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U.S. Agency for International Development

FISCAL YEAR

2003

Budget Justification to the Congress

Annex V
Central Programs

A

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 2003 Budget Justification
Central Programs

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Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) manages a broad range of critical development and life-saving, emergency-response activities. DCHA programs encourage responsible participation by all citizens in the political processes of their countries, assist those countries to improve governance, especially the rule of law, and help strengthen non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society. Most developing countries, particularly those that are poor and divided by ethnicity or religion, confront periodic conflict. A new DCHA initiative will help countries prepare for and manage such conflict peacefully. Nevertheless, there are inevitably natural disasters and violent man-made crises, which threaten large-scale loss of human life. Proposed funding for FY 2003 will further strengthen U.S. leadership in foreign disaster assistance and emergency food aid. Additional resources are also requested for the successful transition assistance program, which helps countries recover from crisis and return to development progress.

In light of the events of September 11th, an overarching priority embraced by DCHA is humanitarian assistance for Central Asia. In acknowledgment of the critical role that USAID would have in response to the humanitarian crisis in Central Asia, the Administrator created the Central Asia Task Force. The magnitude of the humanitarian crisis and the importance of this region to U.S. national interests required that USAID act swiftly and creatively in fulfilling its role in this crisis. Even prior to September 11, Afghanistan was impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, had collapsed. After the terrorist attacks on America, fears of a U.S. reprisal triggered a population exodus from major Afghan cities, both toward other points in Afghanistan and toward the country's borders. International staff of most relief agencies also withdrew, leaving the status of relief programs in question at a critical moment. These new developments added to an existing crisis of extensive displacement stemming from civil conflict and a debilitating three-year drought. To date, a total of $237.5 million in FY 2002 U.S. Government humanitarian assistance has been provided, and of that total, $124.9 million has been provided from DCHA offices. A total of $420 million in U.S. Government humanitarian assistance has been provided to Afghanistan over FY 2001 and FY 2002.

DCHA Humanitarian Assistance to Central Asia Region ($ in mil)

FY 2001	OFDA	$ 12.5
	FFP	$ 31.2
	DG	$ .5
Subtotal		$ 44.2
FY 2002	OFDA	$ 82.1
	OTI	$ 2.2
	FFP	$ 40.6
Subtotal		$124.9
Total FY 2001/2002		$182.0

"States with ineffective and incompetent governance not only will fail to benefit from globalization, but in some instances will spawn conflicts at home and abroad, ensuring an even wider gap between regional winners and losers than exists today."

Source: Global Trends 2015: A Dialogue About the Future with Nongovernment Experts.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: No matter where on the path between humanitarian crisis and stability an activity may fall, the ultimate goal of DCHA Offices is the promotion of peace and political stability in a democratic framework. The tragic events of September 11th have increased the ever-present challenges intrinsic to these activities. Through the work of DCHA's seven line offices, DCHA's programs support USAID's four pillars of (1) economic growth, agriculture and trade, (2) global health, (3) democracy, conflict and humanitarian assistance, and (4) the Global Development Alliance.

- Office for Democracy and Governance (DG): USAID efforts to strengthen democracy and good governance worldwide anchor a balanced foreign policy approach. Democratic governments are more likely to advocate and observe international laws, protect civil and human rights, avoid external conflicts, and pursue free market economies essential to international trade and

prosperity. This work involves a variety of often difficult political and institutional reforms, and capacity-building across four strategic areas: (1) promoting the rule of law and respect for human rights; (2) encouragement of credible and competitive political processes; (3) development of politically active civil society; and (4) promoting more transparent and accountable government institutions, including local government support and anti-corruption efforts.

- Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM): The increasing lack of capacity of states globally to deal with problems that are potential causes of conflict, instability and in some cases terrorism poses a major and growing threat. In response, CMM structures its programs and external relationships to deal more effectively with this emerging global reality. This new standard applies to all USAID development programs and partners, but especially those that directly address humanitarian assistance, the transition from crisis to stability, and promotion of democracy. CMM activities are longer term than those of the Office of Transition Initiatives, and can be utilized for non-emergency programs.

- *Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA):* USAID remains at the forefront of agencies around the world in its ability to respond to man-made and natural disasters. Although emergency relief to natural disasters is essential, preparedness is also crucial. While nature cannot be tamed, or natural disasters stopped from taking place, there is room for prevention. OFDA's preparedness, mitigation and prevention efforts are important parts in dealing with natural disasters, and have an even greater role when it comes to complex emergencies. The last decade has seen a marked increase in these man-made emergencies because war and internal conflict lead to the breakdown and collapse of social, political and economic structures. Sometimes, man-made emergencies are accompanied by natural disasters, which compound their complexity.

- Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI): OTI addresses the needs of pre- and post-transition countries experiencing significant political change, or facing critical threats to basic stability and democratic reform. OTI works on the ground with local partners to provide short-term, high-impact assistance targeted at key transition needs.

- Office of Food for Peace (FFP): FFP manages P.L. 480 Title II food aid which is the primary resource of the United States for responding swiftly to the critical food needs of disaster victims and other targeted vulnerable groups. Non-emergency, development food aid programs are focused on mitigating food insecurity in low-income, food deficit countries.

- Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC): PVC supports activities that strengthen the capabilities of private voluntary and cooperative development organizations and their local partners to deliver development and relief at the grassroots level in priority areas such as child survival and health, micro-enterprise, agriculture, civil society, democracy and the environment.

- Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA): ASHA awards grants to U.S. organizations that founded or sponsor private, overseas schools, libraries and hospital centers. Through implementation of these grants, access to American ideas, values and practices are increased. Such activities project a positive image of the United States, contribute to the reduction of poverty, and assist in combating terrorism.

- Office of Program, Policy and Management (PPM): PPM provides technical assistance and support to various operating units, both within and outside the DCHA Bureau. The Office encourages coordination and cooperation and takes the lead in supporting USAID's strategic planning for humanitarian assistance programs, particularly for the Democracy, Conflict, and

Humanitarian Assistance pillar. Where appropriate, the Office also provides technical assistance and other support related to the Global Development Alliance; Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Global Health pillars.

PROGRAM AND MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES: To be effective, humanitarian intervention must be well coordinated, the response must be careful but rapid if lives are to be saved and suffering reduced, and the approaches must be appropriately integrated to help victims return to self-sufficiency. A few highlights of the results achieved by DCHA's Offices in FY 2001 include:

Office	Highlights of FY 2001 Results
DG	• Provided training and support to human rights activists in Algeria, East Timor, and Uzbekistan. • Enabled partners to monitor the pre-election situations in Nicaragua and Zimbabwe. • Managed two anti-sweatshop programs, which led to development of code of conduct for manufacturers and provided support to grassroots nongovernmental organizations. • Managed 10 country-specific anti-corruption programs including Albania, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and Russia.
CMM	• New office to be established FY 2002.
OFDA	• Responded to 79 declared disasters in 56 countries, including 54 natural disasters, 16 complex emergencies, and nine man-made emergencies. • A major focus in FY 2001 was the complex emergency in Afghanistan. Despite the forced withdrawal of all international relief staff from Afghanistan after the September attacks on America, OFDA provided over $12 million in assistance.
OTI	• Delivered radios to the people of Afghanistan that allows them to hear special broadcast bulletins concerning food distribution, security, health care and other relevant humanitarian information. • Redesigned program in Nigeria after sudden eruption of conflict, to include conflict management skills for top civil servants, business people, youth, women, and religious and community leaders.
FFP	• Provided $10 million in Title II resources for "Children affected by HIV/AIDS." • Fed more than 33 million people using $440.5 million of Title II emergency funds. • Provided approximately $448 million to implementing partners for Title II non-emergency programs.
PVC	• Contributed to a 36% increase in the average number of borrowers from PVOs, CDOs and their local partners' micro-finance services. • In an average sized Child Survival Grant Program activity (110,000 beneficiaries), approximately 200 measles deaths were averted.
ASHA	• Provided education and medical services in areas where the need was overwhelming. • Grantees improved access to and the quality of educational and medical services by constructing and equipping facilities. Approximately 100,000 students are enrolled and exposed to American-based education and more than 3 million patients received American-style medical care.

OTHER DONORS: A hallmark of DCHA's programs is the degree to which they involve partners, including private voluntary organizations (PVOs), cooperative development organizations (CDOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), for-profit contractors, American schools and hospitals sponsoring overseas institutions, United Nations agencies, and international organizations. Efforts developed by DCHA will involve continued close coordination with the U.S. foreign affairs community, particularly the Department of State. There will be an increased number of alliances with entities such as the U.S. Institute for Peace; the Department of Defense; indigenous religious institutions dedicated to conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution; and other non-governmental organizations.

FY 2003 PROGRAM: DCHA's funding request for FY 2003 is $1,575.6 million. This is an increase of $113.9 million over FY 2002's planned total. Factors affecting the increase include the addition of the Offices for Democracy and Governance and for Conflict Management and Mitigation to the Bureau, and the increased request for P.L. 480 resources to counter the absence of Section 416(b) food aid beginning in FY 2003. The request by office and account is as shown in the table below.

Office	Category	FY 2002 Planned	FY 2003 Request	Comment
DG	DA	15,700	18,779	FY 2002 and FY 2003, includes expected operating year budget transfers of $3 million DA from LAC Bureau and $3 million DA from AFR Bureau for Labor AFL/CIO.
CMM	DA	0	10,000	
FFP	DA CSH	3,950 2,050	6,000	
PVC	DA CSH	26,350 25,143	54,321	
ASHA	DA	18,000	17,000	
OFDA	International Disaster Assistance	381,500	235,500	FY 2002, includes $146 million Supplemental for Afghanistan Emergency Response Fund.
OTI	Transition Initiatives	50,000	55,000	
FFP	P.L. 480	945,000	1,185,000	FY 2002, includes $95 million Supplemental.
TOTAL By Category	DA CSH IDA TI P.L. 480	64,000 27,193 381,500 50,000 945,000	106,100 0 235,500 55,000 1,185,000	
TOTAL DCHA		1,467,693	1,581,600	$6 million DA expected in operating year budget transfers for DG noted above is not included in PROGRAM SUMMARY at beginning of DCHA narrtive.

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance PROGRAM SUMMARY (in thousands of dollars)				
ACCOUNTS	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Development Assistance	44,207	65,826	58,000	100,100
Child Survival & Disease Fund	26,856	31,618	0	0
Child Survival & Health Fund	0	0	27,193	0
Economic Support Funds (a)	0	15,451	0	0
International Disaster Assistance (b)	227,014	299,340	235,500	235,500
Emergency Response Fund-IDA	0	0	146,000	0
Transition Initiatives (c)	0	49,890	50,000	55,000
P.L. 480 Title II (d)	800,000	835,159	850,000	1,185,000
Emergency Response Fund-P.L.480/II	0	0	95,000	0
P.L. 480 Title III (e)	[5,500]	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**1,098,077**	**1,297,284**	**1,461,693**	**1,575,600**

(a) In FY 2001, includes $2,168,000 in Economic Support Funds (ESF) carried over to FY 2002 and $4,983,000 in ESF subsequently merged with, and shown internally for accounting purposes as, Transition Initiatives funds.

(b) In FY 2001, International Disaster Assistance includes $134.7 million Supplemental funding for Southern Africa floods managed by USAID's Africa field missions. In FY 2002, includes $146 million Supplemental for Afghanistan Emergency Response Fund.

(c) In FY 2000, $50 Million included in International Disaster Assistance. In FY 2001, does not include $4,983,000 ESF for Aceh, Indonesia.

(d) In FY 2002, P.L. 480 Title II includes $95 million Supplemental for Afghanistan Emergency Response Fund. See *Summary Tables* volume for P.L. 480 *Dollars* and *Metric Tonnage* tables.

(e) In FY 2000, Reflects use of carry-over funding available for programming.

Roger P. Winter
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
Congressional Budget Justification
Notified Levels for FY 2002

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2002	Account	Notification Amount FY 2002
Office of Democracy and Governance				
932-001	*Legal systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights*	3,838,000	DA	2,238,000
932-002	Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry	3,855,000	DA	2,227,000
932-003	Informed citizen's groups effectively contribute to more responsive government	13,715,000	DA	9,315,000
932-004	National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities	5,420,000	DA	3,220,000
Office of Food for Peace				
962-001	*Critical food needs of targeted groups met*	153,000	CSD	153,000
		1,025,000	CSH	1,025,000
		1,995,000	DA	1,995,000
962-002	Increased effectiveness of FFP's partners in carrying out Title II development activities	1,025,000	CSH	1,025,000
		1,975,000	DA	1,975,000
Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation				
963-001/ 960-001	*Increased capability of PVC's partners to achieve* sustainable service delivery/Program Mgmt Support	619,000	CSD	147,000
		25,143,000	CSH	25,143,000
		33,200,000	DA	27,106,000
Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad				
964-001	U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices demonstrated in selected countries	18,000,000	DA	0*
Office of Transition Initiatives				
965-001	Political transitions successfully advanced in priority, conflict-prone countries	2,167,652	ESF	0**

* To be notified separately
** Notified separately; $1,000,000 for Zimbabwe in FY 2002 and $1,167,652 for East Timor in FY 2001.

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BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
Congressional Budget Justification
Notified Levels for FY 2003

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	FY 2003 Request Level	Account
Office of Democracy and Governance			
932-001	Legal systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights	1,734,000	DA
932-002	Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry	2,109,000	DA
932-003	Informed citizen's groups effectively contribute to more responsive government	12,508,000	DA
932-004	National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities	2,428,000	DA
Office of Food for Peace			
962-001	Critical food needs of targeted groups met	3,001,000	DA
962-002	Increased effectiveness of FFP's partners in carrying out Title II development activities	2,999,000	DA
Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation			
963-001/ 960-001	Increased capability of PVC's partners to achieve sustainable service delivery/Program Mgmt Support	54,321,000	DA
Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad			
964-001	U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices demonstrated in selected countries	17,000,000	DA
Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation			
999-xxx	Conflict Prevention, Resolution, and Mitigation	10,000,000	DA

Office of Democracy and Governance

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: USAID efforts to strengthen democracy and good governance worldwide anchor a balanced foreign policy approach. USAID extends democracy assistance worldwide; 80% of USAID field missions promote democracy and good governance as one of their development objectives. Of the total funding for USAID democracy programs in FY 2001, 20% was attributed to rule of law, 6% to elections and political processes, 39% to civil society, and thirty-five percent to governance. Democratic governments are more likely to advocate and observe international laws, protect civil and human rights, avoid external conflicts, and pursue free market economies essential to international trade and prosperity. USAID investments in these four priority areas work toward:

- Improving laws and legal systems;
- Conducting fair and impartial elections and strengthening political processes;
- Developing citizen groups and civil society; and
- Improving government's ability to perform and respond to constituency needs.

THE USAID PROGRAM: In FY 2002, the Office of Democracy and Governance (DCHA/DG) will program $15.7 million in Development Assistance (DA) funding. For FY 2003, the Administration has requested $18.8 million for the global Democracy and Governance portfolio that includes $6 million for operating year budget transfers as described in footnote above. DCHA/DG also manages some additional DA and Economic Support Funds (ESF) at the request of USAID field missions or U.S. embassies in countries in which USAID is not present. All FY 2002 and FY 2003 funds will further existing strategic objectives, with rule of law programs receiving 21%, elections and political processes 15%, civil society 33% and governance 31%. The Office of Democracy and Governance's own funding is directed to:

- Formulating new approaches to make democracy programs work better;
- Assessing innovative activities and promoting best practices;
- Training worldwide staff; and
- Providing direct technical support to missions.

DCHA/DG formulates new approaches to democracy programming. Beginning in FY 2002, DCHA/DG's operations research will focus on the mechanics of program design and implementation through an evaluation of political parties assistance programs, assistance to civil society organizations, and governance assistance programs. DCHA/DG assesses innovative activities and promotes best practices. Already completed research provides robust evidence that DCHA/DG's activities contributed to national political change in Bolivia, Bulgaria, and South Africa. In FY 2002, DCHA/DG will release a new handbook on qualitative indicators that provides guidance on how to best measure the achievements of USAID's democracy programs and activities. Research findings are continually incorporated into USAID's rigorous training program for newly hired USAID democracy officers and in-service training for USAID democracy officers in the field.

DCHA/DG also provides direct technical support to missions. DCHA/DG's in-house experts in rule of law, elections, governance, and civil society conduct needs assessments, design new programs, and evaluate on-going programs at the request of missions. Select DCHA/DG programs provide a comprehensive framework that contributes to the achievement of all four strategic objectives: the rule of law, elections and political processes, civil society, and governance. For example, DCHA/DG conducts overarching strategic assessments to inform USAID missions' democracy programs, and a new conflict analysis framework will be used in several field assessments in FY 2002 and FY 2003 to examine the causes of conflict and to design targeted interventions.

Recent program successes include:

- Rapid response by DCHA/DG to further the achievement of foreign policy objectives by supporting democratic breakthroughs in Nigeria and Peru.

- DCHA/DG anti-sweatshop programs provided advocacy organizations in Guatemala and Indonesia with technical assistance and training allowing them to become leading monitoring and advocacy organizations on behalf of garment workers.
- USAID support to increase the number of national chapters established by Transparency International (TI) to 82 countries to fight corruption and to publish the TI's annual Corruption Perceptions Index, considered one of the most valuable tools in the global fight against corruption.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: DCHA/DG manages democracy and governance activities in countries in which USAID does not have a field mission. Activities in non-presence countries are typically funded with ESF and are designed in close partnership with the Department of State and USAID's non-governmental organization (NGO) partners. Activities include assistance to civil society groups that support democratic reformers and cultivate political will to establish democratic practices, and assistance to government institutions promoting democratic reform. Many non-presence countries in which USAID manages democracy activities have little experience with democratic practices; many are troubled by political instability. DCHA/DG management of the funds ensures targeted programming in difficult environments, and allows for re-programming of funds if circumstances change.

OTHER DONORS: DCHA/DG plays a leadership role in the field of democracy assistance within the U.S. Government and among other donors. DCHA/DG disseminates its best practices widely and coordinates with other donors to develop cutting edge approaches in each of the four sub-sectors. DCHA/DG works closely with other relevant U.S. Government actors, primarily in the Departments of Justice, Treasury, and State, to coordinate programs that have multiple funding sources. The Office's recently completed guide on promoting judicial independence was widely vetted within the U.S. Government, and will be featured at a Development Assistance Committee Democracy and Governance Network meeting in the near future. The highly political nature of elections often creates circumstances in which donor coordination is critical. United Nations organizations, other bilateral donors, and a myriad of international organizations and NGOs provide large-scale assistance on a selective basis.

Office of Democracy and Governance

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 2000* Actual	FY 2001* Actual	FY 2002** Estimated	FY 2003** Request
DA	13,938	15,621	15,700	18,779
ESF	2,716	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	16,654	15,621	15,700	18,779

*Funding for SOs 932-001 through 932-004, Office of Democracy and Governance, for FY 2000 and FY 2001 under the Bureau for Global Programs, Field Support and Research.

**Includes expected operating year budget transfers of $3,000,000 DA from LAC Bureau and $3,000,000 DA from AFR Bureau for Labor AFL/CIO.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
932-001 Legal systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights				
DA	1,828	1,425	1,913	1,734
ESF	250	0	0	0
932-002 Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry				
DA	4,024	3,925	1,902	2,109
932-003 Informed citizen's groups effectively contribute to more responsive government				
DA*	6,050	8,346	8,990	12,508
ESF	2,466	0	0	0
932-004 National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities				
DA	2,036	1,925	2,895	2,428

*FY 2002 and FY 2003 include expected operating year budget transfers of $3,000,000 DA from LAC Bureau and $3,000,000 DA from AFR Bureau for Labor AFL/CIO.

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Democracy and Governance (DCHA/DG)
PROGRAM TITLE: Rule of Law (ROL) (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Legal systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights; 932-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,913,000 DA
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,925,000 DA
PROPOSED FY2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,734,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2007

Summary: The DCHA/DG ROL program provides technical assistance and support to USAID missions worldwide through the development of new methodologies and synthesis of lessons learned in the design and implementation of ROL assistance and through management of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements. The purpose of this DCHA/DG program is to strengthen USAID programming and reinforce country-based efforts by:

- Promoting respect for human rights;
- Improving legal frameworks;
- Improving the institutional administration of justice;
- Increasing access to justice; and
- Building local constituencies for justice sector reform and improvement.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* DCHA/DG will continue to build upon activities that have provided innovative technical guidance to USAID missions, have helped improve U.S. ROL field programs, and further established USAID's role as a leader in rule of law and justice sector assistance. FY 2002 resources will increase DCHA/DG's capacity to provide such technical assistance through DCHA/DG staff and new institutional contracts. Moreover, FY 2002 resources will be used for provision of a USAID rapid response capacity in the ROL area. Such rapid response has been required in Afghanistan, East Timor, and Sierra Leone.

In December 2001 DCHA/DG published *Guidance for Promoting Judicial Independence and Impartiality*. The guidance is a milestone in assisting USAID missions to improve the effectiveness of their ROL programs. To that end DCHA/DG intends to oversee the translation of the guide into French, Spanish, and Arabic to achieve a global distribution. In FY 2002 DCHA/DG will sponsor a range of activities to further assist USAID missions and to bring judicial independence to the forefront of the international donor dialogue on justice sector assistance. Activities include workshops in Latin America, Africa, Europe and Eurasia, as well as consultations with major donor organizations that will highlight judicial independence to both development planners and influential justice sector officials. FY 2002 resources will also be used for the production and dissemination of supplementary papers on issues related to judicial independence and impartiality, such as judicial corruption and codes of ethics, enforcement of judicial decisions, and oversight of the judiciary.

In FY 2002 DCHA/DG will disseminate guidance to USAID missions on case management and tracking within judicial systems. Training of USAID democracy officers on this subject, initiated in 1999, will continue in FY 2002, and DCHA/DG plans to begin translation of its technical publication *Case Tracking and Management Guide* into Spanish, Russian, and Arabic for distribution to justice sector officials.

FY 2002 resources will also be used to complete a strategic framework for justice sector assistance. This document will assist USAID missions in ensuring that ROL programs directly address the linkages between the rule of law and democratic governance. The analytic methodology

proposed in the framework will be applied in selected countries throughout FY 2002 to ensure that it reflects country realities and provides relevant and effective guidance. Two additional subjects DCHA/DG will focus on in FY 2002 are administrative law and access to justice. Guidance will be developed for USAID missions to improve their ROL programs with respect to government administrative interactions with citizens, and with respect to the ability of citizens to gain access to the justice system.

Planned FY2003 Program: The FY 2003 program will reflect substantive continuity, extending the FY 2002 dissemination effort of the judicial independence and impartiality work, and the case tracking and management study. DCHA/DG's new work in the substantive areas of administrative law and access to justice will be expanded and disseminated through regional events and agency-wide training.

Performance and Results: In its study on judicial independence, DCHA/DG catalogued a myriad of legal, political, and administrative measures that have strengthened the effectiveness and independence of judiciaries worldwide. The technical guidance issued as a result provides USAID missions with important tools for rule of law assistance. DCHA/DG rapid response mechanisms and funds allowed USAID to assist human rights activists and rule-of-law reformers in countries without USAID missions. It enabled USAID to provide training and support to human rights activists in Algeria, East Timor, and Uzbekistan; awareness of women's legal rights to Afghan women leaders; and technical assistance on women's rights to the government of Oman.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The ROL team manages eight implementing agreements comprising contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements. Contractors include the National Center for State Courts (and sub-contractors DPK Consulting and the National Judicial College), the IRIS Center (and sub-contractors Abt Associates, American University, Casals & Associates, Inter-American Bar Association, International Programs Consortium, Inc., Amex International, Inc., Barents Group, University of Maryland, International Law Institute and the Spangenburg Group), and Management Sciences for Development, Inc. (and its sub-contractors State University of New York, American University, Planitech, and Brown & Co.). A grantee is the International Development Law Institute. Cooperative agreements are held with the Rights Consortium (consisting of Freedom House, the American Bar Association, and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs); and the International Foundation for Election Systems/International Human Rights Law Group Consortium. The ROL team maintains two inter-agency relationships: a participating agency services agreement with the Department of Justice and a relationship with the International Relations Committee of the U.S. Judicial Conference.

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Program: **DCHA/Democracy & Governance**

DCHA/DG Rule of Law, 932-001	Total	Economic Support Funds	Development Assistance Total
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	15,165	3,091	12,074
Expenditures	11,575	2,841	8,734
Unliquidated	3,590	250	3,340
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	3,305	2,141	1,164
Expenditures	3,073	250	2,823
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	18,470	5,232	13,238
Expenditures	14,648	3,091	11,557
Unliquidated	3,822	2,141	1,681
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*			
Obligations	1,925	0	1,925
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	1,913	0	1,913
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	3,838	0	3,838
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	1,734	0	1,734
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	24,042	5,232	18,810

*of which, $325,000 in DA are prior year reobligations.

DCHA/DG's technical leadership will entail continued research and analysis on innovative topics. For example, recommendations outlined in a forthcoming campaign finance handbook, *Money and Politics Handbook: A Guide to Transparency and Open Finances in Emerging Democracies*, will be widely circulated and vetted for implementation into political party development and anti-corruption activities. Likewise, challenges to conducting elections and strengthening political parties in transitional, conflict, and post-conflict environments will be further analyzed starting in FY 2002 and through FY 2003. DCHA/DG will continue to focus its attention on expanding the participation of and suffrage for women, minorities, and youth in the political process.

Performance and Results: DCHA/DG continued to support our partners in conducting research and to implement and test key approaches in field programs. USAID funding enabled partners to monitor the pre-election situations in Nicaragua and Zimbabwe; conduct political party development programs in Haiti, Lesotho, and Peru; implement political leadership programs in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Mexico; and produce new publications including *Best Practices and Lessons Learned in Political Party Building*, *Building Confidence in the Voter Registration Process*, *Parallel Vote Tabulation (PVT) Handbook*, and *Analytical Guide to Promoting Legal and Constitutional Reform for Free and Fair Elections*. DCHA/DG also continues to work with partners to ensure the sustainability of the Administration and Cost of Elections project jointly developed with the United Nations and International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance and the F. Clifton White Resource Center, a Washington-based comprehensive source of worldwide information on elections and political processes.

DCHA/DG is evaluating programs and designing new activities to prevent and mitigate election-related conflict.

Major Contractors and Grantees: The primary partner organization for assisting elections and strengthening political processes is the Consortium for Elections and Political Processes Strengthening, which has a cooperative agreement with USAID. Consortium partners are the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, International Republican Institute and International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES), and sub-grantees include the Carter Center. USAID has separate indefinite quantity contracts with IFES and Development Associates, Inc. for short- and medium-term services in the area of elections and political processes. Sub-contractors are The Carter Center, Decision Strategies Fairfax International, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, and Mendez England & Associates. DCHA/DG is preparing an agreement with Women's Campaign International.

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Program: **DCHA/Democracy & Governance**

DCHA/DG Elections and Political Processes, 932-002	Total	Economic Support Funds	Development Assistance Total
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	24,120	3,316	20,804
Expenditures	21,374	3,220	18,154
Unliquidated	2,746	96	2,650
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	3,795	0	3,795
Expenditures	3,050	50	3,000
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	27,915	3,316	24,599
Expenditures	24,424	3,270	21,154
Unliquidated	3,491	46	3,445
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*			
Obligations	1,953	0	1,953
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	1,902	0	1,902
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	3,855	0	3,855
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	2,109	0	2,109
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	33,879	3,316	30,563

*of which, $325,000 in DA are prior year reobligations.

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Democracy and Governance (DCHA/DG)
PROGRAM TITLE: Civil Society (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Informed citizen's groups effectively contribute to more responsive government; 932-003
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $8,990,000 DA[1]
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,725,000 DA
PROPOSED FY2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $12,508,000 DA[1]
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2007

Summary: The DCHA/DG civil society program provides technical assistance and support to USAID missions worldwide through the development of new methodologies and synthesis of lessons learned in the design and implementation of civil society assistance and through management of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements. The purpose of this DCHA/DG program is to strengthen USAID programming and reinforce country-based efforts through:

- Support for civil society organizations, including democratic labor unions, seeking to expand and enhance citizen participation in democratic governance;
- Support for monitoring and advocacy organizations, on behalf of garment workers, through assistance and training programs (the anti-sweatshop initiative);
- Support for development of independent media; and
- Civic education programs designed to strengthen democratic political culture through education.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 and FY 2003 Programs:* DCHA/DG will continue USAID's longstanding support for democratic labor unions which is crucial to democratization around the world. DCHA/DG's support focuses on creating an environment to allow democratic trade unions to develop and become effective forces in democratization. DCHA/DG seeks to broaden the labor portfolio to support other USAID programs, such as economic growth, workforce development, and health in which labor unions have proven to be effective partners. DCHA/DG, through the global grant agreement, has and will continue to fund offices in over 20 countries, with support to additional countries. The current country programs include Indonesia, Mexico, South Africa, and Zimbabwe.

DCHA/DG focuses on independent media, an important aspect of democratic growth. To support independent media in FY 2002 and FY 2003, DCHA/DG and its grantees will design activities to track freedom of press issues; raise awareness of media law-related problems; provide expert review of draft or existing legislation; design training modules for advocates of press freedom and media law reform; and provide legal advice and assistance to media professionals attempting to reform the media legal enabling environment in their countries. DCHA/DG expects that these efforts will result in better protections for independent media in emerging democracies. Also, DCHA/DG will continue to support independent media, through grants with Internews and Western Kentucky University. Assistance will include training, U.S. site visits, and small grants for media professionals.

In FY 2002 and FY 2003, DCHA/DG will continue to promote civic education through activities to promote democratic values as part of children's core education. DCHA/DG, through grantees, will implement civic education programs in elementary and secondary schools, and will continue

[1] Includes expected operating year transfers of $3,000,000 DA from LAC Bureau and $3,000,000 DA from AFR Bureau for Labor AFL/CIO.

activities to expand school-based pedagogy and curricula that foster the development of civic skills and values.

In FY 2003, DCHA/DG will take advantage of globalization to link civil society organizations as a means of spreading democratic values. Information Communications Technologies (ICT) (Internet, radio, etc.) are becoming an important means for linking groups within and across national boundaries to support democratic political reform. DCHA/DG will begin a program to inventory ICT use in donor-supported DG programs; summarize success stories, lessons learned, and best practices in ICT applications; and provide recommendations for USAID on when and how best to integrate ICT into DG programs.

Performance and Results: DCHA/DG manages two anti-sweatshop programs, which have led to the development of a code of conduct for manufacturers and provided support to grassroots nongovernmental organizations. Other labor activities include support to the American Center for International Labor Solidarity, which in Zimbabwe supported a broad-based coalition of organizations campaigning for democratic reforms, and in Bangladesh provided support to a women's labor organization. DCHA/DG assisted in the start-up of a national school-based civic education program in Indonesia promoting democratic values and practices. Finally, the training of Indonesian radio journalists and radio station managers at Western Kentucky University (Internews) has resulted in increased news coverage, improved news formats, and the broadcast of feature stories, produced during training in Indonesia.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Contracts: Creative Associates International (sub-contractors: The Asia Foundation, Counterpart International, Development Alternatives, International Center for Not-for-profit Law, and the International Research and Exchange Board), Management Systems International (sub-contractors: Advocacy Institute, Center for Development Communication, Children's Resources International, Esquel Group Foundation, Yeshiva University, Institute for Development Research, International Center for Not-for-profit Law, International Development Professionals, International Media Center at Florida International University, League of Women Voters, and Oxford University). Cooperative agreements: Academy for Educational Development (affiliates: Management Systems International, Mercy Corps International, International Foundation for Election Systems, International Labor Rights Fund, International Research & Exchanges Board, International Center for Not-for-profit Law, The Johns Hopkins University, The Kettering Foundation, and Search for Common Ground), PACT (affiliates: The American Center for International Labor Solidarity, The Center for Civic Education, The Center for Private Enterprise, Children's Resources International, and UNITE Union), The American Center for International Labor Solidarity, the International Labor Rights Fund, and Western Kentucky University (Internews).

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Program: **DCHA/Democracy & Governance**

DCHA/DG Civil Society, 932-003	Total	Economic Support Funds	Development Assistance Total
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	74,485	11,956	62,529
Expenditures	65,818	10,926	54,892
Unliquidated	8,667	1,030	7,637
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	11,072	1,353	9,719
Expenditures	11,388	500	10,888
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	85,557	13,309	72,248
Expenditures	77,206	11,426	65,780
Unliquidated	8,351	1,883	6,468
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations*	4,725	0	4,725
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations**	8,990	0	8,990
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	13,715	0	13,715
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	12,508	0	12,508
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	111,780	13,309	98,471

*of which, $325,000 in DA are prior year reobligations.

**Includes expected operating year budget transfers of $3,000,000 from LAC Bureau and $3,000,000 from from AFR Bureau for Labor AFL/CIO.

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Democracy and Governance (DCHA/DG)
PROGRAM TITLE: Governance (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities; 932-004
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,895,000 DA
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,525,000 DA
PROPOSED FY2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,428,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2007

Summary: The DCHA/DG governance program provides technical assistance and support to USAID missions worldwide through the development of new methodologies and synthesis of lessons learned in the design and implementation of governance assistance and through management of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements. The purpose of this DCHA/DG program is to strengthen USAID programming and reinforce country-based efforts through:

- Supporting anti-corruption efforts;
- Strengthening civilian capacity to understand and oversee the military;
- Providing technical assistance on implementing decentralization programs and democratic local governance;
- Providing technical assistance to legislatures; and
- Assisting countries in managing policy reform.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use FY 2002 development assistance resources from the DG sector to respond to the growing number of mission requests for governance programs. New starts in anti-corruption (Colombia, Dominican Republic, and Mexico), legislative strengthening (Armenia, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Egypt, and Uganda), and democratic local governance (Bangladesh, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Rwanda) will make significant contributions to their respective mission programs. USAID will also seek to foster the long-term financial independence and sustainability of the premiere international anti-corruption nongovernmental organization, Transparency International (TI). TI has proposed a multi-donor funded endowment; USAID aims to support the endowment with a one-time $2 million contribution designed to leverage $20 million over the next five to six years. New programs in civil-military relations will be continued or initiated in East Timor, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Peru.

Planned FY 2003 Program: In addition to its ongoing engagement with TI, USAID will explore new avenues to engage the private sector and other relevant actors in designing new ways to fight corruption. USAID will continue to offer missions technical assistance, training and other support in anti-corruption, local governance, legislative strengthening, and policy reform. Research on civil-military relations, including pilot studies on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the military and military budget transparency, will be explored.

Performance and Results: Over 800 copies of DCHA/DG's anti-corruption distance training module have been provided to USAID personnel, implementing organizations, and other donors. These statistics indicate the demand for increased analysis and programmatic approaches to combating corruption. USAID initiated country-specific anti-corruption programs in ten countries including Albania, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Paraguay, and Russia. Lessons learned in policy reform have been applied across sectors via expert workshops (Public-Private Partnerships to Fight Corruption, April 2001, and a joint conference with the Environment Center, August 2001). A policy toolkit was developed: the *Strategic Management Tools to Support HIV/AIDS Policy Change*. Specifically, DCHA/DG has provided assistance on policy reform to the Education and

Development for Democracy Initiative. DCHA/DG also provided support to missions responding to changing circumstances following key elections that brought reform-minded governments to power in Mexico and Peru, and responded to high foreign policy concerns in Colombia and Nigeria. DCHA/DG provided country-specific assistance to several countries including Bolivia, Bulgaria, Egypt, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, and Uganda aimed at increasing the responsiveness of host country legislative bodies and local deliberative bodies.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Grantees are TI and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs; contractors are the State University of New York, Development Associates, Associates in Rural Development, Research Triangle Institute, Casals and Associates, Development Alternatives, Inc., and Management Systems International, plus 34 sub-contracts managed by Abt Associates; Almy, Gloudemans, Jacobs, and Denne; AMEX International, Inc.; Associates in Rural Development; Bannock Consulting Limited; Carana Corporation; Caribbean Resources International; Center for Strategic and International Studies; Chemonics International; CIET International; City/County Communications and Marketing Association; Deloitte Touche; Development Alternatives International; Florida International University; Georgia State University; Institute of Public Administration; Institute for Training and Development; International City/County Management Association; International Foundation for Election Systems; International Women's Democracy Center; IRIS Center; KPMG Barents Group; Management Sciences for Development; Management Systems International; Mendez England and Associates; National Conference of State Legislatures; Research Triangle Institute; Robinson and Associates; Search for Common Ground; Syracuse University; The Asia Foundation; The Services Group; Tohmatsu; Training Resources Group; University of Pittsburgh; and Yuuma Creative Strategies.

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Program: **DCHA/Democracy & Governance**

DCHA/DG Governance, 932-004	Total	Economic Support Funds	Development Assistance Total
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	23,317	1,669	21,648
Expenditures	20,681	1,669	19,012
Unliquidated	2,636	0	2,636
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	230	15	215
Expenditures	661	3	658
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	23,547	1,684	21,863
Expenditures	21,342	1,672	19,670
Unliquidated	2,205	12	2,193
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*			
Obligations	2,525	0	2,525
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	2,895	0	2,895
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	5,420	0	5,420
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	2,428	0	2,428
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	31,395	1,684	29,711

*of which, $325,000 in DA are prior year reobligations.

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation

The vast cost in resources and in human suffering caused by violent conflicts requires major efforts in prevention, mitigation and management.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: As the terrible tragedy of September 11, 2001, and its aftermath have made clear, violent conflict in a poor, distant country such as Afghanistan can spawn international terrorism that threatens world peace and security. Although understanding the complex causes of violent conflict and formulating potential solutions are challenging tasks, an agency such as USAID whose mandate is to provide development and humanitarian assistance must confront that challenge. Indeed, the Agency has a comparative advantage in tackling the problems of violent conflict in the developing world, given USAID's decentralized field presence and program implementation capacity. The Agency has decided to make addressing the problem of violent conflict in developing countries one of its main objectives. One of the first hurdles in doing so is to formulate a comprehensive policy and strategy for this effort, and that process is currently underway. At the same time, USAID is taking the necessary steps to develop the institutional capacity to carry out effective programs for preventing such conflicts, as well as mitigating and resolving them. Also, the magnitude and complexity of most conflict issues will require a concerted interagency process. USAID wishes to support and, as needed, stimulate a more vigorous interagency process when it is clear USAID's mandate and resources are too limited.

THE USAID PROGRAM: FY 2002 Estimate: 0 FY 2003 Request: $10,000,000

In FY 2002, the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) will establish an Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM). CMM will arrange technical assistance and other field support for USAID missions with conflict management and mitigation programs; fund research and development on conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution in developing countries; and organize training on the subject for USAID staff and implementing partners. The Office will develop indefinite quantity contacts and other mechanisms for USAID mission "buy-ins" for access to technical and other services. CMM will also work on problems of violent conflict in countries without a USAID mission presence, and manage and oversee implementation directly in such non-presence countries by mounting teams for in-country assignments of varying duration. The Office will develop various contracting and other mechanisms for staffing such teams. Although the funds for such contracts may come from the development assistance account, the non-presence programs themselves may well receive their funding from economic support funds or other sources.

The types of initiatives to be addressed with FY 2003 funds include:

- development of vulnerability analyses and assessment tools for use in countries showing the potential for conflict, including developing host country capacity to assess and analyze conflict potential;
- focus on natural resources that illicitly generate finances to fuel conflict, such as diamonds, timber and logging, and gold;
- identification of measures for mitigating ethnic and religious conflict, including through media and education programs, focusing on assisting the parties to the conflict resolve their issues peacefully;
- identification of democratic means, governed by the rule of law, for deciding on the allocation of productive resources such as land and for fairly sharing the benefits of exploiting national resources such as oil;
- early identification of triggers that can spark the outbreak or escalation of violence, and development of preventive measures, such as violence around elections;

- analysis of security sector issues as they relate to conflict, including engagement of civil society in improving accountability of authorities charged with security, and monitoring the flow of illegal small arms; and
- establishment of buy-in contracts and other mechanisms for providing USAID missions with technical assistance and other field support.

