,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2008

Summary: WARP's health program is intended to promote the use of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services in the member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). The program is expected to:

- increase the use of HIV/AIDS and child survival services in the region;
- strengthen advocacy for policy changes in the organization and delivery of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services;
- reinforce the capacity of African institutions to plan, implement and evaluate programs in these areas;
- increase the efficient use of resources in these technical areas and establish a system for monitoring and evaluation of program interventions;
- enhance the availability of commodities for reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival, including such items as contraceptives, oral rehydration salts (ORS), and bed nets; and
- promote civil society participation in the provision of reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services.

Family Planning/Reproductive Health resources will be used to:

- increase the use of reproductive health services in the region.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* WARP's regional health program is in a transitional phase as it enters the final year of activities begun under the Family Health and AIDS (FHA) project, an activity which was absorbed by the WARP. In FY 2002, WARP will continue to:

- strengthen the social marketing program for ORS used for diarrhea management. Related information, education and communication materials will be developed and distributed as part of a social marketing program to facilitate community access to these products and services;
- prevent and treat malaria within the context of essential obstetric care and conduct applied research to add to the body of knowledge in the region. This clinical component, part of the Roll-Back Malaria Initiative, is complementary to the applied research carried out by the U.S. Government Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) on the proper treatment of malaria during pregnancy, and is complemented by other donors who sponsor the distribution and use of impregnated bed nets by other non-U.S. Government donors;
- improve maternal health through an obstetric care model based on community-driven activities including community participation in planning, decision making, and referral;
- finance expanded HIV prevention and control efforts in the region, using HIV/AIDS funds. Emphasis will be placed on condom social marketing, cross-border HIV/AIDS prevention activities targeting vulnerable groups, voluntary counseling and testing and support for persons living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, and advocacy; and
- assist U.S. Ambassadors to play a more active role in HIV/AIDS prevention in countries without a bilateral USAID program, through a small grant program.

FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: In FY 2002, WARP will continue to strengthen the social marketing program for family planning commodities. Related information, education and communication materials will be developed and distributed as part of a social marketing program to facilitate community access to these products and services. Health delivery systems will be reinforced through training and the provision of limited commodities, equipment and supplies. These efforts are directed towards national and regional partner institutions in the area of family planning.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Funds are requested for start-up costs for new regional health activities that are currently being designed. The new activities will be concerned with the same technical areas addressed previously under the FHA project: HIV/AIDS, family planning, child survival, infectious diseases, human resources development and capacity building. It will cover the entire ECOWAS region, as opposed to continuing the FHA focus on only four countries.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: Activities undertaken in FY 2002 are planned to be continued.

All contracts and grants funded under this Strategic Objective will incorporate clauses that implement the President's recent directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: WARP activity inputs (primarily commodities, training, technical assistance and service delivery) have contributed to impressive results. Approximately 80 clinics in four countries made major improvements in the quality of services along 18 variables laid out in an FHA quality diagnostic tool.

In FY 2001, 2.3 million packets of oral rehydration salts were distributed. Additionally, 61.8 million condoms were distributed, up from 55 million in FY 2000, through the social marketing programs in four demonstration countries.

During FY 2002, results will be tracked using indicators such as: contraceptive prevalence rates among women of reproductive age; number of ORS packages distributed; and number of condoms distributed. Additionally, Demographic and Health Surveys will provide accurate estimates of contraceptive prevalence, HIV sero-prevalence, and other data useful for monitoring trends in health, demographic and AIDS-related indicators for some countries in the region.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities initiated under FHA are implemented through five U.S. private voluntary organizations: Population Services International, Johns Hopkins University Center for Communication Programs, Tulane University, the Johns Hopkins International Program for Education in Reproductive Health, and Family Health International. The West African Health Organization, the health secretariat of ECOWAS, is receiving assistance to develop a medium-term strategic plan for its regional health interventions and is expected to be a key partner in implementing policy decisions in the region. The new activities will increase the number of African national and regional implementing partners from both the private and public sectors. The new activities will also increase current collaboration with CDC's Global AIDS Program and with U.S. Embassies and other U.S. Government agencies, especially in countries without USAID bilateral missions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

WARP

	CSD	CSH	DA
624-005 Increased Sustainable Use of Selected Reproductive Health, STI/HIV/AIDS, Child Survival and Maternal Health Services and/or Products in West Africa			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	12,264	0	8,195
Expenditures	1	0	44
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	12,264	0	8,195
Expenditures	1	0	44
Unliquidated	12,263	0	8,151
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	21,048	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	21,048	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	23,503
Future Obligations	0	0	80,013
Est. Total Cost	12,264	21,048	111,711

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: West African Regional Program (WARP)

PROGRAM TITLE: Food Security, Natural Resources and Environmental Management (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Food Security and Environmental and Natural Resources Policies and Programs Strengthened and Implemented in West Africa, 624-006

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$3,366,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$5,556,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001

ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2008

Summary: WARP's program to increase food security and improve natural resources and environmental management in West Africa is concerned with:

- improved regional food security monitoring and disaster mitigation systems;
- improved regional monitoring and impact reporting systems in the area of environment/natural resources management (ENV/NRM);
- increased capacity of agricultural and ENV/NRM organizations and networks to communicate their priority concerns to key decision makers; and
- identification and implementation of regional solutions to improving agriculture and reducing poverty.

USAID's program in food security and natural resources and environmental management is a mature one. For the past five years, it has been implemented under the Sahel Regional Program (SRP), which is the precursor program to WARP. The new WARP program builds upon the impressive gains of the SRP and seeks to deepen the existing capacity of West Africans to design and manage programs in these critical areas. It also support the efforts of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to play its role of "lead" regional organization and coordinator of region-wide activities in all sectors, including food security and natural resources management.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 funds to help West African regional organizations to improve food vulnerability assessment systems, both structural (i.e., entrenched or long-term) and transient (i.e., short-term), and to enhance their disaster mitigation and response capabilities. These efforts will focus on developing a coherent regional approach in these two areas. Funds will also be used to develop materials, train regional and local assessment teams, and conduct vulnerability assessments in high or "at-risk" populations. FY 2002 funds will also be used to help regional organizations work with farmer associations and other civil society groups to identify, prioritize and undertake investments that will increase their productivity. Additionally, funds will be used to develop and implement appropriate food and agricultural policies in an expanded, truly regional context, under the auspices of ECOWAS. Finally, funds will be used to support the development of a regional environmental/natural resources monitoring system and to improve local and regional capacity to manage vital resources.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to expand this objective by enlarging its area of coverage to include, not only the nine-country Sahel sub-region, but the entire West Africa region. This is in keeping with the new mandate of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). This mandate, which was set out by ECOWAS, aims at increased cooperation and integration among all ECOWAS member states. FY 2003 funds will also be used to strengthen the participation of farmer and other civil society groups in the use of sustainable agricultural technologies that enhance productivity. The ultimate aim of these programs, however, will be improved food security and poverty reduction. Finally, funds will be used to complete the development of the regional vulnerability assessment and the natural resource monitoring and impact assessment systems that will be started in FY 2002. Note that

there will be continued emphasis on the participation of non-governmental organizations and civil society in the assessments.

Performance and Results: This program builds on USAID's historical partnership with CILSS, and more recently with civil society organizations, in the area of food security and natural resources management. As a result of USAID activities with regional organizations and their member states, the Sahel/West Africa region has created an effective agricultural monitoring and early warning

Two decades of activities by USAID and its partners in food security and natural resource management has helped the Sahel to avoid potential, and possibly serious food crises, resulting in the savings of millions of dollars and thousands of lives.

system that is managed and implemented by West Africans. Coordination and information sharing between regional organizations (CILSS), its member states and donors have helped avoid food crises in the Sahel over the past 20 years. Important outcomes of this newly designed program will be sustainable increases in regional food security brought about through: (a) improved agricultural productivity; (b) increased local participation in natural resources management; and (c) more effective

identification and implementation of investment priorities.

Over the last year, USAID has taken two significant steps towards achieving its program objectives. First, it has provided the financial and technical support necessary to achieve regional consensus (from both the private and public sectors) on the process and methods to be used to carry out food vulnerability assessments. Second, USAID has worked with its partners to attain agreement on the process for assessing long-term changes in the environment and natural resources base for the Sahel region. Currently, pilot studies that track the changes in land use and land cover over the last four decades are being undertaken at four pilot sites. The results of these studies will permit CILSS to expand the program throughout the West Africa region.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners in activities including: (a) a small business contract to provide institutional support, currently provided by The Mitchell Group; (b) continued use of USAID/Washington-managed programs which provide services by such entities as Michigan State University, Development Alternatives, Inc., and Virginia Tech University; and (c) continued collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey. USAID plans to continue grant support to regional programs developed and implemented by ECOWAS and CILSS and will consider providing grant support to one or more regional farmer organizations. USAID will also continue to work closely with USAID Food for Peace programs, the World Food Program, non-governmental organizations, and other donors in the region.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

WARP

624-006 Food Security and ENV/NRM Policies and Programs Strengthened and Implemented in West Africa	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	4,838	3,000
Expenditures	6	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	4,838	3,000
Expenditures	6	0
Unliquidated	4,832	3,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	3,366	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	3,366	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	5,556	0
Future Obligations	40,188	0
Est. Total Cost	53,948	3,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: West African Regional Program

PROGRAM TITLE: Conflict Prevention (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Early Detection and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning, 624-007

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$432,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$462,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: The West African Regional Program's Conflict Prevention program comprises:

- providing training and technical assistance to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Conflict Prevention Mechanism;
- furnishing training, capacity-building and supporting interventions for regional civil society organization (CSO) networks active in conflict prevention; and
- promoting exchanges of information and joint programming activities among this Conflict Prevention program, USAID bilateral mission programs in *democracy/governance* and conflict and other donors working in the area of conflict prevention.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: FY 2002 Program: The Conflict Prevention program will use FY 2002 Development Assistance resources to consolidate activities initiated in FY 2001. These will include:

- commencement of training and technical assistance activities planned under a grant to ECOWAS to support the establishment of the Conflict Prevention Mechanism;
- enlargement of the scope of the initial program to provide training to related conflict prevention mechanisms and groups, including the Council of Elders and the Mediation and Security Council;
- collaboration with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to mobilize funding agencies around conflict prevention issues and organizations, with particular focus on ECOWAS; and
- development of a small grants mechanism to support key CSOs undertaking conflict-related interventions in cross-border community conflicts.

A meeting between WARP and democracy and conflict officers from USAID bilateral missions will result in the development of a framework of collaboration for the sharing of experiences, training and joint programming. This framework will provide a roadmap for joint activities in FY 2003, which will include the regular collection and dissemination of information in the conflict field, the organization of annual training and policy development meetings.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 funds will be used to pursue efforts to build the capacity of ECOWAS and regional CSOs to collaborate effectively in conflict-related activities at the regional and sub-regional levels. Efforts will focus on building synergies between ECOWAS, CSOs and donor agencies, including the European Union.

Performance and Results: Support to ECOWAS will allow greater responsiveness on the part of this regional intergovernmental organization to conflicts in the region, thus mitigating the potential costs of peacekeeping interventions and limiting the need for international involvement in West African conflicts. The increased capacity of CSOs to intervene at the sub-regional level and the improved coordination of their efforts with ECOWAS will also contribute towards greater political stability in the region.

Thirty Civil Society Organizations with conflict-related activities were assessed in FY 2001.

