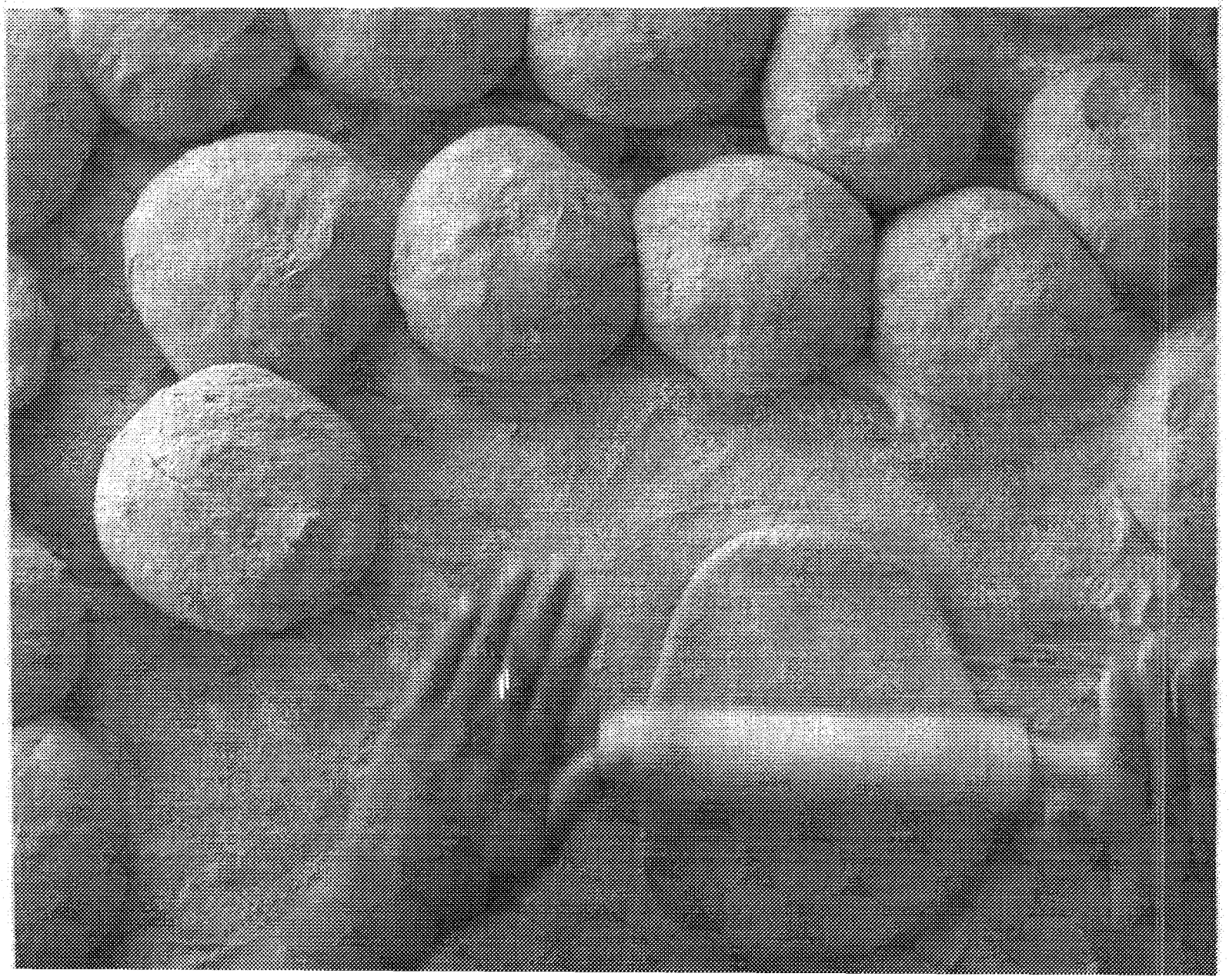
U.S. Agency for
International Development

Fiscal Year 2005

Budget Justification to the Congress

Annex V: Central Programs



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 2005 Budget Justification
Central Programs

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BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
Budget Justification to the Congress
Notification Levels for FY 2004

Program/ SO Number	Title	FY 2004 Total Planned Budget	Account	FY 2004 Notifications by FY 2005 CBJ
Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad				
964-001	U. S. educational and medical technologies and practices demonstrated in selected countries	18,720,000	DA	4,720,000
Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation				
966-001	Conflict Prevention, Resolution, and Mitigation	9,800,000	DA	0 *
Office of Democracy and Governance				
932-001	Legal systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights	1,447,000	DA	0 *
932-002	Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry	2,200,000	DA	0 *
932-003	Informed citizen's groups effectively contribute to more responsive government	5,904,000	DA	0 *
932-004	National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities	1,869,000	DA	0 *
932-005	Improved social, economic, and/or developmental status of vulnerable populations	5,130,000 9,130,000	CSH DA	3,080,000 4,660,000
Office of Food For Peace				
962-001	Critical food needs of targeted groups met	2,556,000	DA	0 *
962-002	Increased effectiveness of FFP's partners in carrying out Title II development activities	2,556,000	DA	0 *
Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation				
963-002/ 960-001	Enhanced NGO capacity to deliver development services in select USAID countries.	23,038,000	DA	7,238,000

* Previously notified by FY2004 CBJ.

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE, AND TRADE
Budget Justification to the Congress
Notification Levels for FY 2004

(in dollars thousands)

SO Number	Title	Account	FY 2004 Total Planned Budget	FY 2004 Notification by FY 2005 CBJ
905-101	Economic Growth	DA	12,690	12,690
		DA C/O	2,919	2,919
905-111	Energy and Information Technology	DA	12,690	12,690
		DA C/O	2,592	2,592
905-112	Israeli/ Middle East Programs	DA	1,500	1,500
		DA C/O	23	23
905-201	Poverty Reduction	DA	6,872	6,872
		DA C/O	100	100
905-301	Education and Training	DA	17,222	17,222
		DA C/O	141	141
905-401	Women in Development	DA	10,941	10,941
		DA C/O	520	520
905-601	Program Analysis	DA	2,680	2,680
		DA C/O	451	451
905-701	Environment and Science Policy	DA	36,613	36,613
		DA C/O	451	451
905-801	Natural Resources Management	DA	19,077	19,077
		DA C/O	118	118
905-901	Agriculture	DA	30,525	30,525
		DA C/O	3,820	3,820

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH
Budget Justification to the Congress
Notification Levels for FY 2004
(In Thousands of Dollars)

SO Number	Title	Account	FY 2004 Total Planned Budget	FY 2004 Notification by FY 2005 CBJ
936-001	Population and Reproductive Health	CSH	130,000	0*
936-002	Maternal Health	CSH	14,000	14,000
936-003	Child Health and Nutrition	CSH	53,410	53,410
936-004	AIDS Prevention and Control	CSH	65,350	0*
936-005	Infectious Disease Program	CSH	65,260	65,260

*Previously notified

Budget Justification to the Congress
Notification Levels for FY 2004

Program/ SO Number	Title	Account	FY 2004 Total Planned Budget	FY 2004 Notification by FY 2005 CBJ
BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS				
025-XXX	Global Awareness of U.S. Economic Assistance	DA	$ 1,960,000	$ 0 *
BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT				
969-010	Information Technology Transfer	DA	$ 1,500,000	$ 1,500,000
BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION				
996-013	Learning from Experience	CSH	$ 5,300,000	$ 5,300,000
		DA	$ 5,980,000	$ 5,980,000
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE				
020-001	Institutionalizing Alliance Building	DA	$ 5,000,000	$ 5,000,000
020-002	Public-Private Alliance Building	DA	$10,000,000	$ 0 **

* Previously notified.
** Separate notification required.

BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE
Budget Justification to the Congress
Notification Levels for FY 2005

Program/ SO Number	Title	Notification by FY 2005 CBJ	Account
Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad			
964-001	U. S. educational and medical technologies and practices demonstrated in selected countries	16,000,000	DA
Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation			
966-001	Conflict Prevention, Resolution, and Mitigation	11,200,000	DA
Office of Democracy and Governance			
932-001	Legal systems operate more effectively to support democratic governance and protect human rights	1,825,000	DA
932-002	Political processes, including elections, are competitive and more effectively reflect the will of an informed citizenry	2,825,000	DA
932-003	Informed citizen's groups effectively contribute to more responsive government	4,425,000	DA
932-004	National and local government institutions more openly and effectively perform public responsibilities	1,925,000	DA
932-005	Improved social, economic, and/or developmental status of vulnerable populations	2,050,000 5,000,000	CSH DA
Office of Food For Peace			
962-004	Food Insecurity in Vulnerable Populations Reduced	10,300,000	DA
Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation			
963-002/ 960-001	Enhanced NGO capacity to deliver devleopment services in select USAID countries	24,200,000	DA

BUREAU FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH, AGRICULTURE, AND TRADE
Budget Justification to the Congress
Notification Levels for FY 2005

(in dollars thousands)

SO Number	Title	Account	Notification by FY 2005 CBJ
905-101	Economic Growth	DA	12,690
905-111	Energy and Information Technology	DA	12,690
905-112	Israeli/ Middle East Programs	DA	1,500
905-201	Poverty Reduction	DA	6,870
905-301	Education and Training	DA	17,220
905-401	Women in Development	DA	11,000
905-601	Program Analysis	DA	2,420
905-701	Environment and Science Policy	DA	36,615
905-801	Natural Resources Management	DA	19,080
905-901	Agriculture	DA	30,515

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL HEALTH
Budget Justification to the Congress
Notification Levels for FY 2005
(In Thousands of Dollars)

SO Number	Title	Account	Notification by FY 2005 CBJ
936-001	Population and Reproductive Health	CSH	125,000
936-002	Maternal Health	CSH	12,362
936-003	Child Health and Nutrition	CSH	47,538
936-004	AIDS Prevention and Control	CSH	65,442
936-005	Infectious Disease Program	CSH	49,000

Budget Justification to the Congress
Notification Levels for FY 2005

Program/ SO Number	Title	Account	Notification by FY 2005 CBJ
BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS			
025-XXX	Global Awareness of U.S. Economic Assistance	DA	$ 1,400,000
BUREAU FOR MANAGEMENT			
969-010	Information Technology Transfer	DA	$ 1,500,000
BUREAU FOR POLICY AND PROGRAM COORDINATION			
996-013	Learning from Experience	CSH DA	$ 3,600,000 $ 4,400,000
GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE			
020-001	Institutionalizing Alliance Building	DA	$ 3,000,000
020-002	Public-Private Alliance Building	DA	$ 0 **

* Previously notified.
** Separate notification required.

BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Program Summary (in Thousands of Dollars)				
Category	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Estimated	FY 2005 Request
Development Assistance {a}	66,269	190,472	77,220	77,700
Child Survival & Health Fund {b}	25,893	64,555	5,130	2,050
International Disaster and Famine Assistance {c}	235,500	288,115	253,993	385,500
IDA – Afghanistan Supplemental	40,000			
IDA - Emergency Response Fund {d}	146,000			
IDA – Wartime Supplemental		143,800		
IDFA – Supplemental – Liberia / Sudan			220,000	
Transition Initiatives {e}	50,000	61,675	54,676	62,800
P. L. 480 Title II	850,000	1,440,575	1,184,967	1,185,000
Emergency Response Fund - P. L. 480 {f}	95,000			
Supplemental - P. L. 480 {g}	13,820	369,000		
Total Program Funds*	1,522,482	2,558,192	1,795,986	1,713,050

(a) FY 2003, Development Assistance includes $100 million support for Iraq.
(b) FY 2003, Child Survival & Health Fund includes $50 million provided for food aid to Iraq.
(c) FY 2003, International Disaster Assistance (IDA) appropriation provided $288.115 million with $60 million for Afghanistan and $82 million for the Iraq crisis allowed to DCHA/FFP and ANE. In FY2004, IDA changed to International Disaster and Famine Assistance with $20 million budgeted for Famine in FY2004 and $50 million budgeted for Famine in FY2005. FY 2005 also includes $100 million for Sudan.
(d) FY 2002, IDA received $146 million supplemental for Afghanistan Emergency Response Fund (ERF) of which $95 million was programmed by OFDA.
(e) FY 2003, Transition Initiatives (TI) includes $12.0 million of transferred funds from the Iraq supplemental.
(f) FY 2002, P. L. 480 Title II received supplemental funds of $95 million ERF for Afghanistan.
(g) FY 2002, P. L. 480 Title II received $13.8 million Supplemental transfer of unobligated Global Food for Education funds (P. L. 107-206) and in FY 2003, P.L. 480 Title II received supplemental funds of $300 million for Food Aid to Iraq and $69 million transferred to the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust. See *Summary Tables* volume for *P. L. 480 Dollars and Metric Tonnage* tables.

*Does not include in FY 2003 $ 88 million of IRRF or $122.45 million of ESF.

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

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

Under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, the President has designated the USAID Administrator as his Special Coordinator for International Disaster Assistance. The DCHA Bureau within USAID is the lead U. S. Government organization for providing emergency, life-saving disaster relief, including food aid, and other humanitarian assistance to people in developing countries, particularly those plagued by state failure problems. Even in countries that are not so fragile, however, there are inevitably natural disasters and violent man-made crises that threaten large-scale loss of life. DCHA's programs, and especially those providing development assistance, also 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. Proposed funding for FY 2005 will further strengthen U.S. leadership in foreign disaster relief, emergency food aid, and other humanitarian assistance. The financial resources requested will also underwrite crucial assistance programs for helping countries to: manage and mitigate conflict; make the transition from crisis to recovery and a return to development progress, practice democracy and good governance, and strengthen the capacity of indigenous non-governmental organizations. For some programs – such as Transition Initiatives, International Disaster Assistance, Food for Peace, Private and Voluntary Cooperation, and American Schools and Hospitals Abroad – the Bureau manages activities directly. For Democracy and Governance and Conflict Management and Mitigation programs, the Bureau supports USAID field missions in their efforts.

> **"Timely and effective intervention minimizes suffering, contains the crisis, reestablishes local government structures that provide lasting protection, and helps lay the foundation for sustainable development."**
>
> Source: *Department of State and Agency for International Development Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2004 to 2009*

> **"The overwhelming majority of IDPs – mainly women and children – struggled to survive with little hope of returning home, sometimes years after fighting ended."**
>
> Source: A Global Overview of Internal Displacement; www.idpproject.org

The Development Challenge: One challenge DCHA has an important role in addressing is the significant growth in the internally displaced persons (IDPs) population since 1990. In the 1990s, armed conflict generated millions of IDPs. The number of internally displaced persons driven from homes by conflict in the world is estimated at 25 million in 50 countries affected by conflict. While people become internally displaced because of natural disasters and large-scale development projects, the dramatic increase in the number of IDPs is primarily a reflection of an increase in complex humanitarian emergencies, and the number and the nature of armed conflicts. DCHA offices in collaboration with our many partners address the serious needs of IDP populations including food and other relief commodities, and programming to enable citizens to address critical needs of their communities.

Internal displacement is a symptom of underlying problems, in particular, the need to resolve and manage conflict and instability, particularly in fragile, failed and failing states, and thus is another challenge being addressed in part by DCHA. United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan, in his report *Sustaining the Earth in the New Millennium*, said "In the last decade, internal wars have claimed more than five million lives and driven many times that number of people from their homes." DCHA offices have the ability to meet both quick, short-term programming needs and longer-term activities to meet and alleviate the underlying causes of conflict.

Another major challenge facing DCHA and its Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the worsening global food security situation, affecting over 800 million malnourished people in the developing world and threatening to overwhelm U.S. and international humanitarian relief systems. Recently the FFP Office has confronted unprecedented droughts in the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa, the conflicts in the Sudan, Angola and elsewhere, and the wars against terrorism in failed or failing states like Afghanistan and Iraq. In FY

2003, over 3.1 million metric tons of food, valued at over $1.7 billion, was procured and delivered by the FFP Office, preventing widespread famines and human catastrophes and saving millions of lives in the process. However, the food security situation in Africa, most notably Ethiopia, continues to be precarious.

> **"USAID formed DCHA to consolidate USAID programs that help developing and transition countries prevent, or recover from, state failure. The focus on state failure provides a central organizing principle for the Bureau, and arises from U.S. foreign policy priorities and socio-political realities in many of the countries where DCHA works."**
>
> Source: DCHA Strategic Planning Framework 2003 – 2010, Approved August 2003

All six of DCHA's offices that manage programs share a set of common goals: (1) advancing longer-term development through integrated, high-impact interventions, particularly in countries affected by crisis, conflict, and food insecurity; (2) strengthening capable, responsive, and stable democratic systems and civil society, particularly in fragile, failing, and failed states; (3) increasing host country capacity to save lives and reduce human suffering; (4) providing technical leadership within the U. S. Government and to partners in response to the needs of fragile, failed, and failing states; and (5) ensuring coordination within DCHA for more effective responses to crisis and development needs.

The programs managed by DCHA's seven offices support USAID's four pillars: (1) democracy, conflict, and humanitarian assistance; (2) economic growth, agriculture, and trade; (3) global health; and (4) global development alliance.

- Office of Democracy and Governance (DG). USAID's programs strengthen democracy and good governance worldwide, directly supporting the U.S. National Security Strategy and the State/USAID Strategic Plan. In the words of the report *Foreign Aid in the National Interest: Promoting Freedom, Security, and Opportunity*: "It is strongly in the U. S. interest to promote both democracy and good governance." Democratic governments tend 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. Supporting such governance entails a variety of often difficult political and institutional reforms, and capacity-building efforts within both the public sector and civil society. The DG Office currently provides field support, technical leadership, and training in the following 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; (4) promoting more transparent and accountable government institutions, including local government support and anti-corruption efforts; and, (5) strategic planning and cross-cutting issues.

- Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM). The world faces a major and growing threat from the increasing incapacity of states to deal with the potential causes of instability, conflict, and in some cases terrorism. Responding effectively to this emerging global reality is the challenge that shapes CMM's programs and external relationships. All USAID development programs and partners, especially those that directly address humanitarian assistance, the transition from crisis to stability, and promotion of democracy, must now address this new imperative. The mandate of the office is to help USAID missions, development officers and partners gain the expertise they need to work more effectively in high-risk environments.

- Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The United States, through USAID, remains the world's leader in responding to man-made and natural disasters. OFDA targets the most vulnerable groups with its emergency assistance: the malnourished, nursing and pregnant women, households headed by children and women, the elderly and the handicapped. Emergency assistance includes many types of life-saving activities to meet the situation such as airlifting supplies to affected populations in remote locations, managing primary health care and supplementary feeding centers, and providing shelter materials to disaster evacuees and displaced persons as a small example. While emergency relief for natural disasters is crucial, preparedness is equally important. OFDA's preparedness, mitigation and prevention efforts are essential in dealing with natural disasters, playing an equally important role in complex emergencies. The last decade's marked growth in these man-

made emergencies has continued into the new millennium, as internal conflict and war cause social, political, and economic institutions and systems to fail. Sometimes, natural disasters accompany man-made emergencies, which compound their complexity.

- Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI). Knowing where quick, targeted transition assistance can make a difference, and being prepared to respond in a timely fashion, are among OTI's core duties. With its limited resources, OTI concentrates its assistance where it will have the greatest impact such as community-based activities, strengthening independent media, abuse protection and human rights. This may be in countries where initial advances require immediate support to continue or where political or economic divisions threaten to expand into large-scale crises.

- Office of Food for Peace (FFP). FFP manages the U.S. Government's P.L. 480 Title II program, which is the largest food aid program in the world, totaling over $1 billion annually in food and other resources. As of July 2003, 36 countries and over 800 million people around the world faced serious food emergencies requiring international food aid. Reducing global food insecurity and the number of chronically undernourished and underweight people in the developing world is a key U.S. foreign policy objective. Towards this objective, FFP is developing a new five-year strategy that seeks to reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations around the world. Title II resources are used to predict, prevent and respond to malnutrition and potential famine overseas. FFP programs address the causes of food insecurity, poverty and conflict in emergency and development situations and in transitional periods of instability. FFP promotes international consensus on food security issues and concerns and helps minimize the long-term need for food aid by strengthening the capacity of developing societies to ensure access to food by their most vulnerable communities and individuals, especially women and children, through Title II programs.

- Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation-American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (PVC-ASHA). These two previously separate offices have been merged in the past year. These programs appear as separate presentations in this document. PVC focuses on enhancing the capacity of local non-governmental organizations to deliver development services across sectors (e.g., agriculture, credit, environment) in developing and post-conflict countries. ASHA provides assistance to schools, libraries, and medical centers outside the United States but founded or sponsored by U.S.

- The Bureau has helped USAID progress in focusing on the integration of disaster relief, transition, food security, and conflict management and mitigation programs into country portfolios. The result has been a new appreciation of these priorities in country programs.

- The Bureau is working closely with the rest of the Agency to develop agency-wide response mechanisms for quickly dealing with crises as they arise.

- The Bureau continues to actively pursue a resource-leveraging approach with its partners, particularly in its innovative work on forging PVO- and other public-private partnerships.

- The Bureau continues to refine and apply performance-monitoring tools to strengthen program management and the allocation of resources. Reinforcing effective past practice, DCHA offices continue to consult with partners on adopting up-to-date Agency performance management and results reporting procedures and practices. FFP is undertaking management improvement and innovation, including greater utilization of electronic systems and procedures to streamline and improve Title II operations.

In a united effort to facilitate its strategic planning and budgeting, DCHA approved a Strategic Planning Framework in 2004 that provides a structure for DCHA offices to coordinate their planning and activities in pursuing DCHA's joint vision, mission and goals. The DCHA framework provides an additional link for DCHA offices with the National Security Strategy and the joint State/USAID Strategic Plan. DCHA's mission is to save lives, alleviate suffering, support democracy, and promote opportunities for people adversely affected by poverty, conflict, natural disasters, and a breakdown of good governance. DCHA rapidly responds in support of USAID mission worldwide, particularly in fragile, failed and failing states. To carry out its mission, DCHA collaborates within the Agency, the U.S. Government, other donors, and implementing partners. DCHA seeks to maximize its efforts through partnerships with organizations that share its vision and complement its resources. DCHA teams design and implement effective solutions to crisis situations that link its humanitarian efforts with longer-term development goals

The individual sections on each of the Bureau's offices contain numerous examples of the results their programs have achieved in the past year. They also contain specific information on the program plans for fiscal year 2005.

Other Program Elements: DCHA is a "pillar bureau-plus" within USAID. Like the Agency's other two pillar bureaus (i.e., Global Health, and Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade), DCHA provides field support to overseas missions and serves as a center of technical excellence for programs in democracy and governance, conflict, private and voluntary cooperation, and humanitarian assistance. However, several of DCHA's offices have direct responsibility for field programs. This is true of OFDA, OTI, ASHA, PVC, and to a lesser degree FFP and CMM. DCHA is making a concerted effort to integrate its programs more fully with those of other USAID Bureaus. DCHA also continues its work on ensuring close coordination with the Departments of State and Agriculture, the National Security Council, and other parts of the U.S. Government.

Other Donors: A hallmark of DCHA's programs is the degree to which they involve partners, including private voluntary organizations, cooperative development organizations, non-governmental organizations, for-profit contractors, American schools and hospitals sponsoring overseas institutions, United Nations agencies, international organizations, and other bilateral and multilateral donors. DCHA intends to continue working closely with the U.S. foreign affairs community, particularly the Department of State, on donor coordination and other partnering relationships. The Bureau plans to form 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 and governmental organizations.

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

The Development Challenge: The goal of the Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program, as stated in its enabling legislation, is to assist schools, libraries, and medical centers outside the United States founded or sponsored by U.S. citizens to serve as study and demonstration centers for ideas and practices of the United States. To this end, the principal objective of ASHA grants is to demonstrate U.S. advances in education and medical technology and practices, in areas of research and training in selected countries. With the above goal and principal objective in mind, the challenge of the ASHA program is to increase the ability of overseas schools, libraries, and medical centers to demonstrate U.S. advancements in educational and medical technology. It is envisioned that these institutions will contribute to strengthen bridges and mutual understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries. The challenge for the ASHA program also involves developing the capacity of overseas institutions to project, effectively, and to foster favorably, the image of the United States. Consequently, ASHA-assisted institutions will continue to build and strengthen foundations for nurturing and developing leadership in a wide variety of disciplines, while providing an appreciation for, and an understanding of, U.S. economic, political and social institutions, philosophy, and practices.

The USAID Program: For the FY 2003 competitive award cycle, 43 U.S. organizations applied for $65.7 million under the ASHA program. Of the total applications received, only 5.62% was received from the Africa region. These U.S. organizations sponsored 47 overseas institutions in 29 countries. Of the 43 U.S. sponsors, ASHA awarded grants 28 institutions in 19 countries. A total of $18 million was obligated.

For FY 2004, ASHA received grant applications from 57 U.S. organizations, requesting a total of $66.7 million. Of the total applications received, there was a significant increase, from 5.62% to 25%, from the Africa region. These U.S. organizations sponsored 57 institutions in 34 countries.

In pursuit of ASHA's goal and objective, grants were awarded to:

- build technological bases for an integrated research, training, and patient care in critical areas of medical science;
- build technological bases for efficient information acquisition and communication for informed decision-making;
- build technology-augmented "smart" classrooms for training generations of independent thinkers with problem-solving skills; and
- build open-access facilities modeled after U.S. academic institutions and libraries to provide access to uncensored information and promote understanding between the people of the United States and those of other countries.

In addition to projecting a positive image of the United States, ASHA-funded institutions contribute directly to all three of the Agency's pillars and to the associated program goals. Through development of professionals with American-style education and the transmission of current American ideas and practices in agriculture, business, medical sciences, and democracy and governance, these overseas institutions contribute to the achievement of the Agency's pillars and goals in their respective countries by: (1) developing broad-based economic growth, (2) improving agricultural productivity and enhancing food security through practical training, research and technology transfer, (3) promoting environmental awareness and sustainable development, (4) conducting medical research and protecting human health, (5) demonstrating and promoting good governance and democracy, and (6) clarifying and building an understanding of U.S. foreign policy. Activities of these institutions also support the U.S. strategic goals of maintaining regional stability and open markets, and protect U.S. national interests by promoting understanding between the people of the United States and the beneficiary countries.

Other Program Elements: ASHA funds are also used for the procurement of educational, medical, scientific and technological commodities and for the construction and renovation of structures used for teaching, research, and patient care. ASHA's grant assistance goes to a variety of institutions, including secondary schools, undergraduate and graduate institutions, and medical centers. These educational institutions provide learning environments that promote the values critical for civil society and the

development of democratic governance as well as the use of U.S. state-of-the-art technologies, practices and approaches. The secondary schools provide basic academic subjects and entrepreneurial and vocational training. The undergraduate institutions' curriculum include subjects in liberal arts, business, agriculture, the sciences, medicine, and nursing; whereas, the graduate institutions provide specialized training in health, law, social sciences, physical sciences, and international studies. The medical centers offer training in such areas as modern health care, medical education, and research. Many of these institutions provide virtually the only modern academic education, health care and medical training programs in the recipient countries and sometimes in the geographic region. ASHA-assisted educational institutions produce professionals to fill the urgent need for a skilled workforce in the countries and regions they serve.