USAID understands the central role of foreign assistance in conflict prevention. DCHA/CMM will be the office in USAID to cultivate coordination of policy, promote greater information sharing, increase coordination, and avoid duplication of efforts and resources for programs dealing with conflict. The FY 2003 request for DCHA/CMM is part of the broader USAID conflict prevention effort that crosses a number of bureaus and totals $50.6 million. The breakout of FY 2003 funding for conflict by bureau is as follows: Africa, $20 million; Asia and the Near East, $13.2 million; Latin America and the Caribbean, $7 million; Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, $10 million; and Policy and Program Coordination, $0.4 million.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: CMM's main mission will be to improve USAID's ability to respond to crisis both in USAID presence and non-presence countries to prevent the escalation of violent conflict and the consequent need for humanitarian assistance. Examples of concerns the Office will address, which experience over the past decade has shown to be key impediments to sustainable peace and stability, are:

- Effective legal authority and citizen security that are virtually always nonexistent following conflict and that require peacekeeping intervention. An independent judiciary, an efficient police force responsive to the community it serves, properly demobilized and disarmed former combatants, and a military under civilian authority are all key components of providing needed order and security;
- The difficulty of recognizing potential for conflict and ensuring the requisite host country cooperation sufficiently in advance. There is a need to concentrate on preventing and mitigating conflicts rather than simply reacting to them;
- The inadequacy of democratic institutions and processes, which leads to flawed elections and abuses of power; and
- The necessity of performing long-range strategic planning, which USAID's mandate includes. Today's conflicts by nature have root causes that require integrating short-, medium-, and long-term plans and interventions. Much innovative and exploratory effort is needed to develop more cost-effective approaches to conflict management.

OTHER DONORS: Efforts developed and implemented by DCHA/CMM will involve continued close coordination with the U.S. foreign affairs community, particularly the Department of State, and an increased number of alliances with entities such as the U.S. Institute for Peace, the Department of Defense, indigenous religious institutions dedicated to conflict prevention and resolution, and other non-governmental organizations.

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
DA	0	0	0	10,000
Total Program Funds	0	0	0	10,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
999-xxx Conflict Prevention, Resolution, and Mitigation				
DA	0	0	0	10,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM)
PROGRAM TITLE: Conflict Prevention, Resolution, and Mitigation (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: 999-xxx
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $10,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2003 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: The increasing lack of capacity of states globally to deal with problems that are potential causes of conflict, instability and in some cases terrorism poses a major and growing threat. In response, USAID has begun a new initiative to structure its programs and external relationships to deal more effectively with this emerging global reality. Additionally, USAID is taking the necessary steps to develop the institutional capacity to design and implement effective programs for preventing such conflicts, as well as mitigating and resolving them.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* DCHA plans to establish an Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM). CMM plans to address the issues of conflict in two ways. First, for countries with USAID field missions, CMM will establish procurement instruments for mission buy-ins. These instruments would provide USAID missions with conflict management and mitigation programs with technical assistance; fund research and development on conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution in developing countries; and organize training on the subject for USAID staff and implementing partners. In the case of countries having violent conflict problems, or the potential for conflict, when there is no USAID mission, CMM will manage and oversee implementation directly by deploying teams for in-country assignments of varying duration. The Office will develop various contracting and other mechanisms for staffing such teams. Although the funds for such contracts may come from the development assistance account, the USAID non-presence programs themselves may well receive their funding from economic support funds or other sources. CMM will also develop at least one institutional contract for providing technical and related programmatic support to the Office.

Planned FY 2003 Program: CMM plans to continue the technical support and non-presence country conflict team efforts begun in FY 2002, and to build on the analyses that will have started on the reasons for conflict. Every situation, and every conflict, is unique. Yet, some of the issues at play are cross-cutting, and CMM will examine them in that context. For example, competition over natural resources is often a root cause of conflict. Sources of conflict can vary from water and geological resources (oil, gas, gems, minerals) to biological resources (e.g., fishery grounds, forest).

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Efforts developed and implemented by DCHA/CMM will involve continued close coordination with the U.S. foreign affairs community, particularly the Department of State, and an increased number of alliances with entities such as the U.S. Institute for Peace, the Department of Defense, indigenous religious institutions dedicated to conflict prevention and resolution, and other non-governmental organizations.

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Programs: **DCHA/Conflict Management and Mitigation**

DCHA/OCP Conflict Prevention, Resolution, and Mitigation, 999-xxx	Development Assistance Total (DG Funding)
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	
Expenditures	
Unliquidated	
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	
Expenditures	
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	
Expenditures	
Unliquidated	
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	10,000
Future Obligations	
Est. Total Cost	10,000

The Office of Food for Peace

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: The Office of Food for Peace (FFP) manages the $1.2 billion P.L. 480 Title II food aid program (appropriated to USDA) that is implemented through U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs) as well as through the United Nation's World Food Program (WFP). The planning, management and implementation of food aid programs are all complex undertakings. It is, therefore, necessary to increase the capacity of these cooperating sponsors (CSs) so that they can successfully accomplish these roles. Institutional strengthening assistance (ISA) grants have been instrumental in building the capacity of CS headquarters staff to design and manage food assistance activities.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: $6 million *FY 2003 Request: $6 million*

Substantial portions of Title II development food aid programs tap into CSs' capacity to implement effective agricultural, nutrition, and child survival activities, including HIV/AIDS. FFP also provides institutional strengthening assistance to Title II CSs to improve their capacity to plan, implement, and evaluate food aid programs that increase food security for vulnerable groups. A few examples of activities for which ISA grants have led to improvements include:

- Design of technically-sound food aid activities;
- Transfer of technical and management skills and expertise to country program staff; and
- Definition of impact indicators and establishment of impact monitoring and evaluation systems.

In FY 2002, it is planned to continue these types of activities. The FY 2003 funding request for ISA grants will continue at $6 million. FFP anticipates the continuation of the same types of initiatives previously funded with ISA grants.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: The proposed FY 2003 budget for the development and emergency food aid programs funded by P.L. 480 Title II is $1.185 billion. This represents a $335 million increase over the FY 2002 base appropriation of $850 million. The increased funding is needed to enhance Title II's ability to respond to worldwide emergency food aid requirements, as well as the loss of reimbursements from the Department of Transportation for the cost of U.S. flag cargo preference.

OTHER DONORS: Given the emergency of local capacity building as a theme for cooperation among Title II CS organizations, PVO working groups are identifying areas for collaboration and list of best practices. These efforts by the PVO community contribute positively to the ISA program.

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The Office of Food for Peace

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
DA	2,159	3,703	3,950	6,000
CSD	2,941	2,297		
CSH			2,050	
Total Program Funds*	5,100	6,000	6,000	6,000

*Supports P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace Program. (See separate chapter.)

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
962-001 Critical food needs of targeted groups met				
DA	1,080	1,852	1,975	3,001
CSD	1,471	1,150	0	0
CSH	0	0	1,025	0
962-002 Increased effectiveness of FFP's partners in carrying out Title II development activities				
DA	1,079	1,851	1,975	2,999
CSD	1,470	1,147	0	0
CSH	0	0	1,025	0

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Food for Peace
PROGRAM TITLE: Support for PL 480 Title II Emergency Programs (Pillar: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Critical food needs of targeted groups met, 962-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,975,000 DA, $1,025,000 CSH
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $20,000 DA, $153,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,001,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1986 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: The Office of Food For Peace Central Program to Support P.L. 480 Title II Emergency Programs includes Institutional strengthening assistance (ISA) grants that provide support to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs):

- to target better emergency food aid activities;
- to promote increased household or national food security;
- to develop further and to implement common, generic food aid performance indicators and mutually acceptable implementation methodologies; and
- to establish sound program monitoring and evaluation systems.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* The Institutional Support Assistance (ISA) program will continue to support sustained improvement in household food security, nutrition and agricultural productivity for food insecure groups served by USAID emergency food aid programs implemented by USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The program will do so through increasing USAID's FFP partners' effectiveness in carrying out Title II emergency food security activities and meeting critical food needs in emergencies. Substantial portions of this program address partners' capacity to mount effective agricultural, nutrition, and child survival activities, including HIV/AIDS. As a result of these activities, PVOs and CDOs benefit from an increased capacity for Title II emergency response planning, implementation and evaluation.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use the FY 2003 resources to continue to support sustained improvement in household food security, nutrition and agricultural productivity for food insecure groups served by USAID emergency food aid programs implemented by USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The 14 PVOs and CDOs will complete five-year plans in FY 2003 with improved capacity to target effectively emergency food aid, sound monitoring and evaluation systems making use of common generic indicators and mutually accepted methodologies, and the capacity to foster food security in emergency contexts. In addition, USAID has utilized the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance mechanism to this end.

Performance and Results:
In FY 1998, over $24,000,000 in life-of-project funding for ISAs were awarded to 14 PVOs and CDOs. The PVOs are continuing to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems put into place under the ISA grants (FY 1992 – FY 1997). The PVOs are also continuing to build the capacity of both their headquarters and in-country staff through technical exchanges, training workshops, and involvement in monitoring and evaluation activities. Examples of achievements include:

- In FY 2001, CARE integrated advances in cost-effective nutrition programming for emergency planning.

- In FY 2001, Save the Children conducted training for field staff to improve their capacity to implement Title II activities. Save the Children also continued to develop a training module on

nutrition assessments integrating the current state of the art knowledge regarding nutrition and anthropometry.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Grantees include Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africare, ACDI/VOCA, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Services, Food for the Hungry, Food Aid Management, Project Concern International, Save the Children, Technoserve, and World Vision, Inc.

Beginning in FY 2002, the major contractor assisting FFP strategic objective for Title II emergency programs is AMEX, International. It provides institutional support for the Title II program and administrative backstopping. In addition, through Global Health's cooperative agreement with the Academy for Educational Development, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) project provides technical assistance in performance measurement, health and nutrition.

The World Food Program, other relevant United Nations agencies and the European Commission coordinate with USAID and the U.S. cooperating sponsors on food security policies. The Office of Food for Peace collaborates closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) who administers Title I, Food for Progress and 416(b) surplus food programs.

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Program: DCHA/Food for Peace

DCHA/FFP Critical food needs of targeted groups met, 962-001	Total	Child Survival and Disease	Child Survival and Health	Development Assistance	Ecomonic Support Funds
Through September 30, 2000					
Obligations	22,082	4,955	0	17,127	1,631
Expenditures	17,759	3,224	0	14,535	1,631
Unliquidated	4,323	0	0	2,592	0
Fiscal Year 2001					
Obligations	3,001	1,149	0	1,852	0
Expenditures	4,473	2,204	0	2,269	0
Through September 30, 2001					
Obligations	25,083	6,104	0	18,979	1,631
Expenditures	22,232	5,428	0	16,804	1,631
Unliquidated	2,851	676	0	2,175	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds					
Obligations*	173	153	0	20	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA					
Obligations	3,000	-	1,025	1,975	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002					
Obligations	3,173	153	1,025	1,995	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA					
Obligations	3,001	0	0	3,001	
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0	
Est. Total Cost	31,257	6,257	1,025	23,975	1,631

*Of which, $153,000 CSD and $20,000 DA are prior year reobligations.

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Food for Peace
PROGRAM TITLE: Support for PL 480 Title II Development Programs
(Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Global Health
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased effectiveness of FFP's partners in carrying out Title II development activities, 962-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,975,000 DA, $1,025,000 CSH
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,999,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1986 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: The Office of Food For Peace Central Program to Support P.L. 480 Title II Development Programs includes Institutional Strengthening Assistance (ISA) grants that provide support to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs):

- to target better development food aid activities;
- to promote increased household or national food security;
- to develop further and to implement common, generic food program performance indicators and mutually acceptable methodologies; and
- to establish sound program monitoring and evaluation systems.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* The ISA grants will continue to support sustained improvement in household food security, nutrition and agricultural productivity for food insecure groups served by USAID development food aid programs implemented by USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The program will do so through increasing USAID's FFP partners' effectiveness in carrying out Title II development food security activities. Substantial portions of this program address partners' capacity to mount effective agricultural, natural resource management, nutrition, and child survival activities, including HIV/AIDS. As a result of these activities, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs) benefit from an increased capacity for Title II planning, implementation and evaluation.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use the FY 2003 resources to continue to support sustained improvement in household food security, nutrition and agricultural productivity for food insecure groups served by USAID development food aid programs implemented by USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The 14 PVOs and CDOs will complete the five-year plans in FY 2003 with improved capacity to target effectively development food aid, sound monitoring and evaluation systems in place making use of common generic indicators and mutually accepted methodologies, and capacity to foster food security in development contexts. In addition, USAID has utilized the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance mechanism to this end.

Performance and Results:

In FY 1998, over $24,000,000 in life-of-project funding for ISAs were awarded to 14 PVOs and CDOs. The PVOs are continuing to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems put into place under the ISA grants (FY 1992 - 1997). The PVOs are also continuing to build the capacity of both their headquarters and in-country staff through technical exchanges, training workshops, and involvement in monitoring and evaluation activities. Examples of achievements include:

- In FY 2001, CARE tested conceptual livelihood security models to measure synergy across sectors of food security and household livelihood strategies. Additionally, CARE undertook a

literature review of differential impact of environmental degradation on poor households, particularly female-headed households.

- In FY 2001, Save the Children conducted training for field staff to improve their capacity to implement Title II activities. Save the Children also continued to develop a training module on nutrition assessments integrating the current state of the art knowledge regarding nutrition and anthropometry. Save the Children also conducted an impact evaluation of impact of the Title II supported child survival and maternal health interventions to assure their quality and adherence to state of the art practices.

- In FY 2001, Catholic Relief Services continued their mentoring partnership with Opportunities Industrialization Centers International on various aspects of Title II programming including financial reporting, monetization, and local capacity-building. Catholic Relief Services also held training meetings on monitoring and evaluation, particularly in the areas of agriculture and education. They continued their capacity building activities through the reinforcement of linkages with other PVOs, PVO associations, and academic institutions working in capacity building and civil society.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Grantees include Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africare, ACDI/VOCA, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Services, Food for the Hungry, Food Aid Management, Project Concern International, Save the Children, Technoserve, and World Vision, Inc.

Beginning in FY 2002, the major contractor assisting FFP strategic objective for Title II development programs is AMEX, International. It provides institutional support for Title II program and administrative backstopping. In addition, through Global Health's cooperative agreement with the Academy for Educational Development, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) project provides technical assistance in performance measurement, health and nutrition.

The World Food Program, other relevant United Nations agencies and the European Commission coordinate with USAID and the U.S. cooperating sponsors on food security policies. The Office of Food for Peace collaborates closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) who administers Title I, Food for Progress and 416(b) surplus food programs.

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Program: **DCHA/Food for Peace**

DCHA/FFP Increased effectiveness of FFP's partners in carrying out Title II development activities, 962-002	Total	Child Survival and Disease	Child Survival and Health	Development Assistance
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	22,080	4,954	0	17,126
Expenditures	17,758	3,224	0	14,534
Unliquidated	4,322	1,730	0	2,592
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	2,999	1,148	0	1,851
Expenditures	4,473	2,204	0	2,269
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	25,079	6,102	0	18,977
Expenditures	22,231	5,428	0	16,803
Unliquidated	2,848	674	0	2,174
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	3,000	0	1,025	1,975
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	3,000	0	1,025	1,975
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	2,999	0	0	2,999
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	31,078	6,102	1,025	23,951

Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Historically, Congress and USAID have recognized the potential of U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs), including cooperative development organizations (CDOs), to contribute human, technical and financial resources to the resolution of development problems overseas. The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) supports activities that strengthen the capabilities of PVOs, CDOs and their local partners to focus resources on developmental priorities at the local, regional or national levels as appropriate. The office allocates funds to individual PVOs and CDOs through competitive grants that include cost-sharing requirements to leverage additional private resources for development activities. PVC's competitive grants programs include Matching Grants, Child Survival, Cooperative Development, Development Education, and Ocean Freight Reimbursement. These programs contribute to strengthening the organizational and technical capacity of USAID's partners. They also help PVOs establish ties with the private sector to diversify their financial resource base. In addition, PVC support enables PVOs to build the capacity of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), governments and community-based organizations or cooperatives and to increase the number of beneficiaries and the sustainability of their programs. A key dimension of PVC's programs is the provision of cross-cutting support for USAID's three pillars. Accordingly, most of PVC's partners work in two or more sectors.

The challenges PVC expects to address in supporting the enhanced developmental roles of PVOs, CDOs and their local partners include:

- Designing new approaches to working with the range of PVOs and CDOs (e.g., organizations relatively new to development to those with established expertise seeking to work in additional sectors or countries) interested in overseas development;
- Expanding the ability of U.S. PVOs to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs;
- Encouraging PVOs, CDOs and local NGOs to adopt best practices and scale-up effective programs;
- Increasing program initiatives by PVOs, CDOs and local NGOs in the developmental priorities of USAID, including agriculture, HIV/AIDS and conflict prevention and mitigation;
- Ensuring the sustainability of PVO and CDO development programs by promoting cost recovery and containment approaches by the PVOs and CDOs and private sector investments in PVO and CDO programs; and
- Promoting local environments that encourage private and voluntary participation in development, building partnerships and networks among PVOs and NGOs to enhance the effectiveness of their programs, and facilitating alliances among PVOs and the private sectors in the United States and overseas.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: $51.5 million FY 2003 Request: $54.3 million

PVC plans to:

- Improve the effectiveness and sustainability of local NGOs and local networks that deliver services in countries in which USAID operates. These organizations, in partnership with U.S. PVOs are expected to bring effective programs to scale and test new and innovative program approaches that address USAID priority development issues.
- Ensure enhanced participation by U.S. PVOs in U.S. development efforts. PVC provides technical and other types of assistance as appropriate to U.S. PVOs to strengthen their program implementation skills and ability to sustain programs.
- Increase the ability of U.S. PVOs to address conflict resolution and mitigation issues in development programs and to strengthen victims of torture centers throughout the world.

- Promote networks and increased communication among U.S. PVOs and alliances between U.S. PVOs and the U.S. private sector.

PVC plans to use approximately $17.7 million in FY 2002 to fund 160 continuing cooperative agreements under its Matching Grants, Child Survival Grants and Cooperative Development programs. PVC also plans to use $18.5 million in FY 2002 to initiate new competitive agreements under its Matching Grants, Child Survival Grants, Victims of Torture, Ocean Freight Reimbursement and Development Education. Approximately $4.2 million of FY 2002 funds will be used to support PVC's management of its grant programs and other office responsibilities. Continuing and new programs will emphasize activities designed to improve the health and welfare of women and children, services to victims of torture, food access and availability, agriculture and the environment, micro-enterprise and finance and community development. These grants will expand the technical, operational and financial capacity of the U.S. recipients and their local partners.

PVC will use FY 2003 funds requested for this objective to fund only the continuing cooperative agreements and activities mentioned above. PVC plans to initiate a new strategic objective in FY 2003 to fund new cooperative agreements to be notified to Congress at a later date.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: In 1998, PVC initiated its "Millennium Alliance for Social Investment Program." The goal of the Alliance is to increase private investments in the development programs of PVOs, CDOs and their local partners. To date, the Alliance has brokered partnerships valued at approximately $17.5 million at an approximate cost to USAID of $1.0 million.

OTHER DONORS: The United States is a leader among donors in support to PVOs, CDOs and NGOs. Other donors supporting voluntary organizations include the multilateral development banks, multilateral agencies (such as the United Nations Development Program), the European Community and other bilateral donors. PVC coordinates with the NGO Liaison Units of the multilateral development banks and has worked closely with Japan on expanding the role of voluntary associations in that country's development program. PVC serves as the Secretariat of the USAID Administrator's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid and works to ensure a positive working relationship between USAID and U.S. PVOs and CDOs across the full range of development issues. PVC also promotes expanded relationships between PVOs and CDOs and private sources of development funding in the United States.

Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
DA	27,048	28,123	26,350	54,321
CSD	23,915	27,435		
CSH			25,143	
Total Program Funds	50,963	55,558	51,493	54,321

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

963-001/960-001 Increased capability of PVC's partners to achieve sustainable service delivery/Program Development and Support

DA	27,048	28,123	26,350	54,321
CSD	23,915	27,435	0	0
CSH	0	0	25,143	0

Program Data Sheet

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC)
PROGRAM TITLE: Capabilities of U.S. PVOs increased
(Pillars: Economic Growth, Trade and Agriculture
Global Health
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased capability of PVC's partners to achieve sustainable service delivery/Program Management Support, 963-001/960-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $26,350,000 DA, $25,143,000 CSH
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,850,000 DA, $619,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $54,321,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1981 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2007

Summary: PVC provides competitively awarded grants to U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs). These grants help build the managerial, operational and technical capabilities of the recipients and their local partners, support implementation or expansion of innovative programs at the field level, and strengthen relationships between local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local governments and businesses and PVC grant recipients in the countries in which they work. This objective includes five components:

- Improved operational and technical capacity of PVC's grantees;
- Strengthened partnership between USAID and U.S. PVOs and CDOs;
- Strengthened partnership between U.S. PVOs and CDOs and local organizations;
- Improved mobilization of resources by PVC's partners; and
- Increased U.S. public awareness of private, voluntary contributions to development.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* PVC pursues its results through a series of competitively awarded cooperative agreements with registered U.S. PVOs and CDOs. These agreements enable recipients to initiate new or innovative programs within their own organizations, increase the impact(s) of proven programs, build alliances among themselves and with non-U.S. Government sources of support, or enhance their connections with non-governmental organizations in the countries where they work. PVC's current recipients carry out activities in a variety of fields, including micro-finance, child survival, HIV/AIDS and malaria prevention, food production, environmental protection, and the development of member-owned agricultural, housing and electrical cooperatives. PVC plans to use approximately $17.7 million in FY 2002 to finance the continuing activities of its 160 current recipients and $18.5 million to initiate new competitive cooperative agreements in these fields. PVC also expects to use FY 2002 funds in the following ways and amounts: (1) initiate a new activity (Capable Partners Program) designed to provide technical assistance and training in support of field mission initiatives to strengthen local non-governmental organizations, $2.0 million; (2) continue existing and initiate new Victims of Torture Program activities, $3.0 million; (3) award new Ocean Freight Reimbursement Grants, $2.8 million; and (4) continue Development Education Grants, $750,000. PVC will also use $4.2 million for administrative and program support services.

Planned FY 2003 Program: PVC will use FY 2003 funds requested for this objective to fund only the continuing cooperative agreements and activities mentioned above. PVC plans to initiate a new strategic objective in FY 2003 to fund new cooperative agreements to be notified to Congress at a later date.

Performance and Results: During 2001, progress towards achieving the end results of this objective was successful. Improved organizational and technical capacity on the part of U.S. PVOs, CDOs

and their local partners (non-governmental organizations, local governments and private sector organizations and businesses) improved the delivery of developmental services to targeted beneficiaries. Specifically,

- A comparison of national health statistics and health survey data collected by PVC recipients indicates that there were significant increases in childhood immunization coverage, maternal tetanus immunization and exclusive breastfeeding in areas covered by PVC Child Survival Grant Program activities. For example, in an average-sized Child Survival Grant Program activity (110,000 beneficiaries), approximately 200 measles deaths are averted yearly. Additionally, partnerships formed by PVOs and their local partners doubled the number of beneficiaries reached by PVC-supported recipients in Zambia and South Africa and tripled the number of beneficiaries in Malawi.

- Over a five-year period, PVC support to build the capacity of U.S. PVOs, CDOs and their local partners to offer micro-finance services contributed to a 36% increase in the average number of borrowers per institution, a 15% increase in the number of women borrowers, and substantial progress toward enabling assisted institutions to achieve full financial sustainability.

- Finally, there is growing evidence that PVC's emphasis on building the capacity of local governmental and non-governmental organizations through partnerships with U.S. PVOs has increased the long-term viability of community associations which are key to a more vibrant civil society. For example, PVOs, in alliance with local NGOs, community associations and ministries of health have made important contributions in countries that have a mixture of factors that could precipitate crisis and instability. Fully 80% of the Child Survival Grant Program recipients work in crisis-prone countries.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: PVC's program activities are implemented through registered U.S. PVOs and CDOs selected through a competitive process. In FY 2001, there were 54 active Matching Grants recipients, 98 Child Survival Grants Program recipients, eight Cooperative Development Program recipients, nine Development Education Program recipients, 61 Ocean Freight Program recipients and one Victims of Torture Program recipient. PVC obtains administrative support for its programs through two competitively awarded contracts. PVC's principal contractors are DATEX and Macro International.

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Program: DCHA/Private and Voluntary Cooperation

DCHA/PVC Capabilities of U.S. PVOs Increased and Program Development and Support, 963-001 and 960-001	Total	Child Survival and Disease	Child Survival and Health	Development Assistance	Economic Support Funds
Through September 30, 2000					
Obligations	669,951	88,718	0	581,083	150
Expenditures	590,768	46,343	0	544,275	150
Unliquidated	79,183	42,375	0	36,808	0
Fiscal Year 2001					
Obligations	52,178	28,103	0	24,075	0
Expenditures	72,769	32,814	0	39,955	0
Through September 30, 2001					
Obligations	722,129	116,821	0	605,158	150
Expenditures	663,537	79,157	0	584,230	150
Unliquidated	58,592	37,664	0	20,928	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds*					
Obligations	7,469	619	0	6,850	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA					
Obligations	51,493	0	25,143	26,350	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002					
Obligations	58,962	619	25,143	33,200	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA					
Obligations	54,321	0	0	54,321	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	835,412	117,440	25,143	692,679	150

*of which, $147,000 in CSD and $756,000 in DA are prior year reobligations

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

At the opening ceremony of the American University in Cairo's new Falaki Academic Center that was funded by ASHA, the Governor of Cairo said "We cherish having AUC in Cairo because of its contribution to human development in Egypt." He described the new Center as "a masterpiece in educational building architecture."

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: The challenge of the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program is to increase the ability of overseas schools, libraries and hospital centers to demonstrate U.S. advancements in educational and medical technology. These institutions contribute to the strengthening of bridges and mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries. They also serve as overseas centers fostering a favorable image of the United States. They create a foundation for nurturing and developing leadership in a wide variety of disciplines while providing understanding of U.S. economic, scientific, political and social institutions, philosophy and practices.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: $18,000,000 FY 2003 Request: $17,000,000

For the FY 2002 competitive grant award cycle, 47 U.S. organizations sponsoring 52 overseas institutions in 26 countries applied for grant assistance. Six of these overseas institutions are in Africa, 19 in Asia, three in Eastern Europe, five in Europe, seven in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 12 are in the Near East. Of the 52 overseas institutions, seven are high schools, 18 are hospital and medical centers, 26 are universities, and one is a library.

The principal objective of these grants is to demonstrate U.S. advances in educational and medical technology and practices, in areas of research, training, and patient care. ASHA grants strengthen the capacity of the assisted institutions to:

- build a technology base for integrated research and care in critical areas of medical science;
- train independent thinkers with problem-solving abilities;
- provide the benefit of a U.S. style education within developing countries;
- create a more efficient basis for communication and transfer of information; and
- increase understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries.

Activities of these institutions project a positive image of the United States, while at the same time contributing to the goal of reducing poverty and combating terrorism by expanding access to American ideas, values and practices. The activities of these grant applicants also directly contribute to USAID's objectives in the education, health care, democracy and conflict management sectors.

Since its creation in 1957, ASHA has assisted 194 institutions in 61 countries worldwide. Annually, approximately 100,000 students are enrolled and exposed to American-based education and more than 3 million patients receive American-style medical care.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: ASHA grants help a wide variety of institutions, including secondary schools which provide academic and vocational training; undergraduate institutions with programs in the liberal arts, business, medicine, nursing, agriculture and the sciences;

graduate institutions which provide specialized training in health, law, the physical sciences and international studies; and hospital centers which offer modern health care, medical education and research. Many of the ASHA assisted institutions are providing virtually the only modern health services and medical training programs in the areas they serve. Educational institutions are providing secondary vocational training and programs in higher education to meet pressing needs for skilled manpower. ASHA funds are used for the procurement of scientific and educational commodities and for construction and renovation.

OTHER DONORS: ASHA grants supplement predominantly private and other contributions, which these institutions receive from both local and United States sources.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
DA	15,000	17,000	18,000	17,000
Total Program Funds	15,000	17,000	18,000	17,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
964-001 U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices demonstrated in selected countries				
DA	15,000	17,000	18,000	17,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Central Programs, Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
PROGRAM TITLE: American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
(Pillars: Economic Growth, Trade and Agriculture
Global Health
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices demonstrated in selected countries, 964-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 18,000,000 DA
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $150,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 17,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1957 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: To help selected overseas schools, libraries, and hospitals to demonstrate the best in American education and medicine which: (1) provide the benefits of American educational and medical achievements to people abroad; (2) assist economic and social development through training and outreach programs and by serving as models of advanced practices; (3) increase mutual understanding between the people of the United states and the people of other countries; and (4) serve as overseas centers for fostering a favorable image of the United States.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* ASHA will obligate approximately $18 million in worldwide grant assistance to demonstrate U.S. advances in educational and medical technology and practices, in areas of research, training, and patient care. The types of grants being funded will provide for:

- construction of new facilities, such as, academic buildings, dormitories, and hospital units;
- renovations to alter or refurbish an existing building or structure; and
- procurement of scientific, medical and academic equipment.

Some of the proposed grant activities will:

- Help meet the increased demands for critical educational programming and reconstruction in developing countries, particularly the Balkan region. The construction of a dormitory will help promote the international environment in which students and faculty may interact in shared space to enhance mutual understanding and promote the values of democratic institutions and structure of a civil society.
- Improve agricultural farm facilities used for practical instruction of both high school and college students.
- Provide medical equipment that would improve the screening, management and storage of hospital blood supply by computerizing the blood bank management and tracking system; upgrade methods of screening donors for infections; provide a rapid plasma freezing system to ensure quality of components prepared.
- Improve and expand the quality of patient care, medical education and research through the construction of improved hospital infrastructure and, procurement of hardware and system software, surgical, urology and critical care equipment/commodities.
- Upgrade the technology for research, diagnostics, specialty care, and postgraduate teaching.
- Provide equipment to upgrade and expand laboratory and teaching facilities.

Planned FY 2003 Program: ASHA plans to use FY 2003 resources to continue supporting institutions that demonstrate U.S. advances in educational and medical technology and practices, in areas of research, training, and patient care. ASHA will provide grants to those overseas institutions to upgrade and expand their educational and medical research and training facilities. While continuing to maintain geographic balance, a particular focus this year will be on assisting

agricultural high schools, recognizing the key role these institutions can play in the economic development of emerging countries.

Performance and Results: The institutions assisted in FY 2001 have long histories that are attributed to the substantial numbers of Americans that have maintained interest in the advancement and well-being of people aboard. This is demonstrated by the thousands of Americans that have devoted their careers to expanding high-quality educational and medical opportunities overseas and by the hundreds of thousands of individuals in the United States that have supported these institutions with their contributions of time, energy and resources.

The ASHA assisted institutions included: (1) secondary schools which provided academic and vocational training; (2) undergraduate institutions with programs in liberal arts, medicine, nursing, agriculture and the sciences; and (3) graduate institutions which provided specialized training to potential national and international leaders in health sciences, physical sciences and other professional areas; (4) libraries which opened access to information and encourage its use in decision making; and (5) medical centers which prepared leaders in the professions, influenced standards and provided facility and community-based health care, training and research. These institutions were able to construct and equip facilities, thereby improving access to and the quality of educational and medical services. They contributed directly to development of a country or region by providing education and medical services in areas where the need was overwhelming and U.S. approaches and organizations are recognized as the world standard. They reflected U.S. standards and practices in administration, management, medical research and training, democracy and governance, private initiative, free inquiry and innovative approaches to problem solving. Funding also helped local institutions develop and implement programs which otherwise would not have been possible, and to take advantage of opportunities which contribute to the growth of the institutions and benefit the local community.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: ASHA grantees are private, non-profit U.S. organizations that founded or sponsor overseas institutions.

U.S. Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Central Programs: **DCHA/American Schools and Hospitals Abroad**

DCHA/ASHA U.S. educational and medical technologies and practices demonstrated in selected countries, 964-001	Total	Child Survival and Disease	Development Assistance Total
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	430,088	300	429,788
Expenditures	385,821	300	385,521
Unliquidated	44,267	0	44,267
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	16,958	0	16,958
Expenditures	28,599	0	28,599
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	447,046	300	446,746
Expenditures	414,420	300	414,120
Unliquidated	32,626	0	32,626
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	150	0	150
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	18,000	0	18,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	18,150	0	18,150
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	17,000	0	17,000
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	482,196	300	481,896

International Disaster Assistance

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
International Disaster Assistance	152,014	164,637	235,500	235,500
Transition Initiatives*	50,000			
Supplemental**	25,000	134,703	0	0
Emergency Response Fund	0	0	146,000	0
Total Program Funds	227,014	299,340	381,500	235,500

*TI funded under separate account in FY 2001 and FY 2002, and requested separately for FY 2003.
**Supplemental for FY 2001 was for Southern Africa floods. Supplemental for FY 2002 is for Afghanistan Emergency Response Fund.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: The magnitude and unpredictable nature of most disaster events requires that the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) respond rapidly while remaining flexible and creative in its approaches to relief and mitigation. OFDA's Disaster Assistance program objectives are to:

(1) meet the critical needs of targeted, vulnerable groups in emergency situations;
(2) increase adoption of mitigation measures in countries at risk of natural disasters; and
(3) enhance follow-on development prospects in priority, post-conflict countries.

To accomplish these objectives, OFDA has a well-established management structure and disaster relief experts who can draw on public and private sector resources to respond within 24 - 72 hours after a disaster occurs. OFDA deploys assessment teams to identify needs and provides disaster assistance response teams (DARTs) to coordinate appropriate emergency responses and facilitate information flows. OFDA also provides search and rescue teams, medical assistance, health interventions, shelter, and water purification units. More specifically, OFDA's programs:

- Support the capability to provide timely emergency response to disasters worldwide;
- Support capacities to prepare for and mitigate vulnerability in disaster situations;
- Provide emergency commodities and services for immediate health care and nutrition;
- Support the training of local health care staff in basic hygiene, nutrition and surveillance;
- Support the provision of potable water and appropriate sanitation facilities to reduce the probability of disease outbreak;
- Support the provision of basic shelter and cooking tool needs of targeted vulnerable groups with plastic sheeting, tents, blankets and household kits;
- Support the emergency food needs of vulnerable populations with the purchase, transportation, and distribution of high-energy blended foods; and
- Support critical agricultural needs with the provision of seeds, tools, and a seed multiplication and distribution system.

THE USAID PROGRAM: Under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the President has designated the USAID Administrator as the Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. The disaster assistance program is implemented through the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance. The International Disaster Assistance funds obligated and implemented through OFDA play an important part in U.S. foreign policy by providing humanitarian assistance to victims of crisis and disaster. Prevention, preparedness, emergency response, economic recovery and rehabilitation are all part of a comprehensive response to reduce developing country vulnerability to emergencies. Selected details of major OFDA responses for FY 2001 follow.

- **Afghanistan Complex Emergency:** Prior to September 2001, two decades of war in Afghanistan, including a decade-long Soviet occupation and ensuing civil strife, left Afghanistan impoverished and mired in an extended humanitarian crisis. Government infrastructure, including the ability to deliver the most basic health, education, and other social services, collapsed. Significant local and national resources were directed to the war effort. Severe restrictions by the Taliban, which controlled as much as 90 percent of the country, including a restriction on women working outside the home, added to the impact of poverty, particularly on the many households lacking able-bodied adult men. Humanitarian prospects worsened sharply in Afghanistan in September 2001 due to developments both inside and outside the country. Fears of an United States reprisal to the attacks of September 11 triggered a population exodus from major Afghan cities, both towards other points in Afghanistan and towards the country's borders. The beginning of U.S. air strikes on October 7 caused additional movement. International staff of all relief agencies withdrew after September 11, complicating the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Despite these developments, OFDA provided $12,648,522 in assistance during FY 2001.
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Complex Emergency:** In FY 2001, violence and insecurity continued to destabilize the DRC, limiting humanitarian access to vulnerable populations. Despite the new DRC President's commitment to foster peace and support the Lusaka Peace Accords, fighting intensified in the eastern part of the country throughout FY 2001. International humanitarian agencies only had access to approximately 60% of the displaced people as a result of the continued insecurity in some areas, deteriorated physical infrastructure, and logistical constraints. In FY 2001, OFDA's humanitarian assistance for the DRC totaled more than $21.8 million, with funding focused primarily on health services and food security programs. In addition, OFDA supported emergency market infrastructure rehabilitation and agricultural programs for war-affected, vulnerable, and internally displaced persons.
- **Sudan Complex Emergency:** Sudan's 18-year civil war between the Government of Sudan (GOS) military and militia forces and mostly southern Sudanese rebel groups, including the Southern People's Liberation Army/Movement, continued on numerous fronts along the traditional North-South divide and transitional zones (i.e., the Nuba Mountains, Southern Blue Nile). Populations in these areas were adversely affected by forced displacements due to the continued fighting, raiding, and GOS aerial bombings. In FY 2001, more than 900,000 people were affected by drought conditions in GOS-controlled areas of the country. The World Food Program (WFP) estimated that more than 158,000 people are in need of emergency food assistance in the Nuba Mountains area that is an isolated transitional zone heavily affected by war. In May 2001, President Bush named USAID Administrator Andrew S. Natsios as Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan. In September 2001, President Bush appointed former Senator John Danforth to be his Special Envoy for Peace to Sudan. OFDA's humanitarian assistance for Sudan totaled more than $27.2 million in FY 2001. Funding focused primarily on health care and food security projects targeting children, war-affected, drought-affected, and internally displaced persons in geographic areas of critical need.
- **El Salvador Earthquakes:** In FY 2001, El Salvador suffered the devastation of two major earthquakes. According to the El Salvadoran National Emergency Committee as a result of both earthquakes, 1,159 people died and 1,582,428 people were affected, nearly a quarter of the country's population. OFDA responded to the twin earthquake disasters with $14,329,607 of emergency assistance, focused primarily on meeting the needs of those left homeless through the provision of temporary shelter. OFDA also funded emergency assistance in search and rescue, and the local purchase or airlift of commodities to meet pressing needs in the areas of health, water and sanitation, and household necessities such as blankets and mattresses.
- **India Earthquake:** According to the Government of India (GOI), the earthquake of January 26, 2001 in western India resulted in the death of more than 20,000 people, the injury of another 20,700 people, and the temporarily displacement of approximately 600,000 people. OFDA,

after completing a humanitarian needs assessment, provided more than $7.4 million. This assistance included three airlifts of relief supplies distributed to the most affected populations by CARE, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the GOI. In addition, OFDA provided $878,657 in technical equipment to assist with debris removal; $100,000 to the Prime Minister's National Disaster Relief Fund; $25,657 for OFDA DART support costs; and more than $4.8 million to U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) for interventions in the shelter, water, sanitation, health and nutrition, emergency food, and coordination sectors.

In FY 2002, OFDA plans to program $235,500,000 and part of the $146,000,000 Supplemental to address the challenges of projected increases in frequency and severity of natural and human-caused emergencies. National and international climatologists have forecast that more severe climate events entailing droughts, fires and famine in some parts of the world and hurricanes, cyclones, heavy rains and flooding in others will occur more frequently and severely. Scientists also predict more devastating earthquakes and severe volcanic eruptions. OFDA will strengthen the disaster response, mitigation and preparedness capacities of targeted at-risk countries worldwide. OFDA will also continue to use innovative approaches to strengthen its own capabilities to respond to disasters effectively and efficiently. OFDA will continue to incorporate risk-reduction measures in disaster response programs.

OFDA will strengthen internal capacity by upgrading training for Washington and field staff on new methodologies, systems and tools. OFDA will strengthen the Washington-based response management team (RMT) through improved training of staff. The RMT is a multi-disciplinary team of professionals, brought together to respond to disasters and support DARTs in the field. At the same time, OFDA will continue to collaborate with USAID missions, and draw on the resources and expertise of other U.S. Government entities through participating agency services agreements, and resource sharing and service agreements to respond to disasters. OFDA will strengthen its collaboration with numerous regional and multinational organizations, including the World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Organization of American States. OFDA will improve the technical capability of its internal technical assistance group (TAG), created in the mid-1990s, to provide innovative approaches to emergency response programming in the face of evolving challenges through specialized technical advice. The TAG team is composed of specialists who provide scientific and technical expertise to long-term planning and disaster preparedness.