During FY 2001, progress was made in: (a) establishing collaborative working relationships with the newly established ECOWAS Conflict Mitigation Unit and formulating a joint work plan; (b) working with the European Union to reach agreement on coordinating donor assistance to ECOWAS in order to avoid duplication of effort; and (c) completing the assessment of regional CSO networks and identification of preferred partners and program

activities for the remainder of the program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: WARP activities will be implemented by ECOWAS, local CSOs, international non-governmental organizations, and bilateral and multilateral donor organizations.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

WARP

	DA	ESF
624-007 Early Detection and Response Mechanisms to Prevent Regional Conflicts Established and Functioning		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	418	350
Expenditures	3	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	418	350
Expenditures	3	0
Unliquidated	415	350
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	432	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	432	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	462	0
Future Obligations	968	0
Est. Total Cost	2,280	350

AFRICA REGIONAL

Despite relative gains in overall economic performance, Africa still lags behind the rest of the developing world in every major quality-of-life indicator.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Despite progress in such areas as economic growth, expanded health and education coverage (more girls are enrolled in school), sub-Saharan Africa is still confronted with daunting problems compared to the rest of the developing world, including low rates of economic growth, limited trade and investment, a high burden of disease, rampant corruption, endemic hunger and overall poverty. Health

delivery systems, family planning services, and basic education struggle to meet needs that are exacerbated by a rapidly growing HIV/AIDS pandemic that has infected 25 million Africans and left 10 million children orphaned. Periodic natural disasters, such as last year's famine in the Congo basin and drought in the Horn of Africa, combined with conflicts afflicting more than a third of all sub-Saharan countries, have caused widespread need for humanitarian assistance. There are signs of reform and promise. Ten years ago, only four democracies were in place and today there are roughly nine democracies in sub-Saharan Africa. More countries are making reforms now, though not all reforms have yet been translated into good governance.

The U.S. national interests in Africa are multifold. Reducing poverty, mitigating conflict, and promoting democracy are critical goals for USAID and our development partners—are central, in fact, to U.S. national security and regional stability. A prosperous and democratic Africa will benefit the U.S. economy as a partner in trade and investment, will be a more effective collaborator in improving global health and confronting such diverse threats as environmental degradation and global terrorism, and will reduce the need to supply U.S. humanitarian funds in response to recurring crises. Ultimately, it will help create a more peaceful world in which the U.S. can thrive. Program objectives have been developed within this context that contribute to all USAID goals.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: \$272.342 million

FY 2003 Request: \$287.043 million

The Program Data Sheets provided below cover 14 objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. These stress a number of common themes: (1) developing Africans' capacity to design and manage their own programs; (2) maintaining a focus on sustainability; (3) using cross-sectoral linkages to increase program performance; and (4) establishing partnerships—African, other international and U.S.—to maximize the impact of USAID resources.

The regional program works with numerous partners, supporting USAID bilateral missions and collaborating with African and international governmental and non-governmental organizations. Drawing on its continent-wide experience, USAID has developed a number of Africa regional activities to supplement bilateral programs. These activities are designed: (1) to provide assistance in a more cost-effective way by maximizing economies of scale; (2) to support, strengthen and accelerate African development and certain sub-regional African institutions that cannot be supported through bilateral programs; and (3) to respond quickly to new development challenges and crises.

The program itself comprises three distinct types of activities. First, USAID provides policy-relevant information and helps African countries and partners use this information to improve their policies, programs and strategies for development. Second, it builds Africa's capacity to manage its own development by strengthening African institutions. Third, it helps African countries and institutions build more effective regional channels for economic and technical cooperation. In FY 2002 the program will seek to deepen the scope and impact of its existing programs while strengthening cooperation among sectors in areas of increasing concern, such as HIV/AIDS and conflict mitigation.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED:

The USAID Other Africa Regional program includes the following objective for which USAID is not requesting new funds, but is continuing to expend funds already appropriated.

<u>Number: Title:</u>	<u>Last Notified:</u>	<u>Planned Completion:</u>
698-018 Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, and Equity of Basic Education Services	FY02 CBJ, p. 883	FY2002

Agricultural Development: Hunger, now afflicting over half of Africa's 600 million people, threatens to become even more widespread in sub-Saharan Africa. At the same time, studies show that agriculture is a cost-effective engine of economic growth. USAID's program and its initiative to Cut Hunger in Africa will focus on developing policy solutions to market problems, advancing technology development, and enhancing nutrition through micronutrient activities and biotechnology.

Economic Growth: Via the TRADE initiative and other programs, USAID will develop activities to support increased trade and investment by and in African countries. Building free markets is a crucial program goal. Activities will include improving the policy and regulatory environment, building relationships between U.S. and sub-Saharan African firms, strengthening African business groups to foster joint ventures, and increasing African access to the Internet and other information technologies.

Environment: USAID supports training and policy-change efforts that increase local control over community resources, a highly effective means of addressing environmental challenges. USAID has leveraged its efforts by coordinating donors, partners and research networks and by greater use of advanced information technology, including satellites and the Internet.

Human Capacity: USAID supports the reform of basic education systems in Africa. Its ongoing goal is to increase access to education for African children—especially girls—without lowering quality. USAID will design and begin implementation of the President's Initiative on Education in Africa. Another major focus will be working with African governments on managing the continuing impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic on their educational systems.

Health and Population: USAID's activities work to improve the quality and sustainability of African health care services; all emphasize increased African capacity to design, manage and evaluate health systems. Skyrocketing HIV/AIDS rates have spurred USAID to help African countries test and apply aggressive new approaches to combating the disease. The program in family planning and reproductive health supports effective work in research, advocacy, social marketing of contraceptives, and behavior change communications. Other innovative USAID programs target polio, TB, malaria, malnutrition, respiratory diseases, diarrhea, vaccine-preventable illnesses and maternal/child health, as well as the widespread lack of access to health services.

Democracy and Governance: The program and a new anti-corruption initiative support those African countries that are striving to improve democratic governance by focusing on strengthening civil society and on decentralization, transparency and accountability in the public sector. Particularly promising are efforts to build community participation and management into programs in other sectors, such as education and health care, in ways that advance those sectors while reinforcing democracy and governance as a whole.

Humanitarian Assistance: Whether caused by floods, drought, pests or armed conflict, the onrush of humanitarian crises in Africa shows no sign of abating. These emergencies threaten lives, economic growth, democratic progress, and regional stability. USAID's regional crisis prevention and mitigation

programs will continue to research and disseminate the tools needed to identify and avert impending crises, blunt their impact and helps nations to recover.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: When appropriate, USAID's Africa regional program works in tandem with the pillar bureaus' programs to make sure that appropriated dollars are spent in the most cost-effective manner. While much of the Africa regional program is unique from a global development perspective, there are often cases where the region can leverage a pillar bureau's resources by using the pillar bureau's implementation mechanisms. This programmatic synergy makes USAID a more effective agency, in terms of both results vs. resources used and overall, long-term development impact.

Effective donor coordination ensures that efforts are not duplicated.

OTHER DONORS: USAID continues to work with a number of international and bilateral donors. Effective coordination by USAID enables donors to avoid program duplication, streamline efforts and pool monies for maximum impact. Notable among international donors are the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization's African Regional Office. Bilateral donors include Japan, Canada, Britain, Germany and the

Scandinavian countries. The program is also closely coordinated with host country development strategies and works with African non-governmental organizations, building partnerships and networks with all of these.

**Africa Regional
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	36,488	38,771	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	37,822	0
Development Assistance	60,509	81,619	128,472	186,061
Economic Support Fund	28,218	22,216	91,000	77,000
PL 480 Title II	29,923	31,556	15,048	23,982
Total Program Funds	155,138	174,162	272,342	287,043

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

698-001 Broad-based support for Africa				
CSH	0	0	4,654	0
DA	6,944	8,110	17,283	22,823
ESF	12,947	3,606	76,000	77,000
698-013 Strengthen cross-sectoral synergies between democracy and governance and Africa Bureau programs in key areas				
DA	3,280	3,415	4,100	11,500
ESF	2,571	4,894	0	0
698-014 Adoption of improved strategies, programs, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth				
DA	15,489	18,418	21,754	18,838
ESF	1,700	1,250	0	0
698-015 Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies				
CSD	100	200	0	0
CSH	0	0	200	0
DA	7,400	20,383	27,893	32,500
698-016 Adoption of affordable and more effective mechanisms for producing, sharing, and using development information				
CSD	745	325	0	0
DA	400	253	1,500	1,500
ESF	1,000	0	0	0
698-017 Accelerate progress in the spread of strategically viable and environmentally sound environmental management systems				
DA	7,000	7,900	14,902	8,500
698-018 Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, efficiency, and equality of basic education services				
CSD	4,453	4,291	0	0
698-019 Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services				
CSD	18,268	17,895	0	0
CSH	0	0	22,268	0
DA	0	0	0	16,175
698-020 Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services				
CSD	150	0	0	0
CSH	0	0	2,500	0
DA	1,900	2,361	0	2,200
698-021 Adoption of cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS				
CSD	5,200	8,921	0	0
CSH	0	0	4,000	0
DA	0	0	0	6,800

	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
698-022 Improved policies, strategies and programs for preventing, mitigating, and transiting out of crises				
CSD	1,300	200	0	0
CSH	0	0	200	0
DA	7,600	6,458	9,762	32,225
698-023 Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies				
DA	641	740	800	700
698-024 Polio eradicated in selected countries in a manner that build sustainable immunization programs				
CSD	6,072	4,845	0	0
CSH	0	0	4,000	0
DA	0	0	0	1,500
698-025 Education for Development and Democracy Initiative				
CSD	200	2,094	0	0
DA	9,855	13,581	0	0
ESF	10,000	12,466	15,000	0
698-x26 Support to Africa Bilateral Basic Education Programs and New Presidential Initiative				
DA	0	0	30,478	30,800

Includes P.L. 480 Title II for Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Djibouti, Gambia, Mauritania, Niger and Sao Tome

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Support for Cross-Cutting Programs (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Broad-Based Support for Africa, 698-001

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$17,283,000 DA; \$4,654,000 CSH; \$76,000,000 ESF; \$543,000 Prior Year CSD; \$6,023,000 Prior Year DA; \$1,252,000 Prior Year DFA; \$390,000 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$22,823,000 DA; \$77,000,000 ESF

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** On-going

Summary: USAID provides support to a number of cross-cutting activities which contribute to Africa-wide or sub-regional development objectives:

- Support for the development of new programs and pilot activities
- Support of small, quick-disbursing self-help grants to non-governmental organizations
- Support for private voluntary organization (PVO) consortia and umbrella groups

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* Activities funded under this objective focus on enhancing the way USAID manages its development resources in Africa. In 2002, USAID will use these funds to meet selected regional needs in Africa and carry out activities where it is premature to budget significant resources to a specific country or group of countries. The funds will be used to build new support mechanisms, strengthen Africa Bureau program management and performance, advance U.S. policy interests by building African ownership, and develop fundamental and far-reaching economic policy reform programs. Funding will also be provided for a new "bright ideas fund" to support innovative, creative initiatives from field offices. There is a constant need for the small investments made possible through these activities that play a catalytic role in finding better ways to ensure flexible and effective program management.

Planned FY 2003 program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources to continue supporting activities of a cross-cutting nature which contribute to Africa-wide or sub-regional development objectives. USAID will increase its participation in key donor fora for African development and with pan-African development organizations, such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). USAID will augment its public outreach efforts and strengthen its relationships with PVO umbrella organizations. USAID plans to continue strengthening its program management control systems and will augment its ability to inform the development agenda with improved economic analysis. The "bright ideas fund" will be continued, provided the results of the first year are encouraging.

Performance and Results: The Africa Bureau funds several types of support activities under this strategic objective.

- The Ambassador's Special Self-Help Program enables USAID missions or U.S. ambassadors in specifically identified countries to respond quickly and with minimal red tape to requests from indigenous communities. These communities are given small grants (generally \$2,000 or less) to fund self-help activities that will have an immediate impact and will advance U.S. interests. Examples include drilling small wells for potable water, building classrooms, and providing instructional books or equipment for schoolchildren in a community.
- Integrated Managing for Results is the mechanism through which training is provided to all missions in Africa. Additionally, specific technical assistance in strategy

Over 215 staff members participated in eight work-hops to enhance performance-based management in Africa.

development, monitoring and evaluation is provided to approximately one-third of the Africa missions each year.

- A USAID-supported a private voluntary organization (PVO) consortium brings together U.S. and African non-governmental organizations and PVOs on a regular basis to discuss Africa-wide issues and lessons learned to improve development policy and practice.
- Program Development and Learning designs, supports and/or evaluates pilot activities when such activities cannot be appropriately funded within existing projects and cannot be directly related or linked to existing programs in a particular country or USAID mission. Much of the work on new initiatives and in new sectors in any given country begins with this type of assistance.