As they strive towards excellence in medical technology or education, a number of institutions receiving assistance from ASHA are also recipients of assistance from USAID missions. For example, in FY 2003 a total of $2.5 million in assistance was provided by the USAID mission to Lebanon to American educational institutions that also received ASHA assistance. The American University in Bulgaria, a recipient of ASHA assistance, maintains an agreement with the USAID mission in Bulgaria for a capital fund endowment in the amount of $20 million.

Other Donors: ASHA grants supplement contributions predominantly from private sources. ASHA-funding has also enabled overseas institutions to leverage financial assistance from other bilateral donors.

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Development Assistance	18,000	18,380	18,720	16,000
Total Program Funds	**18,000**	**18,380**	**18,720**	**16,000**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
964-001 American Schools and Hospitals Abroad				
DA	18,000	18,380	18,720	16,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
Program Title:	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	964-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$18,720,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$145,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$16,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1957
Year of Final Obligation:	Continuing

Summary: ASHA-funded program aims to demonstrate the best in American educational and medical technologies and practices. Overseas institutions assisted include U.S.-style overseas high schools, universities, libraries, and medical centers, founded or sponsored by U.S. citizens and institutions. ASHA-assisted institutions provide the benefits of American educational and medical achievements to people abroad, assist recipient countries with economic, social development and poverty reduction through training and outreach programs and by serving as models of advanced practices; and serve as overseas centers that project and foster a favorable image of the United States. ASHA's assistance to grantees also includes hosting annual workshops on grant management, strategic planning, and results-oriented performance measurement.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
ASHA plans to obligate approximately $18.7 million in worldwide grant assistance. The assistance is intended to demonstrate U.S. advances in educational and medical technology and practices in the areas of research, training, and patient care. Grant funds will be used to:

- Construct new facilities (academic buildings, dormitories, and hospital units);
- Renovate existing buildings or structures;
- Renovate and install improved information technology infrastructure; and
- Procure educational, research, scientific, medical, and training commodities, and equipment.

Some of the proposed grant activities will:

- Help meet the increased demands for critical educational programming and reconstruction in developing countries; promote the international environment in which students and faculty interact; and, enhance mutual understanding and promote the values of democratic institutions and structure of a civil society through the construction of classrooms, multi-purpose facilities and dormitories.
- Increase the use of information technology for (i) higher levels of quality instruction and learning in high schools, colleges, universities, and teaching hospitals, (ii) higher levels of quality patient care, and (iii) more efficient communication and sharing of research data.
- Enhance the quality of scientific research, hands-on practical instructions and learning; scientific inquiry, instructions and learning with the assistance of state-of-the-art U.S. equipment and commodities for classrooms, laboratories, and libraries procured with ASHA funds.
- Improve and expand the quality of patient care, medical education and research through the construction of improved hospital infrastructure and procurement of equipment, e.g., computer hardware, system software, reference books, surgical, urology, blood screening, and critical care equipment.
- Expand access to U.S. ideas and practices through the use of modern technology such as distance learning, video conferencing and the internet.
- Extend expert medical care to rural communities through outreach programs that employ telemedicine and other technologies for use in remote areas.

FY 2005 Program:
ASHA plans to use FY 2005 resources, in the amount of $16,000,000, to continue assisting overseas institutions that demonstrate U.S. advances in educational and medical technology and practices in the areas of research, training, and patient care. ASHA will provide grants to overseas institutions to upgrade academic and medical research and training facilities and resources. While aiming to maintain geographic balance, ASHA will accord priority to agricultural secondary schools or vocational institutions in the Africa region that apply, recognizing the key role such institutions play in economic development and poverty alleviation. However, ASHA will continue to encourage applicants from other educational institutions as well as medical institutions engaged in research and training.

Performance and Results: Since its inception in 1957, ASHA has provided approximately $880 million in assistance to 200 institutions located in 62 countries worldwide. Collectively, ASHA-assisted institutions have demonstrated U.S. advances in educational and medical technology and practices in the areas of training, research and patient care. These institutions will continue to provide American-style (1) academic and vocational training; (2) programs in liberal arts, medicine, nursing, agriculture, law, and the sciences; (3) specialized training to potential national and international leaders in health sciences, physical sciences, and other professional areas; (4) information necessary for effective decision-making; and (5) leadership training in the health professions, to influence health standards and provide facilities and community-based health care, training, and research. The institutions assisted by ASHA grants have reflected U.S. standards and practices in administration, management, medical research, patient care and training, governance, private initiative, critical thinking, free inquiry, and innovative approaches to problem solving. Funding has helped local institutions develop and implement programs that otherwise would not have been possible, as well as take advantage of opportunities that contribute to the growth and sustainability of the institutions that serve the local community.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of American Schools and Hospitals Abroad

964-001 American Schools and Hospitals Abroad	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	300	463,848
Expenditures	238	415,210
Unliquidated	62	48,638
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	19,283
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	300	483,131
Expenditures	238	415,210
Unliquidated	62	67,921
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	145
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	18,720
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	0	18,865
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	0	16,000
Future Obligations	0	20,000
Est. Total Cost	300	537,996

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Development Assistance	653	9,125	9,800	11,000
Total Program Funds*	**653**	**9,125**	**9,800**	**11,000**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
966-001 Conflict Management and Mitigation				
DA	653	9,125	9,800	11,000

In FY 2004, an additional $17.3 million for conflict management and mitigation is planned for geographic regions: AFR: $8.1 million, ANE: $2.4 million, and LAC:$ 6.8 million.

In FY 2005, an additional $16.0 million for conflict management and mitigation is requested for other offices/regions: AFR: $8.1 million, DCHA/PVC $1.2 million, ANE: $3.2 million, LAC: $3.3 million and PPC $0.2 million.

* Does not include $550,000 of ESF in FY 2003.

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation

The Development Challenge: Widespread, deadly violence affects approximately 60% of the countries in which USAID operates, and in many places the costs and consequences of violent conflict have become unacceptably high. By the year 2000, internal conflict and repression had generated 14.5 million refugees and asylum seekers worldwide; nearly 25 million persons were displaced within their own countries. In today's wars, civilians are nine times more likely to be killed than combatants. Child soldiers, gender-specific atrocities (the raping of women, the killing of men) and the killing, injuring and kidnapping of aid workers are all part of "new war" scenarios.

In these lawless settings, a new breed of "conflict entrepreneur" has found sanctuary, and the line between criminal violence and political violence has blurred. Transnational criminal organizations, terrorist networks and local warlords have exploited instability to amass enormous power and wealth and to directly target U.S. interests and citizens.

Violent conflict has also dramatically disrupted traditional development. It discourages investment, destroys human and physical capital, redirects natural resources to non-productive uses, and causes a dramatic deterioration in the quality of life. In the past 40 years, the United States has spent billions of dollars on development programs, many of which have not come to fruition due to conflict.

In reviewing its priorities, USAID is acutely aware of the fact that stability no longer characterizes its operating environment and that development assistance needs to adapt to that change. In recognition of this fact, the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) was established to strengthen the contribution that development assistance can make to addressing the critical challenge of violent conflict in the developing world.

The USAID Program: In FY 2004 and FY 2005, the Agency has requested a total of $22.2 million in Development Assistance for the activities of the Conflict Management and Mitigation Office. The mandate of the office is to help USAID missions, development officers and partners gain the expertise they need to work more effectively in high-risk environments. The office is pursuing this goal through a series of inter-related efforts.

Together with the State Department, CMM is supporting the development of an early warning system that can help focus USAID and U.S. Government attention and resources on countries that are at greatest risk for violence. CMM also works with USAID missions to conduct in-depth conflict assessments, to prepare reports that map out destabilizing patterns and trends, and make recommendations about how development programs can be structured to better address these trends. CMM has conducted assessments in about 20 countries to date and, building on these assessments, is working closely with USAID missions to integrate a sensitivity to conflict into all of their development programs.

CMM is also developing packages of technical assistance in a number of critical focus areas including youth, land, local governance, water, natural resources, livelihoods, human rights and gender. These "toolkits" will provide USAID missions with access to concrete, practical program options, lessons learned, partners, mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation tools for implementing more effective conflict programs.

For example, many parts of the developing world are facing a critical youth problem. A large pool of young people does not need to be destabilizing; however, if young people, particularly young men, are uprooted, jobless, and with few opportunities for positive engagement, they represent a ready pool of recruits for ethnic, religious, and political extremists seeking to mobilize violence. Despite the importance of engaging young people, few USAID missions have adjusted their strategies to reflect this priority, in part, because they do not have the programmatic tools necessary to do so. CMM is therefore working with USAID missions to help them better understand the relationship between young people and violence, identify those most at risk for participation in militant activity, and find ways to engage this cohort in constructive economic, political and social activities.

Local governance is another important area of emphasis for CMM. Instability and conflict bring a difficult set of issues to the fore, such as competition over access to land, ethnic and religious tension, high levels of personal insecurity, or deep mistrust between government authorities and local communities. Many of these issues are best addressed at the local level, yet often local governments lack the necessary resources and skills to do so. Many USAID missions are placing an emphasis on local governance and decentralization as a solution to the problem of violence, and together with USAID's Office of Democracy and Governance, CMM is exploring how to modify existing decentralization and local governance programs so that they are more effective in high-risk contexts.

In addition to technical assistance, CMM has provided direct support for innovative conflict management programs in a number of countries. These programs are meant to serve as models for how development assistance can be more effectively targeted to the causes of violence. These include support for youth and local governance activities in conflict-related areas of Nigeria, efforts to engage the private sector in conflict management in Colombia and Nigeria, land-reform programs in Namibia, and peace-building through religious institutions in Burundi.

CMM is also focusing on outreach and training. A key part of CMM's mandate is to act as a change agent for USAID, to help develop a new cohort of development officers who are comfortable responding to conflict, who are willing to take risks, who can think in new ways about old problems, and who are willing to question whether the Agency is using its assistance as strategically as possible. Training in conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programming for both development officers and PVO and NGO partners is therefore an important part of CMM's portfolio.

With Economic Support Funds and Development Assistance, CMM has funded, and will continue its ongoing relationships with, important institutions engaged in conflict mitigation activities, including the Woodrow Wilson Center, the War Torn Societies Project, the United States Institute of Peace, the International Crisis Group, CONTACT, LaRoche College, Seeds of Peace, Interns for Peace, the Arava Institute and the Jerusalem International YMCA.

Other Program Elements: In addition to CMM's activities, USAID's regional bureaus are also supporting conflict management and mitigation programs in USAID missions. In FY 2004, a total of $17.3 million in conflict funds will be programmed by the Africa Bureau ($8.1 million), the Asia and Near East Bureau ($2.4 million) and the Latin American and Caribbean Bureau ($6.8 million). The Agency has requested an additional $14.6 million in FY 2005 for regional bureau programs($8.1 million for Africa, $3.2 million for Asia and the Near East, and $3.3 million for Latin America and the Caribbean), plus $1.2 million for the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation and $200,000 for the Policy and Program Coordination Bureau for donor coordination activities.

Other Donors: CMM has maintained a healthy consultation with other donors active in the area of conflict through participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee Network on Conflict Prevention and Development Cooperation. CMM has also built strong ties to the conflict and peacebuilding units at the aid agencies of the United Kingdom and Japan.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation
Program Title:	Conflict Management and Mitigation
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	966-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$9,800,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$2,863,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$11,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2002
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The Conflict Management and Mitigation program supports USAID mission efforts to address both the causes and consequences of violent conflict. The CMM Office provides technical assistance and field support to USAID missions operating in conflict-prone environments by: enhancing the capacity of USAID and partners to design and implement programs that systematically and strategically address the causes and consequences of violent conflict; improving the Agency's policies, strategies and programs for managing and mitigating conflict; developing and refining analytical methods to support and inform programming decisions in the field and headquarters; and coordinating research and analysis regarding the sources and triggers events that give rise to violent conflict.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
In FY 2004, the CMM Office will continue its partnerships with organizations such as Seeds of Peace, the International Crisis Group, La Roche College, CONTACT, Interns for Peace and the Arava Institute. The CMM Office will also fund activities undertaken by the Jerusalem International YMCA, the War Torn Societies Project, the United States Institute for Peace, and other organizations working on a diverse range of conflict-related programs ($2,600,000). The CMM Office will continue to fund its technical staff, thereby ensuring its ability to provide critical services to USAID missions such as conflict assessments, program design and implementation and applied research and analysis ($2,726,000). The CMM Office expects to inaugurate a conflict early warning system to help USAID focus its attention and resources on countries that are at greatest risk for violence ($150,000) and will also finalize several sector-specific toolkits relating to conflict, providing USAID missions with a package of technical assistance focusing on areas such as land and conflict, youth and conflict, natural resources and conflict, etc. The CMM Office will continue to collaborate with USAID's regional bureaus and field missions, providing direct support to field programs based on conflict assessments as well as evolving circumstances in priority countries such as Sudan, Burundi, Nigeria, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Guatemala ($7,061,000). The CMM Office will launch an aggressive training and outreach program to heighten awareness and understanding of the relationship between conflict and development, including practical approaches to addressing the sources of conflict in USAID programming ($150,000). Finally, the CMM Office will directly support the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee Network on Conflict Prevention and Development Cooperation and other efforts to coordinate donor policies related to conflict programming ($175,000).

FY 2005 Program:
In FY 2005, the CMM Office will continue activities initiated in prior years, producing new conflict "toolkits" in additional development sectors and ensuring that conflict assessments are conducted in vulnerable countries. The CMM Office expects to intensify its training and outreach efforts, expanding the number of USAID and partner staff learning practical approaches to mitigating and managing conflict through development programming. The CMM Office will continue to fund innovative conflict activities through direct support to USAID missions.

Performance and Results: In just over one year of operation, the CMM Office is establishing itself as USAID's center for technical leadership in the area of conflict management and mitigation. The CMM Office provided support for conflict assessments conducted in Guyana, Bolivia, Mexico and Morocco, and collaborated with regional bureaus to fund innovative conflict-related activities in Guatemala, the Philippines, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Uganda. The CMM Office launched the development of conflict "toolkits" in seven sectoral areas, established an internal Web site, and continued its support to organizations such as Seeds of Peace, La Roche College, the International Crisis Group, the Woodrow Wilson Center, CONTACT, the Arava Institute, Interns for Peace, and the War Torn Societies Project.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation

966-001 Conflict Management and Mitigation	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	55	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	55	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	8,086	1,338
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	8,141	1,338
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	8,141	1,338
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	2,863	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	9,800	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	12,663	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	11,000	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	31,804	1,338

Office of Democracy and Governance
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	0	12,875	5,130	2,050
Development Assistance	16,503	25,293	20,550	16,000
Total Program Funds*	**16,503**	**38,168**	**25,680**	**18,050**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
932-001 Rule of Law Program				
DA	2,508	1,938	1,447	1,825
932-002 Elections and Political Processes Program				
DA	1,750	1,908	2,200	2,825
932-003 Civil Society Program				
DA	8,745	11,002	5,904	4,425
932-004 Governance Program				
DA	3,500	2,162	1,869	1,925
932-005 Special Programs to Address the Needs of Survivors				
CSH	0	12,875	5,130	2,050
DA	0	8,283	9,130	5,000

* Does not include $6.4 million of ESF in FY 2003.

Office of Democracy and Governance

The Development Challenge: USAID efforts to strengthen democracy and good governance worldwide reflect the strong emphasis on democracy and good governance in the foreign policy of the United States. Demands on USAID in this area are increasing, due in part to the emphasis from President Bush on extending the benefits of freedom across the globe. The National Security Strategy of the United States and the State/USAID Joint Strategy both prominently feature the U.S. interest in and commitment to promoting democracy and good governance. This emphasis is grounded in recognition that the greatest threat to American interests at home and abroad emanates not from conquering states but from failing ones. In addition there is abundant empirical evidence that democracy and good governance enable, and may even be prerequisites for economic development.

USAID's efforts to promote democratic development and good governance are challenged by entrenched elites that benefit from a non-democratic status quo. Cultures of impunity, exclusion from participation, political apathy, and tolerance for human rights abuses and inept or corrupt government must be taken on and overcome. When appropriately applied, foreign assistance can help citizens in developing countries attain the "tipping point" threshold of political activism and advocacy that enables them to overcome these challenges and realize the benefits of freedom.

The USAID Program: To promote democracy and good governance USAID implements programs that can be divided roughly into five categories: expanding and strengthening the rule of law; supporting fair and impartial elections and strengthening political processes; developing citizen groups and civil society; Improving the capacity, responsiveness and transparency of governmental institutions; and improving social, economic, and developmental status of targeted vulnerable populations.

Last year (FY 2003), the Office of Democracy and Governance (DG Office) designed, managed or implemented programs costing over $63 million. The DG Office obligated $37.5 million [$22 million in development assistance (DA), $14 million in economic support funds (ESF), and $1.5 million in child survival (CSH) funding], of which only $17 million was original DG Office funding. In addition the DG Office manages substantial funds on behalf of USAID field missions or U.S. embassies in USAID non-presence countries. In FY 2003, over $20.5 million was obligated on behalf of other U.S. Government organizations, including USAID bureaus and missions and the Department of State, and another $27 million in field support was placed in DG Office managed contracts and grants.

The DG Office is USAID's nerve center with respect to democracy and governance. The office and staff help USAID regional bureaus and field missions in planning, designing and implementing DG programs, provide leadership within the agency on democracy and governance with respect to policy as well as design, implementation and evaluation of foreign assistance programs to promote democracy and good governance, train worldwide USAID staff, and represent USAID in the inter-agency and international communities on subjects related to democracy and governance.

The DG Office supported USAID field missions in a wide variety of ways during the course of 2003. Direct support in terms of medium to long-term visits and other staff assignments to priority countries were notable. Technical support was provided to 33 USAID missions in 2003, as DG Office staff assisted with assessments, design and evaluation of DG needs and programs. The DG Office made major contributions to maintain continuous staff coverage in the DG area on-site in Iraq, Afghanistan and Kosovo, and provided comprehensive DG backstopping for Burundi and Sudan, in addition to the regular travel and backstopping services. In addition, the office conducted approximately 19 field assessments determining obstacles and opportunities in promoting democracy and good governance in specific countries. The DG Office also manages over 20 contracts and grants providing mechanisms for USAID missions and other government agencies to implement programs promoting democracy and good governance.

With respect to technical leadership, the DG Office takes a leading role within the agency on a number of U.S. Government priorities. For example, the office has been actively involved in the development of key

agency policies on political parties and security sector assistance, as well as its strategy for anti-corruption assistance. In 2003, the DG Office worked closely with the State Department on implementation of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), and with USAID's Policy and Program Coordination Bureau on developing a strategic approach to fragile, failing and failed states. The DG Office continued work on a critical empirical study of democracy assistance, meant to establish a results-based understanding of the comparative efficacy of the numerous methods of promoting democracy and good governance. When complete, it will inform the efforts not only of USAID, but of the entire donor community. The DG Office also broke new ground with its recently released study of campaign finance, often a source of corruption and undue influence in developing countries.

Ensuring that USAID has a capable and informed democracy and governance staff is an important challenge accepted by the DG Office. This training agenda seeks to ensure that all USAID staff involved in design, implementation or evaluation of democracy and governance programs have the opportunity to be informed of the latest thinking on, and to participate in the sharing of ideas related to, political reform in developing countries. In June 2003, the DG Office conducted a world-wide training workshop for new staff (or staff new to democracy and governance), attended by 48 officers from 25 field missions. The workshop covered core areas of democracy and governance such as rule of law, electoral and political processes, civil society, and anti-corruption. In December 2003, the DG Office conducted its annual global training workshop and democracy conference; 90 USAID officers attended the workshop, and over 300 active participants attended the public conference. The workshop sessions featured in-depth examination of strategic planning, rule of law and civil society issues, as well as regional approaches to promoting democracy and good governance. The annual conference has become a significant event in the community of those working to promote democracy and governance; this year's conference addressed the future of foreign assistance. In addition to these major training events, the DG Office continues to serve as the home to DG officers agency-wide, and provides a regular schedule of seminars in core areas for new entry professionals (NEP), presidential management interns (PMI), and other interested staff.

Other Program Elements: Through virtual and on-site technical assistance, the DG Office contributes significantly to the planning, development and implementation of democracy assistance programs in many USAID missions. The DG Office shares methods and technologies, organizes assessments, and contributes to strategies, based on USAID's global experience. The DG Office also works closely with the State Department. In addition to working directly with USAID field missions, the DG Office provides essential contributions to the effort to advance U.S. foreign policy priorities by supporting a number of programs in USAID non-presence countries. These activities allow USAID to meet critical needs in important countries where a USAID mission is not present. The office managed a number of programs in non-presence countries of the Middle East on behalf of the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI). Other examples include support for a woman's rights program in Afghanistan (prior to the establishment of USAID/Afghanistan), elections administration and assessment assistance to the Cote d'Ivoire, and the DG Office planning and support for de-mobilization and reintegration of former child soldiers in Sudan.

Other Donors: DG Office works to ensure USAID's sustained role as the world's leading development agency in the area of democracy and governance. Major donors in the field include United Nations organizations, the World Bank, the European Community, the Inter-American Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Development Assistant Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Programs supporting vulnerable populations work closely with United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Program/United Nations Office for Project Services, the World Health Organization, the Pan-American Health Organization, and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Democracy and Governance
Program Title:	Rule of Law Program
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	932-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$1,447,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$158,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$1,825,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The purpose of this DG program is to strengthen USAID programming and reinforce country-based efforts in the areas of:

- Supporting the role of legal systems in consolidating democracy;
- Promoting respect for human rights;
- Improving the institutional administration of justice;
- Increasing access to justice; and
- Building local constituencies for justice sector reform and improvement.

The DG office helps to ensure that USAID rule of law (ROL) programs are effective in building toward democratic governance in developing countries. This is done through the development of methodologies based on lessons learned world-wide in the design and implementation of ROL assistance, through direct support for program design, implementation and monitoring, and through management of contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and interagency agreements.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
The DG Office will continue to provide innovative technical guidance to USAID missions, help improve U.S. ROL field programs, and further establish USAID's role as a leader in ROL and justice sector assistance. Priorities for FY 2004 include linking ROL to broader DG objectives, and adapting ROL approaches to the problems of failed and failing states. FY 2004 resources will increase the DG Office's capacity to provide such technical assistance through DG Office staff and new institutional contracts. The primary uses for 2004 funds are technical personnel to carry out field support and grant and contract management ($485,000), technical leadership initiatives ($300,000), support for rapid response and human rights initiatives ($400,000), and support to the International Judicial Relations Committee of the United States Federal Judiciary ($50,000).

Work is nearly complete on the award of new indefinite quantity contracts (IQCs) to permit rapid response and technical assistance to ROL programs. The award, planned for FY 2003, was delayed due to competing demands for Iraq procurement. Similarly, new leader with associate cooperative agreements will be competed and awarded in FY 2004.

The 2001 Guidance for Promoting Judicial Independence and Impartiality remains one of the most important publications on judicial reform, and will be further disseminated to partners in seminars scheduled in 2005 in Asia and Eastern Europe. The DG Office also anticipates dissemination of a new guide on access to justice and an analytic framework for ROL country analysis. This latter document is intended to fill the need for a standard methodology for developing ROL strategies in light of the wide range of circumstances where ROL programming takes place. It is the first new framework for developing new ROL strategies in a decade.

Priorities for technical leadership include providing technical guidance to ROL programs in post-conflict settings, developing guidance for administrative law programs as they may relate to developing and transition countries, and an inventory of USAID's experience in incorporating police into ROL programs. The DG Office has also been invited to collaborate on a U.S. Institute for Peace project on the role of informal justice systems in post-conflict societies.

FY 2005 Program:
The FY 2005 effort will continue to provide field support to all regions. Increased attention will be dedicated to regions of high foreign policy importance, such as the Middle East, and regions with less experience with ROL programs such as Africa. The DG Office will use program funds to strengthen the inter-agency process of ROL information sharing that was initiated in FY 2003, and will continue supporting empirical research that furthers the objectives of ROL programs in the context of broader DG programming. Topics for technical manuals or research include administrative law, non-traditional legal institutions that have received significant donor support, such as community justice centers and ombudsmen, and alternative dispute resolution, where the demand for information is high and new research is needed following several years of experience.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, the DG Office provided more extensive field support than in past years, including to the Europe and Eurasia region, as well as Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America. The DG Office was also more present and prominent in international ROL fora and has launched an inter-agency working group composed of U.S. Government agencies to share information and best practices as a first step toward greater coordination. A new ROL analytic guide, to assist practitioners in making strategic choices in ROL, is being field tested, and a guide to access to justice is in draft. Guidance for Promoting Judicial Independence and Impartiality has been presented in international fora, and has been translated into several languages. The DG Office managed and monitored a major ROL initiative under the Middle East Partnership Initiative, including a regional conference in Bahrain, and supported USAID non-presence country initiatives in Oman, Lesotho, and Swaziland through the International Development Law Organization. In addition the DG Office added to its responsibilities by taking on the management of grants for regional rule of law assistance on behalf of the Europe and Eurasia bureau.

Work on new indefinite quantity contracts (IQC), delayed by the demands of Iraq procurement, is nearly complete; when completed these will enable USAID missions to issue task orders through FY 2009. The funding ceilings of existing ROL IQCs were raised and are available until the new IQCs are awarded. A leader with associates cooperative agreement was extended through FY 2005 to accommodate new actions under the Middle East Partnership Initiative.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The DG Office manages seven ROL contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and inter-agency agreements which enable USAID missions and other U.S. Government agencies to implement work in the area of rule of law. 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 and Associates, Inter-American Bar Association, International Programs Consortium, Inc., Amex International, Inc., Barents Group, University of Maryland, International Law Institute, and the Spangenberg Group), and Management Sciences for Development, Inc. (and its sub-contractors State University of New York, American University, Planitech, and Brown and Co.). The International Development Law Organization has a grant as a public international organization. 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. In the USAID reorganization of 2001 the DG Office also took on responsibility for management grants to the American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative, and to Florida State University. Finally the DG Office also maintains an inter-governmental relationship with the Department of Justice.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Democracy and Governance

932-001 Rule of Law Program	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	16,425	5,232
Expenditures	13,773	3,091
Unliquidated	2,652	2,141
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	3,042	2,954
Expenditures	500	70
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	19,467	8,186
Expenditures	14,273	3,161
Unliquidated	5,194	5,025
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	158	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	1,447	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	1,605	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,825	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	22,897	8,186

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Democracy and Governance
Program Title:	Elections and Political Processes Program
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	932-002
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$2,200,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$1,150,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$2,825,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The DG Office elections and political processes program provides technical assistance and support to USAID missions worldwide. The program strengthens USAID programming and reinforces country-based efforts, mainly by:

1. Assisting countries to administer their elections in a credible, impartial and professional manner;
2. Training local organizations to monitor elections and educate voters about their rights and responsibilities;
3. Helping political parties to become better able to represent citizens, compete effectively, and govern in the public interest;
4. Encouraging the political participation of women and historically-disenfranchised groups; and
5. Training newly elected legislators and local officials to effectively govern.