The Administration requests for FY 2003 $235,500,000 in International Disaster Assistance for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction activities by OFDA. The resources will be used to broaden response capability of RMTs and DARTs and to strengthen the Response Alternatives for Technical Services program, established in FY 2000 to enhance OFDA's "surge capacity" by ensuring that additional professional expertise is available, if needed, for immediate field deployment or emergency Washington support. In addition, OFDA plans to apply to maintain staff in its regional offices in Latin America (San Jose, Costa Rica), Africa (Nairobi, Kenya), and Asia (Manila, Philippines) in order to continue with improved monitoring of potential crises, and the capability to provide regionally managed disaster response.

Through innovative team building, staffing and training, OFDA will hone the professional skills of its staff and partners to make available specialized disaster response capability. OFDA also intends to work to reduce the time it takes to mobilize staff and resources in response to natural and complex crises. Increasingly, OFDA incorporates preventive, risk reduction and livelihood protection measures in disaster response activities. This reduces risk, and in some cases, lessens the vulnerability of populations to disaster events.

In FY 2001, OFDA responded to 79 declared disasters in 56 countries, including 54 natural disasters, 16 complex emergencies, and nine human-caused emergencies.

Of declared disasters, natural disasters adversely affected approximately 173 million people, their livestock and livelihoods, and killed more than 24,000 people. The total number of natural disasters in 2001 was

approximately 700, with economic losses estimated at $36 billion. Storms and floods account for two-thirds of all losses. Civilians continue to suffer the horrifying consequences of conflict and natural disasters. During FY 2001, millions of people have been forced to flee their homes and communities, and have lost access to health care, clean water, food, and other basic essentials for survival. These people look to the international humanitarian community for life-saving and life-sustaining support.

Droughts and floods made up the largest number of natural disasters in FY 2001, impacting nearly one of every two countries in which OFDA responded to a disaster declaration, and accounting for 85% of the total number of people affected by declared natural disasters of all types. Droughts in Central Asia, the Indian subcontinent, Africa and Central America led to significant crop failures, livestock losses and potable water shortages which increased the vulnerability of more than 130 million people. Flooding in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America damaged or destroyed the houses, electric and water systems, roadways, bridges, croplands, and fish farms of more than 14 million people.

Effective humanitarian assistance requires that USAID relief, mitigation, transition and development programs support each other.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: USAID/OFDA is not the only office within the U.S. Government that provides humanitarian aid to foreign countries. All of the contributors to humanitarian relief work in unison to provide timely, coordinated, and effective programs where they are needed most. USAID's Office of Food for Peace is responsible for administering P.L. 480 Title II emergency food aid targeted to vulnerable populations suffering from food insecurity as a result of natural disasters, civil conflict, or other crises. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives is responsible for providing assistance to countries that are in a stage of transition from crisis to recovery. Equally as important is the collaboration with other parts of USAID, such as the regional bureaus and field missions, that provide foreign development aid. Development aid often complements humanitarian relief programs or can be regarded as disaster recovery assistance. Countries that have achieved sustainable development are less likely to require massive U.S. Government humanitarian assistance. Three of the biggest providers of U.S. Government humanitarian assistance are the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration and the U.S. Department of Defense's Office for Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Affairs.

OTHER DONORS: OFDA collaborates closely within USAID and with other donors in the international relief community. This is particularly important both to coordinate programs and to share the burden of relief costs. For example, 15 donors, not including the U.S. Government, have pledged over $23 million of assistance for the recent Goma volcano disaster. U.S. PVOs are essential partners who play a fundamental role in raising resources, providing humanitarian assistance, and implementing relief programs. OFDA's partnerships with U.S. PVOs and nongovernmental organizations include support for mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of information among international partners and to prevent duplication of effort.

Transition Initiatives

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 2000* Actual	FY 2001** Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Transition Initiatives	[50,000]	49,890	50,000	55,000
Total Program Funds	[50,000]	49,890	50,000	55,000

*Funded through the International Disaster Assistance Account
**Does not includes $4,983,000 in ESF transferred to the TI account

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Central to any discussion of international development are the needs of societies that are emerging from or sliding into conflict, or are in the throws of complex emergencies. Whether eruptions of violence are religious, ethnic, economic, territorial, or political in origin, the failure of state institutions to manage internal struggles over political power and economic resources has an incalculable human and capital cost. Decades are sometimes needed to rebuild and restore development progress.

As the number of crises worldwide continues to mount, USAID and other donor organizations must be able to move quickly and effectively to meet the transition challenges they face. In such environments, the line between "pre" and "post" conflict has become increasingly blurred as countries find themselves trapped in cycles of violence where the root causes are never fully addressed. These conflicts result in high levels of citizen insecurity, stalled democratic development, displacement of people, interruption of economic and agricultural cycles, and in many cases, heightened regional tensions. There is an increased demand to help countries in transition and crisis promote national reconciliation, build open democratic and participatory processes, and broaden access to economic, political, and natural resources.

The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) was created originally to address those situations where the nature of governance shifted from authoritarian rule to more open societies. In recent years "transition" has become a more porous concept. OTI defines transition as including countries moving from war to peace, making the turn from civil conflict to national reconciliation, or where political strife has not yet erupted into violence and the possibility exists to prevent or mitigate conflict and broaden democratic participation.

Working closely with local, national, international, and non-governmental partners, OTI carries out short-term, high-impact projects that increase momentum for peace, reconciliation, and reconstruction. There are no formulaic responses; rather, strategies are tailored to meet the unique needs of each transition situation and changing conditions are quickly reflected in new or modified strategies. Because OTI possesses special programming flexibility, it can put staff on the ground swiftly to identify and act on what are often fleeting opportunities for systemic change.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

FY 2002 Estimate: $50,000,000 FY 2003 Request: $55,000,000

OTI's strategic objective is to advance successfully political transitions in priority, conflict-prone countries. OTI's three intermediate results are: enhance citizen security; initiate, re-establish, or expand democratic political processes; and improve targeting of OTI interventions. FY 2002 funds will be used to implement OTI programs in Afghanistan, Burundi, Congo (DRC), East Timor, Indonesia, Kosovo, Republic of Macedonia, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe. Of these, OTI programs in Indonesia, Kosovo, Nigeria, Peru, and Sierra Leone will be concluded in FY 2002. Zimbabwe will be concluded in early FY 2003. FY 2002 funds will be used also to carry out new programs in response to critical junctures and windows of opportunity.

FY 2003 Program: OTI will use $14 million of the FY 2003 request to fund programs in Afghanistan, Burundi, Congo (DRC), Republic of Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Zimbabwe. OTI will use $41 million to fund new country programs and for program support.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: See tables directly following this narrative.

OTHER DONORS: OTI coordinates closely with other donors in all the countries in which it operates. These include:

Country Program	Other Donors
Afghanistan	European Union
Indonesia	Canadian International Development Agency, British Council (funded by Danish International Fund for Development)
Kosovo	United Nations, World Bank, Department for International Development, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Macedonia, Republic of	United Nations, European Union, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
Nigeria	Danish International Fund for Development
Peru	Canadian International Development Agency, European Union, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, GTZ (Germany)
Serbia and Montenegro	World Bank, Swedish International Development Agency, United Nations
Sierra Leone	Department for International Development (DFID), United Nations, Westminster Foundation, GTZ (Germany), Canadian International Development Agency
Zimbabwe	Other European Countries

OFFICE OF TRANSITION INITIATIVES

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2000 Obligations	FY 2001 Obligations	FY 2002 Estimates	FY 2003 Request
EUROPE						
Albania	Strengthen local governments by helping meet community needs for infrastructure and basic services	Start: June 1999 Exit: December 2000	934,431	0	0	0
Bosnia	Promote reform efforts by supporting independent media and local NGOs	Start: February 1996 Exit: May 2000	1,059,000	0	0	0
Croatia	Help people participate in elections and decision-making, give them access to more objective news and information, and help the government become more transparent and accountable	Start: July 1997 Exit: March 2000	1,656,000	0	0	0
Kosovo	Promote local democratic leadership by organizing community improvement councils, meeting their priority needs and promoting development of an independent media and strong civil society	Start: July 1997 Exit: September 2002	7,789,145	6,573,504	320,000	0
Macedonia	Mitigate conflict through the development of more participatory inclusive institutions, both formal and informal.	Start: September 2001 Exit: October 2003	0	918,464	7,000,000	2,000,000
Serbia and Montenegro	Support democratic elements in society, including opposition municipalities, independent media and NGOs	Start: July 1997 Exit: November 2002	4,404,882	10,146,125	10,000,000	1,000,000
AFRICA						
Burundi	Support for the Arusha Peace Process and the re-integration of displaced persons.	Start: March 2002 Exit: TBD	0	0	2,000,000	3,500,000
Congo (DRC)	Advance the peace process by supporting dialogues on national reconciliation and helping to implement the Lusaka Accord	Start: November 1997 Exit: January 2001 Re-start: March 2002 Exit: TBD	2,750,000	148,254	2,500,000	1,000,000
Nigeria	Support transition to democratic government by training officials, promoting civilian oversight of the military, supporting conflict resolution and mediation effort, jump-starting economic reform and strengthening the media	Start: May 1999 Exit: January 2002	8,904,869	5,495,796	115,000	0
Sierra Leone	Support implementation of the Lome Accords by encouraging demobilization of troops, reintegration of war-torn communities and respect for human rights	Start: January 1997 Exit: February 2002	3,034,938	3,666,589	1,325,580	0
Zimbabwe	Promote constitutional reform, independent media, and reconciliation and mediation in conflict areas	Start: January 2000 Exit: October 2002	2,423,444	5,556,234	1,500,000	500,000

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2000 Obligations	FY 2001 Estimated	FY 2002 Request	2003 Request
ASIA & THE NEAR EAST						
Afghanistan	In the initial phase, support the development of relevant and timely information on humanitarian assistance for the Afghan population, particularly IDPs and other vulnerable groups.	Start: October 2001 Exit: TBD	0	0	6,000,000	6,000,000
East Timor	Facilitate emergence of democracy by providing start-up funding for local NGOs and media outlets and supporting community-led reconstruction projects	Start: June 1999 Exit: September 2002	1,488,949	1,500,000	0	0
Indonesia	Support transition to democracy through voter education and registration, helping local NGOs mobilize political participation, teaching media how to cover political issues and helping civilians regain oversight of the military	Start: August 1998 Exit: September 2002	8,768,729	4,963,354	3,000,000	0
Lebanon	Help combat corruption by increasing public awareness, changing attitudes, strengthening investigative journalism, and helping local governments become more transparent and accountable	Start: September 1999 Exit: March 2001	731,376	1,033,270	0	0
Philippines	Strengthen the peace in Mindanao by integrating MNLF ex-combatants and their families into local communities and encouraging the Philippine Government's investment in neglected, Muslim areas	Start: September 1997 Exit: March 2001	1,533,151	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA						
Colombia	Advance the peace process by providing resources to neglected communities in conflict areas and facilitating negotiations between the government and FARC	Start: January 1999 Exit: September 2001	980,367	1,135,668	0	0
El Salvador	To support earthquake relief to the people of El Salvador.	Start: 2001 Exit: September 2001	0	2,000,000	0	0
Honduras	Support relief and reconstruction efforts by implementing an innovative emergency housing project, repairing rural infrastructure in strategic areas, and initiating an anti-corruption effort	Start: May 1999 Exit: February 2000	126,769	0	0	0
Peru	Promote de-centralization, strengthen congressional reform and improve civilian control over the military	Start: January 2001 Exit: January 2003	0	3,314,190	7,000,000	0
New Countries				0	10,508,563	37,000,000
World Wide	Program Support		2,564,499	2,005,942	4,000,000	4,000,000
World Wide	Technical Assistance		22,785	0	0	0
TOTAL - INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA) FUNDS			**49,173,334**	**3,524,560**	**269,143**	**0**
TOTAL - TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI) FUNDS eff. 10/01/01			**0**	**44,932,830**	**55,000,000**	**55,000,000**

FY 2000 - Total does not include $250,000 ESF Sierra Leone, $44,789, DA carryover for Indonesia or activities from other fund accounts managed by OTI that totaled $11,776,128 ($10,950,000 ESF for East Timor and $781,339 SEED for Kosovo).

FY 2001 - Total does not include $4,983,000 (TI) funds for Aceh, and for activities from other accounts managed by OTI that totaled to $15,420,048 ($600,000 SEED, $950,000 DFA and $570,000 ESF, for Sierra Leone, $8,300,048 ESF for East Timor, $2,500,000 ESF for ANE, Indonesia,and $2,500,000 ESF managed for the Mission (LAC) obligated at the mission for Child Soldiers in Colombia).

FY 2002- Estimate is based on NOA $50 million(TI), $5 million carryover (TI), and $0.2 million carryover IDA funds, which will be reviewed later in the year.

FY 2003 - Allocation by country is notional at this time and could change based on resource availabilities and future priorities.

FOOD FOR PEACE

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)*				
Category	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
P.L. 480 Title II	800,000	835,159	850,000	1,185,000
Emergency Response Fund	0	0	95,000	0
P.L. 480 Title III**	[5,500]	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	800,000	835,159	945,000	1,185,000

*See *Summary Tables* volume for *P.L. 480 Dollars and Metric Tonnage* tables.
**Reflects use of carry over funding available for programming.

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: U.S. support for overseas food aid was formalized in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, also known as P.L. 480. The basic legislation, which has been modified many times, establishes the U.S. policy of using our abundant agricultural resources and food processing capabilities to enhance food security in the developing world through the provision of culturally acceptable nutritious food commodities. On a global level, more than 815 million people today are chronically undernourished. For the United States, reducing the number of chronically undernourished and underweight people throughout the world is both a humanitarian concern and strategic goal. Food resources are given to help those in need in an effort to eliminate the food insecurity that fuels political instability and environmental degradation. P.L. 480 Title II is a people-to-people program, from the people of the United States to people who do not have access to sufficient food to meet their needs for a healthy and productive life.

THE USAID PROGRAM:

TITLE II EMERGENCY AND DEVELOPMENT FOOD AID ASSISTANCE. During 2001, the Administration completed an interagency management review of all U.S. foreign food assistance programs in order to improve feeding effectiveness, reform administration and reduce duplication, and ensure more reliable food aid by reducing the year-to-year reliance on surplus commodities. Three of the key conclusions of the review are the following:

- The Administration confirms its dedication to continue United States leadership in supplying food aid to vulnerable people worldwide and reaffirms that this assistance serves to accomplish our foreign policy objectives.
- The Administration will reduce the overall number of food assistance programs and redefine agency roles to eliminate inefficient overlap. Therefore, the U.S. Department of Agriculture will carry out government-to-government programs, and USAID is responsible for all programs carried out in cooperation with private voluntary organizations, cooperatives, and the World Food Program.
- The Administration plans on reducing the proportion of food aid that is monetized, or sold on private markets, with the proceeds used by private voluntary organizations to fund development activities over time in order to target humanitarian needs and to avoid commercial disruption.

The results of the Administration's review are reflected in USAID's FY 2003 request for the P.L. 480 Title II food program.

The request level for FY 2003 P.L. 480 Title II emergency and non-emergency food assistance is $1,185 million. Emergency assistance will increase to $565 million for private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and the World Food Program International Emergency Food Reserve. The current $410 million level of funding for PVO non-emergency Title II activities will be maintained to further reinforce qualitative results-oriented improvements. The balance of the FY 2003 request

level is for the World Food Program pledge of $163 million, Section 202(e) funding at $34 million, $10 million for Farmer-to-Farmer, and $3 million for administrative support.

While positive results have been achieved in the use of emergency food aid to promote a return to normalcy, it is clear that the transition from emergency food aid activities to more stable developmental activities is not always direct. Given the need to respond to both protracted emergency food aid requirements as well as the sudden on-set emergencies caused by natural disasters and political and economic instability, the Office of Food for Peace (FFP) expects to judiciously allocate the resources available in FY 2003 for emergency food aid response. The request level includes an increase of approximately $300 million that will help offset critical coverage previously provided by Section 416(b) resources. The Administration's FY 2003 request also includes an increase in Section 202(e) funding from a ceiling of $28 million to $34 million to reflect a shift of $6 million to Title II from the Department of State's International Organizations and Programs account for the World Food Program. The request level also includes approximately $37 million of additional resources to offset the elimination of reimbursements from the Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration for cargo preference. It is important that the offset remain proportional to the appropriation level.

Non-emergency Title II activities for both the PVOs and the World Food Program (WFP) remained fairly constant from FY 2001 to FY 2002. The FFP Office provided up to $10 million in Title II resources for "children affected by HIV/AIDS" in FY 2001. More recently, FFP has encouraged PVOs to also review whether HIV/AIDs is a critical constraint to household food security and address HIV/AIDs within maternal child health or other sectorial activities. FFP firmly supports these activities in countries where HIV/AIDS has been identified as an impediment to food security.

P.L. 480 TITLE II EMERGENCY FOOD AID. P.L. 480 Title II food aid is the primary resource of the United States for responding expeditiously to the critical food needs of targeted vulnerable groups. FFP seeks to ensure that appropriate Title II emergency food aid is provided to the right people in the right places at the right time and in the right way. Vulnerable groups receiving food aid are those who, because of natural or man-made disasters, including prolonged civil strife, require food assistance to survive the emergency and begin the process of recovery. Categories of beneficiaries include internally displaced persons, refugees, newly resettled or new returnees, and vulnerable resident populations. Programming assistance frequently attempts to target specific categories of beneficiaries including children under five years of age, pregnant and nursing women, malnourished children and adults, and the elderly.

From 1999 through 2001, USAID and the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Foreign Agriculture Service continued a strategic alliance to integrate the availability of Section 416(b) surplus commodities into the Administration's plans for responding to emergency food aid needs around the world. As a result of this alliance, in calendar year (CY) 2001 the United States alone contributed 65% of the emergency food aid resources received by the United Nation's WFP with an estimated value of over $1 billion. These P.L. 480 Title II and Section 416(b) contributions through WFP, together with substantial additional contributions to PVOs, enabled the United States in FY 2001 to provide approximately $1 billion of critical emergency food assistance to tens of millions of beneficiaries around the world. In FY 2001, FFP's implementing partners (WFP and PVOs) were able to reach over 33 million beneficiaries using $440.5 million allocated to support P.L. 480 Title II emergency activities.

In Afghanistan, as in Kosovo, Serbia, and Sudan, the provision of substantial amounts of well programmed emergency food assistance not only saved lives, but also mitigated the immediate effects of conflict and contributed to the stabilization of war-torn societies. USAID's Title II resources and USDA's Section 416(b) commodities have contributed significantly to these achievements. The FY 2003 request includes an increase of approximately $300 million for the Title II emergency response to partially offset the loss of Section 416(b).

Even as we acknowledge the substantial contribution made by the U.S. Government toward meeting the emergency food needs of the world's vulnerable populations, man-made humanitarian crises in Sudan, West Africa, and Afghanistan, as examples, show no clear signs of an end. In addition, natural disasters, such as drought in the Horn of Africa, floods in southern Africa and the Indian sub-continent, and earthquakes and drought in Central America continue to destabilize livelihoods across vast areas and to precipitate substantial requirements for emergency food assistance. What were once recognized as sporadic natural disasters are occurring with increased frequency and regularity in certain regions where governments are ill-prepared to mitigate the impact of climatic and other natural phenomenon.

In Afghanistan, the coordinated humanitarian efforts of the U.S. Government and its international partners are credited with averting widespread famine.

When man-made and natural disasters occur simultaneously in a region, the resulting complex emergency can pose enormous challenges to the donors and international humanitarian workers attempting to respond. A clear example of this has been seen in Afghanistan, where access to millions of drought-affected and displaced people was achieved against a backdrop of ongoing civil war, the international war on terrorism, a four-year drought, and monumental logistic challenges posed by infrastructure constraints.

In an effort to maximize the effectiveness of available food aid resources in FY 2003, USAID will continue to emphasize the coordination of food assistance with other humanitarian response offices within the U.S. Government, (i.e., USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration).

P.L. 480 TITLE II DEVELOPMENT FOOD AID. Title II non-emergency food aid is focused on mitigating food insecurity through activities implemented by PVOs and the WFP. These organizations utilize Title II food resources to reduce food insecurity in the developing world through activities that enhance household nutrition or increase incomes and agricultural production and productivity. The ongoing activities continue to facilitate rapid response to natural disasters worldwide. FFP has built a solid portfolio of multi-year commitments to PVOs for this purpose. Additionally, a portion of the Title II biennial pledge to WFP has been directed to multi-year development projects. Since the mid-1990s, USAID and its partners have gained substantial experience in improving food security using Title II resources. The overall quality of PVO activity design has improved as has integration with other USAID and PVO planning and resources. Increased PVO interest in monetization has surfaced issues with commodity groups and prompted questions about the appropriate balance between direct distribution and monetization in the portfolio. While acknowledging multi-year commitments with its implementing partners, the Agency's new Agriculture and Food Security Initiative addresses these issues and is the new direction USAID is going to support the type of programs previously supported through monetization. USAID continues to actively dialogue with its partners, other U.S. Government agencies and Congress on these and broader food aid management issues.

Within the FY 2003 request level for P.L. 480 Title II, FFP will maintain the FY 2002 level of funding for PVO non-emergency Title II activities at $410 million and will continue to reinforce qualitative, results-oriented improvements. Portions of the Title II biennial pledge to WFP (calendar years 2003 and 2004) may also support non-emergency activities.

During FY 2001, Title II commodity (including freight) resources, amounting to approximately $448 million, were provided to Title II partners in support of non-emergency food aid activities. Of that amount, $400.7 million was provided through 14 U.S. PVO cooperating sponsors and four local non-governmental organizations; approximately $47.3 million was made available to WFP.

The following examples of Title II programs exemplify the variety of non-emergency interventions that are undertaken and the significant impact on food security that they achieve.

- PRISMA is a Peruvian non-governmental organization that has played a major role in the fight against food insecurity over the past 15 years. In Peru, the Ministry of Health and PRISMA jointly implement PANFAR, a targeted health and nutrition program for high-risk families. The program, implemented in 2,600 health establishments, has benefited almost one and one-half million children in rural and poor areas of Peru. The Peruvian Government and external evaluations have praised PANFAR as cost-effective and sustainable, with graduation rates in the program increasing from 40% to 82% (in FY 2000). PANFAR has now been completely transferred to the Ministry of Health with Government of Peru support, replacing all USAID funding for management, food purchases, training, monitoring, and supervision. Two critical factors in this initiative are the establishment of reliable and accessible market information systems and the creation of farmer organizations. PRISMA developed the SAMCONET information system that farmers can access via Internet kiosks for market pricing, packaging, and buyer information. In FY 2001, PRISMA assisted 793 farmer organizations, facilitating market participation by approximately 13,722 food insecure farmers. The influence of the program in improving incomes has been substantial, as productivity gains and price increases have averaged about 30% in the past year (ranging between 10% and 100% depending upon product and region).

  In addition to health and nutrition, PRIMA's program integrates Title II and Development Assistance funds to improve agricultural production and markets.

- CARE's Integrated Nutrition and Health Project (INHP) in India, the largest program in the Title II portfolio, directly reaches over seven million women and children in approximately 100,000 villages. CARE's program aims to improve the nutrition and health status of food insecure women and children through nutrition and health education, enhancement of health services and coverage, and targeted supplementary feeding. CARE works in close collaboration with the Government of India to support and strengthen the government's Integrated Child Development Services program (ICDS). Through this collaboration, the Title II program's innovations support improved food security for an even larger population, as ICDS reaches approximately 28 million women and children with community-based maternal and child health and early childhood development interventions. Upon completion of the INHP's first five-year program cycle, the rate of child malnutrition (underweight) among program beneficiaries had decreased from 51% at the beginning of the project to 32% in the project's final year. The percentage of children who received complete immunizations increased from 16% to 39% and the percentage of children breastfed within eight hours of birth increased from 31% to 49%.

- Madagascar has one of the highest rates of child malnutrition in the world: one of every two children under the age of two is considered malnourished. The best way to feed and protect the health of a child in early life (before six months of age) is to use exclusive breastfeeding. Breastfeeding is common in Madagascar, but it is frequently combined with the intake of liquids, which exposes the child to disease while creating a false sense of satiety and exposing siblings to diseases. Following the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding practices by Title II cooperating sponsors (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Catholic Relief Services, and Adventist Development and Relief Agency), rates of exclusive breastfeeding went up from 32.9% in 1997 to 63.3% in 2001 in intervention areas. Such a positive result was achieved due to the coordination of all actors in the health and nutrition scene in Madagascar, including a working group funded by USAID. Cooperating sponsors in Madagascar are obtaining encouraging results in increasing rice yields among their beneficiaries who adopt the recommended practices: rice yields have increased by as much as 300% after only two years among adopters, an impressive result.

- Africare has been implementing the Dinguiraye Food Security Initiative in an extremely food insecure area of Guinea since 1997. Significant improvements in the nutritional status of children were documented by an evaluation conducted after three years of project activities. The percentage of underweight children decreased from 31% to 22%, while the percentage of acutely malnourished children decreased from 13% to 7%. Improvements in nutritional status were accompanied by improvements in several critical health and nutrition behaviors. For example, exclusive breastfeeding of infants under five months increased from 1% to 51% and measles immunization rates increased from 25% to 63%.

P.L. 480 TITLE V – FARMER-TO-FARMER ACTIVITIES. Titles I, II, and III funds are also used to support the Farmer-to-Farmer (FtF) program which provides voluntary technical assistance to farmers, farm groups and agribusinesses to enhance the potential for substantial increases in food production, processing and marketing. Funding for FY 2003 is expected to be $10.6 million. This is comparable to the FY 2002 level of $10.5 million. In FY 2001, the program received an additional $1.5 million in Titles I and II funding to support an expanded Africa and Caribbean initiative, bringing the level of funding up to $12 million.

The program relies on volunteers from U.S. farms, land grant universities, cooperatives, private agribusinesses, and non-profit organizations. Volunteers have been recruited from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. They are not overseas development professionals, but rather individuals who have domestic careers, farms, and agribusinesses or are retired and want to participate in development efforts. They spend about a month in the host country on a typical assignment. Worldwide, over 6,700 volunteer assignments have been completed since 1986 in more than 80 countries. Approximately 19% of all volunteers are women. And about 39% of the individuals that FtF volunteers work with are women.

In 1991, a special initiative of the FtF program was authorized as one of the first U.S. assistance programs for the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union, and it continues to operate in all of the New Independent States, or Eurasia, countries.

The transition to a free-market economy in most countries is a long-term process, involving a variety of problems and obstacles. The FtF Program is helping to facilitate this transition. Through their own experiences in production and market-oriented agriculture, volunteers provide the hosts with credible and experienced models. FtF volunteers provide needed, practical, and usable technical expertise by providing training and advice in the business of agriculture. They are creating institutions such as farmer associations and other organizations that are beginning to develop the capacity to provide needed technical and business-related services to farmers and new entrepreneurs. In these and other ways, the FtF program is helping to develop indigenous institutional capacity and new, market-oriented private entrepreneurs and agribusiness enterprises. Volunteers have assisted over 2,000 host organizations in these areas of concentration.

The FtF program is also having a positive impact on the United States by raising public awareness about foreign assistance, correcting misconceptions of life and attitudes in the recipient countries and helping inform U.S. businesses about the environment and opportunities for investment abroad. Since 1996, volunteers have made over 2,300 presentations to professional and community groups and participated in more than 750 media events, including radio shows, television interviews and newspaper articles to share their experiences.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: The strength of our nation's international food assistance program is its presence around the world and its numerous organizational partnerships. USAID collaborates closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Department of State, other USAID offices and field missions to ensure that both developmental and emergency food aid programs are coordinated and effective. USAID works in close partnership with PVOs, indigenous organizations, universities,

American Businesses, international agencies, and other governments. USAID has relationships with a wide number of American companies and U.S.-based PVOs allowing for great creativity and effectiveness in incorporating food into a wide range of development efforts.

OTHER DONORS: The World Food Summit of 1996, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), provided an international forum to focus attention on efforts to address hunger and food insecurity. The United States, along with 185 nations and the European Community, pledged to reduce the number of food-insecure people by half, from over 800 million in 1996, to no more than 400 million by the year 2015. FAO will soon host a global meeting to review progress towards ending hunger. The meeting, the World Food Summit: five year later, is meant to track progress achieved since the 1996 World Food Summit and consider ways to accelerate the process.

ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE BUREAU

The Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) Bureau has been created as one of three "pillar" bureaus and supports the Agency goals of reducing poverty and hunger and promoting peace and prosperity in developing and transition countries. In FY 02, the Bureau will draw on the structures and staffing of the three Centers (EGAD, ENV, HCD) that formerly constituted a portion of the Global Bureau, with a view to better integrate and focus efforts. The Agency's Office of Women in Development will continue to play an important role within the EGAT Bureau. In addition, EGAT will, in FY 02, begin managing a number of specific initiatives that have previously been operated by regional bureaus.

Since the reorganization is not yet complete, this presentation reflects a "combined" structure of EGAT rather than the more integrated organization currently being developed.

The events of September 11 have underscored the importance of the EGAT mandate. In an ideal world, governments assure that their nations' institutions respond to people's needs and ambitions; their citizens are able to acquire the information, knowledge, and the skills they need to innovate as well as survive; and they are empowered to take an active role in building a sustainable economy and equitable society. Often, however, the ideal is not realized. More than one billion people still live on less than $2 a day. The number of hungry people in the developing world is growing, not shrinking, and is acute in Africa. More than 110 million children have never attended school. Nearly a billion adults are not literate. Almost a third of the world's population is facing shortages of water. And valuable reservoirs of biodiversity are being threatened by actions taken for short-term gain.

The EGAT agenda addresses these global challenges and is designed to strengthen the capability of our field missions to work collaboratively with governments, entrepreneurs, investors, traders, scientists, farmers, parents, and community groups. Increasing incomes, for example, requires capacity of countries and firms to trade in competitive global markets. This, in turn, may lead to country-based assistance programs that promote policy and regulatory reform, improve institutions that facilitate trade, improve financial systems, and expand the use of new technologies.

To accomplish this broad agenda, EGAT seeks to make the best possible technical information available to those who need it, drawing on the strengths of the academic, as well as practitioner, communities. EGAT develops tools that permit efficient analysis and management of diverse problems and trains USAID partners in developing and transitional countries. It stimulates cross-sectoral thinking that sheds more light on old issues; promotes increased collaboration with other USG and international organizations; and focuses on those actions that can make a difference.

In FY 2002 and FY 2003, the Bureau will program $152.9 million and $154.8 million, respectively. These funds will be used for pilot activities including innovative research, formation of partnerships, project implementation tools and mechanisms, technical expertise, and training. Through these activities, EGAT will provide the underpinnings for effective Agency assistance programs in more than 70 countries worldwide.

EGAT 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	10,874	8,265	0	0
Development Assistance	118,757	150,592	152,900	154,800
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	10,000	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**139,631**	**158,857**	**152,900**	**154,800**

Jonathan M. Conly
Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator

EGAT
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Country/ Fund Account	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Economic Growth and Agricultural Development				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	0	0	0	0
Development Assistance	73,121	93,527	83,691	86,706
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	10,000	0	0	0
Total Economic Growth and Agricultural Development	83,121	93,527	83,691	86,706
Environment				
Development Assistance	31,246	38,317	32,200	28,300
Total Environment	31,246	38,317	32,200	28,300
Human Capacity Development				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	8,534	5,925	0	0
Development Assistance	4,400	7,123	14,860	14,160
Total Human Capacity Development	12,934	13,048	14,860	14,160
Program Development and Strategic Planning				
Development Assistance	1,750	2,965	11,149	14,634
Total Program Development and Strategic Planning	1,750	2,965	11,149	14,634
Women in Development				
Child Survival and Disease Programs Fund	2,340	2,340	0	0
Development Assistance	8,240	8,660	11,000	11,000
Total Women in Development	10,580	11,000	11,000	11,000
Total Program Funds	139,631	158,857	152,900	154,800

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE
Congressional Budget Justification
Notified Levels for FY 2002

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2002	Account	Amount Notification FY 2002
Office of Economic Growth and Agricultural Development				
933-008	Open, competitive economies promoted	14,048,000	DA	1,448,000
933-009	Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, and human nutrition	71,085,000	DA	7,294,000
933-010	Access to economic opportunities for the poor expanded	31,343,000 3,729,000	DA DFA	27,543,000 438,000
933-011	Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S.	3,509,000	DA	9,000
Office of Environment				
934-001.1	Effective biodiversity conservation and management	6,535,000	DA	0
934-001.2	Improved management of natural forest and tree system	2,230,000	DA	0
934-001.3	Environmental education and communication	1,600,000	DA	0
934-001.4	Coastal and freshwater resources	2,560,000	DA	0
934-002	Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas	3,300,000	DA	0
934-003.1	Increased energy efficiency	3,600,000	DA	0
934-003.2	Increased use of renewable energy resources	4,200,000	DA	0
934-003.3	Clean energy production and use	4,200,000	DA	0
934-004	Reduced threat to sustainable development from global climate change	3,975,000	DA	3,975,000

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BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE
Congressional Budget Justification
Notified Levels for FY 2002

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2002	Account	Amount Notification FY 2002
Office of Human Capacity Development				
935-001	Improved and expanded basic education, especially for girls, women and other under-served populations	7,260,000	DA	0
935-002	Higher education strengthens the capacity of institutions, communities and individuals to meet local and national development needs	3,000,000	DA	0
935-003	Training improves work performance of host country trainees and effectiveness of host country organizations	1,100,000	DA	0
935-004	Expanded access to and application of information and telecommunications services	3,500,000	DA	0
Office of Women in Development				
941-001	Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed	2,440,000	DA	0
941-002	Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries	2,340,000	DA	0
941-003	Women's legal rights increasingly protected	3,020,000	DA	0
941-004	Greater reflection of gender considerations in the agency's work	3,200,000	DA	0
Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning				
940-001	Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities	1,000,000	DA	0
940-003	Program development and learning activity	10,149,000	DA	0

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE
Congressional Budget Justification
Notified Levels for FY 2003

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2003	Account	Amount Notification FY 2003
Office of Economic Growth and Agricultural Development				
933-008	Open, competitive economies promoted	12,600,000	DA	12,600,000
933-009	Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, and human nutrition	66,806,000	DA	66,806,000
933-010	Access to economic opportunities for the poor expanded	3,800,000	DA	3,800,000
933-011	Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S.	3,500,000	DA	3,500,000
Office of Environment				
934-001.1	Effective biodiversity conservation and management	5,792,000	DA	5,792,000
934-001.2	Improved management of natural forest and tree system	2,418,000	DA	2,418,000
934-001.3	Environmental education and communication	1,750,000	DA	1,750,000
934-001.4	Coastal and freshwater resources	2,965,000	DA	2,965,000
934-002	Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas	3,300,000	DA	3,300,000
934-003.1	Increased energy efficiency	3,000,000	DA	3,000,000
934-003.2	Increased use of renewable energy resources	3,600,000	DA	3,600,000
934-003.3	Clean energy production and use	3,400,000	DA	3,400,000
934-004	Reduced threat to sustainable development from global climate change	2,075,000	DA	2,075,000

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE
Congressional Budget Justification
Notified Levels for FY 2003

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2003	Account	Amount Notification FY 2003
Office of Human Capacity Development				
935-001	Improved and expanded basic education, especially for girls, women and other under-served populations	7,660,000	DA	7,660,000
935-002	Higher education strengthens the capacity of institutions, communities and individuals to meet local and national development needs	2,500,000	DA	2,500,000
935-003	Training improves work performance of host country trainees and effectiveness of host country organizations	1,100,000	DA	1,100,000
935-004	Expanded access to and application of information and telecommunications services	2,900,000	DA	2,900,000
Office of Women in Development				
941-001	Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed	2,440,000	DA	2,440,000
941-002	Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries	2,340,000	DA	2,340.000
941-003	Women's legal rights increasingly protected	3,020,000	DA	3,020,000
941-004	Greater reflection of gender considerations in the agency's work	3,200,000	DA	3,200,000
Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning				
940-001	Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities	1,000,000	DA	1,000,000
940-003	Program development and learning activity	13,634,000	DA	13,634,000

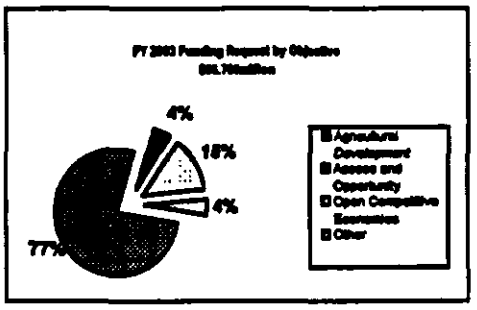
ECONOMIC GROWTH AND AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

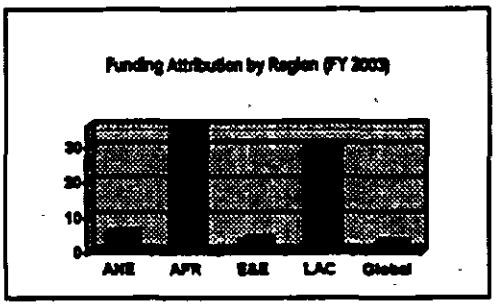
THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: One fifth of the world's population, some 1.3 billion people, live in abject poverty. More than 800 million people, mostly women and children go to bed hungry every night. *Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which developing* countries can integrate into world markets and are the conduits through which global market forces spur economic growth. Faster economic growth is essential to achieving the international development goal of reducing by one half the proportion of people living on $2 a day by 2015. USAID efforts in economic growth and agricultural development reflect its commitment to broad-based sustainable efforts to promote global peace and prosperity and to reduce hunger. In addition, the strategic choices take into account longstanding Congressional interests in areas such as agriculture and scientific research.

THE USAID PROGRAM: The Program supports three priority areas:

- promoting open and competitive economies;
- developing science and technology to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, and human nutrition; and
- expanding access to economic opportunities for the poor.

In FY 2003, the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade requests $86.706 million for these activities. About 80% of USAID field missions have economic growth activities in their *programs.*





This funding will reinforce Agency priorities by:

- providing technical leadership and funding worldwide research;
- supporting missions with services and expertise;
- developing the Agency's economic growth officer cadre; and
- assuring inter-agency and other donor coordination on technical issues.

ON-GOING PROGAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: All ongoing EGAD Strategic Objective programs will receive FY2002 and FY2003 funds.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: The staff represents USAID in the interagency trade group led by the U.S. Trade Representative. USAID has a lead role in assisting developing countries to meet World Trade Organization standards for engaging in global trade. The staff sit on the Inter-Agency Working Group on Food Security and will participate in the World Food Summit and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002. The Office of Agriculture and Food Security supports Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSP) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system. The staff represent USAID in, three donor consultative groups covering enterprise development and financial services: the Donors Committee on Small *Enterprise Development; the Working Group on Financial Sector Development, and the Consultative* Group to Assist the Poorest -- the micro-finance consultative body.

OTHER DONORS: The offices collaborate with and help finance the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to LDCs, which incorporates international trade into country development strategies. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and these offices helps LDCs foster poverty reduction strategy approaches in their development strategies as well and spread best practices in micro-finance and business services. They also works with the Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development and other donors to ensure policy coherence on common global development issues and better overall donor coordination.

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Development Assistance	73,121	93,527	83,691	86,706
Development Fund for Africa	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	10,000	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**83,121**	**93,527**	**83,691**	**86,706**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
933-001 Improved access to financial and non-financial services for microenterprises of the poor				
DA	14,866	15,036	0	0
DFA	0	0	0	0
933-002 Improved food availability, economic growth and conservation of natural resources through agricultural development				
CSD	0	0	0	0
DA	52,234	65,160	0	0
933-003 Appropriate and functioning economic policies, market reforms, and institutions are developed to accelerate economic growth in				
DA	917	5,792	0	0
933-006 Private sector business linkages support U.S. technology transfer in support of development objectives				
DA	2,510	4,000	0	0
DFA	0	0	0	0
933-007 Increased science and technology cooperation among Middle Eastern and developing countries, and utilization of U.S. and Israeli				
DA	2,594	3,539	0	0
ESF	10,000	0	0	0
933-008 Open, Competitive Economies Promoted				
DA	0	0	12,600	12,600
933-009 Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, human nutrition				
DA	0	0	63,791	66,806
933-010 Access economic opportunities for the poor expanded				
DA	0	0	3,800	3,800
933-011 Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S.				
DA	0	0	3,500	3,500

Note: Strategic Objectives 1-7 have expired as noted in FY 2002 Budget Justification to the Congress.