For budgetary purposes, funding is also reserved for planned activities where it is not yet known in which specific country funding will be applied at the time the budget is prepared. Such activities include programs for Displaced Children and Orphans Fund, the Leahy War Victims Fund, Victims of Torture, and Trafficking in Persons.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: In most cases, the grantees and/or implementing agencies are determined after specific tasks are identified. Generally, local indigenous community-based organizations implement activities under the aegis of the Ambassador's Special Self-Help programs, and the Peace Corps is often instrumental in implementing them. Strengthening PVOs has been a collaborative process undertaken in cooperation with InterAction, and this symbiotic relationship is to be continued. Integrated Managing for Results is undertaken in collaboration with USAID and PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA	ESF
698-001 Broad-based support for Africa					
Through September 30, 2000					
Obligations	5,575	0	41,177	42,892	1,282
Expenditures	5,575	0	35,379	42,050	1,282
Unliquidated	0	0	5,798	842	0
Fiscal Year 2001					
Obligations	0	0	5,727	200	245
Expenditures	0	0	4,233	842	0
Through September 30, 2001					
Obligations	5,575	0	46,904	43,092	1,527
Expenditures	5,575	0	39,612	42,892	1,282
Unliquidated	0	0	7,292	200	245
Prior Year Unobligated Funds					
Obligations	543	0	6,023	1,252	390
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA					
Obligations	0	4,654	17,283	0	76,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002					
Obligations	543	4,654	23,306	1,252	76,390
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA					
Obligations	0	0	22,823	0	77,000
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	6,118	4,654	93,033	44,344	154,917

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Strengthen Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas, 698-013

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,100,000 DA; \$72,015 Prior Year DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$11,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Weaknesses in democratic governance create fertile ground for terrorists. The USAID regional program in integrating democracy and governance (D/G) principles advances the national goal of creating the conditions for peace and promoting U.S. and world security. This effort is made up of:

- research and information-sharing on state-of-the-art innovations;
- technical assistance to the USAID Africa field missions;
- grants to African non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for human rights and democracy-building activities;
- grants for critical D/G activities such as election support and civic education in presence and non-presence countries;
- a new initiative to combat corruption in Africa; and
- innovative pilot projects integrating governance into other development sectors.

New Initiative: The Anti-Corruption Initiative being designed in FY 2002 and implemented in FY 2003 will support field-based and field-managed bilateral/regional programs that promote African-led reforms to fight corruption. The objectives of the initiative will be to increase transparency and oversight of government processes. The initiative will engage multiple stakeholders at the regional, sub-regional, country and local levels. Interventions will promote the public disclosure of assets, the timely publication of auditable national budgets, and adherence to codes of ethics and integrity protocols. Activities will also strengthen national capacity to generate accurate data and increase public demand for more transparent government processes.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* The regional program will use FY 2002 Development Assistance (DA) resources from the D/G sector to continue:

- developing and disseminating state-of-the-art knowledge on citizen participation in local governance;
- enhancing knowledge of ways to use D/G principles to carry out activities in other sectors; and
- supporting human rights and anti-corruption programs in over 40 African countries.

For example, USAID will research and analyze lessons learned on applying D/G principles and program components to curb the spread of HIV/AIDS, to improve the care of and support for people living with HIV, and to assess the impacts of the pandemic on governance institutions. USAID will provide technical assistance to USAID missions for strategic planning, program design, and performance monitoring. The Democracy and Human Rights Fund (DHRF) will support indigenous NGOs that carry out targeted activities, such as women's legal clinics and basic human rights campaigns. Economic Support Funds (ESF) will continue to support D/G activities in strategic countries at critical junctures in their transitions to democracy.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 DA resources to begin implementation of the new anti-corruption initiative. USAID will also continue providing technical assistance to missions to better integrate D/G components into their development programming and to monitor and evaluate

impact more effectively. In addition, USAID expects to continue supporting both the DHRF and the ESF programs.

Performance and Results: Through this program, USAID will help consolidate and institutionalize D/G gains in Africa by emphasizing increased participation and improved local governance across all of its goal areas. In addition, USAID will continue to find and analyze ways in which applying good governance principles across all sectors improves the overall performance and sustainability of its development programs, allowing swifter, surer progress toward realizing Africa's promise.

This activity began in FY 1998 with a global review of cross-sectoral linkages between D/G programs and programs in other sectors. African field studies were completed for programs in Mali, Zambia, Guinea, Zimbabwe and Madagascar. In FY 2000, the information from these reviews was synthesized in a final report, and the conclusions and best practices were disseminated through a series of presentations at seminars, workshops and panel discussions, as well as through publications such as *SD Developments* and *African Voices*. Through the U.S. NGO Pact, USAID analyzed the relationships between D/G and HIV/AIDS by producing a tool kit that contains guidance in areas such as media mobilization and advocacy strategies to help grassroots communities fight the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

This tool kit was completed in FY 2001, along with an accompanying training module designed for use with African NGOs. Other USAID partners in FY 2001 trained 16 civic leaders in elections and conflict monitoring, developed business training materials, and conducted seminars in Mali to promote African participation in the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which resulted in the creation of a private-public partnership in Mali oriented toward doing business with the United States. Through the DHRF, over 140 African human rights organizations received small grants for efforts such as legal assistance for impoverished women, human rights promotion for HIV-positive individuals, and anti-corruption campaigns. More than \$10 million in ESF was programmed by the USAID missions for elections support, conflict prevention, and media activities in Zimbabwe, Kenya, Zambia, and Mali, as well as for rule-of-law activities in South Africa. USAID gave funding support to an environmental law liaison in Uganda to strengthen the advocacy and networking skills of environmental civic organizations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID activities will be implemented with support from United States Department of Agriculture, through its International Cooperation and Development office; local NGOs; U.S. prime contractors such as Marquette University's Les Aspin Center for Governance and St. Thomas University's Foundation for Democracy in Africa; and U.S. NGOs such as the World Resources Institute.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	DA	DFA	ESF
698-013 Strengthen cross-sectoral synergies between democracy and governance and Africa Bureau programs in key areas			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	4,273	7,587	2,226
Expenditures	1,164	7,467	0
Unliquidated	3,109	120	2,226
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	3,769	500	0
Expenditures	3,026	120	2,226
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	8,042	8,087	2,226
Expenditures	4,190	7,587	2,226
Unliquidated	3,852	500	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	72	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	4,100	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	4,172	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	11,500	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	23,714	8,087	2,226

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: African Economic Growth (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable, and Equitable Economic Growth, 698-014

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$21,754,000 DA; \$7,341,600 Prior Year DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$18,838,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program to promote African economic prosperity and widen trade includes:

- technical assistance to help reform African trade and investment policies;
- technical assistance for strengthening the African business environment;
- technical assistance to promote U.S.-African business and association linkages;
- technical assistance to support the integration of Africa's regional economies;
- technical assistance to help African states transition out of conflict by fostering economic activity;
- training to help Africans take advantage of the African Growth and Opportunity Act and comply with World Trade Organization (WTO) regulations;
- support for study toward M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in economics to increase the pool of African analysts able to research and carry out economic reform policies; and
- U.S.-African collaborative research on factors that help or hinder Africa's long-term growth.

New Initiative: USAID's new TRADE (Trade for African Development and Enterprise) Initiative, being launched in FY 2002, builds on the strength of USAID's field missions in developing capacity for trade and investment in Africa. TRADE will support innovative field-based activities in business linkages, training, policy reform and regulatory improvement. It will help African countries take full advantage of the AGOA legislation while mainstreaming trade into their development agendas. Finally, TRADE will promote regional integration and cooperation, with overall coordination provided by three Regional Hubs for Global Competitiveness.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will continue to manage the successful ATRIP (Africa Trade and Investment Policy) initiative. ATRIP supports programs that promote trade and customs policy reform; investment in and privatization of African enterprise; creating and fostering alliances with private corporations, foundations, and public institutions in order to leverage more resources; reform of finance and tax policy; restructuring of the energy and telecommunication sectors; commercial law integration between countries; use of the Internet to facilitate commercial transactions; networking between African and U.S. businesses; enhancement of the African business community's role in policy formation; and targeted technical assistance to promote business effectiveness.

USAID will also assist field missions in Africa with their TRADE activities. USAID will provide management oversight of the TRADE program; give periodic technical assistance to field programs; facilitate a senior-level interagency African trade working group; and prepare an annual TRADE report focusing primarily on the current trade and investment situation in Africa. In a related activity, USAID will use economic growth initiatives to create economic opportunities in African states transitioning out of conflict.

In addition, USAID will administer the new Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access (SAGA) program, building on the success of USAID's Equity and Growth through Economic Research (EAGER) program, which ended last year. SAGA will strengthen the management and program capabilities of approximately 20 economic policy institutes throughout sub-Saharan Africa, both by

training African scholars in economics at the master's and doctoral degree level and by supporting other research and capacity-building activities.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to continue assistance to field missions, African universities and economic research institutes in Africa with their TRADE and SAGA activities.

Performance and Results: The more than 100 projects funded and managed under the ATRIP program during its three years of existence have borne remarkable results in many different areas. ATRIP support has helped a number of African countries lessen barriers to free trade, including tariffs, export taxes, red tape for business start-ups, illegal transit fees and clashing regional regulations. These changes have led to dramatic improvements in the business picture in Africa for such varied sectors as power, livestock, seeds, fisheries and mining. Seed money and technical assistance to link small and medium-sized South African firms with U.S. firms has resulted in millions of dollars' worth of new equity partnerships and procurement opportunities with U.S. buyers. Producers' groups in tropical tree crops and natural herbal products have been able to move forward on issues such as branding, sustainable farm methods, and labor practices. Hundreds of jurists, policymakers and scientists have benefited from intensive training in dispute resolution, international trade agreements, intellectual property rights, biodiversity and biotechnology.

Building on USAID's experience with ATRIP, TRADE will promote trade as a fundamental arm of the national and regional development agenda for each African nation. TRADE will help build Africans' capacity for analyzing and formulating trade policy, thereby helping African nations play a more effective role in future trade negotiations. TRADE will strengthen Africa's trade, investment, and business climate in multiple areas, such as customs, regulatory reform, regional integration, commercial law, finance and banking. TRADE will support systematic, product-specific efforts to unblock constraints affecting both exports and imports and help states making a transition out of conflict. In sum, the TRADE initiative will broaden the ability of U.S. and African firms and associations to do business in a great variety of areas.

Nearly a thousand Africans have earned master's degrees in economics under USAID-supported programs since 1994.

In 2001, owing to the EAGER and SAGA projects, about 140 M.A. students in economics from all over sub-Saharan Africa graduated from 20 different African universities. In addition, Africa-based economic research programs funded by EAGER conducted a number of successful trade analyses and capacity-building activities. Several workshops enabled experts from 13

African countries to discuss key trade issues with local policymakers and other stakeholders, while meetings in Geneva and Addis Ababa helped Africans prepare for the December 2001 WTO meetings in Doha, Qatar. SAGA-supported programs also produced a number of background papers and briefs helping Africans get ready for the Doha negotiations.

SAGA's M.A. program in economics will continue to graduate about 140 students annually, while the doctoral program is expected to produce 149 doctorates over a 10-year period and 40 annually thereafter. These two sub-programs will facilitate the gradual buildup of a community of African scholars with the expertise to identify relevant economic research issues and to provide leadership in addressing them. SAGA's policy research component will produce and disseminate a body of work from both African and U.S. institutions on key economic issues. USAID expects this research to advance the dialogue and influence policy changes on these issues.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Prime contractors in FY 2001 included a wide range of groups; examples include Barents, New Ideas for Export Development Aid, Booz-Allen and Management Systems International. Agencies included numerous offices of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, State and Treasury, as well as the WTO. Examples of other grantees include the Constituency for Africa, Global BioDiversity Institute, Corporate Council on Africa, Enterprise Works Worldwide, International Capital Association, African Economic Research

Consortium, Secretariat for Institutional Support for Economic Research in Africa, Tuskegee University, Cornell University, Clark-Atlanta University, and the University of Minnesota. Public-private partnerships included the Specialty Coffee Association of America, Chocolate Manufacturers' Association, and American Cocoa Research Institute.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	DA	DFA	ESF
698-014 Adoption of improved strategies, programs, and activities for accelerated, sustainable, and equitable economic growth			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	33,607	51,573	1,700
Expenditures	18,818	44,322	0
Unliquidated	14,789	7,251	1,700
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	16,199	0	1,250
Expenditures	11,134	6,751	1,700
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	49,806	51,573	2,950
Expenditures	29,952	51,073	1,700
Unliquidated	19,854	500	1,250
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	7,342	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	21,754	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	29,096	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	18,838	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	97,740	51,573	2,950

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Improving African Agriculture (Pillar: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Policies, Programs, and Strategies, 698-015

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$27,893,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH; \$3,633,125 Prior Year DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$32,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: In Africa, agriculture is the key to reducing poverty—through greater economic growth, increased trade and investment, and improved food security. This regional program aims to increase agricultural output and rural household incomes by promoting:

- the sharing of knowledge,
- the development of partnerships, and
- the transfer of high-impact technologies, such as biotechnology.