Lessons from different countries and regions are compiled and shared by the Office, new approaches to election and party assistance are developed and tested, and contracts and grants are made available for field missions to carry out programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Regional and country programs will continue to be implemented through the grants and contracts managed by the DG Office. Countries with national elections scheduled for late 2004 and 2005 that are candidates for DG election assistance include: Afghanistan, Albania, Belarus, Bulgaria, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Iraq, Lithuania, Macedonia, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Senegal, Slovenia, South Africa, Sudan, Ukraine, and West Bank and Gaza. Demand for political party development advice and support is expected from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iraq, Malawi, Mexico and Nepal. Support to political parties will continue in Algeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nigeria, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

FY 2005 Program:
The DG Office's election and political process technical leadership agenda will center on developing political parties ($1 million), strengthening local and regional organizations concerned with elections and political processes ($500,000), and developing state-of-the-art election administration approaches ($300,000). For political party development, by the end of the period, two grantees -- National Democratic Institute for International Affairs and International Republican Institute -- will have determined best approaches resulting from programs they implemented, with USAID support, in Latin America, Asia, Europe and Central Asia. For strengthening regional and local organizations, by the end of FY 2005, grantees will be completing programs that were started in FY 2003 working with selected election organizations to make them capable of training and advising similar organizations in other countries or regions. For state-of-the-art election research, by the end of 2005, the DG Office will have developed practical tools for field officers on mitigating conflict during elections and on monitoring electoral

redistricting - an increasingly popular tactic to favor incumbents in emerging democracies. The DG Office also expects, by the end of the period, tangible results from its work in political finance reform. USAID missions and other donors will initiate their own programs, building on the best practices and lessons gained from pilot experiences the DG Office funded in Bolivia, Georgia, Guatemala, Kenya, Romania, and South Africa.

Performance and Results: DG Office's election and political processes staff provided technical assistance on many priority foreign policy initiatives - in Afghanistan and Iraq and on the new Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI). On Afghanistan, the DG Office worked closely with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to support the voter registration program ($4 million) in advance of the 2004 elections. The DG Office also designed a robust public outreach and civic education program to support the Constitutional Loya Jirga. In Iraq, the DG Office helped design an innovative program to help the Governing Council with constituency outreach programs, as well as an assessment on political parties. To help launch MEPI, the DG Office worked with the State Department to design a $5.4 million program to strengthen democratic trends and political process in the Middle East and North Africa

Achievements for the period also include helping USAID missions and the State Department to develop and implement political party assistance in 16 countries: Algeria, Azerbaijan, Angola, Belarus, Benin, Bulgaria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Lesotho, Mexico, Nigeria, Serbia, Somaliland, Togo, and Ukraine. The DG Office also helped the field to provide election assistance in 16 countries: Bahrain, Benin, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, and Yemen. Notable gains were made in Kenya where elections were held without the widespread violence of the past and citizens voted overwhelmingly to change 30 years of one-party rule electing Mwai Kibaki opposition candidate as president and giving the opposition a significant majority in Parliament.

Major gains in technical leadership were made on two fronts. USAID political party assistance policy was issued, providing U.S. Government agencies with guidance on how to assist political parties - a growing area of concern within USAID -- and encouraging field officers to carry out programs. A second publication, "Money and Politics: A Guide to Transparency in Emerging Democracies," tackles the subject of party and campaign finance and highlights the importance of disclosure as a means of targeting political corruption and improving confidence in the political process.

Complementing these efforts, pilot programs launched by the DG Office are demonstrating new methods for increasing transparency in political finance, expanding suffrage, and improving political party relations with civil society. To increase transparency in political finance, pilot programs in Romania, Georgia, Bolivia and South Africa are making candidate and political party finances publicly available. Pilot programs in Georgia, Kenya and Bolivia have begun to help local authorities gain the skills they need to investigate, detect, and enforce campaign finance laws and regulations. To expand suffrage and improve voting rights for conflict-forced migrants, pilot programs in Angola, Azerbaijan and Georgia are underway. To improve political party relations with civil society - often a highly contentious and destructive interaction - pilot programs in Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Mexico have started to focus on practical approaches to achieving constructive relations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: For its election and political process, the DG Office manages one cooperative agreement and two IQCs. Its cooperative agreement (the Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening) is held by the International Republican Institute, International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES), and the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. Its contracts are with IFES (sub-contractor: Carter Center) and Development Associates (sub-contractors: Decision Strategies Fairfax International, Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, and Mendez England and Associates).

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Democracy and Governance

932-002 Elections and Political Processes Program	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	27,921	3,316
Expenditures	21,991	3,270
Unliquidated	5,930	46
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	1,199	7,250
Expenditures	270	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	29,120	10,566
Expenditures	22,261	3,270
Unliquidated	6,859	7,296
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	1,150	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	2,200	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	3,350	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	2,825	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	35,295	10,566

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Democracy and Governance
Program Title:	Civil Society Program
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	932-003
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$5,904,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$778,000 DA; $200,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$4,425,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The DG Office 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 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);
- Development of independent media; and
- Civic education programs designed to strengthen democratic political culture through education.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
The DG Office plans to continue many of its FY 2003 civil society programs into FY 2004. In FY 2004, the DG Office will continue to support civic education through activities to promote democratic values and reinforce democratic behavior. The DG Office grantees will implement civic education programs with primary emphasis on school-based pedagogy and curricula that foster the development of civic skills and values in predominantly Muslim countries. Initial field assessments for school-based civic education were undertaken in the Middle East and Asia in FY 2002 with pilot projects and regional educational networks initiated for FY 2003. These projects will be further expanded in the Middle East and North Africa through FY 2004.

The DG Office will continue USAID's long-standing support for democratic labor unions in its quest to spread democracy around the world. The DG Office's work creates enabling environments that allow democratic trade unions to represent workers and give them an active political voice within their societies. In FY 2004, the DG Office will enter the third of a five-year cooperative agreement with the American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), continuing programs in over 20 countries, as well as regional programs in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean. ACILS also will carry out global programs addressing core labor standards worldwide, supporting gender equality programs, developing worker economic literacy education programs, and continuing its HIV/AIDS programs. The current country programs include Bangladesh, Kenya, Mexico, Sri Lanka, and Zimbabwe. In addition, both ACILS and the International Labor Rights Fund (ILRF) will continue their new anti-sweatshop activities in sub-Saharan Africa, the Persian Gulf states, Egypt, the Caribbean Basin, Central America, and Asia.

The DG Office recognizes independent media not only as essential for democratic development and good governance, but also as critical in other areas, including economic growth and public education campaigns about health, environment, and social issues. DG Office experts provide guidance to USAID missions in the areas of journalism training, media business development, media law and legal defense,

and association building among media professionals. To support independent media in FY 2004, the DG Office and its grantees are designing activities to track freedom of press issues; raise awareness of media law-related problems; and provide legal advice to media professionals attempting to reform the media legal enabling environment in their countries. Also, the DG Office will continue to support independent media through a grant to Internews and Western Kentucky University, providing journalism and media management training, U.S. site visits, in-country follow-on training, and small grants for media professionals.

FY 2005 Program:
Civic education media support and support to labor unions are planned to be important vehicles to promote democratic values. Technical support and practical research ($100,000) are planned to continue to be other important elements of the DG Office's technical leadership.

Performance and Results: The DG Office continues to support the ILRF's work in promoting worker rights and in increasing capacity of local nongovernmental organizations to continue activities at apparel and footwear production sites. The ILRF has been active in Guatemala, Indonesia, and Kenya to address sexual harassment in the workplace. The DG Office worked with USAID's Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Bureau in its awarding a three-year, $5 million grant to the Educational Development Center, in order to enhance the quality of out-of-school youth training.

The DG Office assistance to ACILS has been instrumental in increasing the understanding of workers in the global trading system, preventing trafficking of persons, and improving the lives and economic status of wage workers in Africa, Asia, and South America. Programs are supporting the empowerment of women and other marginalized populations, advancing the participation of lower and middle classes in democratic political processes. Over the past decade, civic education has become a major component of USAID DG programming. In order to better understand how and under what conditions civic education contributes to the development of a more active and informed democratic citizenry, USAID initiated a major multipart study designed to measure the impact of both adult and school-based civic education programs on participants' democratic behaviors and attitudes. The summary of these findings was published as "Approaches to Civic Education: Lessons Learned."

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Contracts: The DG Office's civil society activities are run through two contracts, two grants, and three cooperative agreements. The IQCs are held by Creative Associates International and Management Systems International. The grants are with Internews and the International Labor Rights Fund. The cooperative agreements are with the Academy for Educational Development (affiliates: Management Systems International, Mercy Corps International, International Foundation for Election Systems, International Labor Rights Fund, International Research and Exchanges Board, International Center for Not-for-profit Law, The Johns Hopkins University, The Kettering Foundation, and Search for Common Ground), and PACT (affiliates: The American Center for International Labor Solidarity, The Center for Civic Education, The Center for Private Enterprise, Children's Resources International, Institute for Development Research, Internews, International Center for Not-for-profit Law, IRI, NDI, Research Triangle Institute, UNITE Union, and World Education), and the American Center for International Labor Solidarity. Sub-contracts are held by The Asia Foundation, Counterpart International, Development Alternatives, International Center for Not-for-profit Law, the International Research and Exchange Board, Advocacy Institute, Center for Development Communication, Children's Resources International, Esquel Group Foundation, Yeshiva University, Institute for Development Research, International Development Professionals, International Media Center at Florida International University, League of Women Voters, and Oxford University.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Democracy and Governance

932-003 Civil Society Program	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	84,562	13,309
Expenditures	76,331	11,426
Unliquidated	8,231	1,883
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	10,779	3,967
Expenditures	1,521	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	95,341	17,276
Expenditures	77,852	11,426
Unliquidated	17,489	5,850
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	778	200
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	5,904	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	6,682	200
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	4,425	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	106,448	17,476

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Democracy and Governance
Program Title:	Governance Program
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	932-004
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$1,869,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$705,000 DA; $1,000,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$1,925,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The DG Office's 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 the DG Office's governance program is to strengthen USAID programming and reinforce country-based efforts through:

1. Supporting anti-corruption efforts;
2. Strengthening of civilian capacity to understand and oversee the military;
3. Supporting and providing technical assistance on implementing decentralization programs and democratic local governance;
4. Supporting and providing technical assistance to legislatures; and
5. Assisting countries in managing the policy reform process.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

The DG Office will use FY 2004 DA resources to respond to USAID mission requests for assistance with their governance programs ($390,000). Division efforts will focus on implementation of the Agency's anti-corruption strategy as well as developing approaches to working on governance issues in failed and failing states ($675,000). New indefinite quantity contract (IQC) mechanisms for legislative strengthening ($75,000), democratic local governance ($100,000) and policy reform processes ($100,000) will be designed and procured. Significant programs in anti-corruption (Colombia, Ecuador and several African countries under the regional Anti-Corruption Initiative) will be continued or initiated. To the extent available FY 2004 resources allow, the DG Office will also improve the Agency's capacity to respond to windows of opportunity where reform-minded leaders come to power and need immediate assistance to address high-profile anti-corruption problems. If successful, this effort will develop into a budgeted, standing Rapid Response Fund next year. The DG Office will continue its work in legislative strengthening (Kenya, Peru, and Uganda); and democratic local governance (Bangladesh, Benin, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Paraguay and Rwanda). The DG Office will complete its current grant with Transparency International ($500,000) as future support will come from a multi-donor, public-private endowment fund initiated in FY 2003 with prior year funds. Cross-sector work will include working a good governance approach in the energy sector and linkages between good governance and HIV/AIDS in the context of failed and failing states.

FY 2005 Program:

The DG Office will explore new avenues to engage the private sector and other relevant actors in designing new ways to fight corruption and to implement the Agency's anti-corruption strategy. A centerpiece of this effort is a new Rapid Response Fund of up to $5 million. The DG Office will support the Anti-Corruption and Good Governance Act of 2000, which calls on the President to establish priority countries for anti-corruption assistance. This assistance will be provided to "breakthrough" countries where unplanned political developments create a window of opportunity to support anti-corruption reform in key countries. These monies will be used for rapid assessment, in-country resident advisors, targeted

technical assistance and training or other appropriate activities. Assistance will be rapid and short-term in nature and is meant to serve as bridge funding while a longer-term response is designed and resources identified. The DG Office will continue to offer USAID missions technical assistance ($410,000), training ($100,000), and other support for new and ongoing programs in anti-corruption ($700,000), local governance ($200,000), legislative strengthening ($100,000), management of the policy reform process ($200,000), and security sector reform.

Performance and Results: Significant achievements include the establishment of a multi-donor, public-private endowment for Transparency International (TI), aimed at raising $20 million over the next 10 years and launching TI on the road to greater self-sufficiency and financial independence. The DG Office also awarded a $120 million IQC to provide anti-corruption services to field missions and regional bureaus. Consistent with USAID's anti-corruption strategy, this new mechanism will offer a wide range of programmatic expertise that will allow missions to design anti-corruption programs that cut across USAID's development portfolio.

Nearly three dozen field missions or regional programs received technical assistance or staff support from DG Office governance mechanisms and division staff. Technical leadership products included the development of nine brief studies of anti-corruption impacts in various sectors (e.g., health, education, energy, and public finance); an anti-corruption seminar series; the drafting of a primer on good governance of budget processes; and on-going knowledge management via Web sites on anti-corruption and civil-military relations. Governance-related products continue to be among the leading downloads from the DG Office's Web sites. Over 3,800 copies of the "Decentralization and Democratic Local Governance Programming Handbook" were downloaded from the Web site. The anti-corruption Web site received some 7,000 visits; the "A Handbook on Fighting Corruption" was downloaded over 4,000 times; and more than 400 individuals downloaded the anti-corruption distance learning module--all indicative of the strong demand for guidance in this area.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: A cooperative agreement is held with the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs. Contractors are the Abt Associates, Associates in Rural Development, Casals and Associates, Chemonics International, DPK Consulting, Development Alternatives International, Development Associates, International City/County Management Association, Management Systems International, PADCO, Research Triangle Institute, State University of New York, and the Urban Institute. Some 40 sub-contracts are managed under these primary organizations.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Democracy and Governance

932-004 Governance Program	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	25,427	1,684
Expenditures	23,991	1,672
Unliquidated	1,436	12
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	4,407	0
Expenditures	508	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	29,834	1,684
Expenditures	24,499	1,672
Unliquidated	5,335	12
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	705	1,000
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	1,869	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	2,574	1,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	1,925	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	34,333	2,684

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Democracy and Governance
Program Title:	Special Programs to Address the Needs of Survivors
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	932-005
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$5,130,000 CSH; $9,130,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$6,866,000 CSH; $5,970,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$2,050,000 CSH; $5,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2001
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2007

Summary: The overall objective of these three special funds, Leahy War Victims, Victims of Torture, and Displaced Children and Orphans, is to improve the social, economic and development status of targeted vulnerable populations.

The Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund (LWVF) supports programs that contribute to improving the mobility, health, and socioeconomic integration of civilians who have sustained physical disabilities as a result of armed conflict. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) supports programs that strengthen the capacity of families and communities to provide for the care, support, and protection of orphans, unaccompanied minors and children affected by armed conflict. The Victims of Torture Fund (VOT) supports programs that contribute to the improved and sustained functioning of torture survivors, their families and their communities.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
The activities described below are taking place in FY 2004 and are planned to continue in FY 2005.

LWVF ($6,000,000 DA and $2,970,000 prior year DA) focuses on responding to the needs of victims of conflict in war-affected developing countries. The fund provides a dedicated source of financial and technical assistance for people living with disabilities, primarily those who suffer from mobility-related injuries--caused by unexploded ordnance, including antipersonnel landmines--and other direct and indirect causes of physical disability (polio and other preventable diseases that might result from interrupted immunization campaigns). The fund's primary objective is to expand access to affordable and appropriate prosthetic and orthotic services. Of the total DA for LWVF, USAID's Africa Bureau plans $3,500,000; Asia and Near East Bureau plans $2,250,000; and DCHA plans $6,180,000.

DCOF ($5,130,000 CSH and $6,866,000 prior year CSH) supports activities to improve the protection and psychosocial well-being of at-risk children and youth, especially those affected by war. Of the total funds for DCOF, USAID's Africa Bureau plans $4,200,000; Asia and Near East Bureau plans $2,100,000; Latin America and the Caribbean plans $566,000; and DCHA plans $5,130,000.

VOT fund ($3,130,000 DA and $3,000,000 prior year DA) assists the rehabilitation of individuals who suffer from the physical and psychological effects of torture. The fund administers treatment programs based in 23 countries that span four regions (Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Asia and Near East, and Europe and Eurasia). Currently, the fund is supporting approximately 45 treatment programs that include attention to the medical, psychological and social and needs of torture survivors and their families. Of the total funds for VOT fund, USAID's Africa Bureau plans $3,000,000; Asia and Near East Bureau plans $1,000,000; Latin American and the Caribbean Bureau plans $1,000,000; and DCHA plans $2,950,000.

Annually, some 80% ($8,000,000 DA) of LWVF will be directed toward expanding access to affordable and appropriate orthopedic services. Approximately 10% ($1million) will be directed toward developing and strengthening laws. Another 10% ($1million) of the fund will be spent on activities that increase the social and economic opportunities for people with disabilities.

FY 2005 Program:
The FY 2005 request, totaling $7.05 million for these three special programs, is lower than the FY 2004 planned level. However, funding for these programs is expected to be augmented by contributions from the regional bureaus. Funding is requested as follows:

LWVF: $2 million (DA), of which $1 million will be used for orthopedic services, $0.5 million for legal development, and $0.5 million for social and economic opportunities.

DCOF: $3 million ($2,050,000 CSH and $1,000,000 DA), of which $1 million will be used for client services, $1 million for training, schooling, play and recreation activities for children and youth, and $1.050 million for capacity-building for at-risk youth.

VOT Fund: $2 million (DA), of which $1 million will be used for client services, $0.5 million for training and capacity-building, and $0.5 million for dissemination of findings.

Performance and Results: LWVF currently supports 20 programs in 15 countries. DCOF supports 24 programs in 16 countries. VOT Fund supports an estimated 45 treatment programs worldwide. Overall, LWVF, DCOF, and VOT Fund expect that program beneficiaries, individuals, families and communities, will improve their functioning so that they can regain the capacity, confidence and ability to resume as full a life as possible.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Democracy and Governance

932-005 Special Programs to Address the Needs of Survivors	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	1,441	2,314
Expenditures	338	433
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	1,441	2,314
Expenditures	338	433
Unliquidated	1,103	1,881
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	6,866	5,970
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	5,130	9,130
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	11,996	15,100
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	2,050	5,000
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	15,487	22,414

P.L. 480 Title II, Food for Peace

Office of Food for Peace
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

P.L. 480 Title II Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
P.L. 480 Title II	850,000	1,440,575	1,184,967	1,185,000
Emergency Response Fund	95,000	0	0	0
Global Food for Education Transfer {a}	13,820	0	0	0
FY 2003 Supplemental {b}	0	369,000	0	0
Total Program Funds**	**958,820**	**1,809,575**	**1,184,967**	**1,185,000**

USAID Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund {c}	2,050	51,680	0	0
Development Assistance {d}	3,950	82,162	5,112	10,300
Total Program Funds*	**6,000**	**133,842**	**5,112**	**10,300**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
962-001 Central Program, Support for PL 480 Title II Emergency				
CSH	1,025	51,680	0	0
DA	1,975	80,294	2,556	0
962-002 Central Program, Support for PL 480 Title II Development				
CSH	1,025	0	0	0
DA	1,975	1,868	2,556	0
962-004 Central Program, Support for PL 480 Title II Program				
DA	0	0	0	10,300

{a} Transfer of unobligated Global Food for Education Funds.
{b} FY 2003, $369 million supplemental, including $69 million transferred to the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust.
{c} FY 2003, $50 million Child Survival funds for food aid support to Iraq were reimbursed from the Wartime Supplemental.
{d} FY 2003, $70 million Development Assistance funds for food aid support to Iraq were reimbursed from the Wartime Supplemental.

* FY 2003, FFP received $100 million in Economic Support Funds for Food Aid Support to Iraq, however, it is not included in totals. Does not include $40 million in IDA funds for food aid support to Iraq.
** Rescissions were applied to the FY 2003 and FY 2004 base appropriations.

Food for Peace, P.L. 480 Program

The Development Challenge: U.S. Government support for overseas food aid was formalized in the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, also known as Public Law (P.L.) 480. The basic legislation, which has been modified many times, establishes the U.S. policy for using abundant U.S. 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, according to the 2003 update of "State of Food Insecurity," by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), over 840 million people were chronically undernourished during the 1999-2001 reporting period. For the United States, reducing the number of chronically undernourished and underweight people throughout the world is both a humanitarian concern and a strategic goal. Food resources are given to those in need to deal with hunger and to eliminate the food insecurity that fuels political instability and environmental degradation. P.L. 480 Title II, administered by USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP), 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 healthy and productive lives.

The USAID Program: According to current estimates, by the year 2030 world population will rise from the present 5.7 billion to 8.7 billion. As populations grow, per capita availability of arable land will decrease even further, thus heightening the need for intensification of agricultural production and increasing the demands on finite natural resources. At the 2002 World Food Summit, the U.S. Government reaffirmed its commitment addressing hunger.

As of July 2003, 36 countries around the world faced serious food emergencies requiring international food assistance. The causes of these food shortages are varied, complex, and ongoing in many cases for over 10 years. These emergency crises are expected to continue in FY 2004. Title II food security programs are being increasingly integrated with Development Assistance (DA) resources and regional and country strategic plans with a view to promote synergies and to reduce food aid monetization levels, where appropriate. Bioengineered products represent another new challenge for USAID and its food partners. In 2003, the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, governing the transboundary movement of whole grain food aid shipments, went into effect. Parties to the Biosafety Protocol are those countries that have ratified the Protocol. An interagency working group developed a policy for addressing requirements of the Protocol in U.S. food aid programs and issued guidance to USAID program partners. To date, no food aid shipments have been delayed due to the Protocol, though this remains largely untested, as few whole grain shipments have arrived in Party countries since the Protocol's entry into force. Several food aid recipient countries have draft regulations that would restrict the use of corn or soybeans in food aid programs, e.g. Uganda, Tanzania, Angola.

As part of the Administration's effort to improve performance measures and results reporting, USAID's FFP Office has initiated a series of streamlining and management improvement actions to further improve Title II operations. The July 2003 streamlining report to Congress identified and recommended several priority action items that include simplification of guidelines and proposal procedures, clarification and proper interpretation of regulatory requirements, and support to modernize information systems. Implementation of the priority recommendations began in FY 2003 and will continue during FY 2004 and beyond.

The FFP Office is developing its new five-year strategic plan that will support the bureau strategic planning framework focused on fragile, failed and failing states. The FFP Office's plan will target efforts toward working together with partners and other DCHA offices, regional bureaus, other pillar bureaus and missions within USAID to predict, prevent and respond to malnutrition and potential famine overseas.

As a part of the USAID reorganization in 2002, the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) program was transferred to the FFP Office, and expanded with a worldwide focus while simultaneously providing a platform to more efficiently target Title II emergency and development programming toward the root causes of famine worldwide. In order to help USAID fulfill the Administrator's "no famines on our watch" commitment, the Agency's FEWS NET activity has two principal program objectives. The first is to ensure

that decision-makers are supplied with the best information available to address incipient emergency, and chronic, food security problems. It does this by working in collaboration with a network of host-country, regional, and international partners to produce timely and credible early warnings and food security analyses of food availability or access problems in vulnerable, food insecure populations. The network approach also serves as the vehicle for FEWS NET's second principal objective of building a sustained institutional and human capacity in network partners in early warning and food security assessment.

To achieve these objectives, the FEWS NET activity, has designed and contracted for an integrated suite of state-of-the-art technical support capabilities in early warning and food security and vulnerability assessment, from a group of implementing partners that includes the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Geological Survey, and Chemonics International. Since its start in 1985, FEWS NET technical services available through these contracts have been regularly reviewed, re-designed and improved, and FEWS NET is generally considered to be a world leader in early warning and food security assessment.

The FY 2005 request level of the Title II program represents a straight line from the FY 2004 budget. Beneficiaries are food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable persons affected by conflict or natural disasters. Primary implementing partners are the World Food Program (WFP) and private voluntary organizations (PVOs). Emergency activities in FY 2003 were marked by an exceptional number of complex food security crises that tested the logistical and management capacity of the FFP Office. Over 2.1 million metric tons of commodities valued at $1.3 billion were distributed to over 75 million beneficiaries during the year. The largest humanitarian food response ever was launched in Iraq, following the beginning of the conflict in March 2003. These responses took place against a backdrop of ongoing, complex emergency situations in other countries, such as Afghanistan, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Uganda. The development food aid program is the single largest source of USAID funding focused on decreasing chronic food insecurity among vulnerable populations with program approvals in FY 2003 valued at over $411 million. Title II development activities integrate a range of technical interventions at the community-level, with a focus on improving household nutrition and agricultural productivity. Additionally, Title II development activities often play a critical role in strengthening civil society by working with community-level counterparts to strengthen local capacity for strategic planning and decision making, promoting local ownership of the development process, and supporting and reinforcing decentralized policies.

Although the Title II program will operate under one strategic objective beginning in the spring of 2004, it will continued to track emergency and non-emergency resources as they relate to the congressional mandates of metric tonnage food aid programming which require a minimum of 2,500,000 metric ton grain equivalent of total food aid programmed, with 1,875,000 of that dedicated for non-emergency requirements, as indicated in the 2002 Farm Bill.

In addition to programs in the FFP Office, $10 million annually of Title II funds are used to support the Farmer-to-Farmer Program that mobilizes the knowledge and skills of United States agricultural volunteers, land grant universities, cooperatives, private agribusinesses, and nonprofit farm organizations to help farmers in USAID-assisted countries to increase food production and improve the effectiveness of marketing and distribution systems. This program, previously managed by the Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation has been transferred to USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade.

Other Program Elements: The strength of the nation's international food assistance program is USAID's 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 emergency and non-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 large number of American companies and U.S.-based PVOs, allowing for greater creativity and effectiveness in incorporating food into a wide range of development efforts.

In FY 2004, as in FY 2003, the FFP Office will manage the $6 million multilateral grant to the World Food Program (WFP) that was formerly handled by the State Department. In FY 2005, the Administration has again requested that this component be reinstated in the International Organizations and Programs budget of the Department of State, rather than in the P.L. 480 Title II budget. The purpose of the grant is to support the use of P.L. 480 Title II commodities in emergency and non-emergency programs within the WFP portfolio and to ensure transparency and use of proper administrative controls within WFP.

Other Donors: The World Food Summit of 2002, convened by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), provided an international forum to focus attention on efforts to address hunger and food insecurity. The United States, along with 182 nations and the European Community, pledged to halve the number of hungry people by the year 2015. The United States is one of a number of international donors supporting global food aid activities. In 2003, the U.S. contributed 51% of global food aid, the European Commission 10%, Japan 5%, United Kingdom 5%, Germany 3%, Netherlands 3%, Canada 3%, Australia 3%, and other donors 17%.