- Excludes $2.5 million in FY 2002 and $2.0 million in FY 2003 for an OYB transfer from the Africa Bureau for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) activity.
- Excludes $14.5 million in OYB transfers for FY 2002 and $13.5 million in FY 2003 for microenterprise activities. FY 2002 amount Consists of $9.5 million from AFR and $5 million from LAC. FY 2003 amount consists of $8.5 million from AFR and $5 million from LAC.

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Office (EGAT/EGAD)
PROGRAM TITLE: Promoting Competitive Economies
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Open, Competitive Economies Promoted, 933-008
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $12,600,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $12,600,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2010

Summary: USAID's program to promote open and competitive economies includes:

- enhancing the capacity of countries to participate in, comply with, and benefit from the global trading system;
- improving public sector governance to create a stable and favorable business environment;
- increasing the breadth, and depth of financial markets;
- gaining access and capacity to use new technologies, including information technologies;
- enhancing private sector capacity to respond to opportunities in the global marketplace; and
- facilitating access and skills to construct business relationships.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide new insights, technical services and innovative pilot activities in trade capacity building, commercial law methodology, and formalizing non-traditional institutional relationships (new institutional economics) to public governance. The office will evaluate and refine a promising technical assistance tool, competitiveness analysis, which gauges impacts and relationships of all sectors affecting an industry. New contracting mechanisms will offer technical services in legal and institutional reform and privatization. USAID, together with other donors, will support the Integrated Framework for Trade Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries. This program seeks to promote trade policies that support the poverty reduction objectives in these countries. Funds also will provide informational services, training of economic growth practitioners, and technical advisors.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue the above activities. The principal activity will continue to be trade capacity building. FY 2003 funds will expand the "toolkit" of approaches in this area including, for example, increasing the ability of developing country producers to meet international quality and safety standards. FY 2003 funds will support the dissemination of new approaches to establish sound commercial laws, increase competition in key service sectors, and accelerate the response of private firms to global market opportunities including accessing new technologies. Supplemental funds will be sought to expand activities to specifically respond to U.S. commitments made in Doha at the launch of the current round of global trade negotiations.

Performance and Results: This FY 02 SO has been preceded by a similar objective; results reported are for the old objective. Ongoing research, outreach and technical support to USAID missions and host countries under this program resulted in tested ideas, insights, and new approaches that field programs can use to foster global integration. The immediate results will be (1) increased developing country compliance with World Trade Organization agreements, and (2) developing country initiatives to improve their investment climate. The ultimate impact sought is significantly increased global trade and investment in USAID's partner countries. Recent program successes included: demonstrating U.S. support for capacity building at the Doha World Trade Organization Ministerial particularly relating to participation of the poor in trade; pioneering a public-private partnership approach to increase industrial competitiveness in 14 countries; and incorporating trade and investment into countries' development strategies.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: 26 prime contractors, each with several sub-contractors will provide technical assistance services to USAID and its field missions in privatization, legal and institutional reform, macroeconomic analysis, business, trade and investment, and financial services. Most of these contracts will soon end, and new awards will be competed to continue these services. Currently, Nathan Associates will provide technical assistance in trade capacity building, the United Nations Development Program will make sub-grants to develop trade policies supportive of poverty reduction objectives. The Institute for Institutional Reform in the Informal Sector (IRIS) conducts forums to explore the relevance of new institutional economics to public governance. The Academy for Educational Development provides statistical research services. The International Executive Service Corps (IESC) is the principal implementer of the Global Technology Network. IESC and USAID have signed numerous memoranda of understanding with strategic partners, including state-level trade development agencies and private sector trade associations.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

933-008 Open, Competitive Economies Promoted	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	1,448
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	12,600
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	14,048
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	12,600
Future Obligations	92,800
Est. Total Cost	119,448

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Office (EGAT/EGAD)
PROGRAM TITLE: Agriculture Research
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Science and Technology Developed to Improve Agricultural Productivity, Natural Resource Management, Markets, and Human Nutrition, 933-009
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $66,291,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $68,806,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2010

Summary: This program includes research, technical assistance, and training to:

- develop and extend agricultural technologies to increase productivity and incomes, improve childhood nutrition and cut hunger, and protect and improve the natural resource base;
- formulate policy analysis and reform tools to target countries that promote competitive and efficient agricultural markets capable of meeting the food needs of the poor and of competing in global markets; and
- build human and institutional capacities to implement policies that encourage people in the agricultural system to acquire and adapt science and commercially based technologies.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: USAID will improve food production worldwide by linking advanced agricultural research with the problems faced by farmers and by identifying and promoting policies that will increase marketability as well as sustainability of agriculture. The office will continue to provide technical support to the U.S. delegation to the World Food Summit and the World Summit on Sustainable Development as well as supporting the launch of the Geographic Information for Sustainable Development program. The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) system will initiate a series of Challenge Programs, which will integrate mainstream research activities with larger global issues such as climate change and HIV/AIDS. The CGIAR will also continue to work on increasing the key nutrient content of staple foods through biofortification and expediting delivery of improved crop varieties to African farmers, including disease resistant cassava, drought resistant maize and high beta-carotene sweet potato. The Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) will incorporate more elements of biotechnology for pest resistance and improved food quality and develop more creative approaches to training including more in-country and regional training activities. The Agricultural Biotechnology for Sustainable Productivity program will expand to bio-safety regulatory systems, commercial biotechnologies, and provide services to missions and regional bureaus in biotechnology.

Our efforts in food security will continue work on improving agricultural and food marketing policies in Africa. The International Fertilizer Development Center will continue soil fertility initiatives in various African countries, establish more efficient input markets in selected Eastern European countries, and conduct fertilizer use and marketing training. The Dairy Enterprise Initiative will strengthen dairy industries through activities to develop entrepreneurial capacity, improve milk quality, and strengthen producer associations. The Partnership for Food Industry Development (PFID) working with two U.S. universities and several U.S. food industry groups will conduct training programs in Eastern Europe, Africa and Latin America on food grades and standards, agricultural processing, and marketing. The PFID program will expand to include a dairy development component. The Broadening Access and Strengthening Input Market Systems Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC) will provide missions with an assessment of land market development programs. A financial market component will be added in FY 2002. The Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment IQC will help field missions integrate environmental management into natural resource-based enterprises, develop program strategy, and undertake sector analyses. Utah State's Irrigation Information Network will become operational and

will improve water use efficiency through the sharing of irrigation technical information among developing countries. The office will work with several private-sector partners to encourage public-private partnerships in coffee/cocoa, agricultural biotechnology, animal health, and agribusiness. A working group will initiate an agricultural program in Afghanistan, beginning with seed multiplication and distribution.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue support to the CGIAR as well as the Asian Vegetable Research and Development Center. The CRSP and other U.S. university-based programs will expand partnerships with private-sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to further commodity research, training, and natural resource management. The CRSP system will also increase its emphasis on value-added through processing and improved food quality for dietary improvement. The office will engage mission support for biotechnology programs. A new activity, Agricultural and Environmental Geospatial Information Systems will promote policies and pilot activities to strengthen partner capacity to use geographic information system technologies. A broad program will commence using information and communication technologies to accelerate outreach to farmers, rural communities, agribusiness, and researchers. A program to commercialize vaccines for heartwater disease will be initiated in Africa.

Performance and Results: This FY 02 SO has been preceded by a similar objective; results reported are for the old objective. A key result of support to the CGIAR system was the development of disease-resistant varieties of cassava, which were disseminated in the Democratic Republic of the Congo after a serious outbreak of mosaic. Support to the CRSPs resulted in improved grain quality in sorghum and millet, pest resistance in sorghum in the Greater Horn of Africa, improved range land management and animal health and nutrition in Central Asia and Africa, and numerous trained agricultural scientists. The International Fertilizer Development Center introduced successful private-sector-led input markets in Eastern Europe, as well as improved soil fertility management in Africa and fertilizer use throughout the developing world. The Broadening Access and Strengthening Input Market Systems activity established new lending technologies and increased credit for poor farmers in El Salvador, identified interventions to increase cross-border trade in Africa, promoted women's participation in Tanzania, and in South Africa developed a mechanism to facilitate access to land for disadvantaged farmers. The Dairy Enterprise Initiative improved milk quality and overall household health, and U.S. dairy exports increased. Recent successes also included release of "miracle seeds" for two sorghum varieties resistant to one of Africa's biggest weed problems.

Major Contractors and Grantees: 51 Land Grant universities and their NGO partners participate in the CRSPs program and 16 international agricultural research centers form the CGIAR. Other partners include the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Land O'Lakes, Inc., IFDC, Associates in Rural Development, Chemonics International, and Development Alternatives; Specialty Coffee Association of America, Cargill Technical Services, Monsanto, Harza Environmental Services, GEOSYS Inc., and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

933-009 Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets, human nutrition	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	4,794
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations*	66,291
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	68,585
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations*	68,806
Future Obligations	467,642
Est. Total Cost	603,033

* Includes $2.5 million in FY 2002 and $2.0 million in FY 2003 for OYB transfer from the Africa Bureau for the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) activity.

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade, Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (EGAT/EGAD)
PROGRAM TITLE: Economic Opportunities for the Poor
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Access to Economic Opportunities for the Poor Expanded, 933-010
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $18,300,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $17,300,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2010

Summary: USAID'S program to increase access to economic opportunities for the poor focuses on promoting microenterprise development and policy reforms to make product, financial, and business service markets work better for enterprises in the formal and informal sectors. This will benefit the households that rely on them for vital income and assets. This includes promotion of:

- expanded and more diverse financial services delivered by sustainable financial intermediaries;
- appropriate business development services and new technologies for micro-entrepreneurs, particularly women and the poor; and
- policies and tools to improve the viability and competitiveness of enterprises operated by poor households and their access to needed services.

Passage of the Microenterprise for Self-Reliance Act of 2000 confirmed the role of microenterprise in U.S. foreign assistance programs and emphasized its links to poverty alleviation, growth and competitiveness, and healthy financial sector development.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID plans to fund central programs that play a leading role in implementing the Agency's Microenterprise Initiative. The Initiative is a critical element of USAID's economic growth strategy to help the poor increase their income, assets, skills, and productivity through microenterprise development. These programs support innovation and expansion of promising service delivery models, research and dissemination of microenterprise best practices, capacity-building and training activities, and donor coordination. These activities are implemented through competitive grant programs, contracted services, and joint programs with other donors and Public International Organizations (PIOs). A number of these will be carried out under a new umbrella contract for microenterprise development, which is expected to be in place by mid-FY 2002. Dissemination of lessons learned and new tools will be a major priority. Complementary research will assist field missions to advance their poverty reduction strategies by identifying policy options that are simultaneously pro-growth and pro-poor. The office will focus efforts to promote the use of credit instruments where appropriate for the expansion of microfinance and business services, and to support measures by commercial banks and private firms to better serve this market.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to develop and test new microfinance products (e.g., new savings products, insurance, payment services) that can better meet existing clients' needs and reach out to currently underserved clients (particularly poorer households and more remote rural communities). Funds will also support experimentation with ways to strengthen business services markets that serve poorer entrepreneurs. The office will also expand its research agenda to focus on microfinance in crisis and post-conflict environments, impacts of business development services on these entities, and policy and regulatory measures to level the playing field for informal-sector entrepreneurs and the institutions that serve them. This will include advocacy of an improved legal and regulatory environment for microfinance and entrepreneurs in regions where it is particularly problematic, such as the Caucasus and Central Asia. The office will develop and offer several training and capacity

building initiatives in the microfinance and business services arenas for USAID staff, partners, and other donors. Research into the broader policy environment to reduce poverty will complement promotion of an improved legal and regulatory environment for microenterprise development, and will build on policy measures identified in FY2002.

Performance and Results: This FY 02 SO has been preceded by a similar objective; results reported are for the old objective. The Microenterprise Initiative dramatically extended microfinance services. In FY 2000, 4.8 million poor clients (including 2.7 million in a single Indonesian institution) had active loans from USAID-supported institutions. The loans were valued at more than $1.7 billion. Two-thirds of the clients were women. More than 60% of the loans held by the institutions were in sizes appropriate to very poor clients ($300 or below in Africa, Asia and the Near East, $400 or below in Latin America and the Caribbean, and $1,000 or below in the Europe and Eurasia region). Loan repayment rates averaged 95%. USAID-assisted institutions had over three million savings clients with combined savings deposits of $554 million; average savings per clients increased 50% last year. The large Indonesian grantee served an additional 25 million savers. More than 250,000 poor microentrepreneurs received business development services from USAID-assisted institutions, resulting in improved market access, productivity, and earnings. Just over 50% of total funding provided by USAID to its 700+ implementing partners in this field supported very poor entrepreneurs. USAID played a leadership role in identifying and disseminating best practices in both the microfinance and business services areas.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementing partners include non-governmental organizations, credit unions, private firms, banks and others that provide financial and business services to microentrepreneurs and their families, as well as research and policy institutes engaged in identifying and disseminating best practices and pro-poor policy measures. In FY 2000, more than 700 microenterprise development institutions had active funding agreements Agency-wide.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

933-010 Access economic opportunities for the poor expanded	DA	DFA
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	9,243	438
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	18,300	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	13,043	438
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	17,300	0
Future Obligations	210,000	0
Est. Total Cost	226,843	438

- Includes $14.5 million in OYB transfers for FY 2002 and $13.5 million in FY 2003 for microenterprise activities. FY 2002 amount consists of $9.5 million from LAC. FY 2003 amount consists of $8.5 million AFR and $5 million from LAC.

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Economic Growth and Agricultural Development Office (EGAT/EGAD)
PROGRAM TITLE: Mid-East Research Cooperation
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Technical Cooperation Among Middle Eastern, Developing Countries, and the United States, 933-011
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,500,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2010

Summary: This special science and technology program includes three activities:

- the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program, a competitive grants program funding collaborative research projects involving scientists from Israel working with counterparts in developing countries on topics relevant to developing-country needs;
- the Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program, a competitive research grants program specifically focused on promoting the collaboration of Arab and Israeli scientists on topics relevant to development in the Middle East region; and
- The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Program (CDP), a core grant to the State of Israel to partially fund its own general foreign assistance programs.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will fund (contingent upon ESF apportionment from the Department of State) the three component activities under this objective, as described below.

The CDR Program funds collaborative research grants awarded on a competitive, peer-reviewed basis. Proposals are developed jointly by scientists from Israel and their counterparts in developing countries to address technical problems relevant to the developing country partner. U.S. scientists are also eligible to participate as third parties. Projects are selected based upon technical merit, innovation, relevance to development, and the ability to strengthen the research capacity of developing-country institutions, which receive a substantial portion of each grant. Approximately 70 projects are presently active in about 25 countries, and the maximum grant size is $200,000.

The MERC Program awards competitive grants for collaborative research involving scientists from Israel and one or more other Middle Eastern countries. U.S. scientists may also participate in a supporting technical role; however, all projects are required to demonstrate significant levels of direct Arab-Israeli cooperation. The program uses external peer-review panels to provide expert technical advice to a USAID/U.S. Department of State selection committee. Selection is based on the degree of Arab-Israeli cooperation, relevance to development, technical merit/innovation, and merit of approach (management, costs, capacity strengthening, and sustainability). Nearly 30 MERC projects are presently active. The maximum grant size is $3 million, but much smaller projects are encouraged. Despite conflict in the region, nearly all MERC projects are functioning well, and applicant interest remains strong.

The CDP provides core funding to MASHAV, the international aid unit of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. MASHAV uses its USAID funding (cash transfer) primarily to train developing country personnel; both in Israel and their home countries, in fields such as irrigated crop production, dairy management, and a variety of health, small business, and rural development topics. Model farms and other Israeli technology demonstration activities are also funded.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification will be used to continue the CDR, CDP, and MERC programs. USAID will continue to manage CDR and MERC as

open, competitive grant programs utilizing external peer review advice and emphasizing developmental relevance and sustainable capacity strengthening of scientists and research institutions in developing countries. In MERC, maximizing direct Arab-Israeli cooperation will remain a major criterion for selecting projects. The CDP has met its goal of helping to introduce the Israeli model of development throughout the world, and, therefore, USAID and MASHAV are phasing-out the ongoing program and will transition to a new partnership. The new arrangement will be managed at the country level, with potential joint ventures identified by MASHAV and individual field missions considered for U.S. funding by the missions as they fit within the strategic objectives for each country. As agreed, FY 2003 is to be the last year of the CDP core grant.

The effectiveness of all three programs in FY 2003, particularly MERC, will depend upon the broader political situation in the Middle East region, as well as the willingness of participants to engage in cooperation in the face of these concerns. Despite the general situation in the region deteriorating significantly since September 2000, interest in MERC and Arab-Israeli technical cooperation remain strong, as demonstrated by the fact that the program received over 40 pre-proposals in FY 2001 for new activities - - more than it could possibly fund.

Performance and Results: This FY 02 SO has been preceded by a similar objective; results reported are for the old objective. USAID funding catalyzed cooperation that otherwise would not have occurred and enabled Israeli development assistance to take root in more than 50 developing countries. Results to date from CDR and MERC research include advances in saline and dry lands agriculture, improved agricultural water management technology, improved biological pest management, and an increased understanding of emerging diseases and threats to the environment. The level of direct cooperation on CDR and MERC funded projects, as measured by the number of jointly authored publications in professional technical journals, indicates the forging of collegial relationships between researchers in Israel and their counterparts in Jordan, Egypt, West Bank/Gaza, Morocco, and throughout the developing world. Through FY 2000, exchanges of scientists and students among Middle Eastern countries also increased, as evidenced by the number of meetings and workshops held per year in those countries more than doubling from 1998 to 2000. CDP continued to fund training courses for people from developing countries, in their own countries and in Israel, as well as the demonstration of Israeli technology. The number of CDP-funded trainees will gradually diminish as U.S. core funding to MASHAV is reduced, but it has been minimized thus far due to a more rapid reduction in the more costly demonstration projects.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Government of Israel, Ministry of Foreign Affairs administers CDP as part of its own foreign assistance portfolio. CDR and MERC grants are awarded to Israeli and U.S. research institutions, which, in turn, make sub-grants to their collaborating partner institutions. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences assists USAID in the peer review of proposals for CDR and MERC, as well as in the monitoring of technical performance reports. After selection by USAID, all CDR grants and most MERC grants of $1 million or less are negotiated and awarded by the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv, which also provides non-technical oversight services for these grants as part of an interagency agreement.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth and Agricultural Development

933-011 Increased technical cooperation among middle eastern, developing countries, and the U.S.	DA	ESF
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	9	4,989
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	3,500	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	3,509	4,989
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	3,500	0
Future Obligations	13,000	45,000
Est. Total Cost	20,009	49,989

ENVIRONMENT

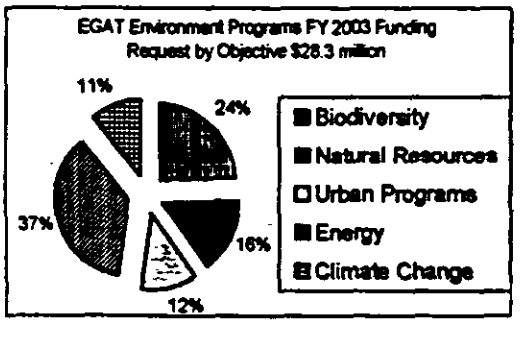
THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Sustainable economic growth that alleviates poverty and human suffering requires good management of natural assets and minimization of pollution. The loss of forests, freshwater and biodiversity, inadequate and inefficient use of energy, and the explosive growth in the world's urban centers undermine long-term economic growth and threaten ecological systems. They also endanger human health, and increase developing countries vulnerability to natural disasters and conflict. Energy is the fuel for economic development, yet one-third of the world's population has no access to reliable and sustainable energy sources. The world's natural resource base is rapidly degrading with over 130,000 km2 of tropical forests lost each year, and the extinction of species is 1,000 times what would occur naturally. Nearly half of the world's population now lives in cities, and up to 50% of developing country urban populations lack safe drinking water, shelter, sanitation or waste disposal. Furthermore, increases in global greenhouse gas emissions, approximately fifty percent of which are produced in developing countries, threaten to disturb the delicate ecological balance, disproportionately effecting the world's poor who are the least able to adapt to these changes. Long-term economic growth depends upon sustainably managing a country's natural resources base, using energy to increase human productivity, helping cities to provide services and markets, and having predictable seasonal and long-term climatic conditions.

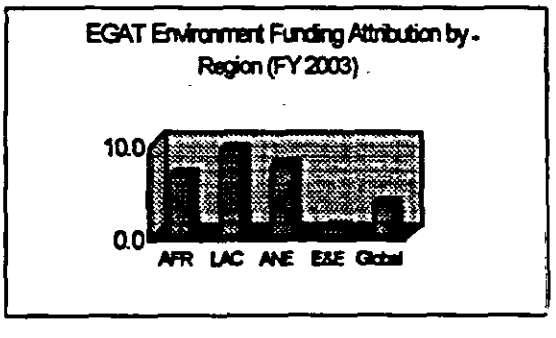
> Every year, five to six million people die in developing countries from water-borne diseases and air pollution; the livelihoods of over one billion people are severely affected due to land degradation.
> (Source - World Bank Environment Background Paper for the World Development Report 2000/2001, Attacking Poverty, 2000.)

THE USAID PROGRAM: USAID invests in five key environmental areas:

- biological diversity;
- natural resources management;
- urbanization;
- sustainable energy production and use; and
- global climate change.

In FY 2003, the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade has requested $28.3 million for environment. About 60% of USAID field missions have environmental activities in their programs.





In FY 2003, funding for environment programs will reinforce Agency priorities by:

- providing direct technical support to mission environmental programs;
- testing and replicating innovative approaches for environmental protection;
- providing technical leadership for Agency programs and training for Agency staff; and
- providing international leadership and outreach on environmental issues.

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ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: All current environmental strategic objective programs will receive FY 2002 or FY 2003 funds.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: In the Africa region, the biggest environmental problem is combating desertification and mitigating the effects of drought. This office provides assistance in implementing the U.N. Convention to Combat Desertification to which the U.S. is a party. The Asia and Near East regions have significant urbanization problems and are expected to have approximately 17 mega cities (cities with more than 10 million people. As a result of the planned prominence of water issues at the World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) in August of 2002, all regions and countries will focus more on water issues. The role of environment in conflict overlaps activities of this office and the Agency's democracy and conflict programs.

OTHER DONORS: The WSSD's major topics include energy, water, sustainable agriculture, forests, and tourism, including ecotourism. These are all areas where both bilateral and multilateral donors (including United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, regional development banks in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe as well as with the European Union, the Organization of American States) are mustering resources and efforts.

Environment
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Development Assistance	31,246	38,317	32,200	28,300
Total Program Funds	**31,246**	**38,317**	**32,200**	**28,300**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
934-0011 Effective biodiversity conservation and management				
DA	5,754	8,277	6,535	5,792
934-0012 Improved management of natural forest and tree system				
DA	2,200	2,248	2,230	2,418
934-0013 Environment education and communication				
DA	1,350	1,690	1,600	1,750
934-0014 Increased conservation and sustainable use of coastal and freshwater resources				
DA	1,851	3,200	2,560	2,965
934-002 Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas				
DA	4,396	4,084	3,300	3,300
934-0031 Increased energy efficiency				
DA	3,980	3,239	3,600	3,000
934-0032 Increased use of renewable energy resources				
DA	4,961	5,175	4,200	3,600
934-0033 Clean energy production and use				
DA	3,951	4,455	4,200	3,400
934-004 Agency climate change program effectively implemented				
DA	2,803	5,949	3,975	2,075

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Natural Resource Protection; Biodiversity
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, Principally Forests, Biodiversity, Coastal and Freshwater Ecosystems, and Agricultural Lands, 934-001; IR 1.1 Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Management
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,535,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $5,792,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: USAID activities work to:

- concentrate program implementation through local communities and NGOs;
- promote innovative approaches to biodiversity conservation through on-the-ground conservation initiatives and dissemination of best management practices;
- improve the design and implementation of policies that affect biodiversity use and conservation; and
- provide technical assistance to field missions in strategic planning, program design, and monitoring of biodiversity programs.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID and its partner organizations will continue to focus on conserving biodiversity in over 35 sites worldwide. USAID biodiversity office and partners will use approaches that identify and prioritize threats to conservation to strategically address the causes of species decline and habitat degradation as well as promote sustainable use of natural resources. The team will provide technical support to missions and bureaus by producing a guide for USAID personnel on biodiversity program design and management, and participating in an assessment of best practices for community based conservation. Finally, the office will continue to support the USAID's participation in the Convention to Combat Desertification, the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and other related forums.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 will be the final obligation year for the first phase of the Global Conservation Program (GCP), a series of Cooperative Agreements between USAID and six of the world's leading conservation NGOs. The GCP has been successful in encouraging collaboration across institutions. In FY 2003 the biodiversity office anticipates further coordinated planning, sharing of agendas and visions, and constituency building among these organizations, encouraging an increase in scope and ambition of conservation initiatives and allowing them to be implemented across larger scales. The team will continue to promote these approaches among missions and bureaus through GCP, offering them the opportunity to establish independent agreements (associate awards) with any of the six partners; since 1999 more than ten associate awards have been established.

> Since FY 1996, the program has helped to improve the management of over 30 million hectares of the world's most biologically valuable habitats. In FY 2001 the office worked in over 35 sites worldwide.

Performance and results: In FY 01 the program worked in over 35 sites worldwide. In 1999 the GCP was launched and aimed at conserving globally significant areas of biodiversity through broad programs that were sustainable, focused, and adaptable. For example, in the Republic of Congo, a GCP partner negotiated an agreement with a logging company to return 100-square-miles of rainforest with valuable hardwoods to conservation status. The conservation benefits from this agreement protected endangered species residing in that habitat and those using it as a migratory path. The company's

willingness to give back land that it had a legal right to demonstrated that government, industry, and conservation organizations can work together to achieve conservation. The team also provided support through a partner to pilot seaweed cultivation projects involving 8 communities in and around Komodo National Park, Indonesia. The high-quality seaweed products cultivated by these communities significantly exceed market standards, thereby creating a strong economic incentive for communities to engage in sustainable natural resource management and conservation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The GCP initiative operates through agreements with six NGOs - - the Nature Conservancy, Conservation International, World Wildlife Fund, African Wildlife Foundation, Enterprise Works Worldwide, and the Wildlife Conservation Society. In addition the office manages agreements with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, the U.S. Department of the Interior, and contracts with Associates in Rural Development, and Chemonics International, Inc.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0011 Effective biodiversity conservation and management	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	8,408
Expenditures	3,237
Unliquidated	5,171
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	7,277
Expenditures	5,334
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	15,685
Expenditures	8,571
Unliquidated	7,114
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	373
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	6,535
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	6,908
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	5,792
Future Obligations	7,081
Est. Total Cost	35,466

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Natural Resource Protection; Forestry
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, Principally Forests, Biodiversity, Coastal and Freshwater Ecosystems, and Agricultural Lands, 934-001; IR 1.2. Improved Management of Natural Forest and Tree Systems
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,230,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,418,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: USAID works with partners, local communities, and organizations to:

- reduce damage to forests by inappropriate wood harvesting techniques;
- promote rehabilitation of degraded land;
- increase local participation in forest and tree system management by devolving authority to communities;
- advance policy that lead to sustainable use of forests; and
- establish integrated monitoring and assessment of forest resources to conserve biodiversity and improve forest health.

Additionally, this office houses and administratively supports the Secretariat for the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Tropical Forest Conservation Act (Parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act). The EAI/TFCA program trades outstanding official debt owed to the U.S. in exchange for funding for endowed local foundations, which provide grants benefiting the environment, forest conservation, child survival and development, and civil society.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will focus on forestry information, analysis and outreach, leadership, and partnerships to direct more support to missions on topics such as training of local foresters in techniques of reduced impact logging, forest certification, export markets, and economic growth. The office will develop a web-based information clearinghouse on forestry issues aimed at non-English speakers, and will host a workshop on mechanisms for monitoring illegal and destructive logging.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue providing information, analysis and outreach, and technical support to missions and regions on forestry issues. In particular, the office will seek to expand partnerships with private entities, PVOs and other donors to leverage substantially more resources to promote training in reduced-impact logging, forest certification, and associated opportunities for increased sustainable economic growth. The office will also complete a review of USAID's forest programs through a "lessons learned" analysis.

Performance and Results: In FY 2001, the program supported sustainable harvesting practices in numerous countries including Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico, Russia, Kenya, Tanzania, and South Africa. The lessons learned and improved management techniques demonstrated in USAID project areas will be applied to other countries and regions. Farmers and forest managers profited from investments made by USAID research on agroforestry as an alternative to slash-and-burn agriculture. USAID, through an agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, provided technical assistance to national governments to better-forecast and combat forest fires. Following the catastrophic forest fires that raged across Indonesia and Brazil in the recent past, the office

> Since, 1996 the Forestry Team has brought almost1.2 million hectares of natural forest and tree systems area under improved management and almost 60,000 hectares under effective management.

provided technical support in FY 2001 to government agencies and coordinated a response strategy that allowed local governments to take lead roles. Fire management training in Brazil helped reduce forest fires significantly between 1999 and 2000.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The program is implemented through an inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Forest Service and a contract with Chemonics International, Inc.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0012 Improved management of natural forest and tree system	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	4,016
Expenditures	3,169
Unliquidated	847
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	2,248
Expenditures	1,297
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	6,264
Expenditures	4,466
Unliquidated	1,798
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	39
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	2,230
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	2,269
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,418
Future Obligations	11,911
Est. Total Cost	22,862

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Natural Resource Protection; Methods and Tools
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, Principally Forests, Biodiversity, Coastal and Freshwater Ecosystems, and Agricultural Lands, 934-001; IR 1.3. Environmental Education and Communication Strategies, Methods, and Tools Systematically Applied in USAID-Assisted Countries
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,600,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,750,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: USAID helps strengthen national and local agencies, organizations, and community groups to deliver environmental education and communication (EE&C) programs to increase popular support and prompt changes in behaviors, practices, and attitudes conducive to long-term environmental management. Elements include:

- Building local communities' awareness of their natural resources value and skills at communicating their own agendas and concerns;
- Institutional strengthening of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to improve capacity in implementing environmental and EE&C programs;
- Fostering effective host-country government communication and education approaches, highlighting natural resource policies and improving their ability and willingness to listen to local interest groups; and
- Demonstrating developed and developing countries benefit as natural resources are sustainably managed in ways that contribute to economic growth.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* The office will provide technical assistance to field missions for programs to achieve human behavior change that benefits the environment and the local population. The program applies EE&C strategies, methods, and tools to increase the impact of USAID environment objectives and programs. The office works closely with counterparts to increase local capacity to design and deliver environmental education and communication programs, and to draw on lessons learned from around the world to better reach target audiences. Technical assistance focuses on social marketing methodologies and extensive use of popular media, participatory approaches, and formal education to build public support for environmental programs and policies. In addition to continuing activities in Guatemala and Panama, the office expects to begin new activities in at least four countries: Indonesia (forestry preservation campaign), Egypt (environmental policy program), Tanzania (coastal protection and park use), and South Africa (climate change education program). Two new forums for sharing resources and facilitating exchange of ideas on EE&C by professionals around the world will be introduced: a peer-reviewed journal, "Applied Environmental Education and Communication", will be published quarterly and a web-based EE&C portal will be launched. In addition, the office will focus on synthesizing and disseminating lessons learned over the past seven years of work.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Activities will continue to be implemented in Guatemala, Panama, Indonesia, Tanzania, Egypt, and possibly South Africa. New activities may be initiated in India and regionally in West Africa. The office will provide technical support to other missions, as needed, and will continue to explore new and innovative methods of utilizing strategic environmental communications to assist environmental goals crucial to economic growth and development. Specific inputs include detailed assessment of problems and target audiences; development of intervention-based communication concepts, messages, and strategies; pre-testing and revision of

intervention elements; demonstration and delivery of programs; and monitoring, evaluation, and program revision.

Performance and Results: Based on a trend analysis of success to date, the program served at least 50 agencies, institutions, and NGOs in countries where EE&C strategies, methods, and tools were applied systematically in environment-related programs. As individuals, communities and governments gain increased awareness from USAID-supported activities, they will more effectively manage the environment upon which their health and prosperity depend.

FY 2001 was the first year of a new activity, GreenCOM II. The office completed assessments in five countries (South Africa, Indonesia, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Peru) that allowed for the strategic incorporation of EE&C activities into the missions' environmental programs. In the Panama Canal area, the office showed the importance of its watershed and began working closely with the eco-tourism sector and with local municipalities. Within the Agency, the office collaborated with others to integrate EE&C components into their projects.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Academy for Educational Development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0013 Environment education and communication	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	2,630
Expenditures	2,259
Unliquidated	371
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	1,690
Expenditures	709
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	4,320
Expenditures	2,968
Unliquidated	1,352
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	110
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	1,600
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	1,710
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	1,750
Future Obligations	7,796
Est. Total Cost	15,576

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Natural Resource Management of Freshwater and Coastal Programs
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Protection and Sustainable Use of Natural Resources, Principally Forests, Biodiversity, Freshwater and Ecosystems, and Agricultural Lands, 934-001; IR 1.4 Increased Conservation and Sustainable Use of Coastal and Freshwater Resources
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,560,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,965,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: USAID programs support improved management of freshwater ecosystems and coastal resources, which contribute to improved environmental management and economic growth. Activity areas addressed by the program include:

- Strengthening the individual and institutional capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, and government institutions involved in freshwater and coastal resources management;
- Promoting new initiatives that help communities identify, value, and better manage freshwater and coastal resources under their control;
- Increasing public awareness of and participation in freshwater and coastal resources management; and
- Improving the design and implementation of policies that affect water use and improve management.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will provide technical and managerial support for mission activities in integrated water and coastal resources management; work on a new "Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Incentive Fund" initiative to provide competitive matching grants to missions that either do not currently have a program in the water sector or want to integrate their present activities; support activities with the Global Water Partnership (an international working partnership of government agencies, public institutions, private companies, professional organizations, multilateral development agencies, and others working in water management), supporting the UNEP Global Program of Action for Land Based Sources of Marine Pollution; and design a new "Public-Private Sector Partnership" engagement in aspects of water and coastal resources management in USAID-presence countries. The program uses the IWRM approach, which focuses on the river basin or aquifer as the context in which resource allocation and management decisions are made. The approach employs participatory and transparent planning and implementation processes, wherein stakeholders jointly determine how to meet society's long-term needs for water and coastal resources while maintaining essential ecological services and economic benefits.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue to provide strategic technical and managerial support for mission activities in integrated water and coastal resources management. Plans include continued synthesis and dissemination of lessons learned from the program's varied portfolio of activities, and increased donor collaboration. This program will also provide leadership to the U.S. Government delegation to the Third World Water Forum scheduled for March 2003 in Japan.

Performance and Results: The program promoted decentralized water resources management in Morocco and El Salvador, helped the Central Asian Republics formulate improved policy for sustainable water resources management, and supported Jordan in implementing improved water

policies to manage its chronic water deficit. In addition, the program contributed to decentralized and integrated coastal management in Indonesia, Mexico, and Tanzania, and helped create municipal and national marine reserves in Indonesia, Mexico, and the Caribbean. Under the Coastal Resources Management Cooperative Agreement with the University of Rhode Island (URI), three site-based coastal resource management plans were put in place in Indonesia and resulted in 1,845,359 hectares under improved management. Under the URI Agreement 3,252,860 hectares under "improved management" have been achieved worldwide. By adopting IWRM approaches, local communities became more effective natural resources managers. Institutional strengthening of NGOs improved their effectiveness to implement IWRM programs. Host-country governments promoted effective natural resource policies and programs, and developing countries benefited economically as freshwater and coastal resources were sustainably utilized and conserved.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: This program is implemented through the University of Rhode Island, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, International Water Management Institute, Development Alternatives, Inc., Associates in Rural Development, Inc., and PA Consulting, Inc.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0014 Increased conservation and sustainable use of coastal and freshwater resources	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	3,398
Expenditures	2,468
Unliquidated	930
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	3,200
Expenditures	1,570
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	6,598
Expenditures	4,038
Unliquidated	2,560
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	2,560
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	2,560
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,965
Future Obligations	9,407
Est. Total Cost	21,530

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Making Cities Work
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved Management of Urbanization in Target Areas, 934-002; (Formerly notified as IR 2.1 Expanded and equitable delivery of urban environmental services and shelter; and IR 2.2- More Effective Local Governments.)
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,300,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,300,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: World population growth trends reflect unprecedented numbers of poor, disenfranchised, and vulnerable families reside in cities of the developing world. USAID seeks to improve the lives of the urban poor by engaging public, private, and community groups in implementing programs which:

- improve living conditions and minimizing disaster risks, especially for urban poor slum settlements;
- increase equitable delivery of water, electricity and waste disposal;
- expand the private sector's role in partnering with cities to provide services and shelter for the poor;
- incorporate people and community needs into urban planning; and
- share knowledge and experience among U.S. and foreign partners to increase effectiveness of urban poor programs

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: USAID will address the rapidly growing problems of the urban poor in priority countries. The Agency's urban program will enter a period of transition in this fiscal year, with the existing program revised to reflect the Agency's "Making Cities Work" (MCW) strategy. Building and sustaining partnerships will result in scaling up programs at local and national levels to improve quality of life for the urban poor. USAID will provide technical assistance, training, exchange of information, and promote public-private partnerships that enable national governments and local authorities to successfully manage the urbanization process. Low-income urban residents - - especially children, whose chance of survival is enhanced through access to clean water, sanitation, and improved air quality - - are the direct beneficiaries of USAID urban activities.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to concentrate assistance efforts under the new MCW program in three areas: urban poverty alleviation, urban governance, and urban health. Building strategic alliances and assisting development partners in planning and carrying out operational plans to respond to the needs of the urban poor will be the centerpiece of this work. In addition, the office will enhance its capabilities to monitor progress and inform decision-makers on urban issues of strategic importance across development sectors.