It works through the collaborative efforts of African governments, businesses, trade associations, farmer groups, and other organizations that help small farmers and agricultural enterprises become more productive. By helping these organizations learn about the productive and profitable technologies available and policy approaches that have worked elsewhere, the program supports their work and promotes the adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies.

New Initiative: In FY 2002, USAID plans to launch the new Cut Hunger in Africa Initiative. This initiative will concentrate on agriculture, where research indicates investments have a stronger impact on poverty per dollar than investments in any other sector. The initiative will be field-based and field-managed and will stress environmentally sustainable land use development; fairer, more efficient agricultural market systems; stronger regional trade links; and fuller use of the opportunities offered by new science, such as biotechnology. It will work to ensure that vulnerable groups—especially those emerging from a major crisis, such as conflict, droughts or flooding—have access to services and markets. Finally, it will support African ownership of the drive to cut hunger and poverty by building African capacity to shape and lead its policy, technical and service development components.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* The regional program will promote coalitions and alliances among a wide range of African and international organizations, through workshops, analyses and training. It will support information exchange across countries, increase the use of new technologies such as biotechnology and improve the quality and sustainability of services. By helping small farmers and improving nutrition, this program will be consistent with the *Africa: Seeds of Hope Act*. Results will include the development of or support for: (1) increased broad-based access to technology; (2) increased access to micronutrient-fortified, or naturally rich, foods; (3) selected regional support services for agriculture; (4) sustainable financing mechanisms for ongoing national and regional research initiatives; (5) policies to enhance regional trade in agricultural inputs and outputs; and (6) mechanisms to increase access to regional and international markets.

Planned FY 2003 Program: These activities will continue to build coalitions and alliances among our African partners. They will become integrated into the new agriculture initiative, described above, which refocuses USAID efforts to reduce hunger and poverty through rapid agricultural and economic growth.

Performance and Results: The program is designed to have maximum impact on the welfare of Africa's rural poor through: (1) improved transfer of food and agricultural technologies, including

biotechnology; (2) more efficient and equitable agricultural marketing and support services; and (3) better linkages between agriculture and the nutritional status of children.

- **Transfer of food and agricultural technologies (DA funded):** The widespread transfer and adoption of improved technologies can only be successful if they are user-driven. During 2001, USAID worked with national and regional research and technology institutions to develop stronger partnerships with their farmer clients, the final end user. Another important principal guiding USAID's region-wide programs in African agriculture is that improved transfer of technology and information is vital (see box insert). The agency has found that by sharing information about similar agriculture problems and opportunities in each African sub-region (East, Central, West and Southern), many countries can take advantage of economies of scale and ultimately reduce costly duplications of technology systems and lessons learned. Thus, for example, through a regional cassava commodity network supported by USAID, the rapid dissemination of disease-resistant cassava varieties in Uganda effectively doubled cassava yields and increased overall production tenfold in 1999. The network provided the nexus for a new cassava program launched in FY 2001 in the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Through collaborative regional activities, USAID helped to make nearly 90 agricultural technologies available for transfer across national boundaries in Africa.
- **Agricultural marketing and support services (DA funded):** Rural agriculture has suffered from large drops in public funding for essential producer support and financial services. Through agribusiness firms, banks, NGOs and farmers' groups, USAID has helped to fill this void by establishing sustainable high-quality support services. For example, in FY 2001 USAID strengthened linkages between African cocoa farmers and U.S. buyers through a tree crops partnership. USAID will continue to forge ahead with developing strong partnerships between the private sector, U.S. universities, African governments, NGOs, and farmer groups to establish viable alternatives for providing support services to rural farmers, as well as policies and mechanisms to enhance regional trade in agricultural inputs and outputs. Such key interventions are expected to result in greater agricultural intensification and expanded marketing opportunities, which are fundamental to overall productivity and income growth in rural Africa.
 - **Better linkages between agriculture and the nutritional status of children (DA and CSH funded):** To ensure that children's nutritional needs are adequately met in the long run, USAID has provided support to African agricultural research institutes and firms to expand food fortification and the production and distribution of micronutrient-rich foods. For example, in FY 2001 USAID supported the development of a maize variety containing higher levels of vitamin A, iron and zinc to improve food security in Nigeria. In Uganda, USAID funded the development of a high beta-carotene sweet potato variety. Meanwhile, support to field missions will continue to stress the need to integrate nutrition and agriculture-related activities, in order to ensure food security and reduce child malnutrition in Africa. Already, missions in Ethiopia and Kenya have adopted these principles. The prospects for continued strengthening of these linkages are favorable. Today, African research institutions continue to gain in their capacity to conduct quality research, there is now a greater participatory approach to strategic and program planning in many field missions, and there is greater African ownership of programs and a shift towards greater market and customer orientation. With continued USAID support, this trend should have a very positive impact on African food security.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Prime contractors and grantees include the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa; the Special Program for African Agricultural Research; the East and West African crop improvement networks in beans, corn, rice, sorghum, cowpeas, root crops, potatoes, tree crops, and natural resource management; the Southern African Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Research; the U.S. Department of Agriculture; the International Fertilizer Development Center; The Mitchell Group; Abt Associates; Africa Business Roundtable; Winrock International; and several universities, such as Michigan State, Purdue,

Tuskegee, North Carolina A and T, University of Maryland (Eastern Shore and College Park), Virginia Tech, and the Universities of Nebraska and Hawaii.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
698-015 Adoption of improved agricultural policies, programs and strategies				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	1,280	0	37,168	65,902
Expenditures	1,180	0	27,832	63,556
Unliquidated	100	0	9,336	2,346
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	200	0	16,750	500
Expenditures	100	0	9,419	2,346
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	1,480	0	53,918	66,402
Expenditures	1,280	0	37,251	65,902
Unliquidated	200	0	16,667	500
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	3,633	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	200	27,893	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	200	31,526	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	32,500	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	1,480	200	117,944	66,402

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: The Leland Initiative: Information Technology for Africa (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; Global Health; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Affordable and More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing, and Using Development Information, 698-016

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,500,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The Leland Initiative is bringing the best of American information and communications know-how to the people of Africa. Through this regional program, USAID is:

- fostering pro-competitive policy and regulatory approaches;
- introducing the latest wireless and related information and communication technologies; and
- helping its development partners to obtain and master these new technologies and approaches to support rapid development.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* This program works in partnership with host country governments; African telephone companies, entrepreneurs and development institutions; and the U.S. private sector to introduce and establish modern information and communication practices. USAID is assisting its key development partners through technical assistance, training and equipment in three broad, interdependent areas: (1) helping our partners implement competition and pricing policies that promote access to and increased use of modern information and communication practices; (2) introducing the latest wireless and optical technologies to increase the supply of Internet and related technologies in host countries; and (3) strengthening the capacity of African institutions (universities, schools, businesses, non-governmental organizations and governments) to use the new information and communication approaches.

Planned FY 2003 Program: The regional program plans to use resources to build on the Internet-related policy successes of FY 2002, with training and technical assistance directed at telecommunications regulators, developing course modules and delivering them through a network of African and U.S. universities to more than 100 regulators. The program will also promote associations of regulatory officials in the three sub-regions, and associations of Internet Service Providers at the country level.

Performance and Results: Performance highlights for FY 2001 included a number of successes in the areas of policy, infrastructure and the growth of the Internet user base:

- U.S. policy experts continued to train African telecommunications policy officials, regulators and telephone companies in three areas: (1) using cost-based tariffing and business planning as a way of bringing wholesale Internet access prices down to affordable, but still profitable, levels; (2) establishing open and transparent mechanisms for attracting private entrepreneurs to become Internet access providers; and (3) demonstrating approaches to encourage the free flow of information to stakeholders in health, education, private enterprise, governance and civil society through the Internet. In FY 2001, the governments of Niger, Nigeria and Guinea-Bissau adopted significant competition and pricing reforms, bringing to 19 the number of countries that have made progress in this area under the Leland Initiative.

In Kenya, Leland tariff reforms halved the price of Internet access, saving consumers more than \$20 million a year.

- **USAID provided U.S. technical experts to identify reliable satellite circuitry, install the latest Internet and related technology, train national telephone company technicians to manage a "customer-focused" 24-hour national Internet gateway, and provide appropriate technical support. In November 2000, Leland engineers activated the Eritrean national Internet gateway, bringing the last remaining country in Africa without the Internet into the information age. The Leland Initiative helped to install a state-of-the-art wireless Internet backbone for Makerere University in Uganda, through which numerous U.S. universities now collaborate on teaching, research and service projects.**
- **USAID helped stakeholders and related partner institutions to develop and execute effective information and communication strategies. Among the institutions assisted during 2001 were 110 NGOs and telephone centers in Democratic Republic of Congo, the National University of Rwanda community outreach, and the University of Kankan in Guinea. They were helped to link up to the Internet and trained to use it; guided on the types of information critical to achieving their results; and supported in obtaining this information from reliable partners and stakeholders within Africa and the United States.**

Information is the lifeblood of dynamic, free-market democracies. Through the support of the Leland Initiative, more than 500,000 Africans now—and millions more in the future—are employing modern Internet-based tools to produce and sell goods, gain an education, improve the health of their families, conserve their environment and protect their democratic rights.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: USAID works with the U.S. Department of State on policy issues, Science Applications International Corporation (prime), Computer Frontiers, Inc. (sub), National Telephone Cooperative Association (sub) and Lyman Brothers (sub) for hardware acquisition and training, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for technical support.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSD	DA	DFA	ESF
698-016 Adoption of affordable and more effective mechanisms for producing, sharing, and using development information				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	2,408	9,256	1,599	1,000
Expenditures	1,536	7,649	1,060	0
Unliquidated	872	1,607	539	1,000
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	325	558	0	0
Expenditures	966	1,485	539	900
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	2,733	9,814	1,599	1,000
Expenditures	2,502	9,134	1,599	900
Unliquidated	231	680	0	100
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	1,500	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	1,500	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	1,500	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	2,733	12,814	1,599	1,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Improved Environment and Natural Resource Management Systems (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Accelerate Progress in the Spread of Strategically Viable and Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems, 698-017

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$14,902,000 DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$8,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The USAID regional African program to better manage the environment and natural resources includes promotion of:

- natural resource management (NRM) systems that enhance economic growth and political stability;
- increased African ownership and responsibility for environmental governance and growth;
- improved quality, dissemination and transparency of information about environmental trends and best practices;
- better tools and stronger institutions for environmental analysis and forecasting;
- strengthened environmental policy, advocacy and governance, at local, national and regional levels; and
- improved capacity of USAID and its partners to make strategic decisions and carry out operations.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will continue to work with missions and partners to help develop improved policies and other enabling conditions for natural resource management. This approach has already resulted in community participation and empowerment, institutional checks and balances, better conflict mitigation, and institutional support for individual and communal rights to hold, use and manage natural resources. Environmental management will profit from new analytical studies and new information techniques and technologies which support such as public disclosure of logging concessions. Decision support tools will help four USAID missions improve strategic decision-making in general and particularly in the environment. These and other analytical tools will be decentralized and institutionalized within six African partner organizations. Policy and governance activities in eight countries will foster a better understanding of the links between democracy, the environment and the development of appropriate policies. Advocacy efforts, including support for local civil society, will assure that policies are implemented. In the Congo Basin, USAID will disseminate knowledge and best practices in an effective, accessible format on a wide range of issues related to forest management, global climate change and biodiversity. Several key analytical syntheses will be completed. USAID is also working to foster the development of public and private alliances to leverage resources and further our agenda. Thousands of rural Africans will move out of poverty because of community-based NRM.