Following this chapter is a table showing P.L. 480 Title II funding by country for FY 2002 through FY 2005. Please also see Summary Tables volume for a breakout of P.L. 480 Title II funding and tonnage by country for FY 2002 through FY 2005.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Food for Peace
Program Title:	Support for PL 480 Title II Emergency
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	962-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$2,556,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1986
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: The Office of Food for Peace (FFP) support for P.L. 480 Title II emergency programs includes a variety of mechanisms to provide institutional support to USAID missions and cooperating sponsors while simultaneously pursuing a forward leaning analytical agenda in order to predict, prevent, and respond to malnutrition and potential famine overseas. Private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and international organizations are supported through the Title II funded International Food Relief Partnership Program to expand the rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution of shelf-stable prepackaged foods. Additional assistance is made available through institutional capacity building agreements to support PVOs and cooperative development organizations (CDOs) to strengthen their management and technical capacity to plan, implement, and monitor effectively Title II programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
USAID plans to use the FY 2004 resources to support the management and technical advancement of partners that the FFP Office relies upon to implement programs which reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations, particularly in fragile, failed and failing states. The FFP Office has currently awarded three to five-year cooperative agreements through its institutional capacity building program to 12 PVO and CDO partners in support of their efforts to achieve technical excellence and innovation in Title II food aid programs. This assistance will strengthen their management and technical capacity to plan, implement and monitor effective food security programs which reduce vulnerability of food insecure populations; assist them in identifying the most effective technical and sectoral methodologies for using Title II resources to address both emergencies and longer-term food needs, and enable them to identify and promote the best programming methods and quantify the results to show national or global impact of USAID food security programs.

USAID also plans to utilize the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance mechanism to complement institutional capacity building efforts and provide technical assistance in performance measurement, vulnerability assessments, health and nutrition. In addition, the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) program, transferred to the FFP Office in FY 2003 with an expanded worldwide focus, will assist USAID with critical early warning data on food security and to more efficiently target Title II resources to address the root causes of famine worldwide. Reprogrammed agency resources in the amount of $11.6 million are expected in FY 2004 to cover the core and regional bureau program requirements for FEWS and its famine prevention methodologies. FEWS will be incorporated as part of the development assistance resources supporting the FFP Office.

In addition to continuing these activities, USAID intends to utilize these technical resources to assist with: 1) high priority streamlining and management improvement actions; 2) finalization and implementation of the new the FFP Office's strategic plan, and 3) critical analysis and country-specific and sectoral evaluations of food security programs, issues and concerns.

The expected total cost of the strategic objective's institutional capacity building activity is $2.5 million for FY 2004.

In FY 2003, grantees included Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africare, ACDI/VOCA, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Catholic Relief Services, Food for the Hungry, Food Aid Management, Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc, Project Concern International, Save the Children, Technoserve, and World Vision, Inc.

For FY 2004, institutional capacity building awards were made to: ACDI/VOCA, Africare, American Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Counterpart, Intl., Food for the Hungry, International Relief and Development, Inc., Land O' Lakes, Mercy Corps International, Save the Children, World Vision, Inc.

Since 2002, the major contractor assisting FFP emergency programs is AMEX, International. It provides institutional support for Title II program and administrative backstopping. In addition, through Global Health Bureau's cooperative agreement with the Academy for Educational Development, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance 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 who administers Title I, Food for Progress and Section 416(b).

FY 2005 Program:
This program will be merged into a new objective in FY 2005.

Performance and Results: The FFP Office's institutional and capacity building program was begun in FY 1998 as a multi-year program with an average annual aggregate budget of $5 million awarded to 14 PVOs and CDOs. Through this program, the PVOs built 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 in FY 2003 include:

- CARE's pioneering work in managing risks and improving livelihoods has improved the identification and targeting of vulnerable and food insecure populations in Title II programs and has resulted in a useful framework to guide the design, development, and implementation of developmental relief programs.

- A framework for local capacity building to serve as a guide for Title II programs was developed and made available to all Title II partners by Food Aid Management, with technical assistance from Cornell University. The framework will greatly improve future local capacity building for food security efforts under Title II programs.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Food for Peace

962-001 Support for PL 480 Title II Emergency	CSH	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2002			
Obligations	6,104	20,804	1,631
Expenditures	4,984	18,287	1,631
Unliquidated	1,120	2,517	0
Fiscal Year 2003			
Obligations	50,561	70,444	100,000
Expenditures	22,810	31,934	45,620
Through September 30, 2003			
Obligations	56,665	91,248	101,631
Expenditures	27,794	50,221	47,251
Unliquidated	28,871	41,027	54,380
Prior Year Unobligated Funds			
Obligations	0	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA			
Obligations	0	2,556	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004			
Obligations	0	2,556	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA			
Obligations	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	56,665	93,804	101,631

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Food for Peace
Program Title:	Support for PL 480 Title II Development
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	962-002
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$2,556,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$5,263,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$0
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1986
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2004

Summary: The Office of Food for Peace (FFP) support P.L. 480 Title II non- emergency (development) programs includes a variety of mechanisms to provide institutional support to USAID missions and cooperating sponsors while simultaneously pursuing a robust, comprehensive analytical agenda to predict, prevent, and respond to chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. Assistance is made available through institutional capacity building agreements to support private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperative development organizations (CDOs) to strengthen their technical and management capacity to plan, implement and monitor effectively Title II development programs. In addition, (PVOs) and international organizations are supported through the Title II funded International Food Relief Partnership Program in their efforts for the rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution of shelf-stable prepackaged foods.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
USAID plans to use the FY 2004 resources to support the technical and management capacities of partners that the FFP Office relies upon to implement programs which reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations, with a special focus on fragile, failed and failing states. The FFP Office has currently awarded three to five-year cooperative agreements through its institutional capacity building program to 12 PVO and CDO partners to promote technical excellence and innovation in Title II food aid programs. This assistance will strengthen their management and technical capacity to plan, implement and monitor effective food security programs which reduce vulnerability of food insecure populations; assist them in identifying the most effective technical and sectoral methodologies for using Title II resources to address both emergencies and longer-term food needs and enable them to identify and promote the best programming methods and quantify the results to show national or global impact of USAID food security programs. USAID also plans to utilize the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance mechanism to complement institutional capacity building efforts through technical assistance in food security-related program design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; critical food security policy analysis; FFP strategy development; and identification and dissemination of promising practices and acceptable standards.

While continuing these activities, USAID also intends to utilize these resources to obtain necessary services for: 1) strategic planning at the office level : 2) short-term, sector-specific technical assistance; 3) research to validate and disseminate best practices and key models or food aid in key areas such as

In FY 2003, grantees included Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africare, ACDI/VOCA, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Catholic Relief Services, Food for the Hungry, Food Aid Management, Opportunities Industrialization Centers International, Inc., Project Concern International, Save the Children, Technoserve, and World Vision, Inc.

For FY 2004, institutional capacity building awards were made to: ACDI/VOCA, Africare, American Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Counterpart, Intl., Food for the Hungry, International Relief and Development, Inc., Land O' Lakes, Mercy Corps International, Save the Children, World Vision, Inc.

Since 2002, the major contractor assisting this objective is AMEX, International. It provides institutional support for Title II program and administrative backstopping.

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 who administers Title I, Food for Progress, McGovern-Dole Food for Education, and Section 416(b).

FY 2005 Program:
This program will be merged into a new objective in FY 2005.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance completed an analysis of the impact of the maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) components of Title II non-emergency development programs on child nutritional status focused on programs for which final evaluation reports with data on anthropometry were available. More than 80% of the programs analyzed showed on average a notable reduction in the prevalence of undernutrition between the baseline and final evaluation (usually a period of four to five years). On average, the programs reduced the prevalence of stunting by 2.4 percentage points per year (from an average baseline of 53%) and underweight by 1.9 percentage points per year (from an average baseline of 42%). An estimated 6.6 million children benefited from the programs reviewed.

The Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance analysis also suggested that the total impact of the Title II MCHN programs on stunting and underweight increased with the length of time that the community benefited from the interventions (although the differences were not statistically significant due to the size of the sample). Not only does the amount of change appear to increase with the length of time of the program, the rate of change, particularly for the reduction in the prevalence of stunting, increases dramatically after three years of program intervention. This pattern supports the view that changing behaviors takes time.

Results from the PVO institutional and capacity building program also showed substantial gains during FY 2003. Examples include:

- A new commodity tracking and management system was developed by Save the Children, substantially reducing pipeline breaks and improving program efficiency under its programs.

- ACDI/VOCA introduced a new monetization manual in its programs, streamlining monetization procedures and raising the potential for increased monetization receipts. If successful, the manual will be made available to other PVOs through Food Aid Management.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Food for Peace

962-002 Support for PL 480 Title II Development	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	6,555	20,972
Expenditures	4,797	17,594
Unliquidated	1,758	3,378
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	1,119	1,963
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	7,674	22,935
Expenditures	4,797	17,594
Unliquidated	2,877	5,341
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	5,263
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	2,556
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	0	7,819
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	7,674	30,754

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Food for Peace
Program Title:	Support for PL 480 Title II Program
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	962-004
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$0
Prior Year Unobligated:	$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$10,300,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2005
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: The Title II program activities in FY 2005 will include a variety of mechanisms to provide institutional support to USAID missions and cooperating sponsors to effectively plan, manage and implement the new strategic plan. Under a new institutional capacity building program, funding support will be provided to private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and community development organizations (CDOs) to strengthen their technical and management capacity to analyze risks, better target food insecure and vulnerable groups, strengthen community coping and resiliency, and effectively monitor the implementation and impact of the new strategy. A comprehensive and prospective analytical, policy and evaluation agenda will guide the implementation of the strategy through an agreement with a qualified food security research organization. In addition, PVOs and international organizations (IOs) will continue to be supported through the Title II funded International Food Relief Partnership Program for rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution of shelf-stable, pre-packaged foods, with a focus on the food insecure and most vulnerable populations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
This program will begin in FY 2005 as a follow-on program that combines the two previous FFP strategic objectives into a single objective.

FY 2005 Program:
The institutional capacity building program will support PVO efforts to improve program implementation through formulation of program methodologies that protect and strengthen human capacities, livelihood capacities, community resiliency and local capacity to overcome the risks to food insecurity in vulnerable populations. This will result in a sustained improvement in household food security, nutrition and agricultural productivity for food insecure groups served by USAID food aid programs implemented by the FFP Office. Substantial portions of this program will address partners' capacity to develop and promote state-of-the-art program models for utilizing Title II resources in specific areas such as: agricultural development, maternal and child nutrition and education, livelihood training and urban and peri-urban food security. Through this program, PVOs will also focus on understanding the links between HIV/AIDS and food security and will identify and promote new strategies, using Title II, which will effectively minimize vulnerability to food insecurity in HIV/AIDS affected populations. As a result of these activities, PVOs and CDOs benefit from an increased capacity for Title II program planning, targeting, implementation and evaluation.

The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) program's expanded mission with a worldwide famine mitigation and prevention focus provides a platform to more efficiently target Title II emergency and development programming toward the root causes of famine worldwide.

While continuing these activities, USAID also intends to utilize these resources to obtain the following necessary services for (1) operationalization of the new strategic plan in the field when adopted; 2) priority streamlining and management improvement actions; 3) studies on the role of development relief

and conflict prevention in Title II, best practices for the assessment of risk or hazards, vulnerabilities, and household livelihood capacities and individual capabilities; to protect and enhance food security in HIV/AIDs affected populations and graduation and exit strategies; 4) country-specific and broader sectoral evaluations relating to food security issues and concerns; 5) perform studies on the appropriate role of the private sector in Title II monetization and monetization impact analysis; 6) provide assistance in market and Bellmon Analysis, and 7) publish occasional papers series, programming guides and technical notes and briefs and facilitation of dialogue and information exchange within USAID, including field missions and among external partners.

The expected total cost of the strategic objective's institutional capacity building is $8.3 million for FY 2005. In addition, $2 million is the estimated cost for famine prevention activities funded by the FFP Office, with additional resources expected from the Agency central budget.

Institutional capacity building awards recipients include: ACDI/VOCA, Africare, American Red Cross, Catholic Relief Services, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Counterpart, Intl., Food for the Hungry, International Relief and Development, Inc., Land O' Lakes, Mercy Corps International, Save the Children, World Vision, Inc.

The major contractor assisting the FFP Office is AMEX, International. It provides institutional support for Title II program and administrative backstopping. In addition, through the Global Health Bureau's cooperative agreement with the Academy for Educational Development, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project provides technical assistance in food-security related program design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation; food security policy and strategy development; and the identification and dissemination of promising practices and acceptable standards.

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 who administers Title I, Food for Progress, McGovern-Dole Food for Education, and Section 416(b).

Performance and Results: The FFP Office expects to see the following outcomes as a result of providing institutional capacity building awards to PVOs to strengthen their implementation of Title II food security programs:

1. PVOs' organizational capability to design and manage Title II programs is enhanced.
2. Standards and best practices for food security program interventions that address risk and vulnerability using Title II resources are researched, developed and institutionalized.
3. PVO information and management systems are designed and put into place to ensure efficient and effective oversight and monitoring of Title II programs.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Food for Peace

962-004 Support for PL 480 Title II Program	**DA**
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	10,300
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	10,300

FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification
P.L. 480 Title II - Dollars (Thousands)

Region/Country	FY 2002 Final Program Levels					FY 2003 Final Program Levels					FY 2004 Estimated Level a/					FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification				
			Commodity b/					Commodity b/					Commodity b/					Commodity b/		
	Total	Transport	PVO/CDO	WFP c/	IEFR d/	Total	Transport	PVO/CDO	WFP c/	IEFR d/	Total	Transport	PVO/CDO	WFP c/	IEFR d/	Total	Transport	PVO/CDO	WFP c/	IEFR d/
ASIA/NEAR EAST	**284,044**	**140,652**	**59,770**	**17,880**	**65,741**	**335,459**	**127,700**	**72,220**	**26,098**	**109,441**	**53,487**	**19,792**	**28,868**	**1,716**	**3,111**	**113,849**	**36,796**	**77,053**	**0**	**0**
Afghanistan*	159,472	95,235	0	0	64,237	47,356	23,050	0	13,186	11,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria*	2,009	1,077	0	932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	23,974	9,454	9,559	4,960	0	38,577	13,395	25,182	0	0	18,238	7,000	11,237	0	0	46,000	16,084	29,916	0	0
Cambodia	1,085	372	0	713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	3,839	1,412	0	2,427	0	2,347	685	0	1,661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	73,546	24,299	44,792	4,455	0	44,849	9,141	35,708	0	0	20,218	6,845	13,373	0	0	44,849	13,812	31,037	0	0
Indonesia*	10,400	4,981	5,419	0	0	29,540	13,010	11,330	5,200	0	6,604	2,347	4,257	0	0	23,000	6,900	16,100	0	0
Iraq*	0	0	0	0	0	137,424	56,696	0	0	80,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	513	237	0	276	0	405	158	0	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal*	2,352	1,214	0	1,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea* (DPRK)	0	0	0	0	0	15,698	5,301	0	0	10,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan*	5,134	1,697	0	1,933	1,504	6,792	1,252	0	4,024	1,517	5,849	2,738	0	0	3,111	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka*	1,325	588	0	737	0	596	233	0	363	0	2,578	862	0	1,716	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	395	87	0	308	0	1,893	476	0	1,418	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bank/Gaza*	0	0	0	0	0	9,984	4,305	0	0	5,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE & EURASIA	**31,115**	**18,297**	**0**	**3,965**	**8,854**	**25,501**	**12,211**	**0**	**10,584**	**2,706**	**16,591**	**7,889**	**0**	**6,183**	**2,519**	**10,000**	**4,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**0**
Armenia*	911	445	0	466	0	3,991	1,538	0	2,453	0	380	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan*	2,239	1,304	0	936	0	2,974	1,273	0	1,701	0	2,151	713	0	1,438	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia*	0	0	0	0	0	3,006	1,431	0	1,575	0	2,281	733	0	1,548	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia*	0	0	0	0	0	5,536	2,830	0	0	2,706	5,119	2,600	0	0	2,519	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan*	26,227	15,509	0	2,563	8,155	9,994	5,139	0	4,855	0	6,660	3,463	0	3,197	0	10,000	4,000	6,000	0	0
Former Rep. of Yugoslavia*	1,738	1,039	0	0	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA	**124,148**	**44,663**	**73,577**	**5,587**	**321**	**139,966**	**43,694**	**87,380**	**8,892**	**0**	**71,866**	**22,117**	**49,749**	**0**	**0**	**112,356**	**33,959**	**78,397**	**0**	**0**
Bolivia	19,567	10,150	8,538	879	0	31,547	12,638	17,724	1,186	0	17,827	7,493	10,334	0	0	23,696	9,337	14,359	0	0
Ecuador	1,530	775	0	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador*	0	0	0	0	0	1,809	845	0	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala*	21,467	7,937	11,703	1,508	321	16,673	5,200	8,630	2,843	0	11,154	2,460	8,694	0	0	17,631	5,195	12,436	0	0
Haiti*	22,981	8,682	13,399	900	0	36,580	11,343	25,236	0	0	24,693	8,254	16,439	0	0	27,000	8,750	18,250	0	0
Honduras*	6,436	2,313	3,460	663	0	10,479	3,542	4,647	2,290	0	2,406	776	1,630	0	0	11,916	3,822	8,094	0	0
Nicaragua*	15,136	5,594	8,660	882	0	16,200	5,298	9,293	1,609	0	5,662	1,741	3,921	0	0	11,013	3,690	7,323	0	0
Peru	37,029	9,212	27,817	0	0	26,678	4,828	21,850	0	0	10,125	1,394	8,731	0	0	21,100	3,165	17,935	0	0
AFRICA	**514,495**	**306,932**	**96,118**	**57,783**	**53,662**	**1,165,877**	**607,273**	**281,055**	**109,633**	**167,916**	**404,656**	**199,861**	**112,796**	**43,509**	**48,490**	**196,684**	**72,072**	**124,612**	**0**	**0**
Angola*	74,658	52,018	3,680	18,961	0	104,545	72,273	7,300	24,972	0	22,723	7,516	6,280	8,927	0	9,501	2,385	7,116	0	0
Benin	4,015	1,527	2,073	416	0	4,292	1,559	2,733	0	0	3,308	1,084	2,224	0	0	4,332	1,195	3,137	0	0
Burkina Faso	10,334	5,225	4,921	188	0	6,493	2,861	3,633	0	0	5,211	2,252	2,960	0	0	11,526	5,123	6,403	0	0
Burundi*	2,496	1,627	0	869	0	23,838	15,202	0	8,636	0	2,448	1,464	0	984	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	284	54	0	230	0	100	23	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	3,774	1,508	1,807	459	0	3,682	1,506	2,177	0	0	3,950	1,529	2,421	0	0	3,596	1,464	2,132	0	0
Central African Republic (CAR)*	760	395	0	365	0	204	105	0	99	0	289	119	0	169	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	3,743	2,004	1,298	441	0	5,050	2,545	1,960	545	0	2,829	1,553	1,276	0	0	2,741	1,446	1,295	0	0
Congo-Brazzaville*	0	0	0	0	0	655	178	0	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo-Democratic Republic*	16,542	10,711	0	5,830	0	43,530	28,731	0	10,821	3,978	19,000	11,467	0	7,533	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote D'Ivoire*	0	0	0	0	0	6,296	3,032	0	27	3,237	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti*	1,059	576	0	483	0	3,348	1,670	0	1,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea*	5,564	3,264	0	0	2,300	66,245	26,800	19,926	1,458	18,061	12,032	5,081	4,651	2,300	0	6,283	832	5,451	0	0
Ethiopia*	58,535	35,005	8,896	3,313	11,321	352,248	186,804	88,290	2,131	75,022	74,485	36,939	25,814	1,143	10,590	25,630	11,665	13,965	0	0
Gambia*	136	47	0	89	0	1,475	717	0	271	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	12,407	4,239	7,869	299	0	20,345	6,309	13,685	351	0	14,177	4,429	9,748	0	0	17,189	5,603	11,586	0	0
Guinea*	6,818	2,613	2,839	1,366	0	9,809	4,115	2,688	3,006	0	7,685	1,896	3,420	2,370	0	4,453	716	3,737	0	0
Guinea Bissau*	1,298	881	0	417	0	1,670	656	0	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya*	17,682	7,653	6,944	3,085	0	34,664	11,730	17,093	5,841	0	14,682	5,361	6,159	3,162	0	14,662	3,811	10,851	0	0
Liberia*	5,643	2,823	809	2,010	0	17,684	9,100	248	8,336	0	10,538	3,934	607	5,997	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar*	8,503	2,829	4,783	891	0	10,381	2,934	6,584	431	433	6,269	1,433	4,836	0	0	12,444	3,307	9,137	0	0
Malawi*	13,698	7,339	2,459	420	3,481	3,202	873	2,329	0	0	3,357	1,252	2,106	0	0	8,500	3,500	5,000	0	0
Mali	1,355	689	0	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania*	3,213	1,285	1,427	501	0	16,252	7,351	2,887	1,427	4,587	7,465	3,243	1,903	0	2,319	3,380	1,184	2,196	0	0
Mozambique*	17,901	7,699	7,912	317	1,974	16,166	5,186	10,878	102	0	14,855	4,286	10,569	0	0	18,801	5,385	13,416	0	0
Niger	10,214	4,868	4,838	509	0	9,548	3,517	6,032	0	0	6,228	2,741	3,487	0	0	8,992	4,406	4,586	0	0
Regional W. Africa	1,043	259	784	0	0	1,141	253	888	0	0	2,053	409	1,644	0	0	1,720	470	1,250	0	0
Rwanda*	14,498	6,906	5,732	1,860	0	16,089	7,261	8,271	557	0	3,432	1,781	748	903	0	12,131	5,095	7,036	0	0

FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification
P.L. 480 Title II - Dollars (Thousands)

	FY 2002 Final Program Levels					FY 2003 Final Program Levels					FY 2004 Estimated Level a/					FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification				
Senegal*	1,790	634	0	1,156	0	2,146	1,032	0	589	525	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	1,885	3,115	0	0
Sierra Leone*	24,355	14,289	7,498	2,569	0	19,486	11,058	1,788	5,430	1,210	4,225	1,511	0	2,714	0	5,335	1,946	3,389	0	0
Somalia*	19,729	14,985	4,045	699	0	19,128	13,711	4,189	1,228	0	1,375	684	0	691	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa (crisis response)*	46,394	27,057	0	0	19,337	136,422	38,751	60,420	0	37,251	88,984	50,625	16,235	0	22,124	0	0	0	0	0
Sudan*	60,190	46,635	4,331	238	8,986	111,316	81,555	6,636	0	23,125	44,664	33,052	0	0	11,612	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania*	4,827	2,998	0	1,829	0	22,535	15,697	0	6,838	0	5,813	3,588	0	380	1,845	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda*	27,458	16,920	5,233	5,305	0	75,896	42,180	10,424	23,292	0	22,580	10,634	5,709	6,236	0	17,591	8,883	8,708	0	0
Zambia*	8,060	5,247	0	2,005	808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,877	1,771	1,106	0	0
Zimbabwe*	25,522	14,125	5,941	0	5,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepositioned Stocks*	**12,274**	**0**	**12,274**	**0**	**0**	**16,502**	**0**	**16,502**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	**966,076**	**510,544**	**241,739**	**85,215**	**128,579**	**1,683,306**	**790,878**	**457,157**	**155,207**	**280,063**	**546,600**	**249,660**	**191,413**	**51,408**	**54,120**	**432,889**	**146,827**	**286,062**	**0**	**0**

* Includes emergency program. Emergency levels are detailed in separate table (EMERGENCY PROGRAMS) below.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS

ASIA/NEAR EAST	**171,840**	**101,407**	**2,264**	**2,428**	**65,741**	**227,681**	**97,475**	**2,379**	**18,386**	**109,441**	**8,427**	**3,600**	**0**	**1,716**	**3,111**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Afghanistan	159,472	95,235	0	0	64,237	47,356	23,050	0	13,186	11,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	2,009	1,077	0	932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	4,991	2,727	2,264	0	0	15,183	7,604	2,379	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	137,424	56,696	0	0	80,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	2,352	1,214	0	1,138	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea (DPRK)	0	0	0	0	0	15,698	5,301	0	0	10,397	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	2,263	759	0	0	1,504	2,037	520	0	0	1,517	5,849	2,738	0	0	3,111	0	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	753	395	0	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,578	862	0	1,716	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Bank/Gaza	0	0	0	0	0	9,984	4,305	0	0	5,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE & EURASIA	**31,115**	**18,297**	**0**	**3,965**	**8,854**	**25,501**	**12,211**	**0**	**10,584**	**2,706**	**16,591**	**7,889**	**0**	**6,183**	**2,519**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Armenia	911	445	0	466	0	3,991	1,538	0	2,453	0	380	380	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	2,239	1,304	0	936	0	2,974	1,273	0	1,701	0	2,151	713	0	1,438	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	3,006	1,431	0	1,575	0	2,281	733	0	1,548	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	5,536	2,830	0	0	2,706	5,119	2,600	0	0	2,519	0	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	26,227	15,509	0	2,563	8,155	9,994	5,139	0	4,855	0	6,660	3,463	0	3,197	0	0	0	0	0	0
Former Rep. of Yugoslavia	1,738	1,039	0		699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA	**5,988**	**3,017**	**2,049**	**601**	**321**	**14,105**	**6,629**	**1,888**	**5,588**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	1,809	845	0	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	2,651	1,203	910	217	321	3,326	1,723	0	1,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	2,438	1,299	1,139	0	0	3,571	1,683	1,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	2,928	1,226	0	1,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	899	515	0	384	0	2,471	1,152	0	1,319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICA	**374,133**	**247,618**	**25,840**	**47,013**	**53,662**	**989,077**	**543,766**	**173,543**	**103,852**	**167,916**	**292,602**	**158,309**	**42,294**	**43,509**	**48,490**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Angola	69,224	49,865	399	18,961	0	102,753	71,692	6,089	24,972	0	22,723	7,516	6,280	8,927	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	2,424	1,594	0	830	0	23,838	15,202	0	8,636	0	2,448	1,464	0	984	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	119	0	169	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo-Brazzaville	0	0	0	0	0	655	178	0	477	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo-Democratic Republic	16,542	10,711	0	5,830	0	43,530	28,731	0	10,821	3,978	19,000	11,467	0	7,533	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cote D'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	6,296	3,032	0	27	3,237	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	1,059	576	0	483	0	3,348	1,670	0	1,678	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	5,564	3,264	0	0	2,300	63,622	26,358	17,745	1,458	18,061	12,032	5,081	4,651	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	46,747	28,487	3,626	3,313	11,321	326,910	174,237	76,429	1,222	75,022	52,493	26,240	14,521	1,143	10,590	0	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	1,097	610	0	0	487	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	3,220	1,903	0	1,318	0	6,653	3,647	0	3,006	0	3,627	1,257	0	2,370	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea Bissau	1,298	881	0	417	0	1,670	656	0	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya	4,668	2,852	0	1,816	0	12,090	6,249	0	5,841	0	5,450	2,288	0	3,162	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	3,433	2,025	0	1,408	0	16,590	8,709	248	7,633	0	10,538	3,934	607	5,997	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	1,083	650	0	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	8,900	5,419	0	0	3,481	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	9,635	5,048	0	0	4,587	4,650	2,331	0	0	2,319	0	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	4,792	2,818	0	0	1,974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	3,115	1,986	0	1,129	0	1,446	889	0	557	0	1,959	1,056	0	903	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	2,146	1,032	0	589	525	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	24,355	14,289	7,498	2,569	0	18,521	10,774	1,788	4,749	1,210	4,225	1,511	0	2,714	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	19,729	14,985	4,045	699	0	19,128	13,711	4,189	1,228	0	1,375	684	0	691	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa (crisis response)	46,394	27,057	0	0	19,337	136,422	38,751	60,420	0	37,251	88,984	50,625	16,235	0	22,124	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification
P.L. 480 Title II - Dollars (Thousands)