Performance and Results: The Team helped 874,373 households benefit from improved urban environmental infrastructure and shelter solutions, such as water supply, sanitation and sewerage, drainage and flood prevention, and solid waste management. The breakdown of beneficiary households by RUDO is as follows: South Asia (76,800), Southeast Asia (85,665), sub-Saharan Africa (707,691), Latin America and Caribbean (225), and Near East and North Africa (3,992). A selective description of USAID's urban work by country is described as follows. In Morocco, 3,992 low-income households directly benefited from the USAID Urban Environmental Credit program. Five new private concessions were negotiated in the

> In FY 2001, over 874,000 households were assisted with improved environmental infrastructure and shelter solutions.

municipalities of Fez, Rabat, Oujda, Meknes, and Casablanca for garbage collection and landfill management. Revenue collection in Azrou, Sefrou, Ouled Teima, and Meknes-Hamrya reported a five percent increase as a result of improved management practices. In South Africa, seven new Municipal Service Partnerships were completed that expanded water and sanitation services to some 830,000 households and leveraged $160 million in investments. Working through indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs), more than 2,000 families received homes during the year. In addition, 60,000 families were given training in various aspects of community development or received assistance in legal areas such as homeowner's rights and responsibilities. Energy-efficient features were incorporated into 5,000 homes as a direct result of NGO actions. In the Dominican Republic (DR), strategically targeted technical assistance (TA) was carried out in response to the country's huge housing needs for its low-income families, including victims of Hurricane Georges. This successful initiative centered on the design and creation of the Low-Income Housing Fund (FONDOVIP) through a private sector consortium of banks, savings and loan associations. *Less than* $300,000 of TA and policy dialogue resulted in leveraging over $3 million of private capital from the Dominican savings and loans institutions and National Housing Bank for secondary mortgage operations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners in urban activities including Abt Associates, Community Consulting International, International City/County Management Association, PLAN International, Planning and Development Collaborative, Inc., Research Triangle Institute, Urban Institute, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Institute for Public-Private Partnerships, National Association of Counties, Cooperative Housing Foundation, Center for Nations in Transition, Deloitte Touche, and Price Waterhouse Coopers.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-002 Improved management of urbanization in targeted areas	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	6,396
Expenditures	5,151
Unliquidated	1,245
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	3,084
Expenditures	1,365
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	9,480
Expenditures	6,516
Unliquidated	2,964
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	408
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,300
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,708
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,300
Future Obligations	15,000
Est. Total Cost	31,488

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Energy Production - Increased Efficiency
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Environmentally Sustainable Energy Production and Use, 934-003; IR 3.1 Increased Energy Efficiency
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 3,600,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 3,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: The program's major components include:

- adopting and implementing policies and regulatory frameworks that promote the delivery of reliable, efficient and affordable energy services at the national, state and local levels;
- strengthening the institutional capacity of energy service providers to adopt best management practices and to finance investments in clean energy technologies; and
- promoting public awareness of and advocacy for the provision of clean, reliable and affordable energy services for all.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will support several successful ongoing activities that promote energy efficiency and environmental management systems in cities and industry. At the national level, technical assistance and training will help standardize and label energy-efficient appliances and lighting in countries where demand for such consumer products is soaring. The establishment of such labeling provides consumers with options to reduce energy consumption and lower utility bills. A second national-level activity will be a toolkit to address transportation and air quality in urban areas. As vehicle ownership increases worldwide, air pollution ranks as a priority health issue. Activity inputs such as workshops, training materials and study tours will introduce host-country counterparts to the economic and environmental benefits of energy-efficient appliances and transportation systems. At the local level, a user's manual will help municipal water utilities adopt management practices and technologies to improve the delivery of potable water. Funds will also be spent at the local level to provide household electricity connections to 700 families living in slums in Ahmedabad, India. This pilot activity provides value added to an existing initiative to redevelop the city's nearly 200 slum communities. The city is providing improved drainage, potable water, sanitation and street lighting. USAID, in partnership with the municipal electricity-company, World Vision and community-based organizations, will support the introduction of energy services. Once fully serviced, homeowners will be eligible to obtain legal tenure to their property.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to expand the activities described above for broader application and replication worldwide. The office also plans to expand a new pilot slum electrification activity in India to other countries such as South Africa, Mexico and Brazil, and develop and launch a multi-media advocacy campaign to promote the concepts of energy efficiency and environmental management systems. The intent is to raise the profile and, ultimately, the development impacts that energy efficiency and environmental management systems can play in supporting the Agency's development goals for economic growth, poverty alleviation, global health, good governance and humanitarian assistance.

Performance and Results: This program helped local governments in Mexico, the Philippines, India, Indonesia, Brazil and South Africa to save energy and money, and improve the delivery of municipal services. In collaboration with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the program stimulated countries in southern Africa and Asia to implement programs to phase lead out of gasoline. In

Panama, the program successfully assisted the newly established Environmental Authority to develop a policy that promotes investments in cleaner production technologies for industry. Under the Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards activity, 10 countries are engaged creating national label standards for energy efficiency. Ghana, in particular, established standards for air conditioners and is now pursuing standards for refrigeration. In Ecuador, the program worked with selected industries to save $5.16 million annually through the implementation of pollution-prevention and energy-efficiency practices and investments in cleaner production technologies.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Partners are the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Cooperators include the Alliance to Save Energy, the International Institute of Energy Conservation, and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives. The program runs energy efficiency and environmental management actions through contracts with PA Government Services, Nexant, the Institute of International Education, the Academy for Educational Development, CORE International, and Advanced Engineering Associates International.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

934-0031 Increased energy efficiency	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	11,117
Expenditures	6,009
Unliquidated	5,108
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	2,239
Expenditures	2,078
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	13,356
Expenditures	8,087
Unliquidated	5,269
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,920
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,600
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	5,520
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,000
Future Obligations	38,708
Est. Total Cost	60,584

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Energy Production; Renewable Energy
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased, Environmentally Sustainable Energy Production and use, 934-003; IR 3.2 Increased Use of Renewable Energy Resources
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 4,200,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $ 3,600,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: The program seeks to overcome market and institutional barriers to encourage widespread adoption and use of renewable energy systems to meet development needs. The program seeks to:

- foster implementation of policy or regulatory changes that clarify or establish rights and incentives for the cost-effective utilization of renewable energy resources and technologies;
- mobilize business entities to pursue renewable energy projects;
- leverage financial commitments to renewables; and
- catalyze the establishment or strengthening of host-country, non-profit institutions for the explicit purpose of promoting renewables to meet development needs.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will continue to target the expanding, yet limited, energy infrastructures of developing countries that are particularly well-positioned to make use of environmentally sustainable energy technologies such as renewables. These activities will assist countries to seize the opportunity to pursue less carbon-intensive economic development pathways and leapfrog the polluting, carbon-rich industrialization phase that developed countries experienced. Two specific activities that exemplify this approach are the Central America and Philippines efforts, which are described below.

Some countries of Central America affected by Hurricane Mitch have announced intentions to increase their reliance on renewable energy as a hedge against future disasters. For example, Honduras gives a 10% premium in power purchase contracts that supply energy from renewable resources, and Guatemala has drafted new regulations that keenly favor development of renewable energy projects. The program will continue work with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to meet the energy needs of the Central American region's rural populations through activities such as water pumping and powering rural schools by renewables to bring distance education programs to these remote areas.

The program will also continue working with the Philippines Department of Energy (PDOE) to expand the potential for renewable energy initiatives and to help the World Bank design a new rural electrification loan. PDOE has developed the Accelerated Rural Electrification Program to electrify all provinces throughout the country, and has requested financing from the World Bank for support of the electrification program. The program will provide assistance to the World Bank and World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Program during the loan preparation process and expects to help 13 countries implement 26 policies that encourage investment in renewable resources. The program is also expected to yield over $1 billion in investments leveraged from international financial institutions and support the establishment of nine host-country institutions for the promotion of renewable energy. In addition, over 665 megawatts of renewable energy generation capacity is expected online. One megawatt of generation capacity can provide electric power to a community of about 5,000 residents in a developing country. These pilot projects are expected to leverage big investments in similar projects by the private sector.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to support the strategic realignment of renewable energy activities to effectively address the delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations. A review of existing programs will lead to the continuation of some activities (e.g., improving the policy and regulatory frameworks for increased commercial delivery of renewable energy services; development and delivery of renewable energy services in the local markets to access local financial capital). New activities (e.g., integrating sector issues into commercial-based energy service provision) may also e initiated. In particular, the program will move beyond an emphasis on the provision of energy, in order to work with communities to develop productive use applications such as irrigation pumping and processing agricultural commodities, communications, and information technologies.

Performance and Results: Twelve training sessions were held on renewable energy financing for financial institutions, sustainable energy for development organizations, and productive uses for renewable energy for entrepreneurs. Targeted training materials on business plan development and risk analysis for renewable energy projects were developed. Twenty-five local businesses benefited from support for individual enterprise development services, leading to four business plans being developed and 16 more plans are in preparation. New financial commitments of $873.1 million were made available for renewable energy projects in assisted countries and $817.2 million was leveraged from multilateral development banks, principally from the Asia Sustainable Energy Unit of the World Bank, the Global Environment Facility, and The United Nations Development Program.

> In FY 2000, the program, in conjunction with USAID missions, installed 162 megawatts of grid-connected renewable energy in Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Nicaragua and the Philippines. The program also developed over 20,000 small off-grid units in India, South Africa, the Philippines, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and Indonesia.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Winrock International, E&Co., the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory, the Institute of International Education, Academy for Educational Development, CORE International, PA Government Services, Nexant, and Advanced Engineering Associates International.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Environment

934-0032 Increased use of renewable energy resources	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	12,986
Expenditures	0	5,269
Unliquidated	0	7,717
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	4,175
Expenditures	0	1,543
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	17,161
Expenditures	0	6,812
Unliquidated	0	10,349
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	1,687	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	0	4,200
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	1,687	4,200
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	3,600
Future Obligations	0	39,282
Est. Total Cost	1,687	64,243

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Energy Production; Clean Energy
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased Environmentally Sustainable Energy Production and Use. IR 3.3 Clean Energy Production and Use
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: $4,200,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,400,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: USAID works to create:

- the institutional scaffolding (i.e. transparent, predictable and enforceable rules) for the energy sector;
- a public sector supportive of energy markets; and
- economically sustainable transactions for energy products and services

The program targets energy infrastructures of developing countries that are particularly well positioned to make use of environmentally sustainable energy technologies.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: USAID will help establish free-market policies and strengthen energy and environmental institutions that enable more efficient power production and private-sector participation. The program will improve public- and private-sector institutional ability to administer the energy sector, allow for more effective delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations, and expand improved urban environmental management systems. In addition, the program will continue assisting the Economic Community of West African States to develop training and technical assistance for the West African Natural Gas Pipeline Project. This assistance will focus on improving the capacity of energy officials in Nigeria, Togo, Benin, and Ghana to negotiate a commercially developed and managed project with private-sector pipeline partners. It will produce greater availability of gas to alleviate the current regional energy crisis, more reliable access to electricity, and less greenhouse gas emissions from the flaring of natural gas. In parallel, the activity will help develop a power pool in West Africa to allow more efficient investments and improved energy services through energy trade.

In sub-Saharan Africa, the program will continue efforts to develop cleaner energy supplies by facilitating international trade in electricity by enhancing transnational markets, by tapping market resources for energy development, and by reforming electricity tariffs. In Zambia, the program will continue to support government privatization of its electric utility.

In Mexico, USAID will work with the Secretariat of Energy and the state electricity utility (CFE) to address environmental permitting and other legal issues related to energy-sector project development. The Government of Mexico will make modifications to the federal public procurement law which will allow CFE (the largest electric utility in Mexico) to enter into joint ventures and stock associations. These developments will assist CFE in attracting domestic and foreign capital for energy-sector infrastructure development.

In Indonesia, the program will continue to work with electricity and fuels sector officials to implement newly passed legislation and regulations to ensure that transparent market mechanisms are implemented and that energy supplies and use are economically efficient.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to support the strategic realignment of clean energy and environmental management activities to more effectively address the delivery of energy services to rural and urban populations, and the governance of the sector that enables such changes to occur. A thorough review of existing programs will lead to continuing some activities (e.g., sector restructuring and regulatory reform, and improving environmental performance of industries and municipalities) and starting new ones (e.g., supporting trade in energy services and technology, and expanding the commercial provision of energy services in urban slum areas). Program activities will introduce innovative technologies to decrease GHG emissions and other local pollutants from conventional fossil fuel combustion. USAID-supported contractors will broker eleven public-private partnerships to produce investments in new clean-energy production capacity and more efficient management of facilities.

Performance and Results: In sub-Saharan Africa, more than $2 billion was saved by power-pooling activities that increased regional transmission efficiency and promoted transnational economic growth. In India, a partnership between a U.S. electric motor firm and the country's largest automaker helped to reduce lead and other air pollutants emitted in urban areas. In Mexico, program activities facilitated use of advanced emissions reduction technology in Manzanillo, which resulted in significant efficiency improvements and reductions in air pollution emissions. The success of the Manzanillo pilot installation (the plant supplies 10% of Mexico's power) led the national petroleum company to consider installing the technology in over 9,000 megawatts of production capacity. New partnerships were successfully initiated among U.S. corporations and developing country counterparts through an agreement with the Business Council for Sustainable Energy (BCSE). Other partnerships among U.S. and developing country utilities and regulatory agencies were created through an agreement with the United States Energy Association.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The program implements activities through Advanced Engineering Associates International, Nexant, PA Government Services, Academy for Education Development, CORE International, and Institute for International Education, as well as with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Energy Association and the Business Council for Sustainable Energy. Activities are coordinated with Multilateral Development Banks and organizations (Inter American Development Bank, Organization of American States, and the World Bank).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Environment

934-0033 Clean energy production and use	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	10,108
Expenditures	5,875
Unliquidated	4,233
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	3,455
Expenditures	3,866
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	13,563
Expenditures	9,741
Unliquidated	3,822
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,726
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	4,200
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	5,926
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,400
Future Obligations	36,663
Est. Total Cost	59,552

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Environment (EGAT/ENV)
PROGRAM TITLE: Global Climate Change
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Reduced Threat to Sustainable Development from Global Climate Change, 934-004
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,975,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,075,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2008

Summary: This program concentrates resources in countries and regions where greenhouse gas emissions are significant and where threats to economic development are evident. It provides technical leadership and assistance to 49 field missions and central and regional offices to implement and report progress on climate change activities. The program also tracks results and reports progress on Agency-wide climate change activities in an annual report to Congress.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will continue to advance approaches that promote climate-friendly technologies and carbon sequestration through innovative energy, forestry, and agricultural practices. A portion of FY 2002 funds will analyze Agency resources needed to address the development impacts of potential climate change.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to begin implementation of a broader approach to climate change which will continue to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through cost-effective interventions. It will also address impacts on food production, human health, the natural resource base and coastal areas caused by climate change, land use change, and long-term changes in precipitation patterns.

> In 2000, USAID's Climate Change programs yielded over $800 million in directly leveraged funding. More than 2.1 million tons in emissions of carbon dioxide-equivalents were avoided.

Performance and Results: The program increased investment in climate-friendly technologies in Brazil, Mexico, Philippines, Egypt, and South Africa, and advanced U.S. policy goals for carbon sequestration worldwide, most notably in Latin America. These efforts were directly linked to our partner countries' overall development goals and advanced their goals to reduce poverty by expanding services and incentives for productive rural employment. Agency-wide climate change reporting for the last three years showed that USAID helped avoid emissions of over 8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalents and initiated activities in more than 66 million hectares to protect carbon sinks.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Partners are private organizations such as E+Co, International Resources Group, Nexant, Global Technology and Environment Foundation, and PADCO; non-governmental organizations such as the Center for Clean Air Policy, Winrock International, World Resources Institute, The Nature Conservancy, and the Center for Sustainable Development in the Americas; host country government agencies; and U.S. Government agencies (USDA, DOS, EPA, NOAA, DOE), and its national laboratories (NREL, ORNL, PNNL).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Environment

934-004 Agency climate change program effectively implemented	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	5,663
Expenditures	3,864
Unliquidated	1,799
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	5,181
Expenditures	2,385
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	10,844
Expenditures	6,249
Unliquidated	4,595
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	730
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,975
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	4,705
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,075
Future Obligations	40,243
Est. Total Cost	57,867

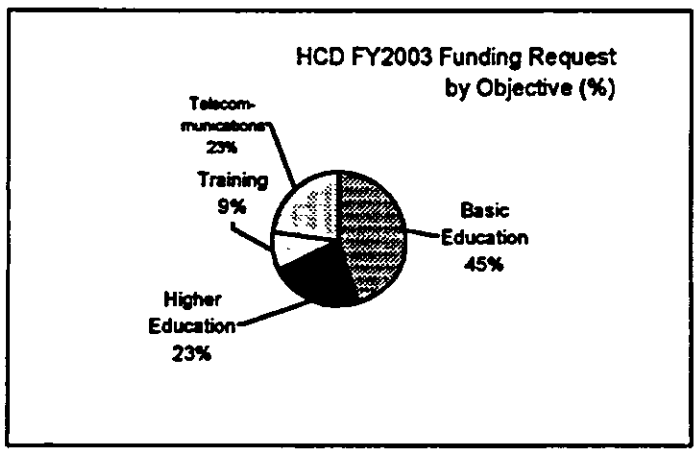
HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

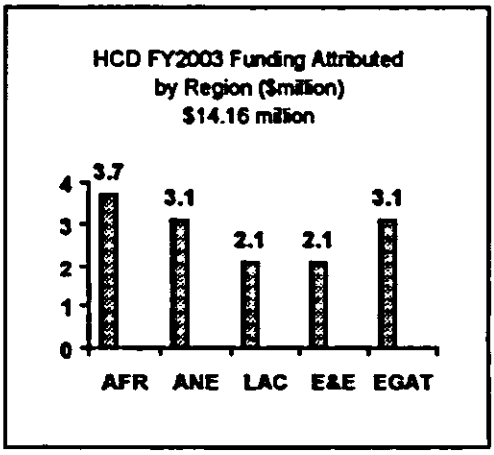
THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Economic growth in developing countries demands the creation of a productive and skilled workforce. Basic education for all children is a necessary first step. Of the 113 million children who have never been to school, 97 percent are in developing countries and 60 percent are girls. The overwhelming majority of these children are in Sub-Saharan Africa and South and West Asia. Easing illiteracy and providing better quality education to more children and expansion of opportunities for continuous education to working adults are essential to raise agricultural output/productivity, improve environmental stewardship, encourage ethnic tolerance and respect for civil liberties, and build democratic values and practices. Additionally, there are specific benefits linked to increased school attendance among girls which lead to higher incomes, better family health, increased child survival, smaller families, and improved social status for women.

THE USAID PROGRAM: The Program concentrates on:

- improving the quality and efficiency of basic education, particularly for girls;
- promoting new partnerships to improve the quality and relevancy of higher education and workforce development;
- expanding training for future private sector, non-governmental (NGO), and government leaders; and
- spreading the information technology (IT) revolution to the developing world and those in need.

For FY 2003, the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade has requested $14.16 million for human capacity development programs. More than 70% of USAID field missions address some element of education and training in their programs with these funds.





This funding will reinforce Agency priorities by:

- providing technical leadership and innovation for universal primary education by 2015;
- focusing on the 113 million un-enrolled children, e.g., girls, child laborers, and ethnic minorities;
- facilitating partnerships between the U.S. higher education community and developing countries;
- providing training mechanisms, tools, and processing support to all USAID field missions; and
- championing information technology (IT) to provide digital opportunity in developing countries.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: All ongoing Strategic Objective programs in the Human Capacity Development Office will receive FY 2002 and FY 2003 funding.

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OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: Since the April 2000 Dakar World Education Forum, USAID has played a lead role in international education. The USAID Administrator is the President's representative on the G-8 Education Task Force and serves on the Education for All (EFA) High Level Group convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). At the technical level, USAID is a core member of the EFA Donor Working Group and the International Working Group on Education. To parallel other G-8 member commitments, USAID is considering direct technical and financial support to UNESCO in its EFA secretariat and host-country capacity building roles.

OTHER DONORS: Donor coordination is excellent in both education and IT. Under EFA, USAID has strong, expanding ties with UNESCO (education statistics, education in crisis countries, host-country capacity building), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (girls education), International Labor Organization (ILO) (abusive child labor), the World Bank (education policy and education financing), and the United Kingdom (local ownership and community participation). The G-8 Education Task Force has helped focus international attention on EFA financing, capacity and policy gaps at global and country levels. In IT, the G-8 DOT-FORCE has mobilized donor, private and non-profit partners on developing country IT policy and access issues. Major partners are the United Nations Development Program, UNICEF, the World Bank, ILO, UNESCO, Japan, U.K., Germany, and Canada. The new United Nations Information Communication Technology Task Force will also carry out DOT-FORCE follow-on work in coordination with USAID and the U.S. Department of State.

Human Capacity Development
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	8,534	5,925	0	0
Development Assistance	4,400	7,123	14,860	14,160
Total Program Funds	12,934	13,048	14,860	14,160

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
935-001 Improved and Expanded Basic Education, Especially for Girls, Women, and Other Under-served Populations				
CSD	8,534	5,925	0	0
DA	0	0	7,260	7,660
935-002 Higher Education Strengthens the Capacity of Institutions, Communities, and Individuals to Meet Local and National				
DA	2,500	3,495	3,000	2,500
935-003 Training Improves Work Performance of Host-Country Trainees and Effectiveness of Host-Country Organizations				
DA	900	1033	1,100	1,100
935-004 Access to and Application of Information and Telecommunications Services Expanded				
DA	1,000	2,595	3,500	2,900

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Office of Human Capacity Development (EGAT/HCD)
PROGRAM TITLE: Basic Education
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Improved and Expanded Basic Education, Especially for Girls, Women and Other Under-served Populations, 935-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,260,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,660,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to improve the quality and efficiency of basic education includes:

- partnerships with civil society in developing countries to decentralize education planning and make it more responsive and accountable to local communities;
- community-level interventions to improve and expand formal and non-formal basic education programs. Special clients include girls, HIV/AIDS orphans and other under-served populations. Activities include the use of radio, the internet and computer technologies;
- expert assistance to conduct education sector analyses, develop national policies, identify technical gaps, and monitor and evaluate education program results; and
- collaboration and leadership within the development community through the Education for All (EFA) Initiative to coordinate education strategies, resources, and programs, get more children into school, and improve financial accountability.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: USAID will fund policy reform and strengthening host-country education capacity. This money will provide for expert assistance and pilot programs at the local and country levels while facilitating strategy and resource coordination and leveraging U.S. Government funding at the regional and global levels. USAID will provide technical assistance to host countries interested in improving basic educational access and quality by utilizing a wide variety of technical expertise from the private sector and NGO's. Specifically, USAID will assist host countries with policy analysis, demonstration projects and specific technical advise to address a broad range of constraints affecting adequate basic education for all. Other inputs will include needs assessments, policy reform, teaching methodology and curriculum data utilization, parental motivation and school management.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification would expand basic education efforts to meet EFA targets in countries where access and quality are still problematic. Special attention will focus on where the impact of HIV/AIDS and conflict are the most serious and on improving donor collaboration at the global and country levels. The program will consolidate best practices by initiating a new alliance with a broader range of partners under the Educational Quality Improvement Program (EQUIP). EQUIP targets those countries in which access and quality issues are the most problematic and where they experience the greatest difficulties in meeting Education for All targets. Strategies for addressing educational challenges emerging from HIV/AIDS and conflictive environments will be included in 2003 programming.

Performance and Results: Program outcomes included better coordinated, quality education programs that brought more children into school and were more sustainable due to increased local community involvement. Program goals were to make basic education more available, acceptable and accessible in developing countries, and to raise the quality of teachers and education curricula. To measure results, USAID improved country-level and international education databases and evaluation programs to measure achievement of targets. USAID currently supports activities in basic education in 24 countries and substantial results were achieved in increasing primary school enrollment. Male gross enrollment increased 14% and female enrollment increased 9% over the

last decade. The gender gap appeared to have increased slightly because of a large increase in boys' enrollment. Access to education continued to present problems in rural areas and for the poorest children, particularly impoverished girls. However, host countries began to adopt programs that would reach the under-served by partnering with local NGOs and funneled resources through local community education teams to promote access. USAID moved to this approach in nearly all of the countries in which educational activities were operative.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of the American Institutes of Research, Creative Associates International Inc., Macro International Inc., LT Associates, The Mitchell Group, University of Pittsburgh, Juarez and Associates, Education Development Center, Academy for Educational Development, CARE, George Washington University, Groundwork, UNESCO, UNICEF, Concord Consortium, Howard University, Michigan State University, and Prince George's Community College.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Human Capacity Development

935-001 Improved and Expanded Basic Education, Especially for Girls, Women, and Other Under-served Populations	AEEB	CSD	DA	DFA
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	1,000	18,036	20,727	4,074
Expenditures	1,000	9,275	20,727	4,074
Unliquidated	0	8,761	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	0	6,589	0	0
Expenditures	0	2,227	0	0
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	1,000	24,625	20,727	4,074
Expenditures	1,000	11,502	20,727	4,074
Unliquidated	0	13,123	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	675	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	7,260	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	675	7,260	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	0	7,660	0
Future Obligations	0	0	17,848	0
Est. Total Cost	1,000	25,300	53,495	4,074

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Office of Human Capacity Development (EGAT/HCD)
PROGRAM TITLE: Higher Education
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Higher Education Strengthens the Capacity of Institutions, Communities and Individuals to Meet Local and National Development Needs, 935-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,000,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID Higher Education programs:

- increase the capacity and contributions of host-country universities to economic growth and productivity through higher education and workforce partnerships;
- strengthen the capacity of host-country institutions to provide job skills to drive productivity and economic growth;
- develop strategies to mobilize and transform unskilled and disaffected youth into assets for nation building; and
- foster cost-effective and sustainable partnerships, which mobilize additional resources and continue fostering growth after USAID funding lapses.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: USAID will fund the higher education and workforce partnership program between U.S. and developing country universities. These partnerships strengthen faculty teaching and research; tackle issues like HIV/AIDS, the environment and unemployment; and improve workforce skills in information technology, often with private sector support. The 27 higher education partnerships in Kenya, South Africa, and Mexico have created strong linkages to 105 public and private organizations. Experience has shown that U.S. higher education institutions and their public and private sector partners contribute from $1-$2 for each USAID dollar. Through a new award, USAID will have access to workforce development experts to increase the relevance of workforce skills to economic growth.

> University Partnerships leverage $1-2 for

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue the above activities and for a new youth development initiative. Thousands of semi-skilled, unskilled, and underemployed adults and youth in developing countries will benefit from these programs and in turn contribute to economic growth and productivity. In addition, public institutions and private business, including micro-enterprises, will be strengthened to meet the challenges of competing in local, regional and global markets.

Performance and Results: The program created partnerships in 53 countries between 130 U.S. community colleges and universities from 40 states and 120 developing country institutions. In addition, seven regional higher-education networks (e.g., agribusiness, coastal zone management, and public administration) bring together 25 developing country institutions and 60 U.S. universities in 15 countries. In FY 2001, U.S. higher education partners created six new degree programs in Botswana, Uzbekistan, South Africa, Laos, Nepal and Mexico. Degrees included pediatrics, agro-forestry, community development, environmental science, and forestry management. In addition, a new private multi-lingual, multi-ethnic private university was created in Macedonia with U.S. higher education partners. Curricula were developed or upgraded in HIV/AIDS (India, South Africa), human rights (Colombia), community health (Senegal), tourism (Ghana), agronomy and extension (Rwanda), environmental engineering (Philippines), child welfare and nutrition (India), safe pesticide disposal (Tanzania), teacher training (South Africa, Ghana), solid waste and waste-water management

(Uganda) and mathematics and science (South Africa). Additionally, five new workforce development strategic objectives were developed by field missions as a result of successful pilot efforts.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The USAID partnership program accesses 3,988 U.S. institutions of higher education while encouraging private and public sector involvement, and it works through six higher education associations: the American Council on Education, American Association of Community Colleges, American Association of State Colleges and Universities, Association of American Universities, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, and National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Universities; the United Negro College Fund, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the African-American Institute, and the Council of Graduate Schools. USAID implements this program through the Association Liaison Office for University Cooperation and Development via a competitive grant process.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Human Capacity Development

935-002 Higher Education Strengthens the Capacity of Institutions, Communities, and Individuals to Meet Local and National Development Needs	AEEB	DA	DFA	FSA
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	8	68,846	68,883	8
Expenditures	8	66,100	58,574	8
Unliquidated	0	2,746	10,309	0
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	0	2,231	0	0
Expenditures	0	3,308	0	0
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	8	71,077	68,883	8
Expenditures	8	69,408	58,574	8
Unliquidated	0	1,669	10,309	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	922	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	3,000	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	3,922	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	2,500	0	0
Future Obligations	992	11,422	0	992
Est. Total Cost	1,000	88,921	68,883	1,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Office of Human Capacity Development (EGAT/HCD)
PROGRAM TITLE: Training
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Training Improves Work Performance of Host Country Trainees and Effectiveness of Host Country Organizations, 935-003
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,100,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,100,00 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: Training programs improve the performance of individuals and organizations in developing countries in support of USAID mission programs and strive to help developing countries:

- participate in the global economy by strengthening local entrepreneurship and business partnerships;
- bring modern management and training techniques to traditional societies;
- respond to crises and disasters by rebuilding local service-delivery capacity; and
- increase access to training through expanded use of information technology (e.g., distance learning).

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will use funds to support missions and partners, measure results, conduct pilot projects, disseminate best practices and lessons learned, and strengthen host country capacity. Additional attention and resources will help re-build Africa's agricultural research capacity, mitigate the negative impacts of HIV/AIDS on local institutions, and increase human capital needed for nation building in post-conflict countries. The program provides a buy-in mechanism through which Mission can channel their training resources and people.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will use the FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue ongoing activities and use new projects to respond to increasing field demand for training. The unit will use state-of-the-art learning technologies, including distance education, in collaboration with other agencies (i.e., U.S. Departments of State, Defense, Commerce and Labor.) Alliances with the private and non-profit sectors to meet the training needs of countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan and Central Asian Republics will also be explored.

Performance and Results: Support to missions and USAID/Washington bureaus have trained approximately 43,189 participants in the U.S., and more than 1,000,000 in host and third countries during 1995-2001. In general, USAID long-term association with training produced the following results:

- Local institutions performed more efficiently and cost-effectively in delivering services in their communities.
- Increased linkages between local institutions and U.S. private sector led to business partnerships and trade.
- New learning technologies increased skilled human capital and raised productivity.
- Instilling American values improved the environment for free markets and democracy and produced instances of greater gender equity and opportunities for the disabled.

The Agency database used by 59 missions and 320 training sites allows for more sophisticated tracking of participants and enables better long-term planning and fine tuning of training programs to assure linkages between the programs and needs of the private and public sectors. It was also responsive to requests by the FBI, INS and other requestors for trainee information after September 11th.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Partners are Academy for Educational Development (AED), Development Associates, Inc. (DAI), and World Learning (WL), along with sub-contractors including U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, Training Resources Group (TRG), Development InfoStructure, Aguirre International, and Highway to Health.

In addition, USAID will strengthen its relationships with professional and technical organizations such as American Society for Training and Development (ASTD), International Society for Performance Improvement (ISPI), Society for International Development (SID), and Association for Distance Education.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Human Capacity Development

935-003 Training Improves Work Performance of Host-Country Trainees and Effectiveness of Host-Country Organizations	AEEB	DA	DFA	FSA
Through September 30, 2000				
Obligations	203	41,340	124,858	346
Expenditures	203	40,567	120,741	346
Unliquidated	0	773	4,117	0
Fiscal Year 2001				
Obligations	0	725	0	0
Expenditures	0	298	4,117	0
Through September 30, 2001				
Obligations	203	42,065	124,858	346
Expenditures	203	40,865	124,858	346
Unliquidated	0	1,200	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds				
Obligations	0	466	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA				
Obligations	0	1,100	0	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002				
Obligations	0	1,566	0	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA				
Obligations	0	1,100	0	0
Future Obligations	797	4,866	0	654
Est. Total Cost	1,000	49,597	124,858	1,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Office of Human Capacity Development (EGAT/HCD)
PROGRAM TITLE: Telecommunications Leadership
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Expanded Access to and Application of Information and Telecommunications Services, 935-004
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,500,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,900,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: USAID's program to expand developing country access to and use of information and telecommunication technology includes:

- policy dialogue and training to foster reform of telecommunications, Internet, and electronic commerce policy and regulation;
- technical assistance to help host-countries better manage and expand their information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure and increase access to the under-served, especially women and girls; and
- pilot programs to demonstrate how ICT can support USAID objectives in education, economic growth, agriculture, democracy and governance, and environment.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will contribute to the Digital Opportunity through Technology and Communication Partnerships (DOT-COM) alliance which involves 75 institutional partners. The first of three DOT-COM activities is "dot-GOV" which assists host governments with telecommunications and e-commerce policy and regulatory reform. The second activity, "dot-ORG," expands ICT access for the under-served, especially women through technical assessments and pilot activities. The third component, "dot-EDU," develops ICT applications to improve the quality and reach of education.

> USAID's annual contribution of $500,000 to USTTI has leveraged a total of $45 million from U.S. corporations and foundations to train 6,062 telecom professionals from 162 countries since 1982.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to train leaders in the ICT sector and initiate pilot ICT applications. USAID programs will expand Internet access in secondary cities and in rural areas through community Internet centers and teacher training colleges. In addition, USAID will promote policy and regulatory reform.

Performance and Results: Through the Leland Initiative, USAID-supported policy reform in Kenya led to an immediate 25% reduction in Internet costs, leading to a sharp rise in the Internet user base through cyber-cafes nation-wide. The USAID-assisted Greater Horn Electronic Communication Network provided Internet connectivity between 72 government ministries and skill training in Internet use for more than 300 government officials and 80 Tanzanian non-governmental organizations (NGOs). USAID regional workshops attracted the participation of approximately 200 policy and regulatory officials in Southern Africa, Southern Asia, and West Africa. USAID's Telecommunications Leadership Program (TLP) and DOT-COM were critical USG elements supporting the G-8's Digital Opportunity Task Force, or DOT-Force. The DOT-Force mobilized the resources of governments, the private sector, foundations, multilateral and international institutions to open "digital opportunities" for developing countries.

> USAID has supported networks of community Internet centers in Benin, Bulgaria, Ghana, Guatemala, Morocco, Namibia to increase local Internet access, provide teacher training, and stimulate local business development.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. Department of State, Federal Communications Commission, U.S. Department of Commerce, and Peace Corps; U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI); Academy for Educational Development (AED); ARD; Center for Democracy and Technology; Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector and the Center for International Development and Conflict Management, both at the University of Maryland; Computer Frontiers, Inc; Education Development Center (EDC); Internews Network, Inc.; Research Triangle Institute and Winrock International.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Human Capacity Development

935-004 Access to and Application of Information and Telecommunications Services Expanded	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	6,300
Expenditures	5,854
Unliquidated	446
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	2,595
Expenditures	744
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	8,895
Expenditures	6,598
Unliquidated	2,297
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	405
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,905
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,900
Future Obligations	11,105
Est. Total Cost	26,805

OFFICE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

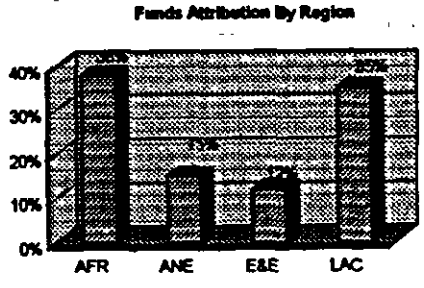
THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Development effectiveness and U.S. values of fairness demand that both women and men have opportunities to participate in and benefit from USAID programs. This program implements those values across the Agency in ways that bolster developmental impacts and support activities that increase the integration of gender considerations across all sector programs. The office also identifies and initiates work on emerging issues with a critical gender dimension such as trafficking, conflict resolution, information technology, trade, and the linkage between women's status and HIV/AIDS.

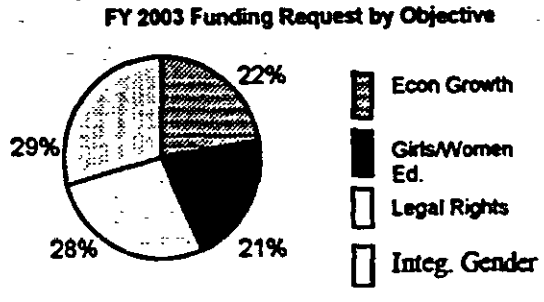
> Women and girls represent the largest segment of the world's poor— approximately 70% of the 1.3 billion people living in absolute poverty today. [UN Dev. Fund for Women]

THE USAID PROGRAM: The Program's four objectives concentrate on:

- reducing gender-based constraints to economic growth;
- mobilizing local constituencies in selected developing countries to improve girls' education;
- improving protection of women's legal rights; and
- increasing integration of gender considerations in USAID programs.

For FY 2003, the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade has requested $11 million for these activities.





The office reinforces equality between men and women and USAID's effectiveness by:

- assisting USAID missions and offices in understanding the differential impacts of programs on men and women and the unique contributions that men and women make to development;
- working with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to increase opportunities for women; and
- taking a leadership role on emerging issues that particularly affect women.

ON-GOING PROGAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: All ongoing Strategic Objective programs in the Office of Women in Development will receive FY 2002 and FY 2003 funding.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: USAID's programs promote institutional reforms to extend basic economic rights to women, such as the right to own or inherit property. They also focuses on democracy and governance, particularly with regard to rule of law and strengthening civil society organizations to advocate for women's legal concerns. USAID-financed micro-credit programs enable thousands of women to become small-scale entrepreneurs. USAID's support for girls' education includes strengthening the performance of public and private sector institutions, improving knowledge of issues as they pertain to girls, mobilizing leaders, broadening community participation and strengthening teachers performance. USAID frequently works through local associations and women's groups that have been organized by women to help them identify and meet their own needs.

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USAID is responding to new and emerging issues that disproportionately affect women, such as trafficking in persons. The office helps to establish programs to lessen the vulnerability of women and children to traffickers and is the Agency coordinator for USAID's anti-trafficking efforts. USAID's anti-trafficking programs focus primarily on the prevention and protection aspects of this problem. The include programs to educate vulnerable women to the dangers of trafficking, provide vocational training and support to former victims, and cooperate with governments and NGOs to raise overall awareness of this important issue.

OTHER DONORS: The office coordinates USAID's anti-trafficking prevention activities closely with the U.S. Department of State's newly-created Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Labor. In addition, the office collaborates with international donors, such as the International Organization for Migration to help implement some USAID anti-trafficking programs in country. The office supports the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee's Gender Equality Working Group and the Informal Network on Poverty Reduction as part of a wider effort by bilateral and multi-lateral donors to address the integration of gender into development programs. The office has working relationships with other donor agencies such as the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank, which are in process of implementing recommendations toward gender mainstreaming in their organizations. Gender issues in Afghanistan are being discussed with the United Nation's Development Fund for Women and other bilateral donors. The Ford Foundation helped support the office's program on African Women Leaders in Agriculture.

Women in Development
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	2,340	2,340	0	0
Development Assistance	8,240	8,660	11,000	11,000
Total Program Funds	10,580	11,000	11,000	11,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
941-001 Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed				
DA	3,337	3,580	2,440	2,440
941-002 Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries				
CSD	2,340	2,340	0	0
DA	0	0	2,340	2,340
941-003 Women's legal rights increasingly protected				
DA	2,395	2,599	3,020	3,020
941-004 Greater reflection of gender considerations in the Agency's work				
DA	2,508	2,481	3,200	3,200

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID)
PROGRAM TITLE: Addressing Economic Gender Constraints
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Gender-Based Constraints to Economic Growth Policies and Programs Increasingly Addressed, 941-001.
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,440,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,440,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program for addressing gender-based constraints to economic growth includes:

- efforts to promote full economic participation of women and men;
- efforts to improve policy makers' understanding of the gender-based constraints to women's participation in economic activities;
- efforts to strengthen the capacity of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners to address women's economic issues; and
- programs that provide opportunities for women's improvement of their economic well being.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will: fund a small grants program in Africa, Asia and Latin America to help NGOs and community-based women's organizations promote land tenure and property rights, workers rights, and sustainable income-generating activities; and an agricultural-based, income-generating program that includes the processing and marketing of enhanced food in Nigeria for women farmers and food-processors. Other activities will include a comparative study on land tenure in Latin America, Africa and Asia; the promotion of the African Business Women's Network and an information technology (IT) and economic growth program for West African Business Women; and a report on linkages between trade and gender.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue with the above activities. We will expand efforts with Business Women's Associations to the Caribbean; replicate the program of Agriculture, Nutrition and Gender in other African countries; and expand the IT program with the West African Women's Network to other bordering countries.