The relationship between natural resources, economic growth and governance is now firmly on the African agenda.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to consolidate, focus and intensify ongoing activities, especially as they relate to promoting good governance and economic growth. For example, work on environmental governance and security will take on more importance, given the relationship between some NRM systems, conflict, and global unrest, especially in the Congo Basin. Work on decentralization and environmental procedural rights (access to information, access to environmental justice, participation in decision-making) will be refined and continued in African communities. Community-based NRM, with its emphasis on negotiations among interested parties, will be developed as an approach to conflict prevention and mitigation. Work on information tools and networks will allow for better access to and transparency in environmental information, including

logging concessions. Methods to optimize the economic returns to NRM and alleviate poverty will be refined.

Performance and Results: Since the start of its Strategic Plan in 1998, the program has leveraged resources and promoted approaches that are benefiting millions of Africans, increasing the use of new knowledge, tools and institutions that are built on the efforts of existing African institutions, U.S. and international private voluntary organizations, other donors and USAID missions. Over the past several years, many households and communities, sometimes the poorest and most disadvantaged, have dramatically increased their incomes from community-based NRM and have moved out of poverty. USAID is helping Africans manage Africa's natural resource base, including the Congo Basin, for the mutual long-term benefit of Africa and the world. Across Africa, government-centralized command-and-control approaches to NRM have given way to partnerships with rural communities (e.g., in Mali, Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania). Programs that link conservation to livelihoods have replaced unsustainable protection-only projects (e.g., in Uganda, Madagascar, Namibia, Botswana). Local groups have been strengthened and are now able to negotiate agreements and manage natural resource-based enterprises. In Botswana and Namibia, joint ventures between local groups and private operators have accelerated increases in household income as well as raised wildlife populations. Finally, over the last two years, environmental interventions have increased transparency, accountability and participation and have therefore strengthened governance in places like Cameroon, Senegal, Namibia and Botswana.

In addition, USAID has helped to develop technologies and systems that increase farm productivity and decrease soil degradation. Agro-forestry in Malawi and soil and water conservation in Mali has helped stabilize agricultural lands and improve productivity while natural vegetation recovered. Working in up to 15 countries over the next seven years, the program will continue to help put essential conditions for greater productivity into place, including improved clarity of legal title to land and more training.

As progress continues, the program will contribute to development in Africa in three interrelated ways. First, it will help conserve biodiversity and protect the environment; both by working directly in conservation/protected area management and also by promoting economic options that reward sustainable NRM. Second, the program will help improve people's livelihoods and spur economic growth through the sustainable use of natural resources, often the best economic development option in rural areas. Finally, the development of local resource organizations and the promotion of property/resource rights foster transparency, accountability and participation, all factors that lead to better governance, less conflict and rural stability.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID catalyzes Africa-focused partnerships (i.e., the Central African Regional Program for the Environment's 12-member partnership to address forest management and environmental concerns in the Congo Basin) that leverage technical, policy and financial resources. Collaborators include U.S. and African non-profit organizations, such as World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Resources Institute, and the African-led Network for the Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa. Institutional contractors include the International Resources Group (prime) and Management Systems International (prime). USAID also works with U.S. agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Peace Corps and international organizations such as the International Fertilizer Development Center and the Center for International Forestry Research.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	DA	DFA
698-017 Accelerate progress in the spread of strategically viable and environmentally sound environmental management systems		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	32,661	28,290
Expenditures	23,841	25,944
Unliquidated	8,820	2,346
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	8,121	0
Expenditures	8,082	2,346
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	40,782	28,290
Expenditures	31,923	28,290
Unliquidated	8,859	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	14,902	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	14,902	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	8,500	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	64,184	28,290

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Health Services in Africa (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency and Equity of Health Services, 698-019

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$22,268,000 CSH; \$256,400 Prior Year CSD

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$16,175,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's regional program for health services in Africa provides:

- development of and advocacy for innovative and cost-effective strategies and approaches to address critical child and maternal health problems in Africa;
- capacity building and promotion of African leadership to design, manage, and monitor strategies and programs throughout the region;
- strategic and technical assistance to African partners toward more effective, high-quality and sustainable health services; and
- development and dissemination of state-of-the-art tools, methodologies and guidance to improve the sustainability, quality, efficiency and equity of health services.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will continue its Africa Disease Control Grant to the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO). The grant focuses on increasing African capacity to develop and implement integrated disease surveillance programs, control of epidemics, expanded coverage and sustainability of immunization services, promotion of insecticide-treated bednets and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy, and proper malaria treatment policies and protocols, as well as developing and promoting community-based child and maternal health programs. Technical assistance will be given to African regional organizations, ministries of health and USAID missions to (1) develop innovative health financing strategies, including mutual health organizations that consider equity issues; (2) focus on improving nutrition by promoting exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding and Vitamin A; and (3) support innovative approaches to improve maternal health and essential obstetric care. Particular attention will be given to working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector to expand and improve home- and community-based maternal and childcare programs. USAID will contribute to the dissemination of state-of-the-art information and advocacy efforts to support the areas identified above. All activities will promote African leadership and improve coordination of donor resources and expertise.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Activities will continue and build on those conducted in FY 2002. In addition, the regional program will give technical assistance to help expand USAID programs in controlling tuberculosis (TB) and applying lessons learned for community-based programs; promoting and supporting African strategies to increase exclusive breastfeeding as part of maternal-to-child transmission (MTCT) programs; and promoting and expanding successful models of community- and household-based child health programs using the private sector and NGOs as well as innovative health financing strategies.

A new framework for reducing the impact of malaria in pregnancy through preventive treatment and insecticide-treated bednets is rolling out in Africa.

Performance and Results: With USAID support, 13 African countries are implementing strategies for integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) strategies beyond their pilot districts; 42 countries have malaria control plans that have incorporated key components of USAID's strategy for malaria control,

already surpassing the 2003 target of 40 countries; 39 countries have national immunization plans that follow WHO immunization standards; and 15 USAID missions have incorporated nutrition components, including micronutrient interventions, into their bilateral programs. Ten countries have been assisted by USAID through WHO/AFRO in the initial planning and implementation of the Roll Back Malaria initiative. Under its integrated disease surveillance and response efforts (IDSR), USAID, working with WHO/AFRO, has helped 23 countries to conduct assessments of their national surveillance and epidemic preparedness systems. Fifteen have elaborated five-year national plans of action based on the assessment findings. Four countries (Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda and Ghana) have incorporated the five-year plans of action into their national strategic health sector plan. They also are in the process of decentralizing IDSR by moving more administrative control to the district level. Technical guidelines for strengthening national capacity in implementing IDSR at country level were field-tested, finalized, and disseminated to rapid-accepter countries.

Tuberculosis prevention and control is a new endeavor for USAID. Following highly successful pilot projects, which brought TB services down to the community level, USAID provided support to WHO/AFRO to expand community TB services in three countries (Kenya, Malawi, and Uganda). In other domains, USAID-supported field trials for incorporating infant feeding into MTCT programs have provided the basis for new infant feeding activities in South Africa and Zimbabwe and for training for Madagascar, Uganda and Malawi. Successful advocacy efforts have increased the prominence of malaria and pregnancy on the international agenda and in USAID mission programs. This has been due to the large-scale dissemination of the USAID-supported Kenya Medical Research Institute study showing the significant impact of bednets on pregnancy outcomes. Finally, support for mutual health organizations (MHOs), which improve access to health services through a community health insurance approach, has helped to expand both the number of MHOs and the number of people enrolled in them in West Africa.

By the end of FY2003, African ministries of health and regional institutions will have strengthened their capacity to provide strategic and technical leadership, programmatic guidance and clear standards for the Roll Back Malaria and Stop TB initiatives, for integrated disease surveillance, for immunization, for integrated management of childhood illness, and for the reduction of maternal mortality throughout Africa. Community-based programs for child and maternal health, for control of TB and malaria, and for local financing for broader access to health care will be more widespread and prominent on the African health policy agenda.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID activities are implemented through WHO/AFRO (prime), Academy for Educational Development (prime), Tulane University (sub), Morehouse School of Medicine (sub), Population Reference Bureau (sub), JHPIEGO (sub), Management Sciences for Health (sub), Abt Associates (sub), Macro International - Opinion Research Corporation (sub).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
698-019 Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability, quality, efficiency, and equality of health services				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	66,463	0	4,774	116,615
Expenditures	47,160	0	4,774	109,012
Unliquidated	19,303	0	0	7,603
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	16,782	0	0	0
Expenditures	20,903	0	0	7,603
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	83,245	0	4,774	116,615
Expenditures	68,063	0	4,774	116,615
Unliquidated	15,182	0	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	256	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	22,268	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	256	22,268	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	16,175	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	83,501	22,268	20,949	116,615

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Family Planning Promotion (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Services, 698-020

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,500,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$2,200,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's regional program to promote family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) services includes:

- strategic leadership to improve advocacy for FP/RH policies and strategies;
- dissemination of best practices in FP/RH service delivery;
- strategic support for new approaches for preventing unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) among "high risk" groups, including adolescents and males, and for empowering women with FP/RH services;
- capacity building to strengthen African ability to plan, conduct and evaluate FP/RH programs; and
- strategic leadership to help mobilize donor resources for FP/RH services.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program:* USAID will support activities that target high-risk and vulnerable groups such as adolescents and males with FP/RH services; reach urban-based or mobile populations; integrate dual strategies for preventing unwanted pregnancy and STIs; introduce new strategies for empowering women and eliminating female genital cutting; and improve management and sustainability of contraceptives distribution. USAID will provide strategic support to strengthen African regional and national capacity to plan, manage and evaluate quality FP/RH programs. USAID will also support innovative advocacy strategies to expand family planning programs, leverage donor funding, and identify models for financing and sustaining reproductive health programs. USAID will further support selected programs carried out by private voluntary women's groups, as well as advocacy tools for ensuring essential obstetric care and safe motherhood. In addition, USAID will initiate a grant to a Historically Black College and University (HBCU) consortium to stimulate faculty involvement in USAID family planning programs in Africa. This grant will expand USAID's outreach with minority-serving institutions and support technical meetings and updates for key HBCUs in FP/RH issues being addressed by USAID field programs.

Planned FY 2003 Family Planning/Reproductive Health Program: USAID plans to increase strategic support to USAID missions redesigning their FP/RH efforts. Funds will promote the adoption of programs and policies that increase coverage by and use of FP/RH programs, including those for the control of STIs. USAID resources will be used to research emerging new FP/RH topics and disseminate promising practices; conduct meetings with African partners and regional institutions on new FP/RH approaches; share new tools and technical materials with USAID missions, ministries of health, non-governmental organizations and regional institutions to strengthen skills in implementing FP/RH programs; and advocate for improved funding for FP/RH programs among African leaders and donor partners. USAID plans to continue support to the HBCU consortium and further encourage member universities' active participation in research and technical assistance on selected FP/RH topics.