	FY 2002 Final Program Levels					FY 2003 Final Program Levels					FY 2004 Estimated Level a/					FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification				
Sudan	60,190	46,635	4,331	238	8,986	111,316	81,555	6,636	0	23,125	44,664	33,052	0	0	11,612	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	4,429	2,781	0	1,648	0	22,535	15,697	0	6,838	0	5,813	3,588	0	380	1,845	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	15,332	10,499	0	4,833	0	57,794	34,688	0	23,106	0	12,332	6,096	0	6,236	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	7,197	4,867	0	1,522	808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	25,522	14,125	5,941	0	5,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepositioned Stocks	**12,274**	**0**	**12,274**	**0**	**0**	**16,502**	**0**	**16,502**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Worldwide Emergency Total	**595,350**	**370,338**	**42,426**	**54,007**	**128,578**	**1,272,866**	**660,081**	**194,312**	**138,410**	**280,063**	**317,620**	**169,798**	**42,294**	**51,408**	**54,120**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
WORLDWIDE	**966,076**	**510,544**	**241,739**	**85,215**	**128,579**	**1,683,306**	**790,878**	**457,157**	**155,207**	**280,063**	**546,600**	**249,660**	**191,413**	**51,408**	**54,120**	**432,889**	**146,827**	**286,062**	**0**	**0**
Regular	370,726	140,206	199,313	31,207	0	410,440	130,798	262,845	16,797	0	228,980	79,862	149,119	0	0	432,889	146,827	286,062	0	0
Emergency	595,350	370,338	42,426	54,007	128,578	1,272,866	660,081	194,312	138,410	280,063	317,620	169,798	42,294	51,408	54,120	0	0	0	0	0
ASIA/NEAR EAST	**284,044**	**140,652**	**59,770**	**17,880**	**65,741**	**335,459**	**127,700**	**72,220**	**26,098**	**109,441**	**53,487**	**19,792**	**28,868**	**1,716**	**3,111**	**113,849**	**36,796**	**77,053**	**0**	**0**
Regular	112,204	39,246	57,506	15,452	0	107,779	30,225	69,841	7,712	0	45,060	16,192	28,868	0	0	113,849	36,796	77,053	0	0
Emergency	171,840	101,407	2,264	2,428	65,741	227,681	97,475	2,379	18,386	109,441	8,427	3,600	0	1,716	3,111	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE & EURASIA	**31,115**	**18,297**	**0**	**3,965**	**8,854**	**25,501**	**12,211**	**0**	**10,584**	**2,706**	**16,591**	**7,889**	**0**	**6,183**	**2,519**	**10,000**	**4,000**	**6,000**	**0**	**0**
Regular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	4,000	6,000	0	0
Emergency	31,115	18,297	0	3,965	8,854	25,501	12,211	0	10,584	2,706	16,591	7,889	0	6,183	2,519	0	0	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA	**124,148**	**44,663**	**73,577**	**5,587**	**321**	**139,966**	**43,694**	**87,380**	**8,892**	**0**	**71,866**	**22,117**	**49,749**	**0**	**0**	**112,356**	**33,959**	**78,397**	**0**	**0**
Regular	118,161	41,646	71,528	4,986	0	125,861	37,065	85,492	3,304	0	71,866	22,117	49,749	0	0	112,356	33,959	78,397	0	0
Emergency	5,988	3,017	2,049	601	321	14,105	6,629	1,888	5,588	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICA	**514,495**	**306,932**	**96,118**	**57,783**	**53,662**	**1,165,877**	**607,273**	**281,055**	**109,633**	**167,916**	**404,656**	**199,861**	**112,796**	**43,509**	**48,490**	**196,684**	**72,072**	**124,612**	**0**	**0**
Regular	140,362	59,314	70,278	10,770	0	176,800	63,507	107,512	5,781	0	112,054	41,552	70,502	0	0	196,684	72,072	124,612	0	0
Emergency	374,133	247,618	25,840	47,013	53,662	989,077	543,766	173,543	103,852	167,916	292,602	158,309	42,294	43,509	48,490	0	0	0	0	0
Prepositioned Stocks	**12,274**	**0**	**12,274**	**0**	**0**	**16,502**	**0**	**16,502**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
UNALLOCATED BALANCE:																				
Total	**0**					**0**					**552,820**					**699,339**				
PVO Regular	0					0					161,020					127,000				
WFP Pledge & Multilateral	0					0					175,000					175,000				
Emergency & WFP PRROs e/	0					0					216,800					347,339				
Overall Title II	0					0					0					50,000				
Total Adjustments:	**-7,256**					**57,269**					**85,547**					**52,772**				
Section 202(e)	34,700					75,154					83,000					83,000				
Farmer To Farmer (FTF) f/	10,000					10,000					10,000					10,000				
Intern. Food Relief Partn. Act	2,500					3,392					3,500					3,500				
Administrative support	2,750					3,381					4,500					6,000				
Prior Year Recoveries g/	(50,667)					(18,458)					0					0				
Carry-Out (estimated)	101,381					85,181					69,728					20,000				
Carry-In	(94,100)					(101,381)					(85,181)					(69,728)				
Global Food for Education h/	(13,820)					0					0					0				
PROGRAM TOTAL i/	**958,820**					**1,740,575**					**1,184,967**					**1,185,000**				

N.B. The FY 2002 Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust program level of $80,656,500 and the FY 2003 level of $246,902,000 are not included in the total PL 480 Title II Southern Africa program level.

a/ Individual country levels represent the approvals in the Food for Peace Information System (FFPIS) as of Dec 22, 2003; in total they correspond to the FY 2004 Budget Justification level. Country levels may be adjusted throughout the fiscal year where approved levels are increased from the unallocated balance.

b/ Based on seasonal average prices provided by USDA/FAS Sept 2003, as modified.

c/ USAID approves World Food Program (WFP) distribution to assure compliance with all laws and provides broad financial overview to ensure U.S. funds are appropriately accounted for. FY 2002 figures include a pledge of $162.5 million. FY 2003 and FY 2004 are both $200 million (includes 202(e) and multi-lateral), to support development and protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) under the United States Government's annual pledge.

d/ International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), implemented by WFP.

e/ WFP PRROs may be attributed to non-emergency activities.

f/ This figure includes the Title II portion of the Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) P.L. 480 contribution.

g/ Prior year recoveries also includes confirmed fallout, commodity cost savings, and, for FY 2002 and 2003, MARAD reimbursements.

h/ Represents FY 2002 unobligated Global Food for Education (GFEI) supplemental appropriation transferred to USAID.

i/ Includes $95 million Emergency Response Fund appropriated in FY 2001 but apportioned in FY 2002; $248 million of Emergency spending authority and $300 million supplemental in FY 2003 for Iraq and Eastern/Southern Africa emergencies.

FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification
P.L. 480 Title II - Metric Tons

Region/Country	FY 2002 Final Program Levels				FY 2003 Final Program Levels				FY 2004 Estimated Level /a				FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification			
	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP /b	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/
ASIA/NEAR EAST	**612,494**	**228,634**	**97,960**	**285,900**	**583,160**	**257,250**	**60,920**	**264,990**	**151,170**	**129,580**	**0**	**21,590**	**255,379**	**255,379**	**0**	**0**
Afghanistan*	282,870	0	0	282,870	72,400	0	19,100	53,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria*	4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	101,200	67,100	34,100	0	150,080	150,080	0	0	70,280	70,280	0	0	109,524	109,524	0	0
Cambodia	2,400	0	2,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	9,110	0	9,110	0	4,420	0	4,420	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	161,994	146,994	15,000	0	64,200	64,200	0	0	44,160	44,160	0	0	91,093	91,093	0	0
Indonesia*	27,190	14,540	12,650	0	67,970	42,970	25,000	0	15,140	15,140	0	0	54,762	54,762	0	0
Iraq*	0	0	0	0	163,820	0	0	163,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	930	0	930	0	1,020	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal*	5,270	0	5,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea*	0	0	0	0	31,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan*	13,730	0	10,700	3,030	6,790	0	4,720	2,070	16,030	0	0	16,030	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka*	3,240	0	3,240	0	1,500	0	1,500	0	5,560	0	0	5,560	0	0	0	0
West Bank/Gaza*	0	0	0	0	14,800	0	0	14,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	560	0	560	0	5,160	0	5,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE & EURASIA	**54,500**	**0**	**16,500**	**38,000**	**38,890**	**0**	**30,300**	**8,590**	**28,350**	**0**	**19,630**	**8,720**	**23,810**	**23,810**	**0**	**0**
Armenia*	1,500	0	1,500	0	5,500	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan*	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,620	0	4,620	0	4,600	0	4,600	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia*	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	4,730	0	4,730	0	0	0	0	0
Russia*	0	0	0	0	8,590	0	0	8,590	8,720	0	0	8,720	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan*	46,000	0	11,000	35,000	15,180	0	15,180	0	10,300	0	10,300	0	23,810	23,810	0	0
Former Rep. of Yugoslavia*	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA	**366,020**	**332,920**	**32,060**	**1,040**	**318,480**	**282,710**	**35,770**	**0**	**184,920**	**184,920**	**0**	**0**	**320,360**	**320,360**	**0**	**0**
Bolivia	40,650	34,650	6,000	0	60,950	54,470	6,480	0	34,850	34,850	0	0	43,430	43,430	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador*	0	0	0	0	4,010	0	4,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala*	67,610	57,620	8,950	1,040	33,500	21,240	12,260	0	20,010	20,010	0	0	56,350	56,350	0	0
Haiti*	82,900	80,450	2,450	0	100,700	100,700	0	0	88,540	88,540	0	0	91,733	91,733	0	0
Honduras*	21,470	17,670	3,800	0	27,470	20,490	6,980	0	7,790	7,790	0	0	31,803	31,803	0	0
Nicaragua*	51,350	45,490	5,860	0	48,740	42,700	6,040	0	16,940	16,940	0	0	38,529	38,529	0	0
Peru	97,040	97,040	0	0	43,110	43,110	0	0	16,790	16,790	0	0	58,515	58,515	0	0
AFRICA	**986,930**	**456,150**	**264,130**	**266,650**	**2,199,200**	**984,150**	**487,490**	**727,560**	**832,970**	**466,150**	**181,490**	**185,330**	**470,190**	**470,190**	**0**	**0**
Angola*	116,390	26,560	89,830	0	171,760	38,300	133,460	0	77,490	31,260	46,230	0	22,619	22,619	0	0
Benin	9,850	7,460	2,390	0	10,060	10,060	0	0	6,990	6,990	0	0	7,704	7,704	0	0
Burkina Faso	20,490	19,990	500	0	11,470	11,470	0	0	9,190	9,190	0	0	21,251	21,251	0	0
Burundi*	4,750	0	4,750	0	41,660	0	41,660	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	350	0	350	0	150	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cape Verde	17,320	16,340	980	0	18,140	18,140	0	0	17,900	17,900	0	0	17,120	17,120	0	0
Central African Republic (CAR)*	1,550	0	1,550	0	410	0	410	0	770	0	770	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	7,270	5,570	1,700	0	8,510	6,320	2,190	0	4,400	4,400	0	0	4,742	4,742	0	0
Congo- Brazzaville*	19,510	0	19,510	0	53,870	0	41,670	12,200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo- Democratic Republic*	0	0	0	0	1,150	0	1,150	0	26,000	0	26,000	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d' Ivoire*	0	0	0	0	9,280	0	30	9,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti*	1,900	0	1,900	0	5,400	0	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea*	13,400	0	0	13,400	157,270	80,070	6,750	70,450	33,570	21,050	12,520	0	12,854	12,854	0	0
Ethiopia*	133,320	43,920	20,000	69,400	766,520	376,970	9,520	380,030	141,480	109,280	5,200	27,000	51,347	51,347	0	0
Gambia*	300	0	300	0	2,690	0	690	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	39,470	38,870	600	0	67,520	66,980	540	0	43,370	43,370	0	0	53,616	53,616	0	0
Guinea*	9,730	4,450	5,280	0	13,730	3,020	10,710	0	12,230	4,120	8,110	0	6,146	6,146	0	0
Guinea Bissau*	2,000	0	2,000	0	1,980	0	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenya*	61,440	46,860	14,580	0	82,400	62,780	19,620	0	40,880	30,380	10,500	0	40,729	40,729	0	0
Liberia*	10,630	3,200	7,430	0	27,000	640	26,360	0	25,380	2,080	23,300	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar*	21,970	18,970	3,000	0	27,010	22,940	1,780	2,290	10,410	10,410	0	0	24,787	24,787	0	0
Malawi*	27,840	8,900	2,000	16,940	4,140	4,140	0	0	5,190	5,190	0	0	20,238	20,238	0	0
Mali	2,700	0	2,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	FY 2002 Final Program Levels				FY 2003 Final Program Levels				FY 2004 Estimated Level /a				FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification			
	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP /b	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/
Mauritania*	10,780	7,340	3,440	0	36,240	14,420	5,930	15,890	15,910	8,920	0	6,990	12,204	12,204	0	0
Mozambique*	68,270	57,880	500	9,890	62,120	61,700	420	0	51,640	51,640	0	0	64,880	64,880	0	0
Niger	19,150	17,850	1,300	0	14,110	14,110	0	0	10,750	10,750	0	0	16,000	16,000	0	0
Regional W. Africa	1,670	1,670	0	0	1,630	1,630	0	0	2,640	2,640	0	0	2,322	2,322	0	0
Rwanda*	20,500	12,870	7,630	0	22,030	19,530	2,500	0	5,650	2,450	3,200	0	22,726	22,726	0	0
Senegal*	4,090	0	4,090	0	3,580	0	1,700	1,880	0	0	0	0	11,905	11,905	0	0
Sierra Leone*	37,340	28,490	8,850	0	26,100	8,780	17,320	0	9,750	0	9,750	0	14,449	14,449	0	0
Somalia*	29,170	23,470	5,700	0	27,900	20,400	7,500	0	4,410	0	4,410	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa (crisis response)*	78,900	0	0	78,900	220,400	83,400	0	137,000	156,770	74,590	0	82,180	0	0	0	0
Sudan*	71,730	21,750	480	49,500	124,180	27,610	0	96,570	54,160	0	0	54,160	0	0	0	0
Tanzania*	9,400	0	9,400	0	44,860	0	44,860	0	16,000	0	1,000	15,000	0	0	0	0
Uganda*	55,490	24,030	31,460	0	133,930	30,740	103,190	0	42,040	19,540	22,500	0	35,551	35,551	0	0
Zambia*	18,430	0	9,930	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,000	7,000	0	0
Zimbabwe*	39,830	19,710	0	20,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepositioned Stocks*	**42,160**	**42,160**	**0**	**0**	**37,730**	**37,730**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
WORLDWIDE TOTAL	**2,062,104**	**1,059,864**	**410,650**	**591,590**	**3,177,460**	**1,561,840**	**614,480**	**1,001,140**	**1,197,410**	**780,650**	**201,120**	**215,640**	**1,069,739**	**1,069,739**	**0**	**0**

* Includes emergency program. Emergency levels are detailed in separate table (EMERGENCY PROGRAMS) below.

EMERGENCY PROGRAMS

ASIA/NEAR EAST	**309,820**	**0**	**23,920**	**285,900**	**317,180**	**8,090**	**44,100**	**264,990**	**21,590**	**0**	**0**	**21,590**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Afghanistan	282,870	0	0	282,870	72,400	0	19,100	53,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	12,650	0	12,650	0	33,090	8,090	25,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	0	0	163,820	0	0	163,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nepal	5,270	0	5,270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Korea	0	0	0	0	31,000	0	0	31,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	3,030	0	0	3,030	2,070	0	0	2,070	16,030	0	0	16,030	0	0	0	0
Sri Lanka	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,560	0	0	5,560	0	0	0	0
West Bank/Gaza	0	0	0	0	14,800	0	0	14,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EUROPE & EURASIA	**54,500**	**0**	**16,500**	**38,000**	**38,890**	**0**	**30,300**	**8,590**	**28,350**	**0**	**19,630**	**8,720**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Armenia	1,500	0	1,500	0	5,500	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,620	0	4,620	0	4,600	0	4,600	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	0	4,730	0	4,730	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	8,590	0	0	8,590	8,720	0	0	8,720	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	46,000	0	11,000	35,000	15,180	0	15,180	0	10,300	0	10,300	0	0	0	0	0
Former Rep. of Yugoslavia	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA	**9,860**	**6,570**	**2,250**	**1,040**	**27,980**	**5,150**	**22,830**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	4,010	0	4,010	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	3,700	2,410	250	1,040	7,560	0	7,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haiti	4,160	4,160	0	0	5,150	5,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	5,790	0	5,790	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	2,000	0	2,000	0	5,470	0	5,470	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICA	**603,140**	**112,400**	**224,090**	**266,650**	**1,777,130**	**583,520**	**466,050**	**727,560**	**564,370**	**197,550**	**181,490**	**185,330**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Angola	90,450	620	89,830	0	164,760	31,300	133,460	0	77,490	31,260	46,230	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	4,620	0	4,620	0	41,660	0	41,660	0	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic (CAR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	770	0	770	0	0	0	0	0
Congo- Brazzaville	0	0	0	0	1,150	0	1,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo- Democratic Republic	19,510	0	19,510	0	53,870	0	41,670	12,200	26,000	0	26,000	0	0	0	0	0
Cote d' Ivoire	0	0	0	0	9,280	0	30	9,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	1,900	0	1,900	0	5,400	0	5,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	13,400	0	0	13,400	154,420	77,220	6,750	70,450	33,570	21,050	12,520	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	107,760	18,360	20,000	69,400	719,510	334,170	5,310	380,030	100,770	68,570	5,200	27,000	0	0	0	0
Gambia	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea	5,150	0	5,150	0	10,710	0	10,710	0	8,110	0	8,110	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea Bissau	2,000	0	2,000	0	1,980	0	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	FY 2002 Final Program Levels				FY 2003 Final Program Levels				FY 2004 Estimated Level /a				FY 2005 Congressional Budget Justification			
	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP /b	IEFR c/	Total	PVO/CDO	WFP b/	IEFR c/
Kenya	10,100	0	10,100	0	19,620	0	19,620	0	10,500	0	10,500	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	5,480	0	5,480	0	24,480	640	23,840	0	25,380	2,080	23,300	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	2,290	0	0	2,290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	16,940	0	0	16,940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	15,890	0	0	15,890	6,990	0	0	6,990	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	9,890	0	0	9,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rwanda	5,050	0	5,050	0	2,500	0	2,500	0	3,200	0	3,200	0	0	0	0	0
Senegal	0	0	0	0	3,580	0	1,700	1,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	37,340	28,490	8,850	0	24,270	8,780	15,490	0	9,750	0	9,750	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	29,170	23,470	5,700	0	27,900	20,400	7,500	0	4,410	0	4,410	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa (crisis response)	78,900	0	0	78,900	220,400	83,400	0	137,000	156,770	74,590	0	82,180	0	0	0	0
Sudan	71,730	21,750	480	49,500	124,180	27,610	0	96,570	54,160	0	0	54,160	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	8,000	0	8,000	0	44,860	0	44,860	0	16,000	0	1,000	15,000	0	0	0	0
Uganda	28,660	0	28,660	0	102,420	0	102,420	0	22,500	0	22,500	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	17,260	0	8,760	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	39,830	19,710	0	20,120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prepositioned Stocks	**42,160**	**42,160**	**0**	**0**	**37,730**	**37,730**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Worldwide Emergency Total	**1,019,480**	**161,130**	**266,760**	**591,590**	**2,198,910**	**634,490**	**563,280**	**1,001,140**	**614,310**	**197,550**	**201,120**	**215,640**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
WORLDWIDE	**2,062,104**	**1,059,864**	**410,650**	**591,590**	**3,177,460**	**1,561,840**	**614,480**	**1,001,140**	**1,197,410**	**780,650**	**201,120**	**215,640**	**1,069,739**	**1,069,739**	**0**	**0**
Regular	1,042,624	898,734	143,890	0	978,550	927,350	51,200	0	583,100	583,100	0	0	1,069,739	1,069,739	0	0
Emergency	1,019,480	161,130	266,760	591,590	2,198,910	634,490	563,280	1,001,140	614,310	197,550	201,120	215,640	0	0	0	0
ASIA/NEAR EAST	**612,494**	**228,634**	**97,960**	**285,900**	**583,160**	**257,250**	**60,920**	**264,990**	**151,170**	**129,580**	**0**	**21,590**	**255,379**	**255,379**	**0**	**0**
Regular	302,674	228,634	74,040	0	265,980	249,160	16,820	0	129,580	129,580	0	0	255,379	255,379	0	0
Emergency	309,820	0	23,920	285,900	317,180	8,090	44,100	264,990	21,590	0	0	21,590	0	0	0	0
EUROPE & EURASIA	**54,500**	**0**	**16,500**	**38,000**	**38,890**	**0**	**30,300**	**8,590**	**28,350**	**0**	**19,630**	**8,720**	**23,810**	**23,810**	**0**	**0**
Regular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,810	23,810	0	0
Emergency	54,500	0	16,500	38,000	38,890	0	30,300	8,590	28,350	0	19,630	8,720	0	0	0	0
LATIN AMERICA	**368,020**	**332,920**	**32,060**	**1,040**	**318,480**	**282,710**	**35,770**	**0**	**184,920**	**184,920**	**0**	**0**	**320,360**	**320,360**	**0**	**0**
Regular	356,160	326,350	29,810	0	290,500	277,560	12,940	0	184,920	184,920	0	0	320,360	320,360	0	0
Emergency	9,860	6,570	2,250	1,040	27,980	5,150	22,830	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AFRICA	**986,930**	**456,150**	**264,130**	**266,650**	**2,199,200**	**984,150**	**487,490**	**727,560**	**832,970**	**466,150**	**181,490**	**185,330**	**470,190**	**470,190**	**0**	**0**
Regular	383,790	343,750	40,040	0	422,070	400,630	21,440	0	268,600	268,600	0	0	470,190	470,190	0	0
Emergency	603,140	112,400	224,090	266,650	1,777,130	583,520	466,050	727,560	564,370	197,550	181,490	185,330	0	0	0	0
Prepositioned Stocks	**42,160**	**42,160**	**0**	**0**	**37,730**	**37,730**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
UNALLOCATED BALANCE:																
Total	**0**				**0**				**1,031,381**				**1,160,261**			
PVO Regular	0				0				300,410				805,261			
WFP Pledge and Multilateral	0				0				326,493				0			
Emergency and WFP PRROs	0				0				404,478				0			
Overall Title II	0				0				0				355,000			
PROGRAM TOTAL	**2,062,104**				**3,177,460**				**2,228,791**				**2,230,000**			

N.B. The FY 2002 Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT) program level of 169,200 metric tons and the FY 2003 BEHT value of 505,740 MTs are not included in the total PL 480 Title II Southern Africa program level.

a/ Individual country levels represent the approved values in FFPIS as of December 22, 2003; in total, they correspond to the FY 2004 Budget Justification level.
b/ USAID approves World Food Program (WFP) distribution to assure compliance with all laws and provides broad financial overview to ensure U.S. funds are appropriately accounted for. FY 2002 figures include tonnage to support a pledge of $162.5 million, FY 2003 and FY 2004 metric tons support $200 million for development and protracted relief and recovery operations (PRRO) under the United States Government's annual pledge.
c/ International Emergency Food Reserve (IEFR), implemented by WFP.

International Disaster and Famine Assistance

Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Development Assistance {a}	0	30,000	0	0
Emergency Response Fund {b}	146,000	0	0	0
International Disaster and Famine Assistance {c}	235,500	288,115	253,993	385,500
IDA - Supplemental - Afghanistan	40,000			
IDA - Wartime Supplemental {d}		143,800	0	0
IDFA - Supplemental - Liberia/Sudan (e)			220,000	
Total Program Funds*	**421,500**	**461,915**	**473,993**	**385,500**

{a} FY 2003, OFDA received $30 million in Development Assistance for Iraq per section 492 (b) authority of the Foreign Assistance Act.

{b} FY 2002, Emergency Response Fund for Afghanistan of which $50 million was managed by ANE and other bureaus.

{c} FY 2003, International Disaster Assistance appropriation provided $288.115 million, with $60 million for Afghanistan and $82 million provided to DCHA/FFP and ANE for Iraq.

{d} FY 2002, Supplemental for Afghanistan reconstruction of which $7 million was provided to OFDA.

{e} FY 2004 Supplemental for Liberia ($200 Million) and Sudan ($20 million) has not yet been allocated among the agencies.

IRRF.

These totals do not include $12 million of FY 2003 ESF for aid to Iraq and $3.5 million ESF for the Sudan.

International Disaster and Famine Assistance

The Development Challenge: The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is the lead responder and coordinator of the U.S. Government to disasters in foreign countries. OFDA works to minimize the human costs of displacement, conflicts and natural disasters, thus supporting sustainable development - the key to maintaining development gains, stability and prosperity - and U.S. national interests.

As the largest bilateral donor, the U.S. Government has a unique role to play in shaping the nature of humanitarian assistance. As such, OFDA's programs influence the perception that people around the world have of the United States. Through close cooperation with other U.S. Government agencies, bi-lateral and multilateral donors, host governments and implementing partners, OFDA's activities can help maintain positive relations and contribute positively to the United States' image.

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 OFDA and channeled through a range of U.S. nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, United Nations agencies, USAID field missions, other U.S. Government agencies, universities and institutional contractors. OFDA also utilizes various interagency agreements with several other U.S. Government entities.

The OFDA Office's mandate is to save lives and reduce suffering of those affected by natural or man-made disasters and complex emergencies. OFDA targets the most vulnerable groups with its emergency assistance: the malnourished, nursing and pregnant women, households headed by children and women, the elderly and the handicapped. OFDA's assistance must be received by its beneficiaries in a timely manner to avert further suffering and death, and it must be of a kind that helps victims regain their productivity and reduce their dependency.

The OFDA Office's management structure includes relief professionals trained to respond to disaster within 24-72 hours. The office is capable of drawing on public and private sector resources, and maintains a staff within OFDA with specific expertise in public health, sanitation, nutrition, shelter, agriculture, social sciences, hydro-meteorology and earth science to identify needs, coordinate appropriate emergency response and facilitate the flow of information. OFDA also provides disaster assistance response teams (DARTs), search and rescue teams, health and medical intervention, shelter assistance and water purification units as needed in response to a disaster.

In addition to its emergency assistance, OFDA works with its partners in disaster-prone countries to enhance regional, national and local capacity to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate disaster events. In Asia, for example, OFDA promotes preparedness to manage disaster events through incident command training (a disaster management system developed by the U.S. Forest Service), the application of technological advancements, e.g., flood forecasting, and early warning and hazard mapping for vulnerable and affected communities. Enhancing institutional and community capacities ensures a more timely, efficient and appropriate emergency response, which can reduce the effects of a disaster.