Performance and Results: This program produced greater capacity of women to contribute to economic growth; increased knowledge of women's land and property rights; and women's acquisition of the necessary skills to play a role in the regional trading arena. Three key intermediate results were achieved: (1) increased engagement of policy makers in addressing gender issues in economic growth; (2) increased effectiveness of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners in addressing women's economic issues; and (3) increased knowledge and skills to deal with gender issues affecting economic growth.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of the current principal contractor, members of a consortium led by Development Alternatives, Inc., as well as new partners to be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Women in Development

941-001 Gender-based constraints to economic growth policies and programs increasingly addressed	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	28,365
Expenditures	25,271
Unliquidated	3,094
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	2,580
Expenditures	2,635
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	30,945
Expenditures	27,906
Unliquidated	3,039
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	100
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	2,440
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	2,540
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	2,440
Future Obligations	2,440
Est. Total Cost	38,365

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID)
PROGRAM TITLE: Girls' Education
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Broad-Based, Informed Constituencies Mobilized to Improve Girls' Education in Emphasis Countries, 941-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,340,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,340,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's girls' and women's education program works to:

- mobilize host-country commitment and resources for girls' education in eight countries: Mali, Morocco, Guatemala, Guinea, Peru, El Salvador, Ghana and the Congo DRC;
- form partnerships with communities to support girls' enrollment and retention in primary school;
- increase the rate of learning for girls in primary school;
- document, measure and monitor progress and achievements in and sustainability of girls' education; and
- raise the awareness of leaders and the general public about the benefits of educating girls.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: USAID will work with local business communities to create scholarships to keep girls in school and to increase the number of women finishing teacher training colleges; to provide technical assistance to teachers so that they improve teaching methods that increase the rate of learning for girls (and also benefit boys); to plan with community members and local businesses interventions that increase enrolment and retention of girls in primary school; and to sponsor conferences, networks, publications, and studies that show the achievement and sustainability of girls' education. The capacity of policy makers in education to understand the constraints to girls' full participation in education will result in policies and programs that are more effective in enrolling and keeping girls in school. The program strengthens the capacity of government officials and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners to improve girls' education.

> Of the 625 million school-aged children in the developing world, 130 million are growing up without access to basic education, of which girls account for 73 million or 56 percent.
>
> [UNICEF, "State of the World's Children, 1999]

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to launch new programs for girls' and women's education building upon the success of the last five-years. The new program will expand efforts with businesses and civil society organizations to promote girls' participation in primary school. Activities will mobilize individuals and organizations with which donors have not traditionally established partnerships--such as religious, business, media and community leaders--to enter into policy dialogue with local governments in support of girls' education. Studies will identify the barriers to girls' education and the host-country financial and human resources needed to implement low-cost, locally owned actions to overcome those barriers. The program will also provide technical leadership by initiating international dialogue and launching demonstration programs on critical issues for girls' education such as during and after conflict, and for disenfranchised youth and girls affected by trafficking and HIV/AIDS.

Performance and Results: In November 2001, with leadership and support from this program, the Peruvian legislature passed a law that assures universal enrollment for girls under eighteen. In Guatemala, private sector support was obtained for approximately 47,500 scholarships for girls from the areas with the highest dropout rates. Scholarship support will continue in 2003 in

Guatemala as well as in Guinea. Based on the success of past efforts, broadcast and print media will provide information about the benefits and reasons for educating girls to the local population and to political leaders. Among religious leaders from Catholic and Islamic faiths, community actions were planned to lessen unwanted pregnancies, early marriage and domestic work among girls by encouraging them to attend and stay in school. Data gathering for the study of achievements in girls' education in the five emphasis countries supported by USAID was finished, and the final analysis and report will be completed during the first quarter of FY 2002. A lessons learned conference was held in August 2001 and the proceedings were published for girls' education activities in Guatemala, Morocco and Peru. The information produced will be incorporated into ongoing activities through FY 2003 as well as in the design of new girls' education programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Key partners are World Education, Inc.; Creative Associates International Inc.; Development Associates Inc.; DevTech Systems, Inc.; and Juárez and Associates; as well as new partners to be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Women in Development

941-002 Broad-based, informed constituencies mobilized to improve girls' education in emphasis countries	CSD	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	10,020	0	6,164
Expenditures	4,763	0	5,861
Unliquidated	5,257	0	303
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	0	2,340	0
Expenditures	5,257	0	303
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	10,020	2,340	6,164
Expenditures	10,020	0	6,164
Unliquidated	0	2,340	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	2,340
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	0	0	2,340
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	2,340
Future Obligations	0	0	2,340
Est. Total Cost	10,020	2,340	13,184

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID)
PROGRAM TITLE: Women's Legal Rights
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Women's Legal Rights Increasingly Protected, 941-003
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,020,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,020,00 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: Gender-sensitive legislation and administrative practices, as well as credit and commercial policies, will help provide women with better tools to meet challenges posed by modernization and globalization. USAID's program addresses the following results:

- improving the quality of national and local legislation to protect women's rights;
- enhancing the capacity of the justice sector to enforce legislation and to practice in a more gender-equitable manner;
- strengthening the organizational capacity of civil society organizations to lobby more effectively for women's legal and social concerns; and
- increasing society's knowledge of, and receptivity to, women's legal, economic and political rights.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: In FY 2002, USAID will support efforts to promote gender-sensitive legal reform, strengthen women's property, inheritance and labor rights, educate judicial officials on gender issues, and respond appropriately to prevent gender-based violence and trafficking in human beings. Some of these will constitute new programs, while others will be implemented through continuation of on-going efforts in Africa (Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda) and Latin America (Mexico, El Salvador and Colombia).

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to continue with and expand the above activities to ensure that women's rights are protected through adequate legislative actions, impartial interpretation and enforcement of the law, effective advocacy by civil society organizations (particularly women's NGOs) and improved women's legal literacy.

Performance and Results: Though USAID originally planned seven (7) new communication vehicles (radio programs, faith-based information campaigns, community fora, etc.) in various countries dealing with women's legal and economic rights in the calendar year 2000, over 100 civil society organizations produced fifty-one (51) vehicles to protect and promote women's rights. In some countries, the percentage of women who better understand the system for legal redress has increased, and there has been an increase in numbers of individuals reporting gender-related violations of local laws. In Ghana, the publication of a training manual and handbook on domestic violence and nationwide training for the police service resulted in a 10% increase in the reporting of domestic violence cases. In northern Uganda, a new activity design serves as a model for other anti-trafficking interventions to re-integrate war-affected and abused women into their communities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Partners are Georgetown University Law Center; Partners of the Americas; Development Alternatives, Inc.; the International Organization for Migration; the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS); DePaul University; as well as new partners to be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Women in Development

941-003 Women's legal rights increasingly protected	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	13,958
Expenditures	10,429
Unliquidated	3,529
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	2,457
Expenditures	2,842
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	16,415
Expenditures	13,271
Unliquidated	3,144
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,688
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,020
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	4,708
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,020
Future Obligations	3,020
Est. Total Cost	27,163

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: Office of Women in Development (EGAT/WID)
PROGRAM TITLE: Gender Consideration across the Agency
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: Greater Reflection of Gender Considerations in the Agency's Work, 941-004
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,200,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $3,200,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: USAID's program for greater reflection of gender considerations in the Agency's work includes:

- building capacity, both within the Agency and with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other partners to address women's economic issues;
- incorporating gender more skillfully in the design and implementation of Agency programs;
- coordinating better with the international community; and
- increasing policy makers' understanding of the gender-based constraints to economic growth.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: USAID will provide technical expertise, training, and workshops to Agency staff to identify, address, and overcome barriers to women's economic empowerment. With the recent strengthening of Agency policy requirements for gender analysis and new mechanisms to provide ready access to services, the office anticipates increased opportunities for programmatic cooperation with other Agency units and increased requests for technical assistance. Funds will be used to: (1) conduct research on new and emerging issues (i.e. factors making women and children vulnerable to traffickers); (2) assist new sectors (telecommunications and HIV/AIDS); and (3) continue collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies, bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, policy coordination groups, private sector entities.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to better meet the expected upsurge of opportunities/requests from USAID missions and potential new alliances/partnerships with the private sector. These resources will also permit analyses of foreign policy areas for which mission and private sector funds are limited, such as conflict prevention and resolution, and the physical and psychological suffering of women in Afghanistan or other war torn and depressed areas.

Performance and Results: Important outcomes of this program are increased awareness of gender issues and integration of gender into Agency policies, programs and activities. This program contributed directly to an accelerated pace of equitable and sustainable social and economic development in countries where the Agency has a presence. The program staff became more proactive in identifying strategic opportunities to provide technical support, particularly for regional program design, activity planning, and gender integration in performance monitoring and evaluation. Results included: (1) assisting Guatemala and El Salvador to build gender integration skills among their partners implementing natural resource management activities; (2) participating in the design of USAID/Nepal's hydroelectric power strategic objective; and (3) providing a long-term advisor to the Indonesia Ministry of Planning to address differential impacts of the financial crisis on men and women.

> Review of Africa Bureau Strategic Objectives revealed that there is a high degree of gender integration across Missions, with greatest success in the Democracy and Governance (17), Health (15) and Economic Growth (12) sectors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Key partners are a consortium led by Development Alternatives, Inc.; Institute of International Education; The Asia Foundation; Mobility International; InterAction as well as new partners to be determined.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Women in Development

941-004 Greater reflection of gender considerations in the Agency's work	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	39,040
Expenditures	35,596
Unliquidated	3,444
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	2,692
Expenditures	2,198
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	41,732
Expenditures	37,794
Unliquidated	3,938
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	700
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	3,200
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	3,900
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	3,200
Future Obligations	3,200
Est. Total Cost	52,032

OFFICE OF PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: This office in EGAT is primarily responsible for ensuring that program activities are efficient and achieve stated results, and that program funds are adequate and efficiently managed. This office also focuses on regional coordination, efficient internet-based communication systems, and evaluations and program monitoring. This office coordinates two separate program activities: collaboration with the U.S. Peace Corps and managing activities under the bureau's program development and learning objective. Since 1985, the U.S. Peace Corps and USAID have worked in partnership to enhance the impact of development programs in over 70 countries. Through this program, Peace Corps staff and volunteers identify common community concerns, and USAID and Peace Corps develop strategies to address them. The technical skill of Peace Corps volunteers enable communities to address and resolve persistent development problems by utilizing low-cost, grassroots development approaches. The strategic objective for program and development funds activities that enable the Bureau to fulfill its mandate to evaluate programs, develop new initiatives, and respond to worthy unsolicited project ideas.

THE USAID PROGRAM: The program covers the two objectives.

The USAID/Peace Corps program pursues four USAID priority goal areas:

- stimulating economic growth and agriculture development;
- improving global health and HIV/AIDS treatment;
- protecting the environment; and
- education and training.

Activities also include small-scale community capacity building, management training, technical assistance, information dissemination and a community small-grant program. Over to 50% of the total resources managed through this program come from USAID field missions.

The Bureau Program Development and Learning objective introduced late last year allows the Bureau to finance program development costs, program assessments, special projects, evaluation efforts and better information management tools. It enables the Bureau to pilot new program initiatives through competitive or unsolicited processes and to design and support program evaluations. The program will develop knowledge-sharing technologies to enhance USAID staff and contractor effectiveness in implementing programs, and expand information technology systems to improve communications via intranet and extranet.

ON GOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: The Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning will receive FY 2002 or FY 2003 funding for these activities.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: N/A

OTHER DONORS: N/A

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Program Development and Strategic Planning

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Development Assistance	1,750	2,965	11,149	14,634
Total Program Funds	**1,750**	**2,965**	**11,149**	**14,634**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
940-001 Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities				
DA	1,750	2,965	1,000	1,000
940-003 Program development and learning activities				
DA	0	0	10,149	13,634

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning (EGAT/PDSP)
PROGRAM TITLE: Peace Corps Small Projects
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Enhance Communities' Capabilities to Conduct Low-Cost Grassroots, Sustainable Development Activities, 940-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,000,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1985 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Summary: The joint USAID/Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (SPA) program enables Peace Corps volunteers worldwide to identify, design, and implement small-scale, community-level, self-help, sustainable development activities in areas of priority interest to USAID. These activities increase participation at the local level and help lay the foundation for long-term economic and social transition. The program has two primary components: (1) grant funding for small sustainable development activities developed by Peace Corps volunteers in conjunction with local community organizations; and (2) technical assistance to support host country nationals and training for counterparts in activities that enhance local capacity building in the design and management of specific activities.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: USAID will support a wide range of services through Peace Corps to host country officials and community counterparts, non-governmental and community organizations, volunteers, and field staff. These activities will include approximately 1,000 small-scale, self-help project grants, more than 150 in-service technical, capacity building, and project management training events, and technical services for assessments, project design, and evaluations. In addition, resources will be used to produce training manuals, journals, and materials, and to provide supplies for individual projects, including audio-visual equipment, CD Roms, and Internet development tools for Peace Corps country programs and interested parties.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID plans to use FY 2003 resources requested in this Budget Justification to bring more volunteers and counterparts into the process of promoting grass root sustainable development. Though program activities will remain the same, new small grants will be awarded, and training activities, information production, and dissemination will be enhanced to meet the growing need for capacity building skills and material support. An increasing percentage of resources will be allocated by USAID field missions to support the program.

Performance and Results: In FY 2000, this program funded about 1,300 community-based grant activities. These activities directly benefited over 950,000 individuals (of which more than 52% were women or girls). Grants totaled $2,375,000 and local contributions exceeded $2,462,000. In addition to Project Design and Management workshops and other training for community and organization leaders, the program supported 2,436 host country nationals to participate in 150 Peace Corps capacity building training events worldwide. A wide range of community activities were implemented, including:

- improvements to community health facilities (Cameroon, Senegal, Romania, Panama, El Salvador) and basic community health training in birthing, first aid, maternal and child health, and nutrition (Jordan, Mongolia, Ukraine, Gabon, Zambia, Guatemala, Honduras,);
- expansion of HIV/AIDS education and awareness by integrating information into vital health messages, and training on sexually transmitted diseases and drug use through video and radio (Mali, Guatemala), and local participatory theater (Benin, Zambia);
- provision of HIV/AIDS training in prevention and treatment to community health workers (Burkina Faso, Togo, Namibia, Zambia), to traditional and religious leaders (Mauritania, Lesotho),

to classroom teachers (Cameroon, Tanzania), and to youth program leadership (Ecuador, Kenya, Malawi);

- construction and improvements to local water sanitation and water delivery systems (Morocco, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Tanzania, Philippines, Thailand);
- establishment or improvement of libraries and community centers in the use of information technology (Armenia, Kazakhstan, Romania, Russia, Gabon, Guinea, Eastern Caribbean, Belize);
- classroom construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance (Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Benin, Moldova, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Uzbekistan);
- strengthened non-formal education (Macedonia, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Zambia, Morocco, Jamaica) and vocational training opportunities (Kenya, Togo, Ecuador, Honduras, Guatemala); and
- environmental education stressing (1) conservation and sustainable use of resources (Philippines, Slovak Republic, Bolivia, Guatemala, Panama), (2) the benefits of recycling and waste disposal (Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, Romania, Russia, Madagascar, Bolivia, Panama), and (3) maintaining the productive capacity of natural resources through agro-forestry and soil conservation (Morocco, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua).

Principal Contractors and Grantees: This program is implemented wholly through an interagency agreement with the Peace Corps which, in turn, provides grant funds and technical assistance to local community organizations.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Program Development and Strategic Planning

940-001 Enhance communities' capabilities to conduct low-cost, grass-roots, sustainable development activities	CSD	DA
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	1,400	8,215
Expenditures	760	5,970
Unliquidated	640	2,245
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	1,200
Expenditures	0	1,000
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	1,400	9,415
Expenditures	760	6,970
Unliquidated	640	2,445
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	0	1,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	1,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	1,000
Future Obligations	0	2,346
Est. Total Cost	1,400	13,761

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade: Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning (EGAT/PDSP)
PROGRAM TITLE: Program Development
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Program Development and Learning (PD&L) Activity, 940-003
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $10,149,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $13,634,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Summary: Through this activity, the Bureau is able to fund new special projects and pilot program initiatives; design, support and evaluate programs; develop knowledge-sharing technologies to enhance USAID staff and contractor effectiveness in implementing programs; and expand information technology-based systems that foster improved real-time communications via intranet and extranet.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: This program is used to fund studies, analyses and evaluative work for purposes of assessing, designing and learning efforts. Activities also facilitate the knowledge management functions of the bureau by enabling it to develop and disseminate lessons learned, *strategic approaches and applied research results.* For the most part, these types of activities required by operating units within the Bureau will be planned for, funded and carried out within the framework of an existing strategic objective. However, in some cases, this is not possible. For example, studies or analyses needed to develop a new operating unit strategy or to establish a new objective that does not yet exist would be funded by this activity.

Performance and Results: This is a new activity for which results are not yet available. These activities will provide valuable information and data to support the Agency's priority areas and to enhance the Agency's new strategic orientation paradigm. PD&L activities will facilitate cross-border and regional analyses, studies and evaluative work to define and refine programs, as well as provide analytical support to USAID presence and non-presence country programs. PD&L funded activities include:

- identification and funding for new opportunities for development assistance;
- development of new strategies or revision of existing strategies;
- identification and integration of cross-cutting themes into operating unit programs to enhance complementarity among strategic objectives and overall program synergy;
- identification of more effective mechanisms to implement programs;
- analysis and evaluation of performance, problems and lessons learned;
- identification of trends that have regional and worldwide implications;
- analysis of regional, sub-regional and cross-border issues; and
- increased integration of U.S. government assistance provided bilaterally or multilaterally.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The grantees, contractors and implementing agencies are determined after specific tasks are identified.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Program Development and Strategic Planning

940-003 Program development and learning activities	CSH	DA
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	27	665
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	0	10,149
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	27	10,814
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	13,634
Future Obligations	0	5,000
Est. Total Cost	27	29,448

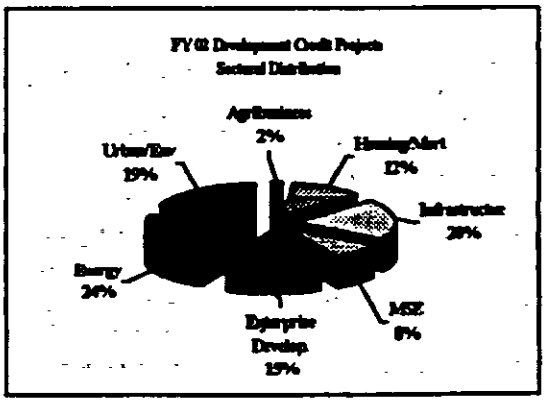
DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY (DCA)

Private investment and effective credit markets are critical for economic growth in developing countries. Significant private domestic capital exists in most of these countries but is not properly mobilized and put to work. Many developing countries are net exporters of capital in the absence of local credit markets and sound investment vehicles. Huge sums of privately owned LDC capital are held "under the mattress" or in banks that lend only to large customers who can put up collateral worth 100-200% of the loan. Economic growth will not happen until local capital can be mobilized properly and put to work. DCA assistance induces local currency lending to creditworthy, but historically underserved markets.

The U.S. has comparative expertise in financial intermediation. A combination of grant-financed training and technical assistance supported by true risk-sharing DCA guarantees is a powerful tool for change. Experience has shown that true risk-sharing guarantees supported by carefully focused technical assistance can effectively address credit market imperfections.

While not appropriate in every circumstance, DCA has already proven quite effective in channeling resources to micro-enterprises, small- and medium-scale businesses, farmers, mortgage markets and certain infrastructure sectors, especially energy. Since its inception four years ago, USAID missions' demand for DCA guarantees has grown rapidly. Increasingly, private-sector activities formerly assisted through grant funding are now being assisted with disciplined, less costly DCA credit enhancement. As private banks and investors successfully experiment in providing credit to underserved sectors with DCA credit enhancement, new economic relationships are forged with the expectation that credit will continue to flow to these sectors when DCA assistance is no longer available.

DCA is an alternative use of existing appropriations whereby funding from other USAID-managed accounts can be transferred to the DCA account, subject to an annual Congressional ceiling, and used to pay for the costs of more disciplined, less costly credit assistance. DCA augments grant assistance by mobilizing private capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects, thereby supporting the capacity of host countries to finance their own development.



DCA-funded activities will conform to the following guiding principles:

- Projects contribute to the achievement of USAID objectives;
- Risk is shared with private sector partners who bear the majority of risk;
- Prudent independent risk management methods are used to assess project risk;
- Projects will address market failure; and
- DCA will emphasize credit support to non-sovereign transactions.

DCA supports the private sector and requires partnership with private enterprise using its own capital. DCA is especially effective in stimulating economic-growth and agricultural development. For instance, DCA has been used to channel $2.5 million in loan capital to micro-entrepreneurs in Mexico City, and $6 million to a mid-sized enterprise in Brazil to support the use of renewable energy. DCA has also proven useful in promoting global health by directing local capital to finance potable water and sanitation systems for poor people in Honduras and South Africa.

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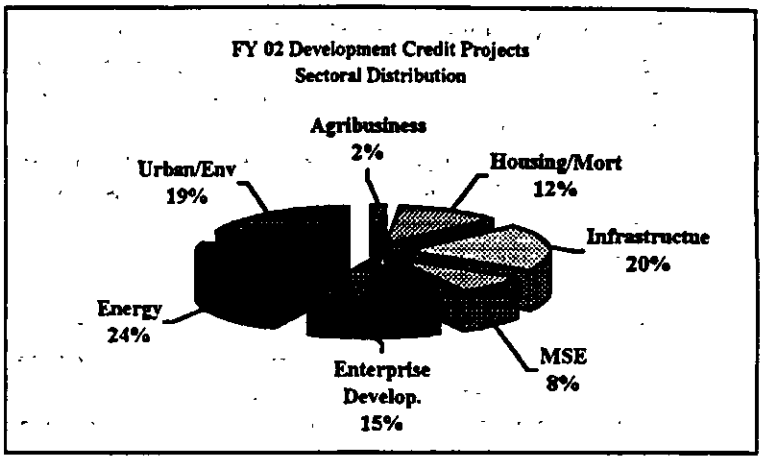
Since the inception of DCA in 1998, a total of twenty-two projects in fourteen countries have been approved. These projects established a credit portfolio of $221 million in local currencies at a credit subsidy cost to the Agency of $8 million. The contingent liability of the existing DCA portfolio amounts to $101.3 million. The chart illustrates the sectoral distribution of DCA activities to date. Insofar as it remains a demand-driven mechanism, it is not possible to precisely predict the exact distribution of FY 2003 activities.



For FY 2003 USAID is requesting $7.591 million in directly appropriated funding for administrative expenses. The Agency is requesting authority to transfer FY 2003 appropriations to the DCA account, subject to the limitation that the sum of FY 2002 and FY 2003 transfers do not exceed the $18.5 million transfer authority established in the FY 2002 appropriations act.

	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Appropriation	FY 2003 Estimate
Credit Subsidy			
Transfer authority for DCA	[5,000,000]	[18,500,000]	-
Appropriation for DCA	1,500,000	-	-
Appropriation for MSED Program	1,500,000	-	-
Appropriation for UE Program	-	-	
Administrative Expenses			
Appropriation for DCA	4,000,000	7,500.000	7,591,000
Appropriation for MSED Program	500,000		
OE Funding for MSED Program	509,000	-	
Appropriation for UE Program	-	-	

Conforming with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1992, the $7.591 million appropriation request for credit administrative expenses reflects the total cost of the development, implementation and financial management of all Agency credit programs, including costs previously funded by the Agency OE appropriation. It covers 26 full-time staff for management and oversight of a portfolio of prior USAID direct loans and guarantees, new and continuing DCA projects, and it funds direct support to field missions, legal support, financial, and accounting services.

In FY 2003, EGAT/DC will assist Missions in such activities as bond financing, micro-, small and medium enterprise (MSME) development, competitive financial services, and creative municipal financing and clean energy. Activities funded through DCA add value to the Agency's overall efforts by:

- **Demonstrating** to financial institutions in developing countries that mobilizing local private capital to fund activities in their own countries are profitable, worthy ventures;
- **Creating Competitive Markets** by providing local financial institutions with an incentive to engage in providing financial services to historically disadvantaged social groups and all viable economic sectors;
- **Improving Policies and Increasing Transparency** within financial institutions and the legal framework guiding those organizations;

- **Establishing Efficient Credit Markets** by helping institutions develop business plans, revise credit policies and train staff properly; and
- **Increasing Employment** through increased lending to MSMEs and spillover effects into related and peripheral sectors.

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Investing in the health of the world's population serves U.S. national interests by contributing to global economic growth, a sustainable environment, and regional security. Recent evidence supports the linkages of good health to improvements in productivity and poverty reduction. High levels of disease can slow or even halt economic growth. Likewise, control of infectious diseases, good nutrition and stabilization of population size are essential to sustainable development; indeed, they are fundamentally interdependent. People can contribute more fully to the social and economic progress of their community and nation when they are well nourished, free from diseases, and given adequate information to make informed decisions about their own family size. Reduced population pressures also lower the risk of humanitarian crises in countries where population growth rates are highest. In addition to enhancing livelihoods of people overseas, protecting human health and nutrition in developing and transitional countries directly affects public health in the U.S. by preventing the spreads of diseases that know no borders. These concerns are articulated in the US Department of State foreign policy objectives for health and population. To that end, USAID serves as the chief implementing agency to carry out the U.S. government's mandates.

The rapid spread of HIV/AIDS in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, South and Southeast Asia, and the Caribbean presents a special development challenge. By devastating the most productive members of society, the disease drains the country's human and financial resources. In recent years, the AIDS pandemic alone stands to reverse decades of life expectancy and other health gains in sub-Saharan Africa, contributing to weakened prospects for economic growth and civil society stimulation. In 2002, this incurable virus has reached a magnitude exceeding any historical ravage from a single disease. In response, the Administration has highlighted HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases as high priority global concerns and threats to U.S. national security.

In response to these challenges, USAID created the Bureau for Global Health (GH) to serve as the locus of technical leadership for USAID in health. GH is vested with primary responsibility for research contributing to overall USAID's strategic objectives in international health. It investigates and produces innovations and develops pilot projects for broad application. GH also draws on the most advanced knowledge in health technical matters and shares that knowledge with field missions, donors, and partners at all levels.

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAM: In order to serve the USAID strategic objectives for health, GH provides leadership and technical expertise in the areas of HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, child survival, maternal health, nutrition, and family planning. As such, GH aligns USAID resources with identified public health and development needs, and influences the global health priorities of partners and stakeholders. GH becomes the repository for state-of-the-art thinking in biomedical, social science, and operational research. It produces results that can be disseminated and replicated at USAID missions throughout the world. GH also helps ensure compliance with congressional directives and legislative intentions, and develops mechanisms for overall program evaluation and performance measurement. The expansive perspective of USAID is critical given that diseases are borderless – TB being the most recent example – and USAID works to mitigate their negative impact before they become serious global health threats.

USAID programs in international health engage in the following five priority areas:

- reducing HIV/AIDS transmission and mitigating its impact;
- reducing deaths from infectious diseases of major public health importance;
- increasing the use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions;
- increasing the use of interventions to improve child health and nutrition; and

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- increasing the use of voluntary practices to reduce fertility and improve reproductive health.

GH's programs are primarily funded through the Child Survival and Health (CSH) Fund of the Development Assistance account. Field programs for HIV/AIDS and population receive additional support from other accounts, including the Economic Support Fund, Freedom Support Act, and Assistance to Eastern Europe and Baltic States. The FY 2003 request for the Bureau for Global Health is $304.8 million (including $3.8 Development Assistance Fund for Displaced Children & Orphan Fund), down from the FY 2002 level of $326.1 million. The FY 2003 funds will be allocated as follows:

- $65.5 million (22%) for HIV/AIDS;
- $35.8 million (12%) for infectious diseases;
- $52.7 million (17%) for child survival and maternal health; and
- $150.8 million (49%) for reduced fertility and improved reproductive health.

In the coming year, USAID will substantially increase the resources it devotes to HIV/AIDS programs. GH has already established a new Office of HIV/AIDS and begun to realign its programs and staffing to support its expanded efforts in this area. These expanded efforts seek to monitor the spread of HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa and other parts of the developing world and improve the quality of life of those infected and affected by the disease. GH will also continue with its commitment to reduce the incidence of TB, malaria and other major infectious diseases. More generally, USAID's efforts to improve health conditions in the developing world and stabilize population growth directly contribute to economic growth and political stability while at the same time helping to reduce environmental degradation. Improved health and nutrition are key contributors to increased economic productivity and the reduction of poverty.

GH addresses USAID's priority areas through a combination of technical support to the field, research and evaluation, and global leadership.

Field-Driven Program Design and Comprehensive Technical Support: GH has developed an innovative approach to program design that is rare in the development field. In contrast to typical practice, GH follows a field-driven, field-oriented and field-based approach to developing and testing new technologies and methodologies. This is especially important in the rapidly changing health field. The approach generally includes the following steps: (1) need or problem identification (to which field missions contribute); (2) product and program development; (3) field testing, validation, and refinement; (4) field marketing and scale up; and (5) institutionalization at the field mission level. This approach has a long history of success and has been instrumental in diffusing technologies and innovations from north to south and from south to south. GH supports its state-of-the-art design activities with comprehensive technical support that maximizes the chances for programmatic success. To this end, GH manages activities that incorporate and adapt experience and knowledge gained worldwide to support and complement mission health programs. Missions expect GH to provide them with state-of-the-art tools and technologies to apply to local problems, helping them to "push the technical envelope" and encouraging cost-effective approaches to programming. GH's support includes research, policy development, information, services, training, commodities, and evaluation.

Timely and Authoritative Research: GH is a leading sponsor of biomedical, operations, and behavioral research. GH promotes the development, testing and dissemination of new tools, technologies and approaches to combat critical health problems, strengthens program effectiveness, and surmounts policy constraints. GH has played a key role in developing new, cost-effective technologies such as oral rehydration salts, simple disease diagnosis, new contraceptive and birthing methods, and the use of vitamin A to enhance child survival. USAID supported studies that proved the linkage between provision of voluntary, confidential HIV counseling and testing and

behavior change for at-risk population. In addition, GH has taken the lead in the development of indicators and methods to evaluate programmatic success and monitor trends in the health sector. Other donors and international agencies rely heavily on this work for policy development and program planning.

Global Leadership and High-Impact Partnerships: USAID is a recognized leader worldwide in health and exercises its leadership through the technical expertise of a multi-disciplinary staff. GH's global leadership focuses on fostering technical innovation, promoting policy dialogue and encouraging increased mobilization of resources for health activities. This leadership helps achieve USAID agency-wide results by increasing the opportunities for, and likelihood of, successful health programs and by encouraging the wider global community of countries, donors and non-governmental organizations to adopt new technologies and approaches and pursue USAID priorities and goals.

Recent USAID's success stories in Technical Support, Research, and Global Leadership:

- USAID's HIV/AIDS strategy has supported programs that helped reduce HIV incidence in young adults, preventing, and even reversing major epidemics in some high prevalence countries. For example, USAID's support was instrumental in reducing HIV prevalence in 15-24 year olds in urban areas of Uganda by 50% and nationally by one-third.
- In the past five years, USAID missions have helped developed tools such as HIV/AIDS education and intensive behavior change programs that reached over 30 million people and trained over 180,000 new HIV/AIDS counselors and educators worldwide.
- Working collaboratively with international and national agencies as well as host governments, USAID has developed improved systems and tools for HIV/AIDS surveillance, resource management, and mechanisms to determine program progress and impact.
- USAID has launched an intensive initiative to combat malaria that involves commercial marketing and distribution of insecticide-impregnated bed nets. The initiative promises to save tens of thousands of lives, especially of children, in the immediate years ahead.
- Research supported by USAID demonstrate that supplemental vitamin A reduces mortality from all causes by 23%-34% in children under five years of age in populations where vitamin A deficiency is prevalent. As a result, routine vitamin A supplementation has become policy in much of the developing world.
- USAID has been the leader in establishing national vitamin A programs in more than 50 countries, delivering over 100 million doses annually. The World Health Organization estimates that these programs are averting more than 240,000 child deaths each year.
- USAID played a key role in establishing the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization fund (GAVI), which aims to improve access and expand the use of vaccines, accelerate research and development, and make immunization coverage a centerpiece of international development. Of the total funding of $1 billion, USAID is expected to contribute $53 million in FY 2002.
- USAID also led in the establishment of the Global TB Drug Facility. Through streamlining the standardization of drug products, bulk buying procurement system, and competitive bidding processes, the GDF has cut TB drug prices for a six-month course of treatment to $10, a 30% reduction compared to previous international drug prices. Sixteen countries have already been approved for GDF support.
- USAID was instrumental in introducing safe injection technology for injectable contraceptives, which promises to improve safety for family planning clients and health workers, thereby expanding contraceptive coverage.
- New partnerships were developed with the commercial sector to provide contraceptive protection to three million new couples, leading to less dependency on donor assistance for family planning services and ensuring sustainability of the program.

Plans to build upon these successes in FY 2003 are included in the Progress Data Sheet.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY2002 & FY2003 FUNDING IS RQUESTED: No programs will be deleted. However, given necessity for development choice, assistance for child survival and maternal health, vulnerable children, and infectious disease will decrease.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: In addition to providing overall field technical support, 63 field missions address at least one of the five health priority areas in their programs through the GH field support mechanism. Approximately one third of the country-level health and population sector funds flow back to GH to utilize centrally-managed instruments for programming and implementation.

USAID also coordinates its population, health and nutrition programs with the Departments of Health and Human Services, Agriculture, State and Treasury, as well as with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the White House and other bilateral and multilateral agencies, and non-governmental agencies. Increasingly, USAID is working with the private and commercial sector – industry and foundations – to take advantage of technical and financial synergies in facing the challenge to improve global health.

OTHER DONORS: USAID has exceptional relationships with key multilateral (e.g. U.N. Children Fund, U.N. Population Fund, Joint U.N. Program on HIV/AIDS, World Health Organization) and bilateral agencies (e.g. United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Canada), private foundations (Gates, Packard, Hewlett), as well as with the public and non-profit sectors. USAID also plays a lead role in the development of The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, an entity dedicated to mobilize resources in the fight against the world's major infectious diseases. USAID brings its trademark technical expertise to these partnerships. Leveraging this contribution along with significant financial resources, the U.S. government has marked impact on health policy and programs at both the global and country levels.

USAID and the major partners in the health sector focus on the most pressing global health issues,

Bureau for Global Health
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	123,960	229,392	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	322,300	0
Development Assistance	137,130	158,323	3,800	304,800
Total Program Funds	261,090	387,715	326,100	304,800

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
936-0011 New and Improved technologies and approached for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested,				
CSH	0	0	47,173	0
DA	46,757	49,559	0	47,173
936-0012 Improved policy environment and increased global resources for family planning programs.				
CSH	0	0	8,438	0
DA	10,073	10,016	0	8,438
936-0013 Enhance capacity for national programs (public, private, non-governmental organization and community-based institutions) to				
CSH	0	0	43,924	0
DA	34,324	38,508	0	43,924
936-0014 Increased access to, quality of cost-effectiveness of, and motivation to use family planning, breastfeeding, and selected				
CSH	0	0	51,265	0
DA	42,226	56,490	0	51,265
936-002 Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions				
CSD	16,232	14,140	0	0
CSH	0	0	15,000	0
DA	0	0	0	12,168
936-003 Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions				
CSD	48,648	96,525	0	0
CSH	0	0	44,800	0
DA	3,750	3,750	3,800	40,532
936-004 Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the				
CSD	38,750	77,259	0	0
CSH	0	0	62,000	0
DA	0	0	0	65,506
936-005 Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance				
CSD	20,330	41,468	0	0
CSH	0	0	49,700	0
DA	0	0	0	35,794

Total Transfers

E. Anne Peterson
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Global Health

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH
FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification
Notified Levels for FY 2002
(In Thousands of Dollars)

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2002	Account	Notification Amount FY 2002
936-001.1	New and improved technologies and approaches for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated and disseminated	47,173	CSH	47,173
936-001.2	Improved policy environment and increased global resources for planning programs	8,438	CSH	8,438
936-001.3	Enhanced capacity for national programs (public, private, non-governmental organizations and community-based institutions) to design, implement, finance, and evaluate sustainable family planning programs	43,924	CSH	43,924
936-001.4	Increased access to, quality of, cost-effectiveness of, and motivation to use family planning, breastfeeding, and selected reproductive health information and services	51,265	CSH	51,265
936-002	Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions	15,000	CSH	15,000
936-003	Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions	44,800	CSH	44,800
		3,800	DA	3,800
936-004	Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	62,000	CSH	62,000
936-005	Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance	49,700	CSH	49,700

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BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH
FY 2003 Congressional Budget Justification
Notified Levels for FY 2003
(In Thousands of Dollars)

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	Request FY 2003	Account
936-001.1	New and improved technologies and approaches for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated and disseminated	47,173	DA
936-001.2	Improved policy environment and increased global resources for planning programs	8,438	DA
936-001.3	Enhanced capacity for national programs (public, private, non-governmental organizations and community-based institutions) to design, implement, finance, and evaluate sustainable family planning programs	43,924	DA
936-001.4	Increased access to, quality of, cost-effectiveness of, and motivation to use family planning, breastfeeding, and selected reproductive health information and services	51,265	DA
936-002	Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions	12,168	DA
936-003	Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions	40,532	DA
936-004	Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	65,506	DA
936-005	Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance	35,794	DA

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM TITLE: Population & Reproductive Health–New Technologies (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001 IR 1.1 New and improved technologies and approaches for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated and disseminated.
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $47,173,000 CSH
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $47,173,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2013

Summary: Major categories of assistance under this Intermediate Result include:

- developing and testing of new or improved contraceptive, HIV and sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention technologies;
- undertaking long-term studies of contraceptive methods in field programs to understand their acceptability, effectiveness, and other health benefits;
- engaging in operations research to improve the access and quality of family planning and reproductive health services in a cost-effective manner;
- developing new strategies to provide information and services to hard-to-reach populations such as young people, men, post-abortion clients, etc.; and
- developing improved data collection techniques for monitoring and evaluating program performance.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* Research and development activities are typically multi-year efforts. In the area of contraceptive and microbicide research and development, FY 2002 funds will be used to support: (1) Phase II and III trials of a one-year vaginal ring; (2) a two-year single-rod implant for the delivery of hormonal contraception; (3) a new, inexpensive latex female condom; (4) one or more hormonal methods for men; (5) start-up of Phase I, II and III studies for several microbicides; (6) evaluation of the efficacy of the diaphragm to prevent sexually transmitted infection (STI); (7) a simple delivery system (Uniject) for injectable hormonal contraceptives; and (8) introduction of the natural family planning Standard Days Method (SDM) into several countries. In addition, studies will be implemented to test different strategies to increase male condom use, and understand the benefits of introducing female condoms among high-risk groups.

In addition, USAID will continue to fund multi-country studies to test the impact of improvements in information and counseling provided to clients on their contraceptive continuation rates; develop and test cost-effective strategies to reach youth with reproductive health information and services to change behaviors; test the impact of involving men in the antenatal period on STD/HIV preventive behaviors; and replication and validation of willingness-to-pay studies to increase sustainability of organizations. Programmatic research will focus on the development of a common framework among donors for assessing contraceptive security across countries. Contraceptive security exists when every person is able to choose, obtain and use quality contraceptives and condoms for HIV/AIDS prevention.

In the monitoring and evaluation area, USAID will continue to support the development and testing of approaches to monitor quality of care at service sites, client preferences and sustainability of family planning programs. USAID will also make two awards aimed at improving the collection, analysis, and presentation of data for use in planning, policymaking, managing, monitoring and evaluation of population, health and nutrition programs.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Most of the programs described for FY 2002 funding are multi-year efforts and will continue with FY 2003 funding. These include research and development related to a vaginal

ring, a single rod implant for hormonal contraception, a new female condom, new microbicides, a new diaphragm to prevent STIs, injectable hormonal contraceptives and the introduction of a new natural family planning method. In addition, various multi-country studies discussed above will be continued as will monitoring and evaluation activities related to quality of care.

Family planning assistance agreements either already include or will include standard clauses to implement the Mexico City Policy, per the Presidential Document entitled "Memorandum of March 28, 2001 for the Acting Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development--Restoration of the Mexico City Policy," (Federal Register: March 29, 2001, Volume 66, Number 61, Pages 17301-17313) attached to Contract Information Bulletin 01-08 (R). Compliance with this policy is being monitored regularly through routine information systems.

Performance and Results: In the area of contraceptive development, a study of the effectiveness of the diaphragm against STIs was initiated; acceptability of a second-generation female condom was evaluated; studies of a one-size-fits-all diaphragm were completed; and a novel, simple natural method, the SDM, was developed and tested. Six microbicide compounds will move forward to the next stage of testing after their safety was demonstrated in initial clinical trials. The reliability of a model predicting willingness-to-pay for contraceptive services was confirmed, thus eliminating the need for case-by-case willingness-to-pay studies. Questions related to female genital cutting were introduced into the Demographic and Health Surveys. Studies of alternative methods of collecting data on socio-economic status established that a measure based on household assets was as accurate and less expensive than collecting expenditure data.