All contracts and grants funded with resources from the regional program for family planning promotion will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: As a result of USAID investment, FY 2001 saw much progress in improving the effectiveness and sustainability of FP/RH programs in sub-Saharan Africa. Some examples of performance, with consequent results, are described below:

- USAID research in Kenya, Uganda, Botswana and Zimbabwe has resulted in improved approaches to training health care providers to detect and manage STIs. In 2001, 14 technical conferences in Africa and two in Europe were held to disseminate USAID research findings on state-of-the-art techniques in preventing HIV and other STIs.
- Continued USAID support for a regional network of 15 West Africa print and broadcast editors has resulted in 86 media events this year, for a total of 191 events since the media program started in 1996. This support has expanded and sustained coverage of FP/RH issues in the sub-region. In an effort to expand the listening audience, these programs were distributed to the regional radio network for rebroadcast. Historically, youth have been underserved in terms of positive FP/RH messaging. Preliminary findings show that radio programs are an effective way of reaching this vulnerable segment of society. Two new national network journalists in Mali and Burkina Faso were trained in covering FP/RH issues through USAID programs in 2001.
- Previous USAID-supported research on social marketing of health products to youth in Botswana, Cameroon, Guinea and South Africa resulted in the adoption of new strategies and private foundation funding. This year, over 8,000 participants were reached via these new strategies, with the help of the increased availability of reproductive health information and services.
- USAID supported a regional workshop in Uganda, enabling 240 participants to learn better technologies for managing contraceptive and STI drug logistics. In Kenya, this technical support has led to the creation of a private health supplies company that will procure all contraceptive/STI drugs and supplies for government distribution.
- USAID funded a major reference source, "Abandoning Female Genital Cutting: Prevalence, Attitudes, and Efforts to End the Practice," which was used at the USAID-sponsored donors' working group meeting on the topic. Participants at the meeting included key donors, private foundations and others, all of whom felt that the booklet filled a critical advocacy need. The booklet has also received very positive reviews from African institutions in several countries. For example, a request has been received to include the booklet in the standard medical school curriculum in Egypt, a country where female genital cutting is pervasive.
- USAID supported the development of a region-specific advocacy model analyzing the economic consequences of high maternal death rates in Africa. Working with local teams of experts, country-specific computerized models were developed and disseminated with USAID funding in Uganda and Senegal. Funds leveraged with the World Health Organization led to the development of models for advocacy in Mozambique and Nigeria.

These achievements are only a few among many exemplifying USAID's progress toward meeting its goals of (1) improving Africans' ability to design and carry out reproductive health policies themselves; (2) increasing demand for, and access to, contraceptive and STI-related drugs and supplies via innovative social marketing and better logistical management, especially among high-risk groups; and (3) developing new advocacy tools for FP/RH services. Long-term results should include better reproductive health and more individual control of family planning decisions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners in FP/RH activities. Prime contractors are the Population Council, Academy for Educational Development, Public Health Institute, Johns Hopkins University, The Futures Group, Population Services International, Management Sciences for Health, Engender Health, John Snow International, Population Reference Bureau and Minority Health Professionals Foundation. Subcontractors include the Morehouse School of Medicine and Tulane University. Close collaboration also includes the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the Department for International Development (UK) and German Cooperation. Various private foundations are also partners.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
698-020 Adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	806	0	5,025	692
Expenditures	656	0	3,125	618
Unliquidated	150	0	1,900	74
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	0	0	2,361	0
Expenditures	150	0	2,040	74
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	806	0	7,386	692
Expenditures	806	0	5,165	692
Unliquidated	0	0	2,221	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	2,500	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	2,500	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	2,200	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	806	2,500	9,586	692

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Improved Regional HIV/AIDS Programs (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Cost-Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and to Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS, 698-021

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,000,000 CSH; \$167,000 Prior Year DFA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$6,800,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATIONS: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: This activity will support USAID and its African partners in testing innovative approaches to HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and mitigation in a range of areas, including:

- mitigation of the impact of HIV/AIDS on society in general;
- care for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their family members;
- community support for orphans;
- adoption of appropriate government policies; and
- monitoring and evaluation of HIV/AIDS programs.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use funds to improve African capacity to design, manage, and evaluate HIV/AIDS programs, policies, and strategies. The emphasis will be on developing multi-sectoral approaches to HIV prevention, including those implemented by faith-based organizations; developing and improving programs that provide care for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their family members; introducing programs to prevent mother-to-children transmission of HIV/AIDS; and improving monitoring and evaluation methods. USAID capacity-building efforts will involve training, mentoring, and feedback and will be tailored to the capability of African individuals and institutions themselves to collect, manage, analyze, and interpret data. Among other activities, USAID and its partners will build capacity of African social scientists to conduct research and intervention studies addressing social norms that have been shown to affect HIV transmission. In addition, USAID will conduct cost-effectiveness research and analyses to determine the optimal use of resources. It will disseminate these results to improve African programs. Finally, USAID will continue to implement the Regional HIV/AIDS Program in Southern Africa. This program supports innovative approaches to HIV prevention, which are difficult to carry out under bilateral programs because of their regional nature. Specifically, the program will focus on strengthening HIV services at cross-border sites, which have high rates of HIV infection; on improving policy in the region; and on sharing information and best practices among countries.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Activities will continue and build on programs worked on in FY 2002 to develop and implement approaches to HIV prevention and mitigation. USAID will also continue the effort to build African capacity at all levels to deal with the pandemic.

USAID leadership in HIV/AIDS at the AGOA Forum resulted in strong commitments by over 25 economic ministers and businesses to address the HIV/AIDS problem. The struggle against HIV/AIDS is considered vital to increasing economic growth.

Performance and Results: As a result of USAID investment, FY 2001 witnessed significant progress in mobilizing other non-health sectors and organizations to combat HIV/AIDS, in both the public and private spheres. Tool kits on integrating HIV/AIDS into other programs have been developed with USAID assistance and are being used in the areas of democracy and governance, the environment, and education. USAID also held a major meeting on private-sector roles that resulted in much higher levels of commitment from participants. In addition, USAID facilitated more interaction with, and more commitment on the part of, faith-based and community organizations. In December 2000, in conjunction

with the White House, USAID funded a conference for international leaders of faith-based groups attended by representatives from many African countries and initiated a new grants program for small faith-based and community organizations. Another important result of USAID technical assistance was the African development and endorsement of a regional strategy by ministers of education and health of countries supporting the Regional Commonwealth Health Commission for East, Central and Southern Africa. USAID also played a major role in donor collaboration. In May and October 2001, USAID called general meetings with other major U.S. government partners, which has substantially enhanced coordination of work in the field. As a result of USAID's efforts in confronting the challenge of HIV/AIDS, more countries will develop, improve and promote HIV/AIDS interventions and strengthen national and regional capacity to fight the epidemic.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: These include the University of Natal in South Africa; the Commonwealth Health Secretariat for East, Central, and Southern Africa; the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office; Tulane University; the University of North Carolina and USAID contractors: the Academy for Educational Development (prime), The Futures Group (sub), the Population Council (sub), the International HIV/AIDS Alliance (prime), and Family Health International (prime).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-021 Adoption of cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	13,166	0	9,802	22,789
Expenditures	7,461	0	9,088	21,687
Unliquidated	5,705	0	714	1,102
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	9,965	0	0	542
Expenditures	6,209	0	714	1,102
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	23,131	0	9,802	23,331
Expenditures	13,670	0	9,802	22,789
Unliquidated	9,461	0	0	542
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	167
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	4,000	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	4,000	0	167
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	6,800	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	23,131	4,000	16,602	23,498

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Crisis Prevention, Mitigation and Recovery (Pillars: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance; and Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improve Policies, Strategies, and Programs for Preventing, Mitigating, and Transiting Out of Crisis, 698-022

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$9,762,000 DA; \$200,000 CSH; \$138,020 Prior Year DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$32,225,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program strengthens national and sub-regional capacities to prevent or mitigate the impact of natural disasters, epidemic diseases and man-made crises via the following components:

- supporting famine and flood early warning networks to cope with the threat of food shortages caused by disaster;
- promoting health and human security during and after conflict-related crises and complex emergencies by helping different sectors work together in programming international aid;
- developing and applying tools and research to help prevent deadly conflict from occurring; and
- conducting Integrated Pest Management and preparedness training to prevent and confront outbreaks of pests, along with eliminating risks caused by obsolete pesticides.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will undertake the following activities: (1) in the area of food security, improve famine prevention through drought and flood preparedness and adoption of response plans (DA and CSH funds); (2) in the area of crisis transition and complex emergencies, provide technical assistance and develop and disseminate planning tools to mitigate national and regional crises (DA funds); (3) in the area of conflict, strengthen capacity of African organizations in conflict prevention and resolution, and support field missions' efforts to prevent, mitigate and recover from conflict (DA funds); and (4) in the area of pest management, improve the capacity of governments and regional implementers to (a) manage outbreaks of locusts and other pests through prevention and preparedness; and (b) conduct research to adapt new technologies for improved locust management practices and elimination of obsolete pesticides (DA funds).

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will continue previous efforts with some additions. In the food security area, heightened focus will be placed on developing African capacity to prepare for and manage floods and droughts. The famine prevention program will carry out two pilot activities that will look at the linkage between food/water/land insecurity and potential deadly conflict. The conflict prevention programs will engage multiple public and private actors at the local, country, sub-regional and Africa-wide levels. Working in countries and sub-regions where USAID can best contribute to initiatives will enable Africans to take the lead in resolving African conflicts. Illustrative activities include supporting regional peace dialogue efforts, addressing cross-border conflicts, and creating quick, flexible funding mechanisms by working through media, inter-faith initiatives, local problem-solving methods, women-led programs, human rights education, psychological healing and reconciliation, and reintegration of ex-combatants. In the pest management area, USAID will work with the Food and Agriculture Organization to augment ongoing regional pest outbreak preparedness and prevention activities. Crop protection staff of agriculture ministries and regional organizations will be trained in the facets of outbreak prevention and control as well as safe pesticide management and use.

Performance and Results: Crisis prevention and response in Africa is multi-faceted. The USAID regional program deals with preventing and mitigating the effects of pestilence, conflict, disease and famine. USAID attempts to link relief interventions to long-term development programs. By develop-

ing the capacity of African organizations to manage crises, USAID hopes to more effectively mitigate and avert major crises. USAID alone can have only a limited impact. However, working in concert with its counterparts, USAID hopes to achieve the following results:

- The Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) continued to provide decision-makers in 17 drought- and flood-risk African countries with information to quickly and effectively respond to unfolding food security crises. FEWS NET is assisting national governments, the World Food Program, USAID missions and other donors in planning responses to the complex food security

With USAID help, the Southern Africa Development Community is developing badly needed emergency procedures and communications systems to alert member states of impending natural disasters.

situation in the Horn of Africa caused by civil conflicts, drought, flood, and environmental degradation that cause poor harvests. FEWS NET also helps to pinpoint countries that are at risk, a measure that improves relief targeting and lowers the costs of food aid. To fill a major safety gap, FEWS NET helped the Southern African Development Community develop flood and drought hazard networks. In the Sahel region of West Africa, FEWS NET provided governments with monthly monitoring assessments with maps showing critically low vegetation cover, as well as the areas that had seen severe flooding. In East Africa, FEWS NET has been instrumental in strengthening early warning and flood security networks.

- USAID has assisted Africans in resolving outstanding conflicts and mitigating the negative effects of violent conflict by supporting training, capacity building, small grants programs, regional early warning and response systems, and technical assistance. For example, in FY 2000, working through ACCORD, an indigenous organization, USAID participated in mediation and conflict resolution in five countries (including high-level efforts in Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo) and trained 3,585 people (47% women) in conflict resolution. In FY 2001, USAID encouraged dialogue among African conflict resolution organizations through two major workshops on demobilization and on links between HIV/AIDS and conflict. USAID has also carried out various analyses for practical application to program efforts.
- In the area of crisis transition, the Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative (CERTI) analyzed the causes of complex emergencies and provided strategic frameworks, best practices, impact indicators, and transition planning tools to enable donors, African civil society, regional organizations and governments to manage crisis transitions. CERTI also supported the development of a framework and tools for mitigating HIV/AIDS during demobilization, disarmament, reintegration and reconciliation programs and the refinement of conflict vulnerability assessment (CVA) tools. Fifteen CVAs have been conducted in Africa to date to help USAID missions apply an effective crisis-prevention lens in designing strategies and programs. USAID also gave technical assistance to its missions to develop strategic plans and results frameworks that apply best practices in moving from crisis management to an emphasis on longer-term development.
- Capacity-building efforts were among the primary foci of the Africa Emergency Locust and Grasshopper Assistance (AELGA) project. Namibian, Tanzanian and Burkinabe crop protection officers and field development agents received training in areas such as pest outbreak prevention, preparedness and management, including monitoring and survey techniques; environmental protection, and pesticide safety; and integrated pest management. AELGA also conducted a high-level regional training course on biological control of locusts and grasshoppers for researchers and senior crop protection technicians from West Africa. Training and monitoring activities helped prevent major pest outbreaks in all parts of Africa during the past year. Over 1,700 metric tons of dangerous, leaking, obsolete pesticides were eliminated from 157 locations in Ethiopia, and an updated system to eliminate obsolete pesticide inventory in Mali is underway.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Our partners are the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services, the U.S. Geological Survey, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; multilateral organizations, including the UN Food and Agricultural Organization; U.S. and African private voluntary organizations

and non-governmental organizations, such as ACCORD; U.S. universities such as Tulane and Virginia Polytechnic Institute; and Chemonics (a prime contractor).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-022 Improved policies, strategies and programs for preventing, mitigating, and transiting out of crises	CSD	CSH	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	6,540	0	51,781	33,829
Expenditures	5,240	0	42,971	33,486
Unliquidated	1,300	0	8,810	343
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	200	0	7,636	285
Expenditures	1,300	0	9,628	343
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	6,740	0	59,417	34,114
Expenditures	6,540	0	52,599	33,829
Unliquidated	200	0	6,818	285
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	138	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	200	9,762	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	200	9,900	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	32,225	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	6,740	200	101,542	34,114