OFDA has partnerships with the Fairfax County (Virginia) and Los Angeles (California) County urban search and rescue teams, either of which can be deployed quickly in the event of an earthquake or other disaster requiring their expertise. The teams also provide support to their counterparts in several countries, focusing on the training of first responders (those first on the scene of a disaster), hospital preparedness for mass casualty events and improving capacities for regional collapsed search and rescue.

OFDA supports a number of rehabilitation and disaster prevention activities around the world, and collaborates with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and other partners to improve regional climate forecasting. OFDA-supported mitigation activities reduce the impact of floods, and in

drought-prone areas OFDA supports borehole and water-well rehabilitation and maintenance activities that improve the supply of potable water. To improve food security for drought-affected populations, OFDA supports the development and distribution of disease- and drought-resistant seed varieties. OFDA promotes earthquake-resistant construction in seismically active areas, and partners with the U.S. Geological Survey to provide communities with advance warning of impending volcanic eruptions.

The OFDA Information Support Unit (ISU) is the primary source of information and reporting on OFDA activities for the U.S. Government and the public. The ISU monitors information sources relevant to disaster management and prepares daily situation reports on current disaster-related activities when necessary. OFDA supports information dissemination through the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA), as well as country-specific Humanitarian Information Centers. Through its Geographic Information Unit, OFDA prepares and distributes geographic data of operational use for humanitarian organizations as well as maps depicting the scope of humanitarian crises.

Recognizing that OFDA's effectiveness is largely dependent on the success of the NGO community, OFDA provides funding for a disaster response committee at InterAction. With over 160 member agencies, InterAction is a Washington-based consortium committed to enhancing the effectiveness and professional capacity of NGOs engaged in international humanitarian and development work. OFDA also promotes the coordination and leadership function of the United Nations through grants and cooperative agreements.

Through its Military Liaison Unit, OFDA coordinates with the Department of Defense on issues of logistics, transport of relief supplies and outreach to units with which OFDA has a close working relationship. USAID field missions and the interagency community are often essential partners in any foreign disaster response, and their understanding the processes involved in providing disaster assistance affects OFDA's ability to ensure timely, effective and appropriate assistance. OFDA has developed numerous approaches and practices to enhance this collaboration.

With OFDA support, Tufts University provides humanitarian assistance-related training to the humanitarian community at large, technical assistance for OFDA staff, and a one-year professional master's degree program in humanitarian assistance.

In FY 2003, OFDA responded to 63 declared disasters in 53 different countries, targeting an estimated 44.5 million beneficiaries. Fifteen of those disasters were complex emergencies. OFDA's largest response was in Iraq, where the office provided more than $81 million to address needs in the areas of health, food and nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter and rehabilitation. Other major responses in FY 2003 include Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia and Sudan. Please see a list of OFDA major disaster responses in FY 2002 and FY 2003 following this chapter.

For FY 2004, the Administration plans $253,993,000 including $234.0 million for disaster relief activities and $20 million for famine assistance for Ethiopia. An additional $220 million has been appropriated in the FY 2004 Supplemental ($200 million for Liberia and $20 million for Sudan). With these resources OFDA will continue to provide and improve upon its timely and appropriate humanitarian assistance to disaster victims. During the first quarter of this fiscal year, OFDA has responded to major disasters such as the Iran earthquake and the complex emergency in Liberia. In attempting to help people reduce dependence on outside assistance, OFDA will also work to improve the response capacities of host countries and other humanitarian assistance providers in risk-prone countries. Enhanced capacities and improved capabilities for humanitarian responders at national and local levels can ensure more timely and efficient response and help graduate countries from the need for outside assistance.

OFDA will continue to support innovations in humanitarian assistance, information technology and knowledge management tools. It will study new models for assistance and promote cutting edge developments through a series of seminars, conferences and studies. OFDA will explore ideas such as improved shelter design and use, innovative seed and tool programs around the world, and how to better

understand and target the needs of vulnerable persons, including the internally displaced. A humanitarian debate series that invites experts in humanitarian assistance is being developed to exchange ideas and provoke discussion on relevant issues for OFDA staff and others in USAID, other U.S. Government entities and the humanitarian community at large.

OFDA will use FY 2005 resources to continue providing quality humanitarian assistance to disaster victims, as well as expertise and resources for preparedness, mitigation and prevention activities. It will strengthen its response capabilities by honing the professional skills of its staff and partner agencies, and it will continue to improve its monitoring and response capabilities for quicker and more appropriate regional disaster response. For FY 2005, USAID has requested $385.5 million, including $100 million for Sudan and $50 million for famine assistance.

Other Program Elements: OFDA is assisted by other U.S. Government agencies in providing humanitarian aid to foreign countries, and it cooperates with them to provide timely and effective assistance wherever needed. 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 provides assistance to countries in transition from crisis to recovery. Equally important is the collaboration with USAID regional bureaus and missions that provide foreign development aid. Development aid can complement humanitarian relief programs when it serves as longer-term rehabilitation and 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 Department of Agriculture, the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration, and the Department of Defense's Office for Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Affairs.

Other Donors: OFDA collaborates with U.S. Government agencies, other donors and NGOs in the international relief community. Coordinating relief efforts is essential to bring resources to the table and use them efficiently. For example, OFDA and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) co-sponsor a security training program for NGOs and other relief workers. OFDA and several international agencies, including DFID and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), support the Integrated Regional Information Networks run by UN OCHA, and OFDA and ECHO work together to fund several country-specific Humanitarian Information Centers. At the field level, OFDA staff meet regularly with representatives of the United Nations, DFID, ECHO and other donor and implementing agencies to coordinate relief responses and avoid duplication of effort.

Major Disaster Responses by Country and Regional Totals
International Disaster Assistance*

Country/Region	FY2002	Disaster Type	FY 2003	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	114,428,000	Complex Emergency	24,536,631	Complex Emergency
Algeria			873,047	Earthquake
Angola	20,538,000	Complex Emergency	19,516,211	Complex Emergency
Burundi	13,398,053	Complex Emergency	11,942,656	Complex Emergency
China (Peoples Republic of)			500,000	Health Emergency
Democratic Republic of Congo	26,804,000	Complex Emergency	31,888,855	Complex Emergency
Eritrea			3,296,633	Drought
Ethiopia	1,265,360	Drought	31,799,195	Drought
Gambia			682,392	Famine/Food Shortage
Guatemala	500,000	Drought		
India			1,072,539	Drought
Indonesia	7,112,854	Complex Emergency	4,050,000	Complex Emergency
Iraq			81,397,040	Complex Emergency
Ivory Coast			2,437,100	Displaced Persons
Kenya	1,487,964	Drought		
Liberia			5,679,543	Complex Emergency
Madagascar			508,650	Storm(Non-Tropical)
Malawi	4,640,990	Drought	1,942,999	Famine/Food Shortage
Mauritania	529,686	Flood		
Nepal			653,413	Complex Emergency
Senegal			837,838	Famine/Food Shortage
Sierra Leone	11,649,000	Complex Emergency	7,680,844	Complex Emergency
Somalia	6,310,782	Complex Emergency	3,283,528	Complex Emergency
Southern Africa'Food Security Response	1,015,300	Drought		
Sudan	38,384,321	Complex Emergency	40,846,538	Complex Emergency
Sudan			1,459,138	Flood
Tajikistan	859,000	Drought		
Uganda	1,559,000	Complex Emergency	3,990,215	Complex Emergency
Zambia	1,538,560	Drought		
Zimbabwe			6,527,705	Famine/Food Shortage
Other Disaster Responses				
Africa Region	983,020		954,439	
Asia Region	885,000		922,115	
Australia	25,000		25,000	
Europe Region	446,400		746,927	
LAC Region	1,577,407		803,869	
Middle East Region	662,417		50,000	
Mitigation/Preparedness	29,960,000		25,845,780	
Program/Operations Support	26,351,000		34,501,643	
Grand Total	**312,911,114**		**351,252,483**	

* In addition to IDA (International Disaster Assistance) funds, in FY 2003 OFDA obligated ESF (Economic Support Funds), DA (Development Assistance) Funds, IRRF (Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Funds) and SA (Southern Africa Disaster Assistance) Funds

Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	23,843	0	0	0
Development Assistance	27,163	25,512	23,038	24,200
Total Program Funds	**51,006**	**25,512**	**23,038**	**24,200**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
963-001 Capabilities of U.S. PVOs increased				
CSH	23,843	0	0	0
DA	27,163	16,448	0	0
963-002 Local NGO Capacity Enhanced				
DA	0	9,064	23,038	24,200

Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

The Development Challenge: USAID and its U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO) and cooperative partners have long provided a wide array of effective humanitarian and development services in a number of sectors through local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including local cooperatives, in developing countries worldwide. However, without adequate and systematic attention to the organizational health of these NGOs, the humanitarian and development services they deliver with donor support may not be sustainable when donor assistance ends. While there is a long USAID history of working with and through NGOs worldwide and while there has been and continues to be a significant effort to strengthen NGO capacities to deliver services in a number of USAID programs, there now needs to be a more consistent effort to identify and articulate how NGO strengthening can be addressed efficiently and effectively while maintaining and even enhancing service delivery standards. There also is a need to identify the role that NGOs play in conflict situations and how they might be better able to play a more constructive role in conflict prevention and mitigation. The Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) systematically tests, demonstrates and documents the essential components of organizational development in different country contexts (e.g., stable and development-oriented, conflict-prone with humanitarian concerns), the priority order and methods in which organizational components need to be addressed, and with what level of resources. As information is developed on what works best in what circumstances, PVC disseminates this information throughout USAID and the PVO and cooperatives community, to ensure that best practices are replicated for improved NGO sustainability and service delivery worldwide.

The USAID Program: The PVC program focuses on enhancing the organizational capacities of NGOs and cooperatives to deliver services overseas. This program is implemented through a wide variety of PVOs and cooperatives working across all technical sectors and in all geographic areas of the world. By providing grants to a number of PVOs to test and verify different NGO strengthening mechanisms, the PVC Office seeks to identify lessons that can be further tested, refined, synthesized and disseminated.

The PVC Office also implements two programs that facilitate the shipment of humanitarian and development supplies and equipment overseas, is responsible for the registration of PVOs for the Agency, and serves as the secretariat for the U.S. Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, a group that advises the USAID Administrator on issues and challenges affecting the relationship between U.S. foreign assistance efforts and the work of the private voluntary community.

Other Program Elements: Many USAID missions implement technical service delivery programs through local NGOs. A number of Washington-based programs, including many humanitarian assistance efforts, also rely heavily on local NGOs for service delivery. However, implementing technical programs through NGOs does not necessarily address essential organizational needs (e.g., financial, human resource, leadership) of these NGOs. As a result, programs which implement service delivery through NGOs can benefit from improved sharing of, and access to, information on approaches to organizational development, for example, on what has worked best in one set of circumstances over another. The PVC Office will work to improve this information base and develop a dissemination system that will be as useful as possible to a variety of audiences.

Other Donors: The United States is a leader among donors in supporting PVOs, cooperatives and NGOs, but other donors, including multilateral development banks, multilateral agencies (e.g., the United Nations Development Program), and bilateral donors, also support and rely on voluntary organizations for local implementation of their programs. The PVC Office coordinates and shares information with other donors on lessons learned as a result of monitoring, evaluation and research from PVC-funded activities.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation
Program Title:	Local NGO Capacity Enhanced
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	963-002
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$23,038,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$1,976,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$24,200,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Year of Final Obligation:	2007

Summary: The objective of the program is to enhance nongovernmental organization (NGO) and local cooperative capacities to deliver development services in selected countries. PVC funding serves to identify best practices in organizational development that are then disseminated to USAID field missions and other offices that implement service delivery programs through local NGOs. By focusing on the organizational development aspects of service delivery in the field, the PVC Office supports the efforts of much of the rest of the Agency by focusing on how best to ensure the sustainability of the local organizations providing services over the longer term, thereby enhancing the efforts of other operating units, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and NGOs in improving the technical aspects of service delivery.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
PVO, NGO and Cooperative Strengthening ($18,338,000 DA; $1,976,000 prior-year DA): Funding will be provided to PVOs and cooperatives to help strengthen the organizational capabilities of hundreds of local NGOs in a range of countries around the world. The purpose of these grants is to identify key organizational components (e.g., leadership, strategic planning, administration, customer responsiveness, financial management, resource identification and generation) of NGOs, cooperatives and networks of NGOs that require strengthening. The grants will also identify relative priorities and emphases among these organizational components and relative resource amounts necessary to ensure the greatest possible level of sustainability at the least cost and the highest possible standard of service delivery. Linkages between NGOs and NGO networks are also made, wherever feasible, with local governments, private sector enterprises, and local media to further ensure sustainability. Over 40 U.S. PVOs implement this program.

NGO Network Learning and Dissemination of Information ($2 million DA): Funding will allow the continuation of a technical assistance program initiated in FY 2003. In FY 2004, this program will provide workshops, technical assistance and "innovation grants" to at least 16 selected NGO networks operating in at least eight countries worldwide to improve their advocacy skills (and expand into other selected skills areas in subsequent years of implementation). The NGO networks selected to participate will share their experiences and learn from one another. This program will also develop and disseminate information on organizational sustainability that will be available electronically to NGOs worldwide. In addition, field support to missions and other USAID operating units can be requested for tailored assistance in specific aspects of organizational development and sustainability related to local needs and issues. Primary cooperative agreement: Academy for Educational Development; primary sub-grantee: Management Systems International.

Transportation for Humanitarian Commodities ($2.7 million DA): The Ocean Freight Reimbursement program provides small competitive grants to over 50 U.S. PVOs annually. Funds are used to reimburse the PVOs' costs to transport donated commodities, such as medical supplies, agricultural equipment, educational supplies and building equipment, to support their programs overseas. The Denton Program

allows PVOs and private citizens to use space available on U.S. military cargo airplanes to transport humanitarian goods and equipment to countries in need. Approximately 50 PVOs implement this program.

USAID expects the joint USAID and Peace Corps small grant program for grass-root community development activities to continue at approximately $1.5 milion.

FY 2005 Program:
PVO, NGO and Cooperative Strengthening ($1,900 million DA): Grant funding will be provided to PVOs and cooperatives to strengthen the organizational capabilities of local NGOs and cooperatives. New grants may be added, as the initial grant experiences begin to demonstrate lessons learned and potentially raise previously unasked organizational questions that could benefit from further pilot testing and research in the field. Linkages between NGOs and networks and private sector, local governments and local media will be encouraged wherever possible. Approximately 40 PVOs and cooperatives will implement this program.

NGO Network Learning and Dissemination of Information ($2.5 million DA): Funding will allow the continuation of workshops, technical assistance, and "innovation grants" to selected NGO networks worldwide. The skills focus will expand from advocacy skills to include monitoring and evaluation skills. The collection and dissemination of information on organizational development and sustainability will continue and expand in FY 2005 as the data base on PVC and other experiences with NGOs and NGO networks grows. The principal grantee is the Academy for Educational Development; the primary sub-grantee is Management Systems International.

Transportation of Humanitarian Commodities ($2.7 million DA): The Ocean Freight Reimbursement and Denton programs will continue to provide transportation for humanitarian and development commodities to approximately 50 U.S. PVOs annually.

USAID expects the joint USAID and Peace Corps small grant program for grass-root community development activities to continue at the same funding level in FY 2005.

Performance and Results: This strategic objective was approved in early FY 2003 and represents a significant shift in PVC perspective from one focused primarily on the organizational skills of U.S. PVOs to one focused on local NGOs and networks in developing and post-conflict countries. All grant mechanisms noted above, except the two transportation mechanisms, are new in FY 2003 and 2004, based on this new strategic perspective. It is notable that, in the year between November 2002 and November 2003, the PVC Office finalized its new strategic plan, identified and obligated funds against new implementing mechanisms, and identified and put in place a performance management plan to monitor and verify results being achieved over the life of the strategic objective. While these first year achievements are largely procedural, the PVC Office is now well-positioned to begin achieving results and to measure those results over the remaining four years of the life of this strategic objective.

While this strategic objective is new, previous, PVO matching grant experiences under the previous strategic objective have, of course, been addressing NGO strengthening over the years, albeit in a less direct way than under the new mechanisms now in place. In response to a recent survey of PVO grantees, 86% state they are already reviewing and assessing the organizational strengths and weaknesses of their local NGO partners. Of this 86%, 96% say they work with these NGO partners to overcome organizational weaknesses as they are identified. Sixty-one percent of the PVC Office's PVO grantees also have observed improvements in their NGO partners' capacities as a result of the NGOs' involvement in networks of similar organizations. As new PVO grantees begin to more systematically address the organizational needs and circumstances of NGOs in a wide variety of countries, including post-conflict, the PVC Office anticipates being able to demonstrate cost-effective methodological approaches and priorities in different development circumstances.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation

963-002 Local NGO Capacity Enhanced	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	6,686
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	6,686
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	6,686
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	1,976
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	23,038
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	25,014
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	24,200
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	55,900

Office of Transition Initiatives
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Economic Support Fund	5,100	0	0	0
Transition Initiatives	50,000	61,675	54,676	62,800
Total Program Funds*	**55,100**	**61,675**	**54,676**	**62,800**

See following table for additional funds managed by OTI.

FY 2003 includes $12 million reimbursed as TI from the Wartime Supplemental for Iraq Relief Reconstruction Fund (IRRF). FY 2003 does not include $49.297 of IRRF and FY 2004 does not include $40.870 million of IRRF managed by OTI.

Transition Initiatives

The Development Challenge: The 1990s and early 2000s were periods marked by dramatic change where countries all over the globe underwent transitions: transitions from autocratic to democratic rule, transitions from war to peace, and, unfortunately, transitions away from democracy and from peace to war. It quickly became apparent that these transitions were particularly sensitive; choices made during these periods had enormous influence on a country's future, for good or ill. However it also became quickly apparent that traditional forms of humanitarian aid and development assistance were not suited to these periods of transition. Instead, there was a need for a mechanism that retained the responsiveness and flexibility of humanitarian response, but focused on advancing democratic governance and managing conflict within highly charged and highly fluid transitional environments.

The USAID Program: In 1994, USAID created the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) as a tool for this new era. Since then, OTI has operated in 28 diverse transitional settings: Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Croatia, East Timor, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Kosovo, Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Peru, Philippines, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe. The accumulated experience of working in transitions worldwide has confirmed the initial premise that they are special and sensitive times. Transitions are ruptures between what was and what will be. As old ways of governing have been discredited, often no agreement among local leading groups has been reached on new models of governance and peaceful coexistence. In these extraordinarily fluid times, it is indeed possible to reshape a society socially, economically, and politically. And in transitions from Serbia to East Timor to Sierra Leone, OTI has demonstrated that modest amounts of targeted transitional programming can leverage profound political and social change, and, at the very least, preserve the peace and reconciliation as factions and the populace regroup to form better governing structures.

The benefits of transitional assistance are not automatic. Transitions are highly politicized and frequently unstable as major groups within the country jockey to shape the emerging regime. With so much that is unsettled, the dominant social concerns are short term: personal security, the basic needs of shelter, food and water, and immediate political aims. Successfully operating in these environments requires orientations, activities and modalities that differ from those adapted to the more stable environments where long-term, sustainable development is possible. Programmatic flexibility is central. The currents within a transition are often unpredictable, revealing both unexpected opportunities to advance democracy and peace and unforeseen threats. Responding appropriately requires financial resources and implementation mechanisms that can be readily redirected, and program staff members that are sensitive to the operating environment, willing to take risks, and empowered to make needed programmatic adjustments.

Another key is to identify activities that have rapid, visible impact. In uncertain transitional periods, the population is hungry for assurances that democracy and peace is worth the risk and they are not willing to wait months or years for concrete results. Thus, activities that provide transition dividends and publicize them are vital for sustaining the momentum for positive change. Frequently producing these dividends on a large scale is easier outside major cities. Hence, a hallmark of OTI's programs is engagement with local communities in rural areas to build confidence in the ongoing transition.

Programmatic flexibility and activities with rapid, tangible results are two requirements for successful transitional programming. Together they begin to describe the effective approach OTI has developed to operate in transitional settings. This accumulated experience, combined with a commitment to creativity and excellence, ensures that OTI remains a valuable tool for the current era and for eras to come.

While OTI has worked in a diverse range of transition settings, they tend to fall into one of three operating environments. And while each OTI program is designed specifically around the needs of the transition underway in a particular country, the three categories provide a useful means for thinking about the political and social environment and the types of activities that are best suited to each.

Transitions to Democracy: Transitions to democracy occur when a seminal event, i.e. the sudden demise of autocratic rule or new elections, ushers in a democratic government after a long period of military or autocratic rule and offers the opportunity to sustain support for democracy until economic and social reforms can take hold. In Haiti, Kosovo, and East Timor, OTI addressed citizens' pressing needs and began the process of creating and strengthening democratic institutions. In East Timor, for example, OTI injected critical financial resources into devastated communities to jumpstart the economy, providing East Timorese tangible results of the reconstruction and development process. In fragile democracies, such as in Nigeria, Indonesia, and Peru, OTI's programs often focused on establishing civilian control over the country's armed forces, educating democratically elected officials, and supporting the development of a free press. For example, in Peru, OTI provided support to the media, civil society, and the Peruvian Congress to facilitate higher civilian involvement in defense and security issues. Most recently in Iraq and Afghanistan, OTI is part of U.S. Government efforts to create the space needed for democratic habits to be formed.

Transitions to Peace: Transitions to peace are openings that signal movement away from conflict and instability toward more stable, democratic governance. Typically, a window is a constitutive settlement, broadly defined as an agreement among political actors on how to move forward. The settlement may take the form of a peace agreement, an accord, or a new constitution. In these situations, OTI works to strengthen the chances of an agreement's success by identifying and addressing critical bottlenecks to it, and by increasing civil society's involvement in the negotiation process. Typical activities involve supporting forums and conferences organized for nongovernmental organizations to discuss and provide input to the peace process, and providing technical assistance to the development of national peace-building plans. In Sierra Leone, for example, an OTI grantee conducted consultative forums in all areas under government control and played a key role in peace-building efforts after the May 2000 setback. OTI also promotes a culture of peace and reconciliation through media campaigns and programs to ensure accurate and balanced reporting; establishes "safe spaces" where members of diverse communities can discuss or address problems of common concern; builds the capacity of local communities to manage their own conflicts; and works with local partners to resolve specific conflicts through facilitated workshops and joint problem-solving. Other OTI programs targeting transitions to peace have included Indonesia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Congo, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Burundi.

In several instances of supporting transition to peace, OTI was asked to establish a presence in a country that did not yet have a USAID mission. For example, OTI entered East Timor on the heels of the retreating Indonesian militia and before the USAID mission established an on-the-ground presence. OTI's ability to immediately demonstrate a U.S. Government commitment can be enormously useful to USAID and the U.S. Government. In the East Timor case, OTI worked with local communities to repair needed infrastructure and provide economic incentives to the population. To the East Timorese, OTI was the welcome face of the U.S. Government.

Transitional Political Crises: A third scenario for OTI intervention involves a political crisis in which a transition has first stalled and then begun to unravel. In this scenario, OTI sees the potential to prevent or mitigate what could turn into violent conflict by shoring up democratic institutions and supporting the momentum for positive, political change. OTI typically achieves this objective by supporting forums and public meetings at which key issues can be debated and works with civil society and independent media to enhance democracy. For example, in Venezuela, with a society sharply divided over fundamental issues, OTI's program is intended to provide an opportunity for political leaders and civic leaders to discuss their differences in neutral space.

Responding to transitional political crises poses particular challenges. Unlike transitions to democracy or from war to peace, there is frequently no discernable event - a peace accord or an election - to mark the start of a political crisis. Moreover, not every political crisis is serious enough to warrant OTI's involvement. This places an extra burden on OTI, in collaboration with USAID regional bureaus and field missions, to determine when a transitional crisis has begun and how OTI can best respond.

The Administration plans $54,676,000 for FY 2004 Transition Initiatives, and requests $62,800,000 for Transition Initiatives programs in FY 2005. A list of country programs managed by OTI, showing

program laid the foundation upon which the mission is building. In Afghanistan, OTI is an integral part of the Agency's program, along with the Asia and Near East bureau and the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance. When appropriate, geographic bureaus and field missions transfer funds to OTI to carry out activities in the field. OTI's programs can also be funded by economic support funds from the Department of State.

The Administration plans $54,676,000 in appropriations for FY 2004 Transition Initiatives, and requests $62,800,000 for Transition Initiatives programs in FY 2005. A list of country programs managed by OTI, showing obligated funding levels implemented for FY 2002 and FY 2003 and planned for FY 2004 and FY 2005, follows this chapter.

Other Donors: OTI coordinates its programs with other in-country bilateral or multilateral donors.