Assuming progress continues as expected, these investments will result in: the availability of more and better contraceptive choices for men and women, including widespread availability of the SDM; more effective microbicides; increased condom use for dual protection against unwanted pregnancy and STI/HIV infection; successful service delivery strategies for meeting the needs of underserved populations; and a better understanding of the impact of program investments.

Major Contractors and Grantees: (1) The Population Council; (2) Family Health International; (3) Eastern Virginia Medical School; (4) Georgetown University; (5) Program for Appropriate Technology in Health; (6) World Health Organization; (7) ORC Macro International – subcontractors include The Population Council and East-West Center Program on Population; (8) University of North Carolina – subcontractors include ORC Macro International, Tulane University, and John Snow Research and Training Institute; (9) U.S. Bureau of the Census; (10) LTG Associates, Inc. – subcontractors include TvT Associates, Inc.; and (11) other cooperating agencies, universities, research institutions, and host country organizations.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-0011 New and Improved technologies and approached for contraceptive methods and family planning identified, developed, tested, evaluated and disseminated	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	220,048
Expenditures	0	177,167
Unliquidated	0	42,881
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	50,577
Expenditures	0	42,374
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	270,625
Expenditures	0	219,541
Unliquidated	0	51,084
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	47,173	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	47,173	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	47,173
Future Obligations	0	150,529
Est. Total Cost	47,173	468,327

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM TITLE: Family Planning & Reproductive Health-Policy (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001 IR 1.2 Improved policy environment and increased global resources for family planning programs.
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $8,438,000 CSH
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $150,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $8,438,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2013

Summary: Major categories of assistance under this Intermediate Result include:

- developing awareness-raising presentations and resource planning models for use with host-country policymakers;
- strengthening the ability of local organizations to participate in the policy process;
- promoting private sector participation in family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) service delivery; and
- engaging in research and preparing publications on FP/RH issues of global importance.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID will fund the development of strategies to promote family planning in the context of high HIV prevalence, particularly in African countries. It will also continue to develop approaches to increase host-country financial commitments to family planning. Small grants will be provided to local advocacy groups to enable them to participate in policy-making activities and to publicize the policy implications of FP/RH research. (Particular attention will be paid to policies that affect young adults' access to reproductive health information and services.) USAID will continue to fund a study by the National Academy of Sciences on transitions to adulthood and their implications for reproductive health. USAID will also work to ensure the long-term availability of appropriate contraceptives at affordable prices. Finally, FY 2002 resources will be used to promote the application of an integrated package of policy activities that encompass using data in policy decision-making; strengthening policy champions; planning, formulating, and drafting policies; and building NGO networks.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID policy support will increasingly focus on ensuring the sustainability of FP/RH services and overcoming policy barriers. For example, USAID plans to fund training and technical assistance to governments to help them efficiently implement policies aimed at promoting decentralization. Efforts will also be undertaken to consolidate the lessons learned from sector-wide approaches to health sector financing and its implications for the provision of FP/RH services. USAID will develop, test, and apply approaches to integrate reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections and HIV policies and services. Efforts will also be made to overcome policy barriers to the provision of post-abortion care and to support research on global trends in contraceptive use and demand for family planning.

Family planning assistance agreements either already include or will include standard clauses to implement the Mexico City Policy, per the Presidential Document entitled "Memorandum of March 28, 2001 for the Acting Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development--Restoration of the Mexico City Policy," (Federal Register: March 29, 2001, Volume 66, Number 61, Pages 17301-17313) attached to Contract Information Bulletin 01-08 (R). USAID is monitoring compliance with the Policy.

Performance and Results: Advocacy efforts through private voluntary organizations improved the social environment for women, helping to increase the legal age of marriage in parts of Nigeria.

USAID investments in awareness-raising presentations and resource planning models contributed to improved FP/RH policies in 23 countries in FY 2001. In Turkey, for example, UDAID core funds paid for pilot tests, provincial planning meetings, training-of-trainers for Ministry of Health personnel, and rollout of a national policy for contraceptive self-sufficiency based on voluntary contributions. USAID core funds also supported an analysis of condom needs in Kenya for the 2001-2004 period that contributed to the government's decision to sign an agreement with the World Bank to use $10 million in loan funds to purchase condoms. USAID's $3 million investment in Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) in the form of an endowment to expand and sustain CARE's global reproductive health portfolio has begun generating matching funds; in FY 2001, CARE met its first matching funds requirement of $1.85 million under its USAID-funded endowment.

Continued progress in these areas will result in more supportive policies for FP/RH in USAID-assisted countries, increases in non-USAID resources for FP/RH, and more efficient and prudent use by host countries of their own funds.

Major Contractors and Grantees: (1) The Futures Group International – subcontractors: Research Triangle Institute and the Centre for Population and Development Education; (2) National Academy of Sciences; (3) Population Reference Bureau – subcontractors: Academy for Educational Development; (4) the CARE Endowment; and (5) other cooperating agencies and host-country institutions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-0012 Improved policy environment and increased global resources for family planning programs.	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	38,959
Expenditures	0	30,234
Unliquidated	0	8,725
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	11,258
Expenditures	0	9,561
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	50,217
Expenditures	0	39,795
Unliquidated	0	10,422
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	150
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	8,438	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	8,438	150
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	8,438
Future Obligations	0	29,557
Est. Total Cost	8,438	88,362

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM TITLE: Family Planning and Reproductive Health (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001 IR 1.3 Enhanced capacity for national programs (public, private, non-governmental organization and community-based institutions) to design, implement, finance, and evaluate sustainable family planning programs.
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $43,924,000 CSH
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $43,924,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2013

Summary: Major categories of assistance under this Intermediate Result include:

- training and technical assistance to providers of family planning and reproductive health services;
- technical assistance to develop and improve logistics, financial, information, and human resource management systems;
- technical assistance to help design, implement and evaluate communication and behavior change programs in family planning and reproductive health;
- training of managers and leaders in business skills to ensure sustainability of their programs;
- technical assistance to develop national family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) strategic plans and to promote collaboration among relevant FP/RH institutions; and
- technical assistance to evaluate program results and apply operations research findings.

Input, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* USAID's work under this Intermediate Result will focus on training service providers, improving management systems and leadership skills, developing the capacity of local organizations to plan for financial self-reliance, and applying results from program evaluations and operations research to service delivery. The program will seek to increase the quality and quantity of human resources to lead and manage programs as well as provide services. USAID will apply innovative, cost-efficient training methods and strategies, including distance learning to reach the largest number of providers, leaders and program managers possible. The program will also emphasize developing partnerships with host country organizations and building their capacity to provide technical assistance locally and regionally. In FY 2002, USAID plans a competitive award to provide assistance to field missions in the areas of communication and behavior change in the population, health and nutrition sectors.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID expects that FY 2003 funds will support management and human resource assessments of national family planning and reproductive health institutions. Funds may be used to incorporate innovative approaches, such as distance learning and mentoring, into leadership development courses for leaders and managers of key public and private institutions. To enhance the sustainability of services, the program expects to support the development of public-private partnerships to increase financial resources available to government reproductive health programs. USAID will continue its emphasis on improving provider performance through the design of more efficient supervision systems. Under the new communication and behavior change award, funds may be used to further develop programs to influence community and societal norms related to health and family planning choices.

Family planning assistance agreements either already include or will include standard clauses to implement the Mexico City Policy, per the Presidential Document entitled "Memorandum of March 28, 2001 for the Acting Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development–Restoration of the Mexico City Policy," (Federal Register: March 29, 2001, Volume 66, Number 61, Pages 17301-17313) attached to Contract Information Bulletin 01-08 (R).

Performance and Results: Technical capacity to deliver FP/RH services through Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) partners was increased by a competitive grant process that resulted in awards in 10 countries. Training and support to PVO networks strengthened the monitoring and evaluation skills of local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), improving their analytical and programming capacity. In Ghana, 120 private sector nurse midwives were trained in providing adolescent reproductive health services. These providers now see an average of 4,800 adolescents per month. In addition, as a result of training, the number of midwives providing sexually transmitted infection diagnosis and treatment, emergency contraception and post-abortion care services to adolescents increased. After an on-the-job training program was provided in Zambia, 5,500 clients received comprehensive post-abortion care and family planning services in FY 2001. USAID's technical assistance in financial management and cost analysis helped NGOs and national governments worldwide to improve the sustainability of their reproductive health programs. In Mexico, a large family planning organization increased fee-for-service revenues by 30%, and in Mozambique the Ministry of Health now has the ability to track financial data helping them to improve the efficiency and equity of FP/RH services.

USAID's focus on training and human capacity development will translate into higher quality reproductive health services, reaching a larger number of people per year. Its focus on institutional capacity building through improved management systems and business planning will result in stronger, more sustainable institutions providing these services.

Major Contractors and Grantees: (1) Management Sciences for Health; (2) John Snow, Inc.; (3) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; (4) Pathfinder International; (5) The Futures Group International – subcontractors: Research Triangle Institute and the Centre for Population and Development Education; (6) the Public Health Institute; (7) the University of North Carolina – subcontractors: Abt Associates, EngenderHealth, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, Training Resources Group, the American College of Nurse Midwives, and Save the Children; (8) Johns Hopkins University/Center for Communication Programs – subcontractors: Academy for Educational Development, Prospect Associates, and Save the Children; (9) University of Michigan; (10) JHPIEGO Corporation; and (11) other universities, private sector entities, NGOs, and host country institutions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-0013 Enhance capacity for national programs (public, private, non-governmental organization and community-based institutions) to design, implement, finance and evaluate sustaibable family planning programs.	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	246,997
Expenditures	0	196,112
Unliquidated	0	50,885
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	40,751
Expenditures	0	53,984
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	287,748
Expenditures	0	250,096
Unliquidated	0	37,652
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	43,924	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	43,924	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	43,924
Future Obligations	0	136,837
Est. Total Cost	43,924	468,509

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM TITLE: Family Planning & Reproductive Health-Access (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased use by women and men of voluntary practices that contribute to reduced fertility, 936-001 IR 1.4 Increased access to, quality of, cost-effectiveness of, and motivation to use family planning, breastfeeding, and selected reproductive health information and services.
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $51,265,000 CSH
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $51,265,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2013

Summary: Major categories of assistance under this Intermediate Result include:

- expanding service-delivery in the public, private commercial and non-governmental organization (NGO) sectors;
- implementing client-centered services that emphasize voluntarism and informed choice;
- institutionalizing performance improvement systems to strengthen the skills of health care providers and ensure quality of care in a sustainable manner;
- improving access to contraceptive commodities;
- fostering the development of community-based organizations that can function as both advocates for, and providers of, quality health information and services;
- increasing private sector participation in the delivery of quality family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) services by working through professional associations and networks and by increasing FP/RH organizations' access to credit;
- improving the reproductive behavior of youth including delaying first sexual encounter and improving access to information and contraceptives; and
- providing technical assistance to strengthen linkages between FP/RH, HIV and maternal health programs to ensure there are no missed opportunities to improve primary health.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: Activities under this Intermediate Result are typically multi-year efforts. Some continuity between FY 2002 and FY 2003 activities is therefore expected. In FY 2002, USAID will work to increase the number and quality of FP/RH service delivery in the public, private commercial and NGO sectors using a client-centered approach that emphasizes informed choice. In the public sector, USAID will support the development and institutionalization of management, performance improvement and quality assurance systems. In the commercial sector, USAID will support social marketing programs to heighten awareness and benefit of FP/RH issues and increase the availability of related commodities. Private providers will receive information, training and, in some cases, access to credit, to increase their role in the provision of FP/RH services. U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) will provide technical assistance and training to local NGOs to improve their capacity to deliver FP/RH information and services. Young adults will be a particular focus under a new five-year cooperative agreement awarded in late FY 2001. Activities under this award are designed to address young adults' unique needs to delay sexual debut as well as prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection. In addition, recognizing the impact of the HIV epidemic, a number of pilot activities will examine the potential for integrating family planning and HIV information and services. Resources will also be allocated to develop a user-friendly compendium of best practices involving implementing and replicating FP/RH programs on a national scale.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Agreements for activities in the PVO sector, commercial sector and selected activities in performance improvement and service delivery are all due to end in FY 2003. Thus the focus of activities in 2003 will be to assure a smooth transition between activities that are ending and start-up agreements.

Family planning assistance agreements either already include or will include standard clauses to implement the Mexico City Policy, per the Presidential Document entitled "Memorandum of March 28, 2001 for the Acting Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development–Restoration of the Mexico City Policy," (Federal Register: March 29, 2001, Volume 66, Number 61, Pages 17301-17313) attached to Contract Information Bulletin 01-08 (R).

Performance and Results: USAID supported delivery of FP/RH information and services in 26 countries through public sector programs, 14 countries through private commercial sector programs, and 17 countries through private voluntary and non-governmental organizations' programs. During FY 2001, partnerships with the commercial sector resulted in the provision of contraceptive protection to an estimated three million couples. An innovative credit program disbursed $1.6 million in loans to private FP/RH providers. These loans should result in as many as 1.7 million new primary health care and FP/RH visits over the next three-five years. USAID FP/RH programs increased the number of countries with active post-abortion care programs from 8 to 12, reaching more than 24,000 women in need of such services. USAID programs also increased male involvement in FP/RH, by doubling the number of sites offering FP/RH services to men and increasing voluntary use of vasectomy. Finally, advocacy efforts through private voluntary organizations (PVO) helped to reduce female genital cutting in Egypt and Nigeria.

Continued progress under this program is expected to increase access to and use of reproductive health services by increasing the capacity of every sector to delivery quality information and services. The focus on strengthening systems and institutions is also expected to help ensure the sustainability of activities undertaken under this program.

Major Contractors and Grantees: (1) Pathfinder International – subcontractors include the Academy for Educational Development (AED), Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Meridian Development Foundation, and PROFAMILIA/Colombia; (2) EngenderHealth; (3) Save the Children – partners include: Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Adventist Development and Relief Agency, ChildReach/Plan International, and Program for Appropriate Technology in Health; (4) Management Sciences for Health – subcontractors: AED, Family Health International (FHI), the Centre for African Family Studies, the Federation of African Women Educationalists, and Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu (DTT); (5) CEDPA; (6) DTT – subcontractors: Futures Group International, Abt Associates, Meridian Development Foundation, and Population Services International (PSI); (7) FHI – subcontractors: CARE, Research Triangle Institute, Margaret Sanger Center International, and DTT; (8) CARE; (9) AED – subcontractors: LaLeche League International, PSI, Wellstart International, CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and WorldVision; (10) John Snow International – subcontractors: Alatech Healthcare Products; (11) various contraceptive manufacturers (FEI Products, Inc, Leiras Oy, Wyeth-Ayerst International, Ortho-McNeil Pharmaceutical, Pharmacia Worldwide, and Panalpina); and (12) other cooperating agencies, U.S. PVOs, private companies, and host country institutions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-0014 Increased access to, quality of cost-effectiveness of, and motivation to use family planning, breastfeeding, and selected reproductive health information and services.	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000		
Obligations	0	700,071
Expenditures	0	651,596
Unliquidated	0	48,475
Fiscal Year 2001		
Obligations	0	59,469
Expenditures	0	49,324
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	0	759,540
Expenditures	0	700,920
Unliquidated	0	58,620
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA		
Obligations	51,265	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	51,265	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	51,265
Future Obligations	0	227,066
Est. Total Cost	51,265	1,037,871

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM TITLE: Health and Nutrition Program (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions, 936-002
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $15,000,000 CSH
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $438,000 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $12,168,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** 2013

Summary: *Major categories of funding under this strategic objective include:*

- policy dialogue and technical assistance to institutionalize political and financial commitments to maternal and newborn health;
- *technical assistance to improve maternal nutritional status, including micronutrient supplementation and fortification;*
- community mobilization to create awareness that using maternity services can save lives;
- *technical assistance to promote antenatal care, including tetanus toxoid immunization, malaria and syphilis control, and prevention of mother-to-child-transmission of HIV;*
- technical assistance to improve safe and clean childbirth practices through the use of a skilled *birth attendant;*
- technical assistance to increase access to and quality of postpartum and newborn care;
- treatment of life-threatening obstetrical complications, including hemorrhage, infection, hypertensive disorders, obstructed labor and post abortion complications;
- technical assistance to strengthen health delivery systems through the development of health information systems, rational management of pharmaceuticals, and effective health financing approaches;
- identification and testing of new approaches to provide quality services to women who are geographically and culturally isolated and, therefore, most vulnerable to death and disability;
- field trials on the effect of vitamin A supplementation during pregnancy; and
- technical assistance to evaluate program results.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* In the area of advocacy, USID will support the international White Ribbon Alliance, which was created in 1999 to promote Safe Motherhood through global networks. Formal and informal community groups will be supported to create demand for maternity services. At the national level, USAID will strengthen political and financial commitments for maternity care. Community-level programs to promote safe pregnancy outcomes will be supported by promoting good nutrition and avoidance of harmful birth practices. In the area of service delivery, doctors, nurses and midwives will be trained to focus on antenatal, safe delivery, postpartum and newborn care, as well as treatment of obstetric complications. Strategies will be introduced to train large numbers of care providers rapidly and inexpensively. In the area of capacity building, expertise to facilitate south-to-south exchanges and regional training centers will continue to be supported. Partnerships with multilateral organizations will be supported to promote adherence to evidence-based standards of care for treatment of obstetric complications. Furthermore, USAID expects to support coordination for maternal and neonatal health through the creation of a secretariat for a Global Partnership for Safe Pregnancy and Newborn Health. This partnership will advocate for increased resources and promote country-level coordination of effective public health programming for maternal and newborn survival. In the area of research, USAID funds will seek to improve antenatal interventions, decrease delays in obstetric complications care, and test new technologies to control postpartum hemorrhage. Contributions to a multi-donor research program to reduce maternal mortality are also envisioned.

Planned FY 2003 Program: Most of the programs described for FY 2002 funding are multi-year efforts and will continue with FY 2003 funding. These include maternal health advocacy and policy development activities, efforts to improve and create additional demand for maternal health services, and evaluation of existing maternal health programs. Improved quality of care will be pursued through support for improved training, centers of excellence, and formalized quality improvement programs. USAID will also add to the maternal health knowledge base by engaging in targeted research and policy analysis with key partners to identify more effective ways of promoting maternal and neonatal health.

Performance and Results: Awareness raising and community mobilization have been supported through the White Ribbon Alliance, a network of organizations that fosters grassroots support for Safe Motherhood. In two years, 154 member groups in 18 countries have joined the alliance. In collaboration with international professional organizations, the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the World Bank, worldwide technical guidance, based on the latest scientific evidence for treatment of obstetrical complications, has been translated and disseminated throughout the developing world. Innovative country-specific and culturally sensitive maternal health programs to increase access and improve quality of care have been implemented. These include support to midwifery clinics in the Philippines with special attention to the privacy needs of Muslim women in Mindanao, support for policy changes that resulted in the use of more effective drugs for control of malaria during pregnancy in Tanzania, and promotion of updated patient care practices in Guatemala that resulted in improved maternal health and decreased costs.

In the coming years, USAID expects to see higher awareness of, and greater commitment to, maternal and neonatal health at both the national and global level. This goal will be pursued through a variety of approaches, especially international partnerships. If progress continues as anticipated, USAID expects to maintain its position as a global leader in testing and documenting new tools and effective approaches and making them available for implementation by other donors, multilateral organizations, governments, and non-governmental organizations.

Major Contractors and Grantees: (1) JHPIEGO Corp - subcontractors: Center for Development & Population (CEDPA), John Hopkins University, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH); (2) Academy for Educational Development (AED) - subcontractors: Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Cornell University, Tufts University); (3) University of North Carolina-INTRAH - subcontractors: Abt Associates Inc., Engender Health, American College of Nurse Midwifes, (PATH), Training Resource Group); (4) The Futures Group -subcontractors: CEDPA, Research Triangle Institute; (5) International Science & Technical Institute - subcontractors: HKI, AED, Population Services Institute); (6) HKI; (7) International Life Sciences Institute; (8) JHU; (9) LTG Associates - subcontractors: TVT; (10) University Research Corporation (URC) - subcontractors: Joint Commission Resources, JHU; (11) Abt Associates - subcontractors: URC, Development Associates Incorporated, Tulane University, PATH; (12) Management Sciences for Health - subcontractors: AED, APUA, Boston University, Harvard, PATH; (13) U.S.Pharmacopeia; (14) Jorge Scientific Corp.- subcontractors: Futures Group, John Snow, Incorporated; (15) Global Health Council; (16) ORC Macro International - subcontractors: Population Council, East West Center; (17) Carolina Population Center - subcontractors: John Snow, JSI/RTI; (18) Tulane; (19) ORC Macro Int.; (20) Save the Children; (21) WHO; (22) UNICEF; (23) UNFPA.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-002 Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions	CSD	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	54,941	0	19,808
Expenditures	37,206	0	19,808
Unliquidated	17,735	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	15,631	0	0
Expenditures	21,205	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	70,572	0	19,808
Expenditures	58,411	0	19,808
Unliquidated	12,161	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	438	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	15,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	438	15,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	12,168
Future Obligations	0	0	129,657
Est. Total Cost	71,010	15,000	161,633

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM TITLE: Child Survival Program (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions, 936-003
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $44,800,000 CSH, $3,800,000 DA
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,482,231 CSD; $1,226,268 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $40,532,600 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2013

Summary: USAID's Child Survival Program funds a multi-year effort to reduce the main causes of child mortality and morbidity: diarrhea, acute respiratory infections (ARI), malnutrition, and vaccine preventable diseases. Major categories of assistance under this strategic objective include:

- engaging in research and developing new tools and approaches to prevent and cure the main childhood diseases;
- helping countries identify and develop cost-effective policies and programs to address major threats to the survival and health of infants and children;
- applying social marketing and behavior change techniques to improve understanding and use of key child health and nutrition behaviors; and
- applying operations research and quality assurance techniques to improve child health services, increase the availability of essential drugs and commodities, and upgrade health worker training.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002 USAID will continue to tackle the main causes of infant and child mortality and morbidity. The Child Survival Program will work through expanded partnerships with governments, non-governmental organizations, and other donors. Programs will support new research on diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, malnutrition, and vaccine preventable diseases. USAID will take leadership roles in the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), and the Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition (GAIN), new global partnerships to increase the impact of child survival and disease control activities.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will continue to improve immunization coverage in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, the Gates Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation and bilateral donors through GAVI and the Safe Injection Global Network (SIGN). USAID will continue to evaluate the integrated management of childhood illness in field settings and support the evaluation and introduction of new vaccines against pneumonia and rotavirus diarrhea as well as vial monitors for vaccines other than polio. USAID will also support interventions to: reduce or treat life-threatening illnesses of newborns; increase the use of vitamin A; and expand the use of national health accounts to support resource allocation for child health. Programs to promote maternal-child health insurance in Latin America will be developed. Partnerships with private voluntary organizations will seek to strengthen technical capacity at the community level. Commercial private sector partnerships will be expanded to encourage production and distribution of oral rehydration salts, vitamin A-fortified foods, and soap for hand washing.

USAID will continue to work with WHO and UNICEF in efforts to eradicate polio, and will partner with Voice of America (VOA) to send messages in 19 different languages to hard-to-reach populations. USAID will expand community-based programs that involve volunteers working to encourage appropriate nutrition, promote good child health, and link families to health services. Program expansion will occur in Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Senegal, Ghana, and Zambia.

USAID will continue to develop new and more effective ways to diagnose, treat and prevent the main childhood killers. Activities will promote breastfeeding, increase resistance to disease through fortification with vitamin A, iodine, and other micronutrients, and develop safer, cheaper ways to deliver immunizations.

USAID will work with private and public partners to increase community involvement in: detection of polio cases; mobilization for immunization and vitamin A supplementation; and home care and appropriate care-seeking for respiratory infections, diarrhea, and illnesses of newborn infants. Programs will develop, adapt, and implement innovative communication and behavior change approaches such as peer group methods and negotiated approaches to increase knowledge and use of child health and nutrition practices.

Performance and Results: In Madagascar, where over half the children are malnourished, USAID worked with the Ministry of Health and other partners to develop the Champion Communities Initiative that promotes intensive community-based nutrition education in targeted areas. This effort increased the percentage of infants exclusively breastfed from 24% in 1996 to 68% in 2000 and the percentage of women initiating breastfeeding immediately after birth from 34% to 73%.

In Bihar, one of the poorest states in India, inappropriate infant feeding practices contribute to high infant mortality. In one district where efforts were made to identify and test locally acceptable behaviors, exclusive breastfeeding rates increased from 12% in 1999 to 28% in 2001. In Ghana, working in conjunction with its National Immunization Days, USAID assistance was instrumental in helping the government to achieve over 80% vitamin A coverage of children 6 to 59 months of age.

USAID has promoted safe injection practices through training and use of auto-destruct syringes and safe disposal containers. Under the Boost Immunization initiative, USAID has supported a private sector vaccine endowment for Armenia, provision of critical immunization equipment and vaccines in Cambodia, and a renewed focus on those unreached by health care in the Dominican Republic.

By 2007 USAID will have worked with GAVI to build sustainable immunization systems in 74 countries, with 80% of countries achieving routine immunization coverage in at least 80% of all districts. USAID will have put in place micronutrient supplementation programs in over 30 countries. Priority USAID-supported countries will show sustained increases in: (1) exclusive breastfeeding, (2) the proportion of children receiving prevention and treatment of diarrheal diseases, respiratory infections and malaria infections, and (3) implementation of new approaches to reduce neonatal mortality.

Major Contractors and Grantees: (1) WHO; (2) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; (3) National Institutes of Health; (4) Harvard Institute for International Development; (5) International Life Sciences Institute; (6) Johns Hopkins University; (7) the Academy for Educational Development; (8) John Snow, Inc.; (9) Wellstart International; (10) Abt Associates, Inc.; (11) Partnership for Child Health Care; (12) Management Sciences for Health; (13) Camp, Dresser, and McKee; (14) the Manoff Group; (15) University Research Corporation; (16) Program for Appropriate Technology in Health; (17) International Center for Diarrheal Disease Research. Bangladesh; (18) Helen Keller International; (19) International Science and Technology Institute; (20) International Food Policy Research Institute; (21) World Vision Relief and Development Inc.; (22) Consortium for International Development; (23) Development Associates Inc.; (24) Education Development Center; (25) International Society for Prosthetics and Orthodics; (26) Pan American Health Organization; (27) International Rescue Committee; and (28) other public and private sector entities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-003 Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions	CSD	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	180,713	0	79,392
Expenditures	134,528	0	74,024
Unliquidated	46,185	0	5,368
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	98,232	0	9,180
Expenditures	137,149	0	9,180
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	278,945	0	88,572
Expenditures	271,677	0	83,204
Unliquidated	7,268	0	5,368
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	1,482	0	1,226
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	44,800	3,800
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	1,482	44,800	5,026
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	40,532
Future Obligations	0	0	258,346
Est. Total Cost	280,427	44,800	392,476

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM TITLE: HIV/AIDS Program (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased use of improved, effective and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIVAIDS epidemic, 936-004
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATON AND FUNDING SOURCE: $62,000,000 CSH
UNOBLIGATED PRIOR YEAR FUNDS AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,383,001 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $65,506,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2013

Summary: USAID's HIV/AIDS strategy focuses on the programs and countries where assistance can save the most lives. Preventing new infections is the most important objective. USAID resources are focused on those interventions and those countries where we can make a difference. USAID provides support to proven HIV/AIDS prevention approaches, such as:

- changing high-risk behavior;
- educating young people,
- recognizing and treating sexually transmitted infections;
- increasing demand for, and access to, condoms especially for high risk populations;
- preventing mother-to-child transmission; and
- promoting voluntary counseling and testing.

While prevention will remain the cornerstone of USAID's program, programs for the care, treatment and support of people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS are being expanded. These include:

- providing community-based and health facility care and support for HIV infected individuals and their families, including children affected by AIDS; and
- providing care and treatment of opportunistic infections associated with HIV/AIDS, especially tuberculosis.

In addition, USAID provides global leadership in the fight against HIV/AIDS by:

- encouraging greater financial commitments from private foundations, bilateral donors and multilateral institutions;
- helping launch the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;
- supporting other international initiatives such as the United Nations General Assembly on AIDS and international organizations like the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); and
- providing technical leadership through biomedical and operations research and identification of "best practices." This includes efforts to determine effective approaches to providing anti-retroviral treatment in resource-poor settings.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: This year, USAID is stepping up its war against AIDS to stem the spread of the epidemic. USAID's expanded response includes the following:

- Increased funding for field programs. USAID will substantially increase the total and the proportion of its resources which are managed and used in the field to scale up prevention, care and treatment programs and support for children affected by AIDS. The increased funding will be focused on priority countries and regional programs where USAID can optimize impact.
- Increased support for more priority countries. USAID is increasing the number of countries, which receive priority support from 17 to 23.

- Strengthened regional programs to meet the needs of other countries. This approach involves pooling resources to achieve a critical mass of technical expertise to track the epidemic, identify and focus on regional hot spots, and reach high-risk populations such as migrant workers, truckers, other transport workers, prostitutes and combatants.
- More resources for Africa. Africa remains USAID's highest HIV/AIDS priority. In particular, the new plan significantly increases funding for sub-Saharan Africa.
- Increased field staff. USAID is assigning more staff to priority countries and regional programs to provide the technical leadership and management necessary for effective expanded programs.
- Increased accountability. USAID is establishing a comprehensive monitoring and reporting system to track progress in the priority countries, document programmatic impacts and ensure effective use of HIV/AIDS resources.
- Strengthened organizational capacity to combat the pandemic. USAID is upgrading its HIV/AIDS Division to office status, appointing a Senior Agency AIDS advisor who will report directly to the Assistant Administrator for Global Health; and refining the Agency's HIV strategic plan to accelerate programmatic impacts.

Planned FY 2003 Program: The recent increases in HIV/AIDS resources will enable USAID to further escalate its war on AIDS, better meet the needs of priority countries for assistance with prevention, care, treatment, and provide global leadership in critical issues of care and support.

Performance and Results: USAID is supporting HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation programs in approximately 50 countries around the world. Nearly 70% of the assistance goes to non-government organizations that provide information and services to the poorest, most vulnerable segments of society. With its increased budget, the Agency has established new or expanded programs in primary prevention, care and support and mother-to-child transmission. In addition, it is in the process of establishing a comprehensive system to monitor program progress and report on results. The Agency supports over 55 projects that provide support to children affected by HIV/AIDS in 22 countries and supports voluntary counseling and testing programs in 15 countries. In the past five years, USAID has funded education and behavior change programs that have reached over 30 million people and have trained over 180,000 new counselors and educators. The results of these programs are being seen in decreased infection rates in countries such as Uganda and Zambia. Surveys have documented that widespread behavior change, particularly partner reduction and delayed onset of sexual activity among youth, can result in dramatic reductions in HIV/AIDS prevalence. Also important is the increased use of condoms by prostitutes and their clients in countries like Cambodia, the Dominican Republic and Thailand. USAID has provided over one billion male condoms in support of HIV/AIDS prevention. In FY 2001, USAID established two new programs to increase support to communities – the CORE (Communities Responding to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic) initiative to strengthen its partnerships with community and faith-based organizations and the Community REACH (Rapid and Effective Action Combating HIV/AIDS) project that will provide small grants to community organizations.

USAID has continued to work with other donors to keep HIV prevalence rates low (less than 2%) in Senegal, Philippines and Indonesia and is helping reverse the epidemic in several higher prevalence countries (Uganda, Dominican Republic and Thailand).

USAID will work closely with host country governments, citizen groups and other donors to work toward the following goals by 2007: (1) reducing HIV prevalence rates among 15-24 year olds by 50% in high prevalence countries, and maintaining prevalence below 1% among 15-24 year olds in low prevalence countries; (2) providing access for 25% of HIV/AIDS infected mothers in high prevalence countries to interventions to reduce mother-to-child HIV transmission; and (3) enabling host country institutions to provide basic care and psychosocial support services to 25% of HIV infected persons and orphans and vulnerable children in high prevalence countries. In FY2002, USAID and its partners will expand the collection and analysis of data on national sero-prevalence

rates, high-risk sexual behavior, and the quality and coverage of prevention, care and support programs.

Major Contractors and Grantees: Contractors and grantees include: (1) Centers for Disease Control & Prevention; (2) Family Health International (FHI) – subcontractors: Population Services International (PSI), Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH), Management Sciences for Health (MSH), Institute of Tropical Medicine, University of North Carolina; (3) Global Health Council; (4) International HIV/AIDS Alliance; (5) UNAIDS; (6) PSI – subcontractors: FHI, PATH, MSH, International Center for Research on Women, DKT International; (7) Population Council – subcontractors: PATH, ICRW, Futures Group International, Tulane University, University of Alabama, International HIV/AIDS Alliance; (8) TvT Associates; (9) U.S. Bureau of Census; (10) U.S. Peace Corps; (11) TvT Associates.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-004 Increased use of improved, effective, and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic	CSD	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	152,159	0	37,452
Expenditures	119,347	0	37,452
Unliquidated	32,812	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	83,655	0	0
Expenditures	62,472	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	235,814	0	37,452
Expenditures	181,819	0	37,452
Unliquidated	53,995	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	2,383	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	62,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	2,383	62,000	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	65,506
Future Obligations	0	0	1,056,340
Est. Total Cost	238,197	62,000	1,159,298

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM TITLE: Infectious Disease Program (Pillar: Global Health)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of a major public health importance, 936-005
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $49,700,000 CSH
PRIOR YEAR UNOBLIGATED AND FUNDING SOURCE: $666,396 CSD
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $35,794,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2013

Summary: USAID's Infectious Disease Program is funding a multi-year effort to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance by working in four priority areas: malaria, tuberculosis (TB), antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and surveillance. Categories of assistance funded under this strategic objective include:

- Designing, testing, improving and implementing tuberculosis prevention and control programs;
- Developing and implementing new malaria disease prevention, treatment and policy efforts;
- Strengthening disease surveillance systems by improving information systems, building the capability to detect diseases and respond appropriately, and make decisions based on data;
- Developing strategies to slow the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance primarily in pneumonia, diarrhea, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis and malaria; and
- Working with a wide array of international and national partners in strengthening existing health systems to improve drug management, and infectious disease prevention, treatment and control programs.

Inputs, Outputs, and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* In FY 2002, the Bureau for Global Health (GH) will continue to build and expand partnerships, support research and development of new methods and tools, and increase emphasis on field implementation through assistance to missions and regional bureaus related to AMR, malaria, TB and surveillance.

In TB, USAID will continue to provide assistance to recently established country programs. The programs seek to build the political commitment and local capacity to implement and sustain national Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) programs. Additionally, GH will continue to support the World Health Organization's (WHO) STOP TB Initiative, provide technical resources for the procurement and country-level activities of the Global Drug Facility, work on developing and disseminating best practices regarding TB prevention and control, and support tools to diagnose TB rapidly.

GH will also continue to work closely with USAID regional bureaus and missions to expand malaria control activities. In FY 2002, private sector partnerships for the commercial marketing of bednets will be expanded regionally in Africa, and treatment guidelines and policies for malaria in pregnant women will be further developed and begin to be implemented. In addition, USAID will focus on improving drug quality and drug use practice. Increased resources will also enable a more comprehensive approach to malaria vaccine development. These expanded efforts will complement ongoing malaria activities and will be focused largely in Africa, but will also include sub-regional efforts in South America and Southeast Asia.

Disease surveillance activities will be strengthened by increasing activities at the district level to complement the work of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and WHO at the regional and national level. USAID will continue to support CDC and WHO efforts in strengthening disease surveillance, while expanding activities into three new countries. In addition, USAID will

work with the European Office of WHO on the regional dissemination of USAID's experience with strengthening immunization, disease, and health information systems.
Building upon the recently developed WHO Global Strategy for the Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance, AMR activities will focus on global and country-level antimicrobial resistance advocacy, including the development of a model intervention package that will support the appropriate and judicious use of antimicrobials, and ensure the availability and supply of quality products.

Planned FY 2003 Program: USAID will continue its efforts to support national implementation of existing programs and increase the number of beneficiaries as part of the USAID expanded response to TB and malaria. TB activities will further support national implementation of TB prevention and control measures, while supporting capacity development to address the lack of TB technical expertise in the developed and developing world. Malaria programs will further expand the availability of insecticide treated bednets, improve prevention and treatment of malaria in pregnant women, and further accelerate vaccine development. USAID will continue to use its resources to implement and expand the application of appropriate drug management practices, especially within the purview of global disease trust funds, and to reduce the spread of antimicrobial resistance. USAID will work closely with USAID missions and host countries to address critical constraints to effective disease surveillance and disseminate best practices.

Performance and Results: In TB, USAID has been supporting the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) to develop a simple test for the rapid diagnosis of TB. The test is being prepared for field testing in several sites in Africa, Asia and the former Soviet Union. The USAID Child Health Research Project, in partnership with the Gorgas Memorial Institute, has adapted the DOTS TB treatment approach to Brazil. The program has achieved an 84% treatment success rate in a rural slum adjoining Rio de Janeiro - in a country with a 40% default rate of treatment completion. In the coming year, this program will expand to other parts of Rio.

If progress continues as expected, USAID hopes to see TB cure rates of 85% and detection rates of 70% in targeted countries as well as an increase in the number of countries that have implemented drug resistance surveillance and an expansion in the availability and appropriate use of new diagnostics for TB and malaria.

In partnership with CDC, malaria in pregnancy efforts in Malawi have led to 75% of pregnant women routinely receiving at least one dose of the antimalarial drug SP during pregnancy, and 30% receiving at least two doses. This has resulted in a reduction in low birth weight babies from 32% to 23%. Within Malawi, USAID is working to establish a "malaria and pregnancy" network to raise awareness and promote increased access to treatment. Initial safety trials of a new malaria vaccine have been completed in the U.S., and plans are underway for field evaluation in Kenya.

USAID is introducing Geographic Information System techniques to map the location of malaria cases in Maputo, Mozambique, which will enable the Ministry of Health to target resources to neighborhoods of greatest need. USAID also supported the development of the WHO Global Strategy for the Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance, which was released in the fall of 2001.

Major Contractors and Grantees: (1) Abt Associates; (2) Academy for Educational Development; (3) TB Coalition for Technical Assistance; (4) Camp Dresser & McKee; (5) Global Health Council; (6) Gorgas Memorial Institute; (7) National Institute for Health; (8) International Clinical Epidemiology Network; (9) JHPIEGO Corporation; (10) Johns Hopkins University; (11) Management Sciences for Health; (12) Maxygen; (13) PATH; (14) Naval Medical Research Institute; (14) University Research Corporation; (15) U.S. Pharmacopoeia Convention Inc.; (16) Walter Reed Army Institute of Research; (17) WHO; (18) CDC – subcontractors: Training in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-005 Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance	CSD	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	50,786	0	250
Expenditures	27,395	0	250
Unliquidated	23,391	0	0
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	41,130	0	0
Expenditures	30,868	0	0
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	91,916	0	250
Expenditures	58,263	0	250
Unliquidated	33,653	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	666	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	49,700	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	666	49,700	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	35,794
Future Obligations	0	0	286,352
Est. Total Cost	92,582	49,700	322,396

Bureau for Management PROGRAM SUMMARY (in thousands of dollars)				
Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Development Assistance	1,750	1,397	1,500	0
Total Program Funds	1,750	1,397	1,500	0

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
969-010 Information Technology Transfer				
DA	1,750	1,397	1,500	0

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BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT
Congressional Budget Justification

Notified Levels for FY 2002

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2002	Account	Amount Notified FY 2002
969-010	Information Technology Transfer	$1,500,000	DA	$1,500,000

Notified Levels for FY 2003

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	Account	Request FY 2003
969-010	Information Technology Transfer	DA	0

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USAID OPERATING UNIT: Central Program
PROGRAM TITLE: Information Technology Transfer
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Information Technology Transfer 969-010
STATUS: Continuing
UNOBLIGATED PRIOR YEAR FUNDS AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,500,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $0 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The Information Technology Transfer Program (ITT) will assist USAID program officers worldwide to design, implement and evaluate the information and communications technology (ICT) components of their democracy, health, agriculture, environment, economic growth and other programs by:

- Applying the Agency's central institutional memory for substantial ICT applications and systems,
- Providing Internet technical assistance and Web hosting services for programs,
- Building and adapting extranet tools for sharing information with critical development partners,
- Developing technical scopes of work for ICT components of programs,
- Centrally procuring ICT services and commodities, and
- Verifying performance under highly complex ICT contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* Development assistance funds for the ITT program will be used to provide short-term technical assistance, Internet support services, training and workshops, telecommunications services, systems analysis, planning, design, evaluation, and audits in support of USAID programs worldwide. These support services have become critical success factors in a significant number of the Agency's activities, and will assure that the information and communications technology components of those programs contribute to sustainable outcomes.