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Environmental Assessment for Sounder Development Programs (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; Global Health; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Effective Tools, Methods and Approaches for Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies, 698-023

STATUS: *Continuing*

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$800,000 DA; \$8,443 Prior Year DA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$700,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act and the principles of environmentally sound development, this program:

- ensures that the Africa Bureau complies with USAID environmental regulations (Reg. 216);
- ensures that USAID missions comply with the Foreign Assistance Act (Sections 117-118), which requires them to prepare environmental impact assessments (EIAs) as part of their Country Strategic Plans;
- ensures that USAID programs avoid causing environmental harm and/or mitigate any such harm;
- identifies potential environmental consequences of USAID activities before activities begin;
- builds the capacity of African partners to conduct EIAs; and
- helps African countries adopt their own environmental review procedures.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* This program will continue to work with a network of USAID environmental officers to build EIA into all USAID programs, as required by law. The team will conduct a number of EIAs, including initial environmental examinations (IEEs); programmatic environmental assessments (PEAs), which are larger in scope; and the new, streamlined-format Pesticide Evaluation Reports and Safer Use Action Plans (PERSUAPs) piloted last year. At the same time, using new tools and methods, the Africa Bureau will build capacity in USAID/Africa and its public and private partners to ensure that possible effects on the environment are considered in all development activities. The team will use a custom curriculum and extensive training materials to provide missions and partners with effective training in environmental review procedures, current Agency environmental policies, and environmentally sustainable program design and implementation. Through support to African networks devoted to EIA, the team will promote incorporating EIA into national laws, regulations and policies as well as more training for Africans to conduct EIA.

During FY 2002, special areas of emphasis will be (1) ensuring that EIAs are conducted for Africa-based activities and programs, and (2) revising and expanding EIA training materials, incorporating lessons learned from five years of program implementation. In addition, EIAs involving pesticides should rise significantly this year as USAID agriculture and malaria control programs become more prominent.

Planned FY 2003 Program: This program will continue with its core function of overseeing USAID/Africa adherence to USAID environmental assessment regulations, while building the EIA capacity of missions, partners and collaborators. One area of emphasis will be the transfer of environmental review capacity to African national and regional networks. This will involve strengthening African capacity to formulate environment rules and regulations and put them into effect. Building on experience gained in the Africa region, the team will promote development of Agency-wide procedures for building environmental capacity. It will also advocate strategic EIA and environmental monitoring in designing projects and programs throughout the Agency.

Performance and Results: In 2001, 45 IEEs were completed in 19 countries across sub-Saharan Africa and at the Africa Bureau. In addition, four PEAs were completed for sub-Saharan Africa programs: 1) insecticide-treated materials for malaria control throughout the region, 2) tropical forest co-management in Guinea, 3) emergency transboundary pest control of locust, armyworms and rodents in Africa, and 4) road construction in national parks in Tanzania. USAID introduced a streamlined format, the PERSUAP, for pesticide program review, helping assure that pesticides can be used safely in USAID programs (most notably in Uganda); PERSUAPs were completed for USAID programs in four countries.

Good progress was made in environmental assessment capacity-building. EIA courses for private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and host country partners of the relevant missions were conducted in five countries for 150 persons, with co-funding by USAID and the PVOs. Courses were adapted with case studies relevant to each location, and made use of the Africa Bureau's *Environmental Guidelines for Small-Scale Activities in Africa*, in English and French. The Bureau began revision and expansion of the *Guidelines* for completion in 2002. In addition, environmental assessment course materials and related resources were made Web-accessible through the program's new Web site, www.encapafrika.org, a step toward introducing distance learning into the capacity-building program.

Environmental assessment policy and procedures work in 2001 focused on developing methods for integrating environmental review and monitoring into the planning of USAID development activities. The Strategic Environmental Assessment and Monitoring (SEAM) system, a new and innovative methodology for assessing and monitoring the environment, was introduced to USAID environment officers at their annual conference in Cumberland, Maryland, and will be pilot-tested in 2002.

Programmatic Environmental Assessments were completed for insecticide-treated materials, forest co-management, emergency pesticide use, and forest road construction. Each of these assessments goes beyond compliance and describes best practices that are relevant to programs in other countries and regions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: This unit works with U.S. and African PVOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Africare, CARE, World Resources Institute, and the International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA); U.S. institutional prime contractors such as the International Resources Group (IRG); U.S. universities such as Cornell and Virginia Tech; Federal agencies such as the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency; and multilateral organizations, including the World Bank and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	DA	DFA
<i>698-023 Adoption of effective tools, methods and approaches for improving application of environmental procedures and strategies</i>		
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	2,412	150
Expenditures	1,541	150
Unliquidated	871	0
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	832	0
Expenditures	869	0
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	3,244	150
Expenditures	2,410	150
Unliquidated	834	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	8	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	800	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	808	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	700	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	4,752	150

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: Polio Eradication Initiative (Pillar: Global Health)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner that Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs, 698-024

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$4,000,000 CSH

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$1,500,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Sub-Saharan Africa is the greatest challenge in the final push for polio eradication. Funds are being used to eradicate polio in Africa in a way that will contribute to the development of sustainable health systems and in particular those needed for the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI). Expectations are to achieve this goal in 2005 through the following strategies:

- improving and sustaining high vaccination coverage with oral polio vaccine (OPV);
- mass immunization campaigns where all children under five years of age receive OPV to interrupt poliovirus transmission; and
- surveillance to detect cases and to document eradication.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID supports the final global push to eradicate polio, especially in countries where USAID is working. In Africa the regional program is designed to complement ongoing efforts to develop sustainable immunization delivery systems. This activity will continue to support the development and implementation of prevention and control strategies to improve regional and country-level capacities to eradicate polio by 2005. To accomplish this goal and to strengthen EPI technical and administrative capacities in the region, institutional capacity at the regional level must improve in order to provide the needed skills and knowledge and transfer them to local programs. To achieve this, the regional program will continue to provide support in the following areas:

- Developing effective partnerships to support the implementation of polio eradication and immunization/disease-control programs. A key component of the eradication effort is the formation of regional and country-level interagency coordinating committees, which help donors coordinate and enable countries to identify funding gaps using annual and five-year action plans.
- Strengthening selected immunization support systems in the public and private sector to achieve polio eradication. Stronger planning, training and management, along with proper care and storage of vaccines and social mobilization, are critically needed in order to eradicate polio in sub-Saharan African countries.
- Improving planning for and implementing of supplemental polio immunization activities, including National Immunization Days (NIDS). During NIDS, the enormous influx of vaccine and the speed with which it must be dispatched to the correct vaccination posts presents a formidable logistical challenge requiring careful advance planning. The regional program will support the preparation of detailed plans for NIDS and related training for national and district managers. Monitoring and evaluation will be built into supplementary immunization activities.
- Implementing polio surveillance activities that are integrated with surveillance for other infectious diseases. Polio eradication efforts require a laboratory-based surveillance system that can be expanded to cover other vaccine-preventable diseases. For any such system to succeed, however, it must have sufficient personnel and the infrastructure to transmit information in a timely manner.

- **Developing and using information to continuously improve the quality of polio eradication activities.** While the ultimate measure of success will be the end of polio, NIDS are a multi-year activity. The more effective they are, the greater the likelihood of eradicating polio sooner. Therefore, the Africa Bureau will support activities such as the development of appropriate process indicators, south-to-south technical cooperation in NIDS planning, surveillance and response, and the sharing of lessons learned at country and regional levels.

Planned FY 2003 Program: This regional program will continue supporting the development and implementation of prevention and control strategies to improve regional and country-level capacities to eradicate polio by 2005. Many activities that will have begun will be continued throughout FY 2003 and beyond until polio is fully eradicated.

Performance and Results: The frequency and quality of NIDS (reaching more children through house-to-house campaigns in all endemic countries) increased, reported cases of polio declined, and the surveillance/laboratory network was strengthened. For example, in an attempt to halt wild polio transmission in West and Central Africa, USAID, through the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO), embarked on an ambitious campaign to synchronize the NIDS in 17 countries. A synchronized effort in Central Africa involving Angola, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon ensured that 16 million children under five were immunized during three synchronized rounds in 2001. The thrust of the synchronized NIDS campaign is to reach every child through house-to-house immunization and intensification of cross-border activities. Two rounds of NIDS were conducted in Nigeria during May-June 2001. Analyses of the results indicate that over 77 million children were vaccinated during the synchronized NIDS, and the overall quality was better than in previous years.

Overall, even though there was significant improvement in the quality of acute-flaccid-paralysis surveillance, there was a reduction in the intensity of the wild poliovirus transmission in the African region based on the number of cases reported. In the region in 2001, only Nigeria, Niger, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ethiopia and Angola have reported wild poliovirus for a total of 46 cases, reduced from a total of 1,199 reported in 1999. Continued progress in the areas of surveillance and quality of implementation of national and sub-national immunization days will result in the achievement of the global polio eradication objective by 2005.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID's activities are implemented through the Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival II Project, the CHANGE (Behavior Change Innovation State-of-the-Art Activity) Project, WHO/AFRO and UNICEF.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSD	CSH	DA
698-024 Polio eradicated in selected countries in a manner that build sustainable immunization programs			
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	38,162	0	6,500
Expenditures	38,162	0	6,500
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	4,845	0	0
Expenditures	2,845	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	43,007	0	6,500
Expenditures	41,007	0	6,500
Unliquidated	2,000	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	4,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	4,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	1,500
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	43,007	4,000	8,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

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

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Education for Development and Democracy Initiative, 698-025

STATUS: Continuing

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$15,000,000 ESF; \$1,422,620 Prior Year DA; \$2,094,000 Prior Year CSD; \$694,072 Prior Year DFA; \$12,466,000 Prior Year ESF

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$0

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) is a USAID-funded, African-led development program with special emphasis on girls and women that concentrates on:

- improving the quality of and access to education;
- enhancing the availability of technology; and
- increasing citizen participation in government to promote democracy.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* EDDI has developed partnerships among African and U.S. organizations to foster education and democracy. Together, these groups educate children, involve communities, implement new business models and extend quality educational services previously unavailable to local communities. EDDI will focus on five major components: (1) building a consensus with African partners; (2) establishing and funding structures to sustain partnerships; (3) designing strategies for enhancing education and democratic societies in focus countries; (4) designing special programs to address youth-at-risk, including activities to develop the life-skills of those who are victims of trafficking; and (5) providing scholarships to girls at the primary and secondary levels to encourage them to complete their education. Girls receiving scholarships will be exposed to current technology and will have women mentors to serve as role models. Program monitoring and evaluation will be an integral part of efforts to assess lessons learned and gauge the sustainability of programs. HIV/AIDS education will be more systematic with the opening of community resource centers starting in early 2002. EDDI will award four two-year partnership grants to promote linkages between U.S. Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) and post-secondary institutions in sub-Saharan Africa. Emphasis will be placed on program autonomy as a means of ensuring, to the extent possible, that (a) technical assistance and stakeholders' buy-in will make program activities sustainable; and (b) objectives will be achieved.

Planned FY 2003 Program: EDDI will continue program implementation as discussed above. Selected activities that would previously have fallen under the EDDI program will be incorporated into the new strategic objective to support field-based basic education programs and coordination of President Bush's Initiative for Basic Education in Africa, 698-X26.