OFFICE OF TRANSITION INITIATIVES

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS	FY 2003 OBLIGATIONS	FY 2004 ESTIMATE	FY 2005 REQUEST
EUROPE						
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: 7/1997 Exit:9/2002	369,653	0	0	0
Macedonia	Mitigate political and ethnic tensions through confidence building during implementation of the Framework Agreement. Increase public access to balanced information and diverse points of view. Strengthen relationships between citizens and elected officials at the local level. Increase positive interaction among diverse groups of people in constructive activities and projects.	Start: 9/2001 Exit: 9/2003	10,408,029	6,483,000	0	0
Serbia & Montenegro	Consolidate recent democratic gains - Promote government reform and its responsiveness to citizens. Improve citizens understanding of government reform efforts. Expand knowledge of human rights and truth and reconciliation efforts. Promote a transparent electoral process that encourages active and informed citizen participation.	Start: 7/1997 Exit. 9/2002	8,494,363	0	0	0
AFRICA						
Angola	Expand the foundation for a more democratic, more transparent, and ultimately more peaceful Angola. Promote civil society advocacy on key transition issues. Strengthen independent media. Nurture broad participatory democratic processes.	Start: 11/2002 Est Exit: TBD	0	2,906,000	3,770,000	4,000,000
Burundi	Good governance at all levels is developed and there is active and informed participation of citizens. Increase active and informed discussions among people of diverse ethnic groups about common public issues. Encourage the evolution of government institutions at all levels to be more transparent and accountable.	Start: 3/2002 Est. Exit: 1/2006	2,105,502	2,187,000	7,396,372	4,000,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	The informed participation of Congolese society in political and economic decision-making processes contributes to a peaceful, unified, and democratic country. Increased access to information representing diverse perspectives. Increased participation of civil society in decision-making on national issues. Expanded and strengthened linkages between communities.	Program Re -start: 4/2002 Est. Exit: 9/2005	3,561,524	4,410,000	6,892,000	4,000,000
Liberia	Confidence building in and maintaining momentum of the peace process as outlined in the Accra Accord. Identify and address critical needs in transition process in 3 focus areas: Good governance: Media; and promoting a culture of peace and justice. OTI will maintain flexibility to respond to other critical needs, such as reintegration of de-mobilized combattants, as funding becomes available.	Start: 1/2004 Est. Exit 1/2006	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000
Nigeria	Sustain the transition toward national reconciliation and a democratic government by mitigating conflict. Supporting civil society efforts to respond to destabilizing conflicts in key areas or on key issues. Leveraging other donor efforts in good governance by providing conflict mitigation, interventions and training at the federal, state and local level. Promoting development of a conflict management infrastructure. Promoting the effective continuation of conflict management advocacy, training and interventions and reform of the National Police.	Start: 5/1999 Exit: 1/2001	60,282	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	Support the peace process : Assisting civil society and government to build leadership and renew national values Assisting the design, implementation and monitoring of a diamond certification system. Reintegrating ex-combatants, including literacy and vocational training, counseling and civic education. Supporting a media and communications program that aids demobilization, reconciliation and reintegration. Promoting the participation of women and other underrepresented groups in the upcoming elections.	Start: 1/1997 Exit: 1/2002	1,158,177	0	0	0
Sudan	The OTI plans to link ongoing Sudanese peace processes and peace-building efforts to initiatives that engender good governance practices, and to deepen the participation of a broader cross-section of the southern Sudanese population in their governing structures. OTI's program will promote southern Sudanese access to: balanced information, increased conflict resolution expertise in areas vulnerable to conflict and provide timely peace dividends to support people-to-people peace processes.	Start: 1/2003 Est. Exit: TBD	0	4,043,000	6,000,000	16,000,000
Zimbabwe	Advance prospects for a peaceful transition. Support activities to increase respect for basic human rights. Promote opportunities for democratic participation.	Start: 1/2000 Exit: 9/2005	1,017,395	1,741,000	1,281,920	500,000

OFFICE OF TRANSITION INITIATIVES

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2002 OBLIGATIONS	FY 2003 OBLIGATIONS	FY 2004 ESTIMATE	FY 2005 REQUEST
ASIA & THE NEAR EAST						
Afghanistan	Support political stabilization and rehabilitation in post-conflict Afghanistan. Increase the capacity of the Afghan Interim Authority (AIA) to govern effectively. Increase citizen and community participation in decision-making processes. Increase government accountability to the public. Support voices of moderation and peace across the country. Build connections between civil society and emerging government structures. Increase the availability and quality of public information	Start: 10/2001 Est. Exit:9/2004	9,004,068	11,934,000	8,000,000	0
Indonesia	Promote democratic reform and mitigate conflict. Supporting civil society organizations to mobilize peaceful political participation and address ethnic/religious conflicts through dialogue and mediation. Supporting peace negotiations and human rights in Aceh. Encouraging accountable, transparent government and raising awareness about decentralization. Increasing capacity of media to cover political processes. Improving civilian capacity for military oversight and control.	Start: 8/1998 Exit: 12/2002	1,867,145	2,000,000	0	0
Iraq (see below)	Provide tangible examples of improvement and change. Strengthen the capacity and involvement of local community institutions while identifying promising, emerging, local leadership. Promote the dissemination of moderate and balanced information including information on humanitarian and reconstruction activities.	Start: 1/2003 Est. Exit: TBD	0	11,728,000	0	0
Sri Lanka	To mitigate conflict and broaden the constituency for peace within Sri Lanka. Establishing up to four offices in the country, providing the USAID Mission the capacity to make small direct cash and in-kind grants to local organizations. Small grants will demonstrate peace dividends to affected populations, encouraging reconciliation and cooperation between conflicting parties.	Start 2/2003 Est Exit: 05/2005	0	3,954,000	4,180,000	4,000,000
LATIN AMERICA						
Bolivia	Create political space for the current government to demonstrate a democratic response to the population's grievances. Work with the Bolivian Government to respond effectively to immediate needs in a way that bolsters the government's effectiveness in the eyes of the people.	Start: 2/2004 Exit: 2/2006	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000
Peru	Lay the groundwork for long-term democratic reform. Enhance the ability of civilians to provide oversight and increase transparency of the military. Promote transparency, accountability and citizen access to local government. Enhance the capacity of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Promote congressional reform. Strengthen national anti-corruption efforts.	Start 1/2001 Exit: 1/2003	7,657,771	85,000	0	0
Venezuela	Strengthen democratic institutions and processes to support a peaceful, democratic resolution to the political crisis. Create opportunities for enhanced and improved dialogue for political actors. Strengthen capacity and effectiveness of democratic insitutions.	Start: 8/2002 Exit: TBD	2,197,066	5,074,000	6,345,000	5,000,000
New Country Reserve					4,766,008	12,300,000
World Wide Operations Support			3,214,459	2,881,000	4,944,700	5,000,000
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE (IDA) FUNDS			383,116	0	0	0
TOTAL TI REIMBURSEMENT FROM IRAQ (IRRF) FUNDS				12,000,000	0	0
TOTAL TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI) CARRYOVER FUNDS FROM PRIOR YEAR			4,962,154	4,909,487	6,900,000	0
TOTAL TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI) CARRYOVER FUNDS TO NEXT YEAR			4,909,487	6,900,000	0	0
TOTAL TRANSITION INITIATIVES (TI) NOA FUNDS			**50,679,651**	**61,416,513**	**54,676,000**	**62,800,000**

FY-2002: Total does not include $383,116 IDA carryover, $4,962,154 TI carryover and a total of $17,861,084 for **Afghanistan,** ($11,132,000 IDA Supplement, $3,000,000 01/02 ESF, $3,000,000 02/03 ESF, $350,000 02/03 DV, $279,084 OE mission funds and $100,000 01/02 ESF). $6,051,921($4,884,269 02/03 ESF and $1,167,652 01/02 ESF) for **East Timor**. $5,000,000 ($2,000,000 02/03 ESF, $3,000,000 02/03 mission ESF) for **Indonesia**, $1,000,000 01/02 ESF for **Zimbabwe**, $400,000 DFA managed by the mission for **Nigeria**, $180,000 DA and $38,750 DV funds for **worldwide,** that totaled to $30,531,755 managed by OTI.

FY-2003: Does not include following non-TI obligated funds. **Angola:** ESF $300,000; **Zimbabwe:** ESF $4,850,000; **Afghanistan:** DV $1,000,000, ESF $1,000,000, and IDA $1,250,000. **Iraq** IRRF $36,776,875; and **Venezuela** ESF $1,775,669.

FY-2004: TI allocation is based on $55.0 million appropriation (less rescission). FY 2004 total does not include $6.9 million carryover (TI). **Iraq:** OTI has received $19,752,027 in 03/40 IRRF carryover funds, and $32,000,000 in 04/06 IRRF.

FY-2005: Allocation by country is notional at this time and could change based on resource availabilities and future priorities.

Economic Growth, Agriculture & Trade
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Development Assistance	182,298	182,759	150,810	150,600
Total Program Funds	**182,298**	**182,759**	**150,810**	**150,600**

Emmy B. Simmons
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Economic Growth,
Agriculture and Trade

Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade

The Bureau for Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) was established in FY 2002 as one of three pillar, or technical, bureaus within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). In its initial year, EGAT articulated its overall goal – to reduce poverty and promote prosperity in developing and transition countries; shaped a new organization capable of providing or accessing expertise and information in the fields of economic growth, trade and investment, microenterprise development, urban development, development credit, education, agriculture, natural resource management, science policy, energy, information and communications technology and technology transfer; began to restructure its portfolio with the intention of providing high-quality support to USAID missions worldwide; and both led and supported U.S. Government (USG) participation in key international forums – the Doha Ministerial of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development, the World Food Summit: five years later, and the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD).

In FY 2003, EGAT further refined its strategies, approaches, and portfolio to carry out its mandate of technical leadership and field support. The Bureau embarked upon an ambitious effort to expand the scope and quality of interactions with professional and operational networks, e.g., with U.S. universities, the women in development community, those U.S. Government and private sector leaders in trade and investment, and the growing network of scientists and policymakers dealing with agricultural biotechnology. Input to strategies for trade capacity-building, trafficking in persons, agricultural development, and education and training benefited from this external input. EGAT provided critical field support to programs in Afghanistan and Iraq as well as to USAID missions seeking support with strategic planning and program design, best-practices implementation, and assessments. Significant progress was made in launching projects addressing the President's Water for the Poor Initiative, the Digital Freedom Initiative, and other WSSD commitments. Alliances with the private sector for potable water expansion in West Africa and for increasing the sustainability of forest management moved from concept to action on the ground.

EGAT's agenda in FY 2004 includes a commitment to: developing a more focused and efficient approach to field support, while maintaining or improving the quality of our response to field needs; nurturing new partnerships and alliances for the achievement of mutually set goals; sustaining a highly successful program in trade-capacity building; and finalizing and launching strategies for USAID support of agricultural development, education and training, and women in development. The Bureau expects to develop guidelines for the design of programs and activities targeted at the poor both bilaterally and in the context of participation in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee's (OECD/DAC) Poverty Network. EGAT will also direct increased cross-sectoral attention to infrastructure development, drawing on the lessons of experience with energy and telecommunications development and privatization as well as our understanding of the potential for public-private partnerships in this sector. With other bureaus in USAID, EGAT will contribute to the development of greater collaboration with the State Department on key issues in economic growth and the environment.

FY 2005 will see continued progress in these programs as well as a greater integration of effort across all of the sectors covered by the EGAT Bureau. EGAT will work with the Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) Bureau on conflict recovery strategies, anti-corruption, human rights, and the prevention of famine. EGAT will also work with the Global Health Bureau on HIV/AIDS and human nutrition issues. There is already increased collaboration on developing more comprehensive approaches to dealing with the HIV/AIDS crisis, multisectoral approaches to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and strengthening of the financial sector to ensure that trade, agriculture, business development, and overall economic growth can develop effectively.

The Development Challenge: The past 50 years have witnessed great progress in reducing poverty and improving human well-being. Incomes have more than doubled and life expectancy has increased by as much as twenty years for much of the developing world. Food production has increased and world prices for staple grains continue to fall. New developments in science, especially agricultural

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biotechnology, offer the promise of meeting future food needs even as populations in developing countries continue to grow. Globalization has resulted in remarkable increases in world trade and investment as well as a quantum leap in the transmission of information from one part of the world to another. Economies oriented to market forces have been shown to be more efficient and more sustainable than state-led systems. Good governance has emerged as a critical factor in determining national prospects for growth and for the effective use of foreign assistance resources. The report commissioned by USAID in 2002 – *Foreign Aid in the National Interest* – argues that good governance, agricultural development, education, and the expansion of markets are essential to poverty reduction and increased prosperity.

In spite of such progress, over 1.2 billion people still live on less than one dollar a day, a measure of extreme poverty. Close to half the world's population (2.5 – 3 billion people) live on less than two dollars a day, well below the poverty line in most countries. Seventy percent of the world's poor are women and girls. Hunger has decreased in Asia and Latin America, but continues to increase in sub-Saharan Africa. Pressure on natural resources continues to increase, with both fertile land and water in increasingly scarce supply.

More than 125 million children, mostly girls, are out of school; only 25% of children complete five years of education. Most of the world's 900 million illiterate adults (mostly women) live in developing countries. Despite the importance of modern infrastructure to development and economic growth, two billion people worldwide still live without access to modern energy services and one billion lack access to safe drinking water; three billion people have never used a telephone; and only slightly more than 500 million use the Internet.

The expansion of trade has largely bypassed the least developed countries, which have seen their share of world trade drop over the last decade. Primary commodities (coffee, cocoa) have faced falling prices, with consequent impacts on rural incomes and employment in many countries. Overall competition in global markets has increased and developing country firms seeking to participate in these markets face a steep learning curve.

While national governments and leaders are responsible for their own development--as the Monterrey Convention of the Conference on Financing for International Development makes clear--donors such as USAID can play a role in bringing to bear the technical knowledge and expertise needed to solve problems. USAID can build local capacity to harness science and technology to increase productivity as well as to preserve the environment; train future generations as well as those youth unemployed today; and devise and shape the policies that will align individuals' incentives with national development goals.

The USAID Program: EGAT's portfolio of technical leadership, research and field support activities is designed to address the multi-faceted challenge of reducing poverty and promoting prosperity. Each of the Bureau's Programs focuses on a specific aspect of this challenge. As already noted, however, the programs collaborate frequently on issues that cross sectors to ensure more effective impact of their activities.

- **The Economic Growth Program (EGAT/EG)** provides economic growth-related technical leadership and field support to strengthen the policy, legal, and institutional foundations that developing or transition countries need to achieve open and competitive economies. EGAT/EG provides leadership to the U.S. Government's commitment to provide trade capacity building assistance to developing and transition countries. In FY 2003, the program developed and began to implement USAID's Trade Capacity Building Strategy by focusing its efforts and resources on innovative and cutting edge programs in developing and transition countries that: 1) enhance their capacity to participate in, and benefit from, global trade and investment; 2) improve macroeconomic stability and economic governance in order to foster favorable business environments; and 3) enhance private sector and financial sector capacity to respond to opportunities in the global market place. In FY 2004, EGAT/EG will complete a Financial Sector Strategy that will be used to guide USAID missions in efforts to strengthen financial sector development programs. It will also begin a new competitiveness initiative that will provide USAID missions with expertise, best practices and tools to design and

initiate activities to enhance the competitiveness of the private sector in developing/transition countries.

- **The Agriculture Program (EGAT/AG)** leads the Agency's efforts to help developing countries increase their agricultural productivity and stimulate economic growth in rural areas. It exercises its leadership role through support of agricultural research on developing country problems and through the provision of technical advice and training to USAID field missions that are implementing agricultural development programs. Both the research and the technical services supported by EGAT/AG are organized around three themes: 1) agribusiness development; 2) agriculture and rural policy and governance; and 3) agricultural technology generation and outreach.

- **The Natural Resources Management Program (EGAT/NRM)** provides technical leadership and field support for the design and implementation of activities that assure the sustainable use of natural resources in four key areas: biodiversity, forestry, land resources management, and water. EGAT/NRM provides technical oversight to research on sustainable natural resource management and use carried out by U.S. universities and a number of international research centers. It coordinates and supports three Presidential Initiatives: the Initiative Against Illegal Logging; the President's Signature Initiative on Water for the Poor; and the White Water to Blue Water Initiative. In addition, the program works closely with several Global Development Alliances. These Alliances include the Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance, which promotes sustainable forest management; the West Africa Water Initiative, which focuses on the provision of small potable water supplies and sanitation facilities in West Africa; and the Coffee Corps, which provides U.S. private sector expertise to coffee producer groups in support of sustainable small farmer coffee systems.

- **The Environment and Science Policy Program (EGAT/ESP)** manages activities in three specific areas that involve scientific and technological innovation – biotechnology and agricultural research, climate change, and multilateral policy. Specifically, EGAT/ESP oversees USAID's agriculture, natural resource management and environmental research portfolios and seeks to improve food security, protect the environment and reduce poverty through the use of biotechnology. The Program oversees and reports on USAID's climate change activities and works to promote climate-friendly economic development. Further, the Program coordinates USAID efforts to implement an international agenda on agricultural development, natural resources management and environmental issues.

- **The Education Program (EGAT/ED)** provides technical leadership, field support and donor coordination in the education sector, focusing on: (a) improved basic education; (b) strengthened higher education institutions to address local and national needs; and (c) improved performance through training of public and private sector organizations. EGAT/ED places particular emphasis on access to education and quality issues, support for Presidential Initiatives in Africa and Latin America, expansion of the role of higher education partnerships, and improvement of the development impact of training programs. The program manages a Global Development Alliance in teacher training, community partnerships, and youth and workforce development. EGAT/ED also serves as the U.S. Government lead in multilateral efforts to provide Education for All with the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Bank, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and other donors.

- **The Energy and Information Technology Program (EGAT/EIT)** provides technical leadership and field support to developing countries aimed at providing: 1) expanded access to, and sustainable use of, modern, efficient, and affordable energy services; 2) expanded access to and application of information and telecommunications services; 3) expanded access to enabling technologies for sustainable production and trade; and 4) expanded effective use of transportation and distribution infrastructure. EIT plays a major role in the implementation of the U.S. Government Clean Energy Initiative announced at the World Summit on Sustainable Development and in the Global Village Energy Partnership aimed at increasing the poor's access to modern and affordable energy services. EIT also provides leadership to the U.S. Government Digital Freedom Initiative, which promotes e-commerce in the developing world through policy reform and small business training. In addition, it

promotes the effective use of transportation and distribution infrastructure in addressing transportation barriers and trade facilitation. Finally, the program supports the Global Trade and Technology Network (GTN) which provides developing country private enterprises with enabling technologies for sustainable production and trade.

- **The Poverty Reduction Program (EGAT/PR)** works with USAID field missions to translate economic growth into poverty reduction by advancing market-led policies and other activities that specifically benefit the poor. The focus of these efforts is on initiatives that can help poor households protect, develop, leverage, or acquire enduring assets, exert control over their lives and participate in their communities in meaningful ways. EGAT/PR supports interventions that build up and protect the assets of the poor, increase the return on these assets, and help the poor cope with external adverse shocks. Equally important, it supports USAID efforts to increase the responsiveness of public institutions to poor people and to strengthen the poor's participation in local decisions that affect their lives. Key activities include microenterprise development, property systems reform, municipal service improvements and urban slum upgrading programs.

- **The Women in Development Program (EGAT/WID)** is the focal point within USAID for technical expertise and leadership on gender issues. Specifically, it assists USAID missions and offices in understanding the differential impacts of programs on men and women and the unique contributions made by both men and women; addresses constraints that limit demand for girls' education; works with host country governments and non-governmental organizations to advance the status of women's legal rights and to increase opportunities for women; and takes a leadership role on emerging issues with critical gender dimensions. EGAT/WID seeks to increase the capacities of USAID and its partners to address these issues and coordinates with the donor community on critical gender issues such as trafficking in persons.

- **The Policy Analysis, Information, Communication and Outreach Program (EGAT/PAICO)** focuses on improving EGAT's ability to finance program development costs, conduct program assessments, implement special programs/initiatives, conduct program evaluations, and develop better information management tools.

- **The Development Credit Program (DC)** manages the Development Credit Authority (DCA), a broad, general funding authority enacted by Congress that allows USAID to issue partial loan guarantees of up to 50 percent for development purposes. 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. In FY 2004, USAID plans to commit $15 Million in transfer authority to an innovative program to support the financing of water and sanitation facilities in developing countries under the Presidential Water Initiatives.

- **The Middle East Cooperation Program** funds the U.S.-Israeli Cooperative Development Research Program which provides grants to support cooperative research efforts by U.S., Israeli and developing country scientists. The program also supports the Middle East Regional Cooperation program which promotes cooperative research efforts by Arab and Israeli researchers on topics relevant to the Middle East.

Other Program Elements: USAID field missions buy in to EGAT mechanisms and services.

Program and Management Challenges: Over the past year, EGAT has taken the lead in developing a number of USAID sectoral strategies in the areas of trade capacity building, agriculture, education and women in development. The Trade Capacity Building Strategy was launched in February 2003 and has provided a framework for USAID efforts to meet commitments made at the Doha World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Ministerial meetings in November 2001. The remaining strategies will be approved in early 2004. In line with these new strategies and the new Joint State Department-USAID Strategic Plan, EGAT is developing a new Bureau Strategic Plan that will reflect new strategic directions and its new organizational structure. EGAT's new Strategic Objectives, which have received interim

Agency approval, are presented in this document. EGAT expects the Plan to be completed and submitted for Agency review in 2004.

One of EGAT's key program management initiatives over the past year has been the development of field support mechanisms that are more responsive to the needs of its customers—USAID's field missions. In this regard, the Bureau developed a number of new and innovative field support mechanisms to meet Mission demand for specific services. Examples of these mechanisms include the Support for Economic Growth and Institutional Reform (SEGIR) family of contracts that provide missions with rapid and effective response to requests for assistance in the design and implementation of a wide array of economic growth activities. In FY 2004, EGAT will begin an innovative new field support program—the Volunteers in Economic Growth Assistance Program (VEGA)—that will mobilize American volunteers, primarily private sector executives, farmers and business associations, to provide services to developing countries in private market development, agribusiness development and improvements to municipal services. EGAT has also developed more effective ways of informing missions of its field support services and developed an improved system for prioritizing and responding to field requests for assistance. The responsiveness of these field support mechanisms was recently confirmed by USAID missions responding to a USAID management survey.

Key programmatic and management challenges for FY 2004 include:

- Teamwork and Communications: Many EGAT initiatives, such as enterprise development and rural finance programs, can make important contributions to progress in several sectors. Issues such as HIV/AIDS adversely impact all development efforts. Lessons learned and best practices developed by one office on a particular development issue need to be shared with other EGAT and USAID offices. Many times, the combined efforts of several offices and teams are required to achieve a development goal. EGAT has begun to explore and develop ways to improve cross-office teamwork as well as cross-Agency teamwork and communications and will make this a management priority over the coming year.

- Assisting Countries to Transition from Humanitarian to Development Assistance: Countries such as Ethiopia and Sudan have received substantial amounts of humanitarian assistance over many years due to conditions such as drought, famine and conflict. As these adverse conditions subside, EGAT, as a pillar bureau, will need to develop innovative and effective mechanisms to help missions design and implement activities that will wean these countries off of humanitarian assistance and put them on the path to sustainable development.

- Assistance to Mid-Range Performers: The Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) will support development activities in a limited number of countries with very good performance relative to others. This will leave a large number of countries that are either very close to MCA eligibility or mid-range performers whose performance and commitment to reform provide opportunities for progress. The challenge over the next few years will be to support USAID missions in the development of initiatives to meet these countries' needs and to boost their performance to meet MCA eligibility

- Trade Capacity Building: The White House is undertaking, through its Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, an ambitious agenda to initiate several new Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), in addition to fulfilling its existing obligations with the World Trade Organization (WTO). This presents a challenge to USAID to design and implement trade capacity building (TCB) programs that support the Administration's negotiation of these agreements, coordinate efforts across the fifteen U.S. agencies involved in TCB, and build technical capacity for TCB among USAID staff. EGAT has already begun to meet this challenge by designing assistance mechanisms to support USAID missions in countries targeted for FTAs, co-chairing regular U.S. Government interagency meetings, and initiating a major trade assistance training program for USAID staff.

Other Donors: EGAT works closely with other donors to ensure the efficiency and maximize the impact of development resources and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating extreme

poverty and hunger, achieving universal education and ensuring environmental sustainability and gender equality.

In all of the sectors under its purview, EGAT works with the multilateral development banks. In particular, it works closely with the World Bank on trade capacity building, agricultural development, infrastructure financing, poverty reduction, education and environmental initiatives. EGAT provides funding to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, whose Secretariat is housed at the World Bank, for new joint research and dissemination partnerships. EGAT's Poverty Reduction Office supports the World Bank's Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest (CGAP) and plays a leadership role with the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Inter-American Development Bank, and African Development Bank on issues of basic shelter, urban youth/unemployment, air and water quality deterioration and transportation system improvements.

EGAT maintains dialogue with key organizations under the United Nations umbrella including: the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Program in the agricultural sector; the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) on environmental and urban upgrading issues; the United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM); the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women on gender issues; and the U.N. Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on education issues. With the U.S. rejoining UNESCO this year, EGAT provided funding for three of its top policy-makers. EGAT also works closely with several international organizations such as the World Trade Organization to address trade issues emerging from the meetings held at Doha and Cancun and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) on poverty, gender and trade capacity building activities.

EGAT has close working relations with several bilateral donors. As an example, the Office of Development Credit collaborates with the British Department for International Development (DFID) on its new credit activities and with the European Union and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation on financing for the Presidential Clean Water Initiative. EGAT/ED participates in the Group of Eight senior-level Education Task Force which focuses on important issues such as access for the underserved, education quality, and gender.

Finally, EGAT works with numerous U.S. partners, including U.S. Government entities such as the Department of State, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Voluntary Organizations, and private sector businesses and organizations.

FY 2005 Program: EGAT plans $150.7 million for its FY 2005 program. Key initiatives that will be supported in FY 2005 include:

- Ongoing support for trade capacity building in support of World Trade Organization (WTO) and bilateral USG policy objectives;
- Strengthening the financial sector to support agriculture and business development;
- Increased support for cross-sectoral approaches to development problems, such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic;
- Continued efforts to integrate the poor into mainstream economic development through building up and protecting assets.
- Continued emphasis on sustainable natural resource management to protect the environment and promote increases in rural incomes.

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
PROGRAM SUMMARY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Prior Request	FY 2005 Request
933-008 Technology Transfer				
DA	16,870	19,022	0	0
933-009 Agriculture				
DA	65,098	67,053	0	0
933-010 Poverty Reduction				
DA	25,224	22,409	0	0
933-011 Mid-East Agriculture Research				
DA	3,500	2,480	0	0
934-0011 Biodiversity Protection				
DA	6,541	7,750	0	0
934-0012 Forestry				
DA	4,227	4,614	0	0
934-0013 Land Resources Management				
DA	1,662	4,671	0	0
934-0014 Water				
DA	4,558	2,229	0	0
934-002 Making Cities Work				
DA	3,304	2,454	0	0
934-003 Access to critical infrastructure improved				
DA	0	9,964	0	0
934-0031 Energy Production - Increased Efficiency				
DA	3,632	0	0	0
934-0032 Energy Production - Renewable Energy				
DA	4,276	0	0	0
934-0033 Energy Production; Clean Energy and Use				
DA	4,526	0	0	0
934-004 Global Climate Change				
DA	3,784	3,000	0	0
935-001 Basic Education				
DA	7,260	9,790	0	0
935-002 Higher Education				
DA	10,500	9,230	0	0
935-003 Training				
DA	1,100	1,780	0	0
935-004 Telecommunications Leadership				
DA	3,500	3,250	0	0
940-001 Program Development and Support				
DA	1,000	990	0	0
940-003 Program Development and Learning				
DA	736	1,073	0	0
941-001 Addressing Economic Gender Constraints				
DA	2,440	2,240	0	0
941-002 Girls and Women's Education				
DA	2,340	2,340	0	0
941-003 Women's Legal Rights				
DA	3,020	3,220	0	0
941-004 Gender Considerations in the Agency				
DA	3,200	3,200	0	0

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
PROGRAM SUMMARY

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Prior Request	FY 2005 Request
905-101 Economic Growth				
DA	0	0	12,690	12,690
905-111 Energy and Information Technology				
DA	0	0	12,690	12,690
905-112 Israeli/Middle East Programs				
DA	0	0	1,500	1,500
905-201 Poverty Reduction				
DA	0	0	6,872	6,870
905-301 Education and Training				
DA	0	0	17,222	17,220
905-401 Women in Development				
DA	0	0	10,941	11,000
905-601 Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications				
DA	0	0	2,680	2,420
905-701 Environment and Science Policy				
DA	0	0	36,613	36,615
905-801 Natural Resources Management				
DA	0	0	19,077	19,080
905-901 Agriculture				
DA	0	0	30,525	30,515

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-101
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$12,690,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$2,919,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$12,690,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's program to promote open and competitive economies includes: 1) enhancing the capacity of countries to participate in, and benefit from, global trade and investment; 2) improving macroeconomic stability and economic governance to foster favorable business environments; and 3) strengthening private sector capacity to respond to opportunities in the global market place. This replaces SO 933-008 Open, Competitive Economies Promoted.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Global Trade and Investment ($5,900,000 DA). This program serves as a catalyst, stimulating innovative field mission efforts to support increased trade capacity and investment in partner countries as a part of USAID's trade strategy. In FY 2004, special attention will go to building trade capacities in support of multilateral and U.S. bilateral trade agreements particularly in the areas of sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards (SPS), services trade and liberalization, World Trade Organization (WTO) accession, and commercial law reform. The SPS initiative will help missions address how developing countries can increase their agricultural exports by meeting sanitary standards in export markets. A services trade facility will encourage missions to initiate new programs. Assistance to facilitate Cape Verde's accession to the WTO will continue, and will likely be extended to Ethiopia. In the five Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) countries, efforts will focus on making commercial laws consistent with the Agreement requirements. Technical assistance will help missions design new customs reform activities and help eliminate customs-related constraints on trade. The program will also address trade agreement compliance problems identified by the U.S. Trade Representative and the State Department. Support will continue to the Integrated Framework Trust Fund for Trade-Related Technical Assistance, a joint effort by multilateral and bilateral donors to help least-developed countries incorporate trade considerations into their development strategies. Principal contractors/grantees: Nathan Associates, Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), Booz Allen, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu, and Carana.