Planned FY 2003 Program: In a world increasingly transformed by the information economy, the information and communications technology components of USAID programs will take on increasing importance in all sectors. The ITT program will continue the FY 2002 program by responding to ever greater requests for technical support.

Performance and Results: ITT program assistance varies greatly depending on the needs identified by the program officers requesting support, and is best illustrated by example:

Leveraging Information Technology to Strengthen Democracy

Under the Sandinista Regime in Nicaragua, vast amounts of property were nationalized. At the end of the 1980s, with the restoration of democracy, it was decided by the Government of Nicaragua that an equitable system should be found to compensate previous owners. A manual system was implemented to process claims, but it was recognized that this processing took far too long. The USAID program officers working closely with the Nicaraguan Government on this problem were specialists in the area of democratization and market transformation, but recognized the need to turn to specialists in database architecture to solve this particular component of the problem.

> Land compensation applications processed quickly to avoid social unrest.

The ITT Program was thus tasked to automate the system of tracking cases to speed the flow of document approvals. ITT Progam specialists developed technical scopes of work and interviewed firms that could adapt American software systems to meet local needs. The specialists then verified the quality and performance of the database system that was developed, and oversaw its successful implementation. As a result of the ITT Program's assistance for this component, the overall USAID democratization program in Nicaragua was greatly strengthened.

Leveraging Information Technology to Strengthen Governments

The transformation from a Soviet state to full independence has not been easy for the new Republic of Georgia. The process of operating a government – maintaining roads, providing social services, operating schools, and so on – is no simple task. Revenue is required, and an equitable tax collection system is key. A new system had to be built virtually from scratch, networked nationally, to include the assigning of unique tax identification numbers to all taxpayers, registering declarations about property and income, and recording payments. The USAID program officers working closely with the Georgian Government were specialists in the database systems that were required, but recognized the need to turn to specialists to develop the wide area network to link the nation's tax offices around the country.

> 90 per cent of tax offices in the Republic of Georgia connected in a wide area network.

The ITT Program was thus tasked to oversee the development of the wide area network component of the national tax system. ITT Program specialists developed technical scopes of work and interviewed firms that could perform the necessary infrastructure installations. The specialists then verified the quality and performance of the national network as it was put in place. Currently 90 per cent of the 30 local and regional tax offices have been connected. As a result of the ITT Program's assistance for this component, the overall USAID program to reform and strengthen Georgian Government institutions has been greatly enhanced.

Leveraging Information Technology for Clean Air

One of the great legacies of communism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union is a network of electricity plants belching black smoke. USAID's Bureau for Europe and Eurasia has been working with national governments to develop policies that will hopefully lead to the generation of cleaner power. With tight budgets, it is rarely possible for the policy experts and policy makers to convene for face-to-face meetings. The experts in the Europe and Eurasia Bureau recognized that they needed to turn to specialists for the tools to convene their meetings via the Internet.

> Virtual meetings between American and Eastern European experts are cost effective.

The ITT Program was thus tasked to build a virtual meeting space. Software from a small firm in New York City was adapted by ITT Program engineers to work over noisy dialup telephone lines so common in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The server was housed at a networking facility in McLean, Virginia. The expert panel assembled in their respective offices in New York, Washington, and Greece. The questions were fielded from government ministries throughout Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. As a result of the ITT Program's assistance for this networking component, the Europe and Eurasia Bureau's environmental program for cleaner air was greatly strengthened.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: SETA Corporation is the principal contractor for this activity. Additional services and commodities are acquired through the GSA Federal Acquisitions Services for Technology (FAST) program in support of small and disadvantaged 8(a) businesses.

Linkages:
Pillar I: Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (50%)
Pillar II: Global Health (25%)
Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (25%)

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

M-IRM

969-010 Technology Transfer	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	1,750
Expenditures	1,750
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	1,397
Expenditures	1,397
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	3,147
Expenditures	3,147
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	1,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	0
Future Obligations	8,190
Est. Total Cost	12,837

Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination

THE CHALLENGE: USAID is entering a period of significant reorientation and reform. These changes will help USAID better support U.S. national interests overseas and play an appropriate leadership role in the development community. The Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC) has central responsibility for helping USAID meet this challenge by setting USAID's development policies and strategic budget.

THE BUREAU PROGRAM: The following Program Data Sheet covers the single strategic objective for which this USAID/Washington bureau is requesting funds.

These resources will allow PPC to carry out its mandate as the Agency's center of ideas regarding development and humanitarian assistance, exercising strong intellectual leadership in the development community. In this role, PPC will set and support policy on foreign assistance. PPC will also support effective program management (design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation), and improve the linkage between policy and resource allocation. PPC will help integrate conflict prevention and counter-terrorism into USAID's culture and programs, and will help improve the Agency's knowledge management capacity to support its priorities. The PPC Bureau will continue to lead Agency reforms in programming, budgeting and reporting practices, and to participate actively in efforts to reform and simplify USAID's management systems. The overarching goal is to maximize the impact of USG investments in international development activities. PPC coordinates its efforts with the Congress, the Office of Management and Budget, the State Department, and other donors.

FY 2002 funds will be used to implement the Agency programs of policy development and coordination, operational program guidance and oversight, simplification of performance reporting systems, donor coordination, program evaluations, and development information services. PPC also intends to use FY 2002 funds to carry out seminars and fora on such topics as terrorism and development, poorly performing countries, and conflict prevention in a post-September 11 environment. The specific activities to be funded by FY 2002 and FY 2003 appropriations are described in more detail in the following Program Data Sheet. PPC will use $12.1 million of the FY 2003 request to fund ongoing efforts.

ONGOING PROGRAMS FOR WHICH NO FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: None.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: N/A

OTHER DONORS: PPC represents USAID in various Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) fora, including the DAC Expert Groups on Evaluation, Poverty and Conflict. PPC works in collaboration with multi-lateral and bilateral donors, such as the World Bank, the European Union, the G-8 members, the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Germany on current and future development activities, and on evaluation of past development programs.

Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination

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	2,639	3,022	0	0
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	0	5,400	0
Development Assistance	4,619	4,796	6,445	12,100
Total Program Funds	7,258	7,818	11,845	12,100

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
996-013 Learning from Experience				
CSD	2,639	3,022	0	0
CSH	0	0	5,400	0
DA	4,619	4,796	6,445	12,100

BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION
Congressional Budget Justification

Notified Levels for FY 2002

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2002	Account	Amount Notified FY 2002
996-013	Learning from Experience	$6,445,000	DA	$6,445,000
		$5,400,000	CSH	$5,400,000
	Prior Year Funding	$ 971,000	DA	$ 971,000
		$ 53,000	CSD	$ 53,000

Notified Levels for FY 2003

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	Account	Request FY 2003
996-013	Learning from Experience	DA	$12,100,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

USAID/W OPERATING UNIT: Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC)
PROGRAM TITLE: Learning from Experience (Pillars: Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade; Global Health; and Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance)
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Learning from Experience, 996-013
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $6,445,000 DA; $971,000 prior year DA; $5,400,000 CSH; $53,000 prior year CSD.
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $12,100,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Summary: PPC's program initiatives include:

- Intellectual leadership;
- Clarification of policy priorities;
- Strategic budgeting; and
- Continued streamlining of Agency systems.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program:* The Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination (PPC) will work with government and non-governmental institutions to stimulate and facilitate discussion on important development issues through seminars, fora and publications. Policy positions established through these and other mechanisms will be widely disseminated within the development community. Topics will range from terrorism and conflict to poorly performing countries, science and technology, biotechnology, and knowledge management. USAID will also publish important policy papers and studies on areas such as the role of development assistance in the 21st Century, and will conduct program evaluations on such topics as education, civil society, poverty, trade, land markets and property rights. FY 2002 funds will finance the acquisition of specialized technical expertise to implement the aforementioned activities. PPC will also use FY 2002 monies to provide guidance on and technical support for the dissemination of best practices in strategic planning, performance management, and program design and implementation. PPC will support the entire Agency by funding personnel and equipment needed to operate its information and research services, library, and evaluation programs. In addition, the Administrator's Conflict Prevention Task Force, a $1 million initiative in FY 2002, will a) enhance knowledge and information dissemination on conflict prevention, b) analyze and propose new strategic and programmatic approaches on reconciliation, particularly with faith-based organizations, c) train and build capacity for prevention and transitions, and d) facilitate applied analysis, workshops and symposia on conflict prevention. These tasks will be completed by contracting specialized technical expertise.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 resources would build the Agency's capacity to carry out policy analysis and formulate policy positions on development issues. PPC would support seminars, evaluations, training, research/library services, publications, a development information clearinghouse, statistical analysis, and knowledge sharing services. Through the Learning from Experience Program, PPC expects to continue disseminating findings from evaluations and analytical studies through special workshops, special reports, briefings for managers and technical audiences, and presentations to international donors and development partners. PPC will continue to fund activities to strengthen Agency capacity in program planning, implementation and performance management. This will maximize the efficiency and effectiveness of the USG's investment in development assistance. (Beginning in FY 2003, the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau will manage activities of the Administrator's Conflict Prevention Task Force.)

Performance and Results: This program will lead to a clear policy framework in support of the Agency's strategic vision; updated standards on program design, implementation, and monitoring; a stronger linkage between performance and budget requests and allocations; an improved institutional memory for the organization; and an expanded capacity to act upon lessons learned

from previous experience. As a result of PPC activities, USAID will be a more agile and responsive agency.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID anticipates the continued involvement of key partners: *LTS Corporation (prime and sub); DevTech Systems, Inc.; Academy for Educational* Development; U.S. Department of Agriculture; International Business Initiatives; Library of Congress, Federal Library Information Network (prime); National Academy of Public Administration (prime); Price Waterhouse Coopers (prime); Checchi/Louis Berger Joint Venture (prime); Development Associates, Inc. (prime); Management Systems International (prime); The Mitchell Group (prime), Nathan Associates, Abt, Inc.; Creative Associates International, Inc.; the Inter-American Development Bank; the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. USAID will select new implementing partners for activities related to a capacity for policy analysis, the Administrator's Conflict Prevention Task Force, specific policy analyses, strategic planning, seminars, streamlining and updating business processes.

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

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination

996-013 Learning from Experience	CSD	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2000			
Obligations	2,991	0	18,681
Expenditures	1,942	0	15,571
Unliquidated	1,049	0	3,110
Fiscal Year 2001			
Obligations	3,022	0	5,066
Expenditures	2,000	0	3,796
Through September 30, 2001			
Obligations	6,013	0	23,747
Expenditures	3,942	0	19,367
Unliquidated	2,071	0	4,380
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	53	0	971
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA			
Obligations	0	5,400	6,445
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002			
Obligations	53	5,400	7,416
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	12,100
Future Obligations	0	0	26,000
Est. Total Cost	6,066	5,400	69,263

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE

THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE: Public-private alliances, as promoted by USAID's new Global Development Alliance (GDA) Secretariat, represent an important business model for USAID, and are applicable to many of the Agency's programs. USAID will serve as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America, the higher education and non-governmental organization (NGO) communities and other partners in support of shared objectives. GDA builds on many successful alliances around the world and seeks to take the best of those experiences and significantly expand this approach to meeting development objectives. Under the GDA and related efforts, USAID will collaboratively create alliances that bring new partners, innovations, and resources to development challenges.

THE USAID PROGRAM: The Program Data Sheets provided below cover the objectives for which USAID is requesting funds. The GDA approach recognizes significant changes in the assistance environment around the world. It builds on decades of experience working effectively with partners, both public and private, to take assistance to the next level of shared responsibility and magnified results. GDA brings a mix of new partners, including NGOs, private voluntary organizations (PVOs), cooperatives, foundations, corporations, higher education institutions and even individuals to the development challenge, and it will engage current partners in new ways. A GDA Secretariat was established as a temporary unit to provide leadership and direction across the Agency for rapid and full integration of this business model into USAID business operations. The intent is to mainstream a public-private alliances approach and the continued need for the GDA Secretariat will be reviewed at the end of FY 2003.

GDA entails the mobilization of significant non-U.S. Government resources - partners are to bring at least as many resources to the table as those provided by USAID. Resources may take the form of funding, in-kind contributions, human resources, or intellectual property. GDA uses collaborative objective setting as a catalyst to mobilize ideas and resources of many actors in support of shared objectives. Development problems and solutions are jointly defined. GDA seeks to improve the quality and extent of partnerships, catalyze private financing of development assistance, and enhance policy reform through advocacy. GDA responds to a growing international view that public commitment and resources alone are necessary but not sufficient to meet development needs and opportunities.

ON-GOING PROGAMS FOR WHICH NO NEW FY 2002 OR FY 2003 FUNDING IS REQUESTED: None.

OTHER PROGRAM ELEMENTS: USAID has considerable experience with the development of strategic partnerships. The following are but a few of the many successful alliances currently in place:

- The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) is a partnership between the Gates Foundation (which provided a $750 million financial commitment), USAID, international institutions including the World Bank, United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the pharmaceutical industry and others to address the 30 million children every year who do not receive vaccinations.

- Conservation International has partnered with Starbucks Coffee in a USAID program to promote more remunerative and environmentally sound coffee production in the buffer zone surrounding the El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve in Mexico.

- The Parks in Peril program, which has mobilized more than $70 million of non-USAID funding, is a partnership among USAID, The Nature Conservancy, local NGOs, and local government agencies to ensure the protection of up to 37 critically threatened Latin American and Caribbean national parks and reserves of global significance.

The formation of the GDA pillar expresses USAID's strong commitment to developing future alliances that will bring to bear significant resources, expertise, creative approaches and new technologies to address international development issues.

OTHER DONORS: Corporate philanthropic giving, including that for international programs, has risen significantly. PVOs have grown in number, reach and capability. (In 1970, there were 18 PVOs receiving USAID funding; in 2000, there were 195.) In developing and transition countries, corporate philanthropy and activism among community, voluntary and non-governmental groups are growing. There is considerable untapped potential for U.S. private industry, faith-based and community organizations, universities, and other groups, both in the U.S. and overseas, to support the development process in a focused and synergistic manner. Numerous federal agencies, state governments, and even municipalities are involved in development assistance activities overseas. These activities are generally narrow in scope but increasingly involve substantial resources. Public-sector efforts can be better coordinated in order to achieve maximum support of U.S. strategic aims. The capabilities and resources of the public, private, and NGO sectors can also be better harmonized to create a "bigger pie" for international development assistance and to allocate resources strategically. As the lead public-sector agency in development assistance, USAID has a critical role, based on its long experience and continuing presence overseas, to play in analyzing priorities, supporting host governments in policy reform, implementing development assistance activities, and stimulating private resource flows to meet U.S. foreign policy goals.

GDA-Secretariat
PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2000 Actual	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Estimated	FY 2003 Request
Development Assistance	0	2,000	20,000	30,000
Total Program Funds	0	2,000	20,000	30,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
020-001 Program Development and Learning: Global Development Alliance				
DA	0	2,000	2,000	1,000
020-XXX Development Alliance Fund				
DA	0	0	18,000	29,000

Total Transfers

GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE
Congressional Budget Justification

Notified Levels for FY 2002

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	OYB FY 2002	Account	Amount Notified FY 2002
020-001	Program Development and Learning	$2,000,000	DA	$2,000,000
020-XXX	Development Alliance Fund	$18,000,000	DA	$18,000,000

Notified Levels for FY 2003

SO Number	Strategic Objective Title	Account	Request FY 2003
020-001	Program Development and Learning	DA	$1,000,000
020-XXX	Development Alliance Fund	DA	$29,000,000

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PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL PROGRAM: Global Development Alliance Secretariat (GDA)
PROGRAM TITLE: Institutionalizing Alliance Building
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Program Development and Learning: Global Development Alliance, 020-001
STATUS: Continuing
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $2,000,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $1,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2001 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The Global Development Alliance is USAID's commitment to change the way the Agency implements its foreign assistance mandate. USAID uses its resources and expertise to work with strategic partners in investment decisions, and stimulates new investments by bringing new actors and ideas to the overseas development arena. While the Agency will continue to deploy resources where private funding is not available and where the governmental role is clear and pre-eminent to stimulate institutional and policy change, GDA activities provide synergy and economies of scale to organizations and individuals working on common development issues. Through this Program Development and Learning (PD&L) objective, the GDA Secretariat will increase the knowledge and skill in alliance building of USAID staff and partners and extend the reach of USAID's development efforts in the Agency's core areas by mainstreaming the use of public-private alliances to benefit the people of the developing world.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: In FY 2002, USAID will use funding to provide additional technical expertise to field missions in developing public-private alliances. The GDA Secretariat is developing reference resources for use in formal training sessions and workshops, facilitating alliance-building dialogs within USAID as well as with our partners, and participating in meetings sponsored by other U.S. Government agencies and members of the international community to raise awareness of USAID's increased emphasis on alliances as a means to maximize impact.

Planned FY 2003 Program: FY 2003 resources will be targeted to any remaining gaps in Agency policies or practices, or partner and community understanding, with the expectation that alliance building will be fully integrated into USAID business processes. The continued need for the GDA Secretariat will be reviewed at the end of FY 2003.

Performance and Results: As a newly established Agency pillar, start-up activities have included outreach at several large public and private-sector meetings; securing outside expertise which is being made available to field missions and central and regional bureaus for identifying, evaluating, and pursuing appropriate public-private alliances; creating a "Tools for Alliance Builders" package; and developing guidance and other informational material to facilitate the adoption of this business model across the Agency. In addition, work is nearly completed on establishing solid performance measures to assess the success of alliances built.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID has acquired the services of Management Systems International to provide technical assistance to the Agency in identifying alliance opportunities, bringing together potential partners, and developing successful alliances.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

GDA-Secretariat

020-001 Program Development and Learning: Global Development Alliance	DA
Through September 30, 2000	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2001	
Obligations	2,000
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	2,000
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	2,000
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	2,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	2,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	1,000
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	5,000

PROGRAM DATA SHEET

CENTRAL PROGRAM: Global Development Alliance Secretariat (GDA)
PROGRAM TITLE: Public-Private Alliance Building
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND NUMBER: Development Alliance Fund, 020-XXX
STATUS: New (Proposed)
PLANNED FY 2002 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $18,000,000 DA
PROPOSED FY 2003 OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $29,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 2002 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Summary: The Global Development Alliance is USAID's commitment to change the way the Agency implements its foreign assistance mandate. The GDA Incentive Fund is the responsibility of the GDA Secretariat. As promising public-private alliances are developed and the level of incentive fund to be applied is determined, management of the alliance and related funding are expected to be transferred to the appropriate field or central operating unit. USAID uses its resources and expertise to work with strategic partners in investment decisions, and stimulates new investments by bringing new actors and ideas to the overseas development arena. While the Agency will continue to deploy resources where private funding is not available and where the governmental role is clear and pre-eminent to stimulate institutional and policy change, GDA activities provide synergy and economies of scale to organizations and individuals working on common development issues. With resources from the Alliance Building Incentive Fund, the GDA Secretariat will work with other parts of the Agency to identify potential alliances, develop relationships, and enter into agreements that will catalyze partnerships to achieve high-impact results that will most benefit the people of the developing world.

Inputs, Outputs and Activities: *FY 2002 Program*: In FY 2002, USAID will use funds for development programs implemented through public-private alliances. USAID is conducting due diligence on a number of potential alliances to identify those that bring significant new resources, new ideas, new technologies or new partners to address development problems in countries where USAID works. There is no pre-defined minimum or maximum number of partners; each alliance will be different. GDA has received nearly 100 proposals from field missions, regional and central pillar bureaus, and external non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These include several potentially high-impact proposals that are candidates for funding in the Agency's core areas such as education, information technology, timber, agriculture, water, and clean air. For example:

- ***Water for the Poor.*** This proposed alliance between USAID, the Conrad Hilton Foundation, NGOs, and private voluntary organizations is aimed at enhancing public health, economic development and community well-being in targeted countries through a strategic, multi-faceted intervention combining potable water supply with sanitation services and improved hygiene practices; and

- ***Capacity Building in Reduced-Impact Timber Harvest.*** Combining resources of USAID, the private sector, NGOs, civil society, and governments in the area, this alliance would facilitate partnerships between the Brazilian Certified Timber Buyers Group, NGOs and the private sector to help the Amazon timber industry convert from predatory, illegal operations to reduced impact harvest practices.

No decisions have been made on which alliances will yield the greatest impact, and separate notifications will be prepared for discrete activities once formulated.

Planned FY 2003 Program: New alliance opportunities are continually being explored through intra- and interagency collaboration, as well as consultations with the private, non-governmental community.

Performance and Results: As a newly established Agency pillar, no GDA-sponsored alliances have yet been funded, but significant effort has been devoted to identifying opportunities and developing public-private alliances for FY 2002 obligation.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Potential alliance partners include: foundations, U.S., international and host country NGOs and PVOs, individual U.S. and multinational private businesses including banks and other financial institutions, host country private businesses, business and trade associations, international organizations including international financial institutions, U.S. colleges and universities, U.S. cities and states, other U.S. Government agencies, civic groups, other donor governments, host country governments, regional organizations, host country parastatals, philanthropic leaders including venture capitalists, public figures, advocacy groups, pension funds and employee welfare plans.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

GDA-Secretariat

020-XXX Development Alliance Fund	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	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2002 NOA	
Obligations	18,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	18,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	29,000
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	47,000

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Within the Development Assistance account, $226.5 million is requested in FY 2003 for international health partnerships: HIV/AIDS $173 million; and Child Survival and Maternal Health $53.5 million, compared with at total of $177.25 in FY 2002.

HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases: FY 2002 $118 million; FY 2003 $173 million

The Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) has been established by a group of international public and private sector partners to leverage increased resources to support prevention and treatment programs in the fight against the three diseases. The fund will support an integrated approach to combating the diseases, combining prevention, treatment, and care. Current GFATM partners include bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, private foundations, NGOs and developing country representatives. USAID requests $100 million for the Global Fund for FY 2003; USAID will provide $150 million in FY 2002 ($100 million from FY 2001 and $50 million from FY 2002).

USAID requests $15 million in FY 2003 for the development of microbicides for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. USAID has been partnering with both U.S. Government and international partners to ensure a coordinated effort to develop an effective microbicide. As a part of these efforts, U.S. Government agencies, including the National Institutes of Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Health Resources and Services Administration, have generated a comprehensive plan to support microbicide development, with all U.S. Government partner contributions totaling $35 million in FY 2003. USAID plans to provide $15 million in FY 2002 for this purpose.

In addition, $58 million is requested in FY 2003 for both on-going and new partnerships. Examples of ongoing partnerships are the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) and the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The goal of IAVI is to leverage and apply resources toward the global effort to develop an AIDS vaccine. UNAIDS provides global leadership and promotes consensus on policy and programmatic approaches to fighting the HIV/AIDS pandemic. UNAIDS strengthens national government programs by assisting them in the development of appropriate HIV/AIDS policies and strategies. USAID will provide $53 million in FY 2002 for these partnerships

Child Survival and Maternal Health: FY 2002 $59.25 million; FY 2003 $53.5 million

USAID requests $50 million in FY 2003 for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) Vaccine Fund; USAID will provide $53 million in FY 2002. The goal of GAVI is to increase the availability of essential life-saving vaccines in developing countries. Strategic objectives shared by GAVI partners are to improve access to and expand use of vaccines, accelerate vaccine research and development, and make immunization coverage a centerpiece in the design and assessment of international development efforts.

In FY 2003, USAID requests $3.5 million for the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN). GAIN is a newly formed alliance of public and private sector organizations seeking to improve health through the elimination of vitamin and mineral deficiencies. GAIN was founded by initial pledges from USAID, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and the Canadian International Development Agency. GAIN's primary strategy will be to provide grants to developing countries in support of commercially sustainable food fortification programs. GAIN partners include bilateral donors, foundations, multilateral agencies and private sector organizations. In FY 2002, USAID's overall funding for micronutrient deficiencies is $6.25 million.

CENTRAL PROGRAMS
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A&A	-	Acquisitions and Assistance
AAEF	-	Albanian-American Enterprise Fund
AAFLI	-	Asian-American Free Labor Institute
AALC	-	African-American Labor Center
ABA	-	American Bar Association
ABEUSA	-	U.S. Participant Training Alumni Association
ACVFA	-	Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid
ACOR	-	American Center for Oriental Research
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
ADC	-	Andean Development Corporation
ADP	-	Automated Data Processing
ADRA	-	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
ADS	-	Automated Directives System
	-	Activity Data Sheet
AED	-	Academy for Educational Development
AFDB	-	African Development Bank
AFR	-	Africa
AFSI	-	Africa Food Security Initiative
AGOA	-	Africa Growth and Opportunities Act
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
AIHA	-	American International Health Alliance
AIMI	-	African Integrated Malaria Initiative
ANE	-	Asia and Near East
AOJ	-	Administration of Justice
APEC	-	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APENN	-	Association of Producers and Exporters of Nontraditional Products
APO	-	Army Post Office
APP	-	Annual Performance Plan
APR	-	Agency Performance Report
ARDC	-	Area Reintegration and Development Center
ARENTO	-	Arab Republic of Egypt National Telecommunication
ARI	-	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASEAN	-	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA	-	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
ASSET	-	Agriculturally Sustainable System and Environmental Transformation
ATI	-	Appropriate Technology International
AUB	-	American University of Beirut
AWACS	-	AID Worldwide Accounting and Control System
BAA	-	Business Area Analysis
BCN	-	Biodiversity Conservation Network
BDS	-	Business Development Service
BIPRA	-	Bilateral Intellectual Property Rights Agreement
BIT	-	Bilateral Investment Treaty
BOT	-	Build, Operate and Transfer
BTEC	-	Business Transformation Executive Committee
CAPEL	-	Center for the Promotion of Electoral Assistance
CARD	-	Council on Agricultural and Rural Development

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CARE	-	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CASS	-	Cooperative Association of States for Scholarships
CCI	-	Climate Change Initiative
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	-	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CDO	-	Cooperative Development Organization
CDP	-	Cooperative Development Program (U.S.-Israel)
CDR	-	Cooperative Development and Research Program (U.S.-Israel)
CEAL	-	Center for Studies and Legislative Assistance
CEDRO	-	Center for Drug Education and Information
CEE	-	Central and Eastern Europe
CEELI	-	Central and East European Law Institute
CEL	-	Country Experimental Laboratory
CFC	-	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFA	-	African Financial Community
CFL	-	Compact Florescent Lamps
CFO	-	Chief Financial Officer
	-	Chief Financial Officers Act
CG	-	Consultative Group
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIAV	-	Commission of Support for Verification
CIC	-	Community Improvement Council
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CIF	-	Capital Investment Fund
CIFOR	-	Center for International Forestry Research
CIMS	-	Contract Information Management System
CINGO	-	Citizen Initiated Nongovernmental Organization
CLD	-	Consortium for Legislative Development
CLUSA	-	Cooperative League of the United States of America
CMA	-	Crescent Medical Aid
CNG	-	Compressed Natural Gas
CNV	-	Culture and Nature Visitor
CO_2	-	Carbon Dioxide
CONAM	-	National Environmental Council
CONCAUSA	-	Central America-USA Alliance
COOP	-	Continuity of Operations
COTS	-	Commercial off the Shelf
CP	-	Congressional Presentation
CPP	-	Comprehensive Post Partum
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRM	-	Coastal Resource Management
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Program
CS	-	Child Survival
CSD	-	Child Survival and Disease
CSE	-	Supreme Electoral Council
CSO	-	Civil Service Organization
CSM	-	Contraceptive Social Marketing
CTE	-	Carbon Ton Equivalent
CYP	-	Couple Year's Protection
DA	-	Development Assistance
DAC	-	Development Assistance Committee
DAF	-	Development Assistance Fund

DART	-	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DCA	-	Development Credit Authority
DCAA	-	Defense Contracting Audit Agency
DCHA	-	Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
DCOF	-	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
DEG	-	Developing Economies Group
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DG	-	Democracy and Governance
DH	-	Direct Hire
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
DIMS	-	Democratic Indicators Monitoring System
DMELLD	-	Design, Monitoring, Evaluation, Lessons Learned, and Dissemination
DNPW	-	Directorship of National Parks and Wildlife
DOE	-	Department of Energy
DOP	-	Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Governing Arrangements
DOTS	-	Directly Observed Therapy-Short Course
DPT	-	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DWG	-	Democracy Working Group
EAI	-	Enterprises for the Americas Initiative
EBRD	-	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	-	European Community
	-	European Commission
ECA	-	Enhanced Credit Authority
ECLA	-	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECS	-	Electronic Certifying System
EE	-	Emergency and Evacuation
	-	Europe and Eurasia (formerly Europe and New Independent States)
EEP	-	Employee Evaluation Program
EFT	-	Electronic Fund Transfer
EGAD	-	Economic Growth and Agriculture Development
EGAT	-	Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
EIA	-	Environmental Initiative for the Americas
EIP	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	-	Environmental Management System
ENI	-	Europe and New Independent States of Former Soviet Union (now called Europe and Eurasia)
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resources
ENSO	-	El Nino Southern Oscillation
ENV	-	Environment
EOC	-	Emergency Obstetric Care
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-	Expanded Program of Immunization
EPL	-	Environmental Pollution Licensing
EPRA	-	Economic Policy Resource Center
ERP	-	Economic Recovery Program
ESAF	-	Extended Structural Adjustment Facility (International Monetary Fund)
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EU	-	European Union
FAAS	-	Foreign Affairs Administrative Services
FAH	-	Armed Forces of Haiti
FAI	-	Food Affordability Index
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization

FAS	-	Foreign Agriculture Service (U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)
FCCC	-	Framework Convention on Climate Changes
FDA	-	Food and Drug Administration
FDI	-	Foreign Direct Investment
FEDSIM	-	Federal System Integration and Management Center
FFA	-	Future Farmers of America
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FGM	-	Female Genital Mutilation
FISE	-	Emergency Social Investment Fund
FM	-	Financial Management
FMAA	-	Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act of 1982
FMLN	-	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front
FP	-	Family Planning
FREEDOM	-	Freedom for Russia and Emerging Eurasian Democracies and Open Markets Support Act of 1992 (FREEDOM Support Act)
FSA	-	FREEDOM Support Act
FSI	-	Foreign Service Institute
FSN	-	Foreign Service National
FSRDF	-	Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund
FTAA	-	Free Trade Area of the Americas
FTB	-	First Time Borrower
FTE	-	Full-time Equivalency
FTF	-	Farmer to Farmer Program
G-7	-	Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States)
GAIN	-	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAO	-	General Accounting Office
GAVI	-	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA	-	Global Coalition for Africa
GCC	-	Global Climate Change
GDA	-	Global Development Alliance
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	-	Global Environmental Facility
GEM	-	Global Excellence in Management
GFATM	-	Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
GH	-	Global Health
GHAI	-	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GHG	-	Green House Gas
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GMRA	-	Government Management Reform Act
GPA	-	Gender Plan of Action
GPRA	-	Government Performance and Results Act (P.L. 103-62)
GSA	-	General Services Administration
GSP	-	General System of Preference
GTN	-	Global Technology Network
GTZ	-	Guatemala Trade Zone
HA	-	Hectare
	-	Humanitarian Assistance
HCD	-	Human Capacity Development
HG	-	Housing Guaranty

HHE	-	Household Effect
HiB	-	Hemophilus Influenza Type B
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMO	-	Health Maintenance Organization
HFTE	-	Hemispheric Free Trade Expansion
HQ	-	Headquarters
IACCC	-	Inter-Agency Climate Change Committee
IARC	-	International Agricultural Research Center
IASP	-	International Affairs Strategic Plan (Department of State)
IAVI	-	International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICASS	-	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICITAP	-	International Criminal Investigation and Training Assistance Program
ICORC	-	International Committee for the Reconstruction of Cambodia
ICRAS	-	Interagency Country Risk Assessment System
ICRISAT	-	International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IDA	-	International Development Association
		International Disaster Assistance
IDB	-	Inter-American Development Bank
IDP	-	Internally Displaced People
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IESC	-	International Executive Service Corps
IFES	-	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFRC	-	International Federation of the Red Cross
IFI	-	International Financial Institute
IFOR	-	Implementation Force (NATO)
IG	-	Inspector General
IIDH	-	Inter-American Institute for Human Rights
IIRR	-	International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
INADE	-	National Development Institute
INC	-	International Narcotics Control
INDIX	-	International Network for Development Information Exchange
INIFOM	-	Institute for the Promotion of Municipalities
INRENARE	-	Institute for the Management of Renewable Natural Resources
INS	-	Immigration and Naturalization Service
IPA	-	Interagency Personnel Agreement
IPM	-	Integrated Pest Management
IPR	-	Intellectual Property Right
IPRF	-	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IQ	-	Intelligence Quotient
IR	-	Intermediate Result
IRCT	-	Internal Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims
IREX	-	International Research and Exchanges Board
IRI	-	International Republican Institute
IRRI	-	International Rice Research Institute
ISA	-	Institutional Support Assistance
ISG	-	Institutional Support Grant
IT	-	Information Technology
ITSH	-	Internal Transport, Storage and Handling
IUATLD	-	International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease

JSE	-	Jakarta Stock Exchange
JUST	-	Justice Sector Support
KG	-	Kilogram
LAC	-	Latin America and the Caribbean
LAU	-	Lebanese American University
LDC	-	Less (or Least) Developed Country
LGD	-	Local Government Development
LGU	-	Local Government Union
LIFE	-	Leadership and Investment in Fighting the Epidemic Initiative
LMI	-	Lower Middle Income
LPG	-	Loan Portfolio Guarantee
LWOB	-	Lessons Without Borders
MAI	-	Multilateral Assistance Initiative
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MDB	-	Multilateral Development Bank
MED	-	Ministry of Education
M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MENA	-	Middle East and North Africa
MEPU	-	Ministry of Pre-University Education
MERC	-	Middle East Regional Cooperation
MFI	-	Microfinance Institution
MFM	-	Municipal Finance and Management
MGP	-	Matching Grants Program
MINSA	-	Ministry of Health
MIS	-	Management Information System
MMR	-	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MOF	-	Minister of Finance
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOPH	-	Ministry of Public Health
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MSED	-	Micro and Small Enterprise Development
MSH	-	Management Sciences for Health
MT	-	Metric Ton
MW	-	Megawatt
MWDR	-	Mid-Western Development Region
MWI	-	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NACP	-	National AIDS Control Program
NAFTA	-	North American Free Trade Agreement
NAPA	-	National Association of the Partners of the Americas
NAPCP	-	National AIDS Prevention and Control Program
NATO	-	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCBA	-	National Cooperative Business Association
NDI	-	National Democratic Institute
NDVI	-	Normalized Different Vegetative Index
NEA	-	National Electrification Administration
NEAP	-	National Environmental Action Plan
NED	-	National Endowment for Democracy
NGO	-	Nongovernmental Organization
NIC	-	Newly Industrialized Country

NIH	-	National Institutes of Health
NIS	-	New Independent States of the former Soviet Union
NMS	-	New Management System
NPI	-	New Partnership Initiative
NPR	-	National Performance Review
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
NTA	-	New Transatlantic Agenda
NTE	-	Non-Traditional Exports
OAS	-	Organization of American States
OB	-	Obstetric
OBO	-	Overseas Building Operations
OC	-	Oral Contraceptive
OCC	-	Object Class Code
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
	-	Overseas Development Administration
OE	-	Operating Expense
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	-	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OFDA	-	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OFHEO	-	Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight
OFR	-	Ocean Freight Reimbursement
OIC	-	Organization of Islamic Conference
OIG	-	Office of the Inspector General
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
OPDAT	-	Office of Professional Development and Training
OR	-	Operational Research
ORS	-	Oral Rehydration Salts
OTI	-	Office of Transition Initiatives
PA	-	Palestinian Authority
PADCO	-	Pan American Development Corporation
PAHO	-	Pan American Health Organization
PAR	-	Policy and Administrative Reform
PARDEM	-	Participatory Democracy
PASA	-	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PCA	-	Panama Canal Authority
PCTC	-	Panama Canal Transition Commission
PCV	-	Peace Corps Volunteer
PDL	-	Program Development and Learning
PfP	-	Partnership for Prosperity
PHC	-	Primary Health Care
PHN	-	Population, Health and Nutrition
PIP	-	Parks in Peril
PL	-	Public Law
PLO	-	Palestinian Liberation Organization
PM&E	-	Performance Measurement and Evaluation
PNFPP	-	Philippines National Family Planning Program
PPC	-	Policy and Program Coordination Bureau (USAID)
PRET	-	Program for the Recovery of the Economy in Transition
PRIME	-	Program for Innovation in Microenterprise
PSC	-	Personal Service Contract
PVC	-	Private Voluntary Cooperation (USAID Office)
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization

R-4	-	Results Review and Resource Requirement
RDA	-	Regional Development Account
REFORM	-	Reengineering Effort for Organization and Management
REGO	-	Reinventing Government
RH	-	Reproductive Health
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office
RIF	-	Reduction in Force
RIG	-	Regional Inspector General
ROL	-	Rule of Law
RRB	-	Ronald Reagan Building
R&RS	-	Research and Reference Service
RSM/EA	-	Regional Support Mission for East Asia
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAI	-	Special Assistance Initiative
	-	Supreme Audit Institution
SAP	-	Structural Adjustment Program
SDC	-	Society for Democratic Culture
SEB	-	Small and Emerging Business
SEBI	-	Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEC	-	Securities and Exchange Commission
SEED	-	Support for East European Democracy
SET	-	Supreme Electoral Tribunal
SIECA	-	Permanent Secretariat of General Treaty of Central America Economic Integration
SME	-	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SO_2	-	Sulfur Dioxide
SOE	-	State-Owned Enterprise
SPA	-	Special Program of Assistance for Africa
	-	Small Program Assistance
SpO	-	Special Objective
SPRP	-	Sector Policy Reform Program
SPU	-	Strategic Planning Unit
SSO	-	Strategic Support Objective
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
STRI	-	Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute
TAACS	-	Technical Advisors for AIDS and Child Survival
TAF	-	The Asia Foundation
TB	-	Tuberculosis
TBD	-	To Be Determined
TF	-	Trust Fund
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
TI	-	Transparency International
TNC	-	The Nature Conservancy
TRADE	-	Trade for African Development and Enterprise
TR&D	-	Tropical Research and Development
U5MR	-	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UE	-	Urban and Environment Credit Program (formerly Housing Guaranty Program)
UN	-	United Nations

UNAG	-	National Union of Farmers and Cattle Owners
UNAIDS	-	United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS
UNAVEM	-	United Nations Verification Mission for Angola
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Program
UE	-	Urban Environment
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Control
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USDH	-	United States Direct Hire
USIJI	-	United States Initiative on Joint Implementation
UNMIH	-	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNRWA	-	United Nations Relief Works Agency
UPANIC	-	Nicaraguan Union of Agricultural Producers
USAEP	-	United States-Asia Environmental Partnership Initiative
USAID	-	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USDH	-	United States Direct Hire
USFDA	-	U.S. Food and Drug Administration
USIS	-	United States Information Service
USTTI	-	United States Telecommunications Training Institute
VAT	-	Value Added Tax
VE	-	Voluntary Executive
VII	-	Vaccine Independence Initiative
VOA	-	Voice of America
VVM	-	Vaccine Vial Monitor
WFP	-	World Food Program
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WID	-	Women in Development
WIP	-	Women in Politics
WTO	-	World Trade Organization
Y2K	-	Year 2000