Performance and Results: EDDI is, above all, a catalyst, brokering alliances and introducing new technologies. It aims for an impact that will continue long after its projects have been completed. One important part of EDDI's mission is to increase the number of girls enrolled in school, a goal that should produce strong, positive multiplier effects in terms of economic growth, health (including HIV/AIDS prevention), family planning, and democratic governance in Africa. EDDI has already provided scholarships to 15,000 girls, a number projected to double by program close in 2003. EDDI also provided support to 61 university partnerships, and will bring to 25 the number of school-to-school partnerships it has established to help African and U.S. partners enhance their abilities in the use of learning technologies and cross-cultural awareness. In addition, EDDI has supported the Association for the Development of

EDDI provides multi-year scholarships to 15,000 African girls in 35 countries.

Education in Africa, an organization composed of African ministries of education and donors, by training its board members on using the Internet and connecting the education ministers and their key working groups to the Internet.

In keeping with its goal of helping to form the new generation of African businessmen and -women, EDDI has supported the Economic Entrepreneurial Development Center (EEDC) in South Africa. EEDC recruited, trained and placed 20 female and 24 male interns in 2001 and will double this number next year, further surpassing its recruitment and training targets. EEDC will also increase female participation to a full 50 percent.

EDDI has been able to expand its outreach from the original 7 African focus countries (1999) to 38 countries (2001). In 2001, EDDI programs had formed partnerships with education and civil-society groups in 40 U.S. states. By the close of 2002, these partnerships will exist in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

EDDI will also leverage more than 33% of its total funding with support from implementing partners and private sector sources. USAID's collaboration with U.S. and international foundations is projected to increase in 2002, helping to avoid duplication of donor efforts and fostering cost sharing.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementation partners include the following contractors: Management Systems Incorporated (prime), Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) (prime); Association for the Development of Education in Africa (sub), National Council of Negro Women (sub), Winrock International (sub), League of Women Voters (sub), U.S.-Nigeria Development Institute (sub), and Total Service Solutions (sub). Grantees include the United Negro College Fund, American Council of Education, Georgia State University, and the Center for Civic Education. Key agency partners include the U.S. Departments of State, Education, Agriculture, and Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Peace Corps.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

	CSD	DA	DFA	ESF
698-025 Education for Development and Democracy Initiative				
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	4,700	29,355	2,400	23,000
Expenditures	4,500	14,116	2,400	2,278
Unliquidated	200	15,239	0	20,722
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	0	12,158	2,631	0
Expenditures	200	13,364	0	18,000
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	4,700	41,513	5,031	23,000
Expenditures	4,700	27,480	2,400	20,278
Unliquidated	0	14,033	2,631	2,722
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	2,094	1,423	694	12,466
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	15,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	2,094	1,423	694	27,466
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	6,794	42,936	5,725	50,466

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID MISSION: Africa Regional

PROGRAM TITLE: African Basic Education (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; Global Health; and Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Support to Africa Basic Education, 698-X26

STATUS: New

PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$30,478,000 DA; \$500,000 Prior Year DA; \$1,120,000 Prior Year CSD; \$1,342,800 Prior Year DFA

PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: \$30,800,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Summary: This new SO will continue to provide technical support activities in basic education, which were formerly provided under SO 18. However, it will also design and implement the new President's Initiative for Basic Education. The new initiative will build on selected elements of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) and ongoing regional basic education programs. This SO will continue to provide technical support to USAID missions in Africa to:

- promote efficient and effective education systems through system reform;
- encourage sustainability;
- increase access to education, especially for girls and women, and quality schooling;
- mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education sector; and
- provide education options for out-of-school children.

New Initiative: USAID will finalize the design and begin implementation of President Bush's Initiative for Basic Education in Africa. The new initiative will promote innovative approaches to basic education problems in Africa. The initiative will address systemic issues in education and will incorporate selected elements of the Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI). It will focus on increasing access to quality education through girls' scholarships, improved teacher training, increased use of information/communication technology as a tool for instruction, and increased involvement of African communities in education. A major theme of this new initiative will be using innovative approaches to combat HIV/AIDS and its impact on Africa's human capacity.

The design of the new initiative should be completed by March 2002. Implementation should begin soon thereafter, with USAID missions taking the lead in developing country-level programs to achieve the goals of the new program.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* Through this SO, USAID will continue to provide Africa-specific technical support to its missions in Africa. Examples include:

- providing technical support to our regional mission in Kenya to develop and implement a basic education program in Sudan;
- supporting the ministries of education in Africa to help them cope with the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on the education sector (for example, teacher losses and increasing numbers of orphans) (CSD carryover funds);
- providing technical expertise to USAID missions to help them design, implement and evaluate their basic education strategies;
- fostering partnerships between education institutions in the U.S. and cooperating countries to demonstrate the use of collaborative expertise;
- supporting an adult literacy program in Angola (DA carryover funds);
- developing best practices and models for missions in areas of concern such as community schooling, vulnerable children, and how to set up education systems in countries where such systems have collapsed, such as Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo; and

- training (e.g., master's degree and Ph.D. programs; short courses) of African students in a wide range of disciplines (DFA carryover funds).

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will continue providing strategic technical support to its missions in Africa. By 2003, the implementation of the President's Initiative should also be well underway, providing innovative and creative approaches to improving basic education in Africa. In the area of HIV/AIDS, USAID plans to allow missions to buy into the Mobile Task Team model (discussed below) to help African ministries of education with strategic planning to deal with the effects of the pandemic.

Community schools now educate over 10% of Malian schoolchildren. Many groups have collaborated to organize and fund each school, with crucial support from USAID.

Performance and Results: As this is a new SO, there are no results to report. However, during FY 2001, under SO 18, USAID continued to support basic education programs emphasizing systemwide reform for improved, sustainable quality and greater access in 11 countries in Africa: Benin, Ethiopia, Guinea, Ghana, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda and Zambia.

The regional program, through SO 18, provided significant levels of technical support to help the Nigeria mission design and find an appropriate entity to implement their new basic education program. This type of support will continue to be provided under the new SO. Results for EDDI are reported under SO 25.

Specific achievements under SO 18 in the past year were:

- Over the past two years, USAID has developed a mobile team of experts to help education ministries organize to manage the impact of HIV/AIDS. Over the past year, the Mobile Task Team (MTT), based in South Africa, has helped ministries in South Africa, Namibia, Malawi and Zambia to prepare strategic plans. This year, USAID plans to expand the MTT's activities to other countries, possibly Ethiopia and Uganda.
- Last year USAID worked with African education ministries to develop "life skills" curricula emphasizing health and income-generation skills among schoolchildren, skills which are key to preventing HIV/AIDS' spread and/or mitigating its effects.
- USAID continued its work on the community schools movement, bringing parents, local and larger-scale NGOs, local and national government units, and other stakeholders together to support their own local schools. Besides advancing the movement in Mali, Guinea and Ethiopia, USAID began work on a major review of the program, to be published in FY 2002.
- USAID, with other partners, produced and disseminated a successful video and training guide on the plight of AIDS orphans in Africa.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Partners in implementing SO 18 have been the Academy for Educational Development (prime) and the American Institutes for Research (prime). Key partners also include the Department of Health and Human Services (interagency agreement); U.S. non-governmental institutions such as the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH), regional networks such as the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), and African organizations such as the Forum for African Women Educationalists. Since design of the new initiative is not yet final, partners to implement the program have not yet been identified.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Africa Regional

698-x26 Support to Africa Basic Education	CSD	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	0	0	0
Expenditures	0	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	1,120	500	1,343
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	30,478	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,120	30,978	1,343
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	30,800	0
Future Obligations	0	81,000	0
Est. Total Cost	1,120	142,778	1,343

SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS
Bureau for Africa

ADEA	-	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AELGA	-	Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance
AFDB	-	African Development Bank
AFDF	-	Africa Development Fund
AGOA	-	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
ATRIP	-	Africa Trade and Investment Program
BASIC	-	Basic Support for Institutionalized Child Support
CA	-	Cooperating Agency
CARPE	-	Central African Regional Program for the Environment
CBNRM	-	Community-based natural resource management
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	-	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CERTI	-	Complex Emergency Response and Transition Initiative
CEWARN	-	Conflict Early Warning Network
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel
CLUSA	-	Cooperative League of the United States of America
COMESA	-	Common Market for East and Southern Africa
CVA	-	Conflict vulnerability assessment
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Program
CSD	-	Child Survival and Disease Fund
CSH	-	Child Survival and Health
CSM	-	Contraceptive Social Marketing
CSO	-	Civil society organizations
DA	-	Development Assistance
DCA	-	Development Credit Authority
DCOF	-	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
DRP	-	Demobilization and Rehabilitation Program (World Bank)
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DFID	-	Department for International Development, UK
DG	-	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	-	Democracy and Human Rights Fund
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
DPT	-	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
EAC	-	East African Community
EAGER	-	Equity and Growth through Economic Research
EAP	-	Environmental Action Plan
EBRD	-	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	-	European Community
	-	European Commission
ECHO	-	European Commission Humanitarian Organization
ECOMOG	-	Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States

EDDI	-	Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
EEDC	-	Economic Entrepreneurial Development Center
EG	-	Economic Growth
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resources
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-	Expanded Program of Immunization
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	-	Food and Drug Administration
FEWS	-	Famine Early Warning System
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FFW	-	Food for Work
FP	-	Family Planning
FR/RH	-	Family planning and reproductive health
G-7	-	Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States)
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA	-	Global Coalition for Africa
GCC	-	Global Climate Change
GDA	-	Global Development Alliance
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GHA	-	Greater Horn of Africa
GHAJ	-	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GLI	-	Great Lakes Initiative
GLJI	-	Great Lakes Justice Initiative
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GSP	-	General System of Preference
GTZ	-	Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Development Cooperation)
HBCU	-	Historically Black Universities and Colleges
HIPC	-	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative [World Bank]
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIV/AIDs	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IARC	-	International Agricultural Research Center
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDA	-	International Development Association
IDP	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IDSR	-	Integrated disease surveillance and response
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communications
IFES	-	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFESH	-	International Foundation for Education and Self Help
IFRC	-	International Federation of the Red Cross
IFI	-	International Financial Institute
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IMCI	-	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
ISA	-	Initiative for Southern Africa

MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MDB	-	Multilateral Development Bank
MFI	-	Micro-finance institution
MHO	-	Mutual health organizations
MIS	-	Management Information System
MOA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOF	-	Minister of Finance
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOJ	-	Ministry of Justice
MOPH	-	Ministry of Public Health
MSE	-	Micro and Small Enterprises
MT	-	Metric Ton
MTCT	-	Maternal-to-child transmission
MTT	-	Mobile Task Team
NIDS	-	National Immunization Days
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	-	Nongovernmental Organization
NPA	-	Non-Project Assistance
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
NTE	-	Non-traditional Export
OAU	-	Organization of African Unity
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
	-	Overseas Development Administration (British)
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	-	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OFDA	-	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance/USAID
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
OPV	-	Oral polio vaccine
ORS/T	-	Oral Rehydration Salts/Therapy
OTI	-	Office of Transition Initiative/USAID
OVC	-	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PHN	-	Population, Health and Nutrition
PRIME	-	Program for Innovation in Microenterprise
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization
RCSA	-	Regional Center for Southern Africa/USAID
REDSO	-	Regional Economic Development Support Office/USAID
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office/USAID
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAEDF	-	Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund
SAGA	-	Strategies and Analyses for Growth and Access
SAGE	-	Strategies for Advancing Girls Education
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMME	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SPA	-	Special Program of Assistance for Africa
	-	Small Program Assistance

SPRP	-	Sector Policy Reform Program
SRP	-	Sahel Regional Program
SSH	-	Special Self Help Program
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBD	-	To Be Determined
TRADE	-	Trade for African Development and Enterprise
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
UNAIDS	-	United Nations AIDS Program
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Program
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	-	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USG	-	United States Government
USIA	-	United States Information Agency
VC	-	Vulnerable Children
VCT	-	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VOA	-	Voice of America
WAEN	-	West Africa Enterprise Network
WARP	-	West African Regional Program
WFP	-	World Food Program
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WID	-	Women in Development
WTO	-	World Trade Organization