Economic Policy and Governance ($2,520,000 DA). A new fiscal reform activity will strengthen USAID's ability to link trade liberalization and fiscal stability, facilitate access by USAID missions to specialized expertise for use in analysis and design of tax and expenditure activities, and improve technical competence on fiscal issues among USAID staff. The program will also help missions identify the main constraints to economic growth in their countries and thus develop more effective programs, as well as assist African research institutions to increase their capacity to develop sound trade policy. New activities to improve USAID's understanding of, and ability to address, the economic growth implications of HIV/AIDS and corruption are also planned. Technical assistance will be provided for the design and implementation of macroeconomic reforms. Implementers include DAI and Cornell University.

Enterprise Development and Financial Markets ($4,270,000 DA). Findings from assessments of enterprise development activities will be used to help USAID missions more effectively raise productivity and incomes through sector and firm-level interventions. A grant to the World Economic Forum will expand the number of USAID partner countries included in the Forum's annual global competitiveness

index. The program will launch a new "volunteers for economic growth" facility to assist volunteer organizations to implement economic growth programs in developing countries. A new initiative will identify best practices in corporate social responsibility, including employer response to HIV/AIDS issues. More strategic mission approaches to financial sector reform will be encouraged--linking USAID programs more closely to reform initiatives of multilateral institutions. A new grant to the World Bank's Financial Sector Reform and Strengthening Initiative will allow USAID missions and partner countries to access the greater financial and technical resources available though the initiative. An assessment will be made of existing Investor Roadmap studies to consolidate lessons learned and improve investment promotion programs. Assistance will also be provided to help developing countries improve their infrastructure through private sector involvement and to support mission efforts in the area of corporate governance. Contractors and grantees are: World Economic Forum, Center for International Private Enterprise, U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, IBM Business Consulting, the Financial Sector Volunteer Corps, Institute of International Education, Kenan Institute, and the Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)

FY 2005 Program:
Global Trade and Investment ($7,030,000 DA). Funding will continue for activities that are central to the Agency's trade capacity building programs, e.g. activities relating to customs, SPS, WTO accession/compliance, service sector liberalization, and commercial law. Technical support will be provided to missions to develop and enhance programs that increase productivity and diversify production. These efforts will be particularly critical in the wake of bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations and in anticipation of the termination of the WTO Agreement on trade in apparel. USAID will also continue to implement the U.S. Government's (USG) Trade Capacity Building Survey. Implementers include Nathan Associates, DAI, Booz Allen, and Carana.

Economic Policy and Governance ($2,275,000 DA). Economic governance, business and HIV/AIDS, and anti-corruption activities will improve and expand interventions addressing constraints to economic growth and the economic implications of HIV/AIDS and corruption. Fiscal reform activities to promote economic stability and develop sound tax and expenditure programs will grow to include additional countries. Implementers include DAI and Cornell University.

Enterprise Development and Financial Markets ($3,385,000 DA). Activities will support the development and dissemination of best practice models to enhance investment climates and the growing productivity of developing country producers, allowing them to operate more successfully in global markets. Enhanced financial sector activities will help USAID missions to sharpen the focus of programs in this area, reducing the risk of financial sector crises and helping increase levels of intermediation needed to support growing trade and investment. Funds will also provide for training of USAID Economic Growth Officers. Implementers include IBM Business Consulting and PPIAF.

Performance and Results: In 2003, the Economic Growth Program developed sector strategies for trade capacity building and financial sector development. These provided a framework for assistance to missions in such areas as fiscal reform, customs, service sector liberalization, mortgage market development, and sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards. The Economic Growth Program also assisted in the initiation of 72 new USAID trade capacity building programs that mainstream trade into country policies and USAID programs worldwide. This included development and application of a new analytic tool for helping developing countries understand and adjust to pending radical changes in the global market for textiles and apparel. The program dramatically strengthened USAID support for U.S. bilateral trade negotiations--leading regular state-of-the-art reviews among USAID staff who supported negotiations with CAFTA, Morocco, and Southern African Customs Union. The annual USG Trade Capacity Building Survey was also completed in time for the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Cancun. Finally, the Program led close to 10 training programs and workshops to increase the depth and breadth of knowledge and skills of 170 USAID staff, thus improving the Agency's capacity to promote open and competitive economies worldwide.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-101 Economic Growth	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	2,919
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	12,690
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	15,609
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	12,690
Future Obligations	64,000
Est. Total Cost	92,299

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Energy and Information Technology
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-111
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$12,690,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$2,592,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$12,690,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's Energy and Information Technology Program seeks to increase access to critical infrastructure to improve quality of life, increase economic growth, and promote sustainable communities. The program provides technical leadership and field support to USAID missions and regional bureaus for design and implementation of activities that: 1) increase production and use of environmentally sustainable energy; 2) expand access to and application of information and telecommunications services; and 3) expand access to enabling technologies for sustainable production and trade. The program will provide support for increased access to transportation infrastructure and logistics during FY2004. This replaces SO 933-008 Technology Transfer; SO 934-003 Increased, Environmentally Sustainable Energy Production and Use; and SO 935-004 Expanded Access to and Applications of Information and Telecommunications Services.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Energy ($7,520,000 DA). USAID will continue to lead the Global Village Energy Partnership component of the Presidential Clean Energy Initiative (CEI) to increase access to energy in rural and urban areas. USAID plays a prominent role in the Healthy Homes and Communities and Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development components of the CEI. The program will continue to provide support to USAID missions to address issues surrounding the adoption of clean fuels and vehicles in developing countries. Principal contractors/grantees: Advanced Engineering Associates International, Nexant, PA Government Services, CORE International, U.S. Energy Association, National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners, Winrock International, E+Co, Sandia National Laboratory, Alliance to Save Energy.

Information Technology ($3,384,000 DA). USAID will continue its lead role in the U.S. Government Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) that promotes e-commerce in the developing world through policy reform and small business training. Launched in Senegal, Peru, and Indonesia, the DFI is expected to include 12 countries over the next five years. USAID continues to support the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute (USTTI), which uses the training resources of its corporate board members to provide training for developing nation professionals. The program will continue to work with the Digital Opportunity Through Technology and Communication Partnerships (DOT-COM Alliance), a coalition of over 75 partners, to assist in providing digital opportunities to the developing world. Principal contractors and grantees: U.S. Commerce and State Departments, USTTI, Internews, Academy for Educational Development, and Education Development Center.

Technology Transfer ($1,625,000 DA). USAID will continue to provide technology solutions that enable companies in underdeveloped markets to increase efficiency and competitiveness. Industrial competitiveness activities will continue to create public-private partnerships to build on environmental management systems certification and improve industrial efficiencies by reducing energy consumption, water usage, and materials demands. An improved Global Trade and Technology Network (GTN) will enable small and medium-sized enterprises to access global supply chains of major industrial buyers.

Principal contractors and grantees: International Executive Service Corps, PADCO Inc., World Environment Center, PA Government Services, and SNC Telecommunication.

Transportation Infrastructure ($161,000 DA). Activities will examine expansion of USAID's Energy and Information Technology Program to the area of infrastructure support. Assistance will be provided to improve developing countries' transportation logistics as they relate to trade and poverty alleviation. Principal contractors and grantees: CARANA Corporation, Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF), ICLogistics, Inc.

FY 2005 Program:
Energy ($7,520,000 DA). USAID plans to expand activities under the Presidential Clean Energy Initiative (CEI) and to continue to promote the adoption of clean fuels and vehicles worldwide. Efforts are expected to enhance the knowledge and skills of local counterparts in developing countries and to facilitate the adaptation and adoption of best energy, environment and management practices. USAID also intends to increase access to energy in urban and rural areas for services such as health, water supply, food production and processing, and micro enterprise development. Same implementers as above.

Information Technology ($3,385,000 DA). USAID plans to continue to implement telecommunications training and digital opportunity programs that advance e-learning, cyber-security, rural access to telecom services, and pro-poor telecommunications policy in the developing world. USAID also intends to support expansion of the Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) that promotes e-commerce in the developing world through policy reform and small business training to four additional countries. Same implementers as above.

Technology Transfer ($1,585,000 DA). In Europe and Asia, USAID plans to expand activities that help companies increase efficiency and competitiveness as well as industrial competitiveness efforts that reduce energy consumption, water usage, and materials demands. The program is expected to continue to advance GTN's capacity to strenthen small and medium-sized enterprises' access to global supply chains by supporting GTN's transition to financial sustainability. Same implementers as above.

Transportation Infrastructure ($200,000 DA). This activity should continue to expand assistance to developing countries to improve transportation logistics as they relate to trade competitiveness. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: Energy. In FY 2003, USAID assistance helped to bring on-line 192 megawatts of grid-connected energy. Activities expanded access to energy services for approximately 960,000 poor people worldwide. Efforts also helped over 1,400 institutions adopt improved operating policies, practices, and techniques that spurred the development and adoption of 51 public policies to increase access to energy services in developing countries. This program also contributed to the design of an $80 million energy project for Afghanistan and several Iraq infrastructure programs.

Information Technology. USAID launched a public-private partnership with the Information Technology Association of America that is building information technology business associations in several nations. Efforts also resulted in the training of 256 participants from 72 countries, including 58 women, in telecommunications and Internet policy, resulting in improved information and telecommunications skills for these developing nation professionals. USAID support to the DOT-COM Alliance helped 21 countries expand telecommunications services to the underserved.

Technology Transfer. Through partnerships with two Fortune-100 companies, USAID completed several studies in Mexico designed to improve supplier industrial efficiencies. Activities also resulted in a 77% increase in successful transactions between small and medium-sized enterprises and global supply chains of major industrial buyers. A cleaner production financing strategy for Central America was completed through partnerships with commercial banks in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Panama. USAID also facilitated more than $11.5 million in technology transfer transactions between U.S. environmental technology and energy firms and municipalities and firms in the Europe and Eurasia region.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-111 Energy and Information Technology	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	2,592
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	12,690
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	15,282
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	12,690
Future Obligations	60,000
Est. Total Cost	87,972

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Israeli/Middle East Programs
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-112
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$1,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$23,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$1,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's program under this special objective has two components which are funded from Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Funds (ESF) resources. DA funds support the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program, a competitive grants program funding collaborative research projects between Israeli scientists and counterparts in developing countries. ESF funds support the Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program, a competitive grants program to promote the collaboration of Arab and Israeli scientists on research topics to enhance development in the Middle East region. This special objective replaces Strategic Objective 933-011 Increased Technical Cooperation among Middle Eastern Countries, Developing Countries, and the United States.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
The U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program ($1,500,000 DA) is designed to address challenges faced by developing countries through funding of collaborative research projects involving scientists from those countries working with their counterparts in Israel and the United States. CDR is a peer-reviewed competitive grants program, and it is the only program open to all technical topics and geographic regions (except the Europe and Eurasia region, which is no longer eligible). 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 for training and equipment. Nearly 70 CDR projects are presently active, and 44 developing countries are eligible. Maximum grant size is $200,000. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences is contracted to organize peer-review panels and to provide general technical support. Under an interagency agreement, the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv negotiates and awards grants to recipients selected by USAID, as well as provides financial oversight for the individual grants. Grantees include universities and other research institutions throughout Israel, and these institutions in turn make sub-awards to partner institutions in developing countries and the United States.

The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program ($5,000,000 ESF to be notified separately) is designed to promote development collaboration between Arab and Israeli scientists, students, and affected communities. MERC awards competitive grants for collaborative research involving scientists from Israel and one or more other Middle Eastern countries. Scientists and institutions in Jordan, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, Morocco, Tunisia, and Lebanon presently participate. United States 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 utilizes external peer-review panels assembled by the National Academy of Sciences to provide expert technical advice to a USAID and 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). Over 30 MERC projects are presently active. The maximum grant size is $3 million, but much smaller projects are encouraged. Despite the conflict in the region, most MERC projects are functioning well, and applicant interest remains strong. U.S. Embassy Tel Aviv awards most of the individual grants, except for grants to other U.S. Government agencies or for those

over $1 million. Most of the grantees are U.S. or Israeli universities, government research institutions, or non-governmental institutions, which in turn make sub-awards to partner institutions in Arab countries, the United States, and Israel.

FY 2005 Program:
USAID plans to continue the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) Program ($1,500,000 DA) as an open, competitive grants program utilizing external peer review advice and emphasizing developmental relevance and sustainable capacity strengthening of scientists and research institutions in developing countries.

USAID also plans to continue the MERC Program ($5,000,000 ESF to be notified separately) as an open, competitive program emphasizing developmental relevance and sustainable capacity strengthening. Maximizing direct Arab-Israeli cooperation will remain a major criterion for selecting projects.

Performance and Results: Even in the face of unrest and further deterioration of relations in the Middle East in FY 2003, the programs supported under this objective are clearly achieving their overall goal of catalyzing significant technical cooperation that otherwise would not have occurred. Nearly 100 joint Arab-Israeli pre-proposals were submitted in 2003 to the Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program, more than twice the number received in 2002. There are now more than 30 ongoing Arab-Israeli research projects funded by MERC, the highest total in the program's history, and triple the figure from just five years ago. Although nearly all Arab-Israeli projects have encountered significant barriers to direct cooperation, the participants are finding ways to maintain these joint projects via meetings and workshops in nearby neutral sites, use of e-mail and common websites for data, and joint training in the U.S. Palestinian students are studying and training in Israel in a number of projects.

CDR and MERC-funded research also produced a number of technical results and development contributions in FY 2003, primarily in the sectors of agriculture, health, and environment. For example, a joint Israeli-Moroccan project overcame a major obstacle in the almond industry by being the first to obtain efficient rooting of in vitro propagated almond tissue. A project in Guatemala on molecular marker-assisted breeding has successfully bred tomatoes resistant to Tomato Yellow Leaf Curl Virus, and the project scientists are presently selecting for locally desired characteristics and negotiating with potential partners for commercialization of the resultant germplasm. After artificial-wetland wastewater treatment technology developed by a Palestinian-Israeli-Egyptian partnership was successfully demonstrated in a West Bank village, the Palestinian partners on the project report that there is serious interest from numerous neighboring communities in adopting the technology, and potential interest from other donors in building facilities. A joint Israeli-Uzbek project developed and tested a vaccine against the strain of Theileria annulata found in Central Asia, and this vaccine is now being promoted for commercialization and wide scale distribution, with a potential regional market totaling over ten million cattle. A project in Kyrgyzstan established a system to broadcast daily irrigation requirements to farmers in the Cho Valley to help conserve water and limit salinization caused by over-irrigation, and the Kyrghyz scientists continue to use the equipment provided by the grant to broaden the scope of their research program even after the U.S. funding ended. Several Arab-Israeli human health projects are in various stages of establishing joint monitoring networks in the Middle East to track a wide variety of health threats such as cancer, hepatitis, and substance abuse. A joint Israeli-Jordanian-Palestinian study on water quality along the Jordan River completely changed the understanding of the source of salts in the river, and a second phase is now underway to quantify the contribution of the groundwater to the total salt load.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-112 Israeli/Middle East Programs	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	23
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	1,523
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Future Obligations	4,500
Est. Total Cost	7,523

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Poverty Reduction
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-201
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$6,872,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$100,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$6,870,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's Poverty Reduction Program focuses on improving the capacity of the poor to protect and enhance their household assets by increasing economic opportunity, enhancing economic security; and promoting more accountable and responsive institutions. The program supports interventions that build up and protect the assets of the poor, increase the returns on these assets, and help the poor to cope with external adverse shocks. Activities also increase the responsiveness of public institutions to the needs of the poor and strengthen the poor's participation in local decision-making processes that affect their lives. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 934-002 Improved Management of Urbanization in Targeted Areas and SO 933-010 Access to Economic Opportunities for the Poor Expanded.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Microenterprise Development. ($2,830,000 DA). Activities will expand the availability of business and financial services to poor entrepreneurs and their families. Financial and technical assistance will be provided to assist USAID Missions expand or enhance their programs and experiment with new efforts that extend financial services to poor clients and/or test new products that serve the poor. New research and pilot activities will focus on rural finance, housing finance, improving linkages between microenterprises and larger firms, improving microfinance institutions' access to capital, identifying contributions of the microenterprise sector to growth, and promoting reforms to create a better enabling environment for the informal sector. This program will also meet Congressional requirements to develop new poverty measurement tools. Principal contractors/grantees include Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI), Chemonics, IBM Consulting, the University of Maryland, Louis Berger International, ACDI-VOCA, Management Sciences International, ACCION, FINCA International, Opportunity International, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor, and the Small Enterprise Education and Promotion Network.

Poverty Analysis. ($1,692,000 DA). This program will help reduce the poor's vulnerability through poverty analysis and the identification of measures to protect the assets of the poor. It also aims to help poor households stabilize and increase their assets and incomes. Funding will continue for research that identifies policies that expand the participation of the poor in economic growth. Efforts will focus on research already completed that can be easily integrated into mission programs to improve the livelihoods of the poor. A pro-poor communication strategy will be integrated into a system that more effectively shares knowledge about poverty with USAID missions, other donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private sector partners, and client country governments. Principal contractors/grantees: DAI, the Boston Institute of Development Economics, Inc.; Institute for Liberty and Democracy; and First Nation International Development Institute.

Urban Programs. ($2,350,000 DA) Activities will help promote economic growth, job creation, pro-poor policies that increase assets for the poor, and more equitable distribution of municipal services. Efforts will include building public-private partnerships that mobilize resources needed to finance public service expansion and improved operations and maintenance. Promoting partnerships between local government business leaders and community-based organizations will also help ensure greater participation of the

poor in local decision-making. Missions will be provided with tools and access to technical resources that will make cities function better. Particularly important will be the formation of increased city-to-city partnerships between urban management practitioners in the United States and in developing countries, and South-South exchanges. Principal contractors/grantees: International City Managers Association, the Urban Institute, Research Triangle Institute, Planning and Development Collaborative International, Abt and Associates, Community Consulting International, and the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

FY 2005 Program:
Microenterprise Development ($2,830,000 DA). Funds will be used to continue microenterprise grant programs and to shift program emphasis from knowledge generation to knowledge dissemination. The program's knowledge management, analysis and dissemination system will continue to improve USAID staff capacities to design and implement better and more efficient microenterprise development investments. It will also help other donors improve their effectiveness and raise the performance ceiling of the microfinance and enterprise development industry as a whole. Same implementers as above.

Poverty Analysis ($1,690,000 DA). The program will promote property system reforms that enable the poor to participate in and benefit from economic growth. Activities will collect knowledge about the synergies that result from coordinating poverty reduction efforts in agriculture, microenterprise development, health, education, natural resources and urban management and will identify how to incorporate these synergies into USAID programs. Direct technical support, partnership building and urban strategy development activities will continue. Principal contractors and grantees to be determined.

Urban Programs ($2,350,000 DA). Activities will continue to promote synergies between pro-poor policies, economic growth, and more equitable distribution of services--particularly at the municipal level. Urban programs will also continue to promote cross-sectoral analyses, planning and programming in areas such as HIV/AIDs, microenterprise development, environmental health, youth development and employment, and conflict prevention. Urban programs will also help Missions to address issues such as housing finance, property titling and cadastral systems in cities. Same implementers as above.

Performance and Results: USAID, operating through more than 500 implementing partners, served a record 5.6 million poor clients via loans for microenterprises and other purposes valued at $1.3 billion. Some 94.3% of all loans outstanding were paid on-time. More than 65% of the clients were women, and more than 55% of the loans were held by very poor clients. USAID-supported institutions served 3.2 million savings account clients whose combined deposits totaled $873 million, more than double that of 2001. Over 3.1 million poor micro-entrepreneurs received business development services from USAID-assisted institutions, resulting in improved market access, productivity and earnings. The increases in income and assets made possible by improved access to financial and business services are an essential ingredient in expanding economic opportunity and security for millions of poor households worldwide.

Poverty research activities produced several studies, papers, and an operations manual that will be used by USAID Missions to improve the design and implementation of pro-poor policy programs. These endeavors prompted the World Bank to launch a major new pro-poor policy research program modeled on USAID's effort. Poverty analysis activities also advanced national pension reform efforts in Russia, India, and Bosnia and spurred the coordination of a world-wide network of indigenous groups that will inform World Bank and other donor efforts to design and implement indigenous development grants.

Urban program activities helped establish alliances between the private sector and donors that resulted in 90 cities engaging in slum upgrading and more than 24 countries preparing local poverty reduction strategies. The Resource Cities/CityLinks Partnership promoted city-to-city exchanges between the U.S. and developing countries that resulted in improvements in solid waste management, financial management, local economic development, water services, and urban planning in 23 cities in Bulgaria, India, Kyrgyzstan, Jordan, Mali, and Thailand.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-201 Poverty Reduction	**DA**
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	100
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	6,872
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	6,972
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	6,870
Future Obligations	72,400
Est. Total Cost	86,242

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Education and Training
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-301
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$17,222,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$141,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$17,220,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: EGAT's Office of Education oversees basic and higher education, workforce, youth, and participant training assistance to USAID missions. Activities support increased access to education and workforce development skills, improved quality of education and training, and more robust education and development institutions. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 935-001 Improved and Expanded Basic Education; SO 935-002 Higher Education Strengthens the Capacity of Institutions, Communities, and Individuals; and SO 935-003 Training Improves Work Performance of Host-Country Trainees and Effectiveness of Host-Country Organizations.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Basic Education ($9,212,000 DA). EGAT will provide technical leadership and support to USAID missions and bureaus in education policy reform, quality, information and communication technology, decentralization, community involvement, curriculum reform, and textbook revision. The bureau will also continue to serve as the U.S. Government lead in international education, especially for the Education for All effort coordinated by UNESCO and the Fast Track Initiative of the World Bank. Activities in FY 2004 will: 1) support and strengthen basic education programs in 48 countries in early childhood development, primary and secondary education, youth education and adult literacy development, teacher and management training, education in rural, crisis and Muslim settings, girls' education, and education to combat child labor; 2) support and strengthen Presidential Initiatives (Africa Education Initiative, Centers of Excellence in Teacher Training in Latin America, Middle East Partnership Initiative, and Partnerships for Learning Initiative); 3) initiate an educational knowledge for development system; and 4) collaborate with the Departments of State and Defense in defining the role of education in crisis countries. Partners: Creative Associates, American Institutes for Research, Academy for Educational Development (AED), Education Development Center, LT Associates, DevTech Systems; UNESCO, World Bank, and the Departments of State, Education, Labor, and Treasury.

Higher Education and Workforce ($7,950,000 DA). EGAT will improve the capacity of post-secondary institutions to promote development by expanding partnerships and alliances between U.S. and developing country universities in support of mission strategic objectives. EGAT will also continue to develop workforce systems for out of school youth that increase the capacity of local institutions to assess and develop skills relevant to market demands. Support for new partnerships, in cooperation with the Bureau of Global Health, will combat HIV/AIDS by developing education and health care training centers in Africa that will provide new models for health training and for maintaining the capacity of health care and health education institutions. In support of the Middle East Partnership Initiative, USAID will assist partnerships and alliances that focus on education, media and journalism, business and economics, information and communication technologies, and higher education in the Europe and Eurasia region. Workforce development programs focusing on youth will be expanded and a Youth Community of Practice will be established which will connect diverse practitioners in youth programs throughout the U.S. Government. Partners: Association Liaison Office for Universities in Development and the Education Development Center.

Participant Training ($60,000 DA). EGAT will improve the impact of training programs by disseminating design, implementation, and evaluation best practices aimed at strengthening knowledge, skills, and their application to improve the performance of work units. EGAT will also refine USAID policies and procedures for training, assist Missions in designing and implementing their training portfolios, and manage the rigorous Homeland Security visa process for U.S. training participants. EGAT will initiate cost-effective arrangements to provide graduate training in support of technical and staff development for the Presidential Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, refine the TraiNet participant training database system, and individulally verify and approve 6,000 to 7,000 training participants for U.S. visas. Partners: AED, World Learning, Development Associates, Aguirre International, DevIS.

FY 2005 Program:
Basic Education ($9,100,000 DA). EGAT will continue to support 48 basic education programs and four Presidential Initiatives. The Office will also continue to coordinate U.S. Government efforts on education in crisis and transition countries. Activities will additionally support the new Education Data Center's collection and dissemination efforts.

Higher Education and Workforce ($6,740,000 DA). USAID will continue support for new partnerships to combat HIV/AIDS, including education and health care training centers in Africa. Assistance will also strengthen the management and administrative functions of primary, secondary, and tertiary education institutions, including teacher training colleges. Workforce and youth programs will be expanded to three to six new countries.

Participant Training ($1,380,000 DA). Support will continue for the Homeland Security visa process to ensure an unimpeded flow of participants to the United States for training. The Visa Compliance System will be upgraded. In-service administrative and management training will be provided, using new information technology approaches.

Performance and Results: Basic Education. EGAT technical assistance contributed to improved education policies and institutions in 11 countries; resulting in more cost-effective quality teaching and learning in Uganda, increased sensitization and mobilization of communities around education and related health issues in Zambia, and non-formal education for demobilized soldiers and internally displaced persons in Burundi. School attendance rates in Djibouti were increased as a result of improvements in school facilities, and support to the non-formal Educatodos system in Honduras accelerated math and Spanish achievement. An internet portal established in Latin America is enabling teachers to share materials and advice. Eleven countries also improved their education data collection and management systems including El Salvador, which completed a major data needs assessment and is redesigning their education data collection and management system; and Malawi, which adopted EGAT tools to collect data on gender equality in the classroom. EGAT also provided assistance to a worldwide information system to set indicators for monitoring education in crisis settings and to Nepal to educate children and families on the dangers of trafficking in persons.

Higher Education and Workforce. With USAID assistance, 26 new partnerships were established to strengthen developing country universities, bringing the total number of partnerships with U.S. universities to 155. Results logged include the opening of government development policy dialogues to 30 local universities with results such as the formulation of a new Commercial Code in Ethiopia and a model Fisheries and Aquaculture Plan in Mexico. EGAT/ED also supported the launch of seventeen new workforce development programs, such as a workplace training and job placement initiative for the disabled in South Africa, that promise to teach out-of-school youth and other vulnerable populations the skills and knowledge demanded by local employers.

Participant Training. Approximately 89% of sampled work units demonstrated improved performance after receiving training sponsored by EGAT. The EGAT-managed Homeland Security Visa Compliance System (VCS) and the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) recorded 324 users in 89 countries, who entered data on and tracked the whereabouts of training participants in the United States.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-301 Education and Training	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	141
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	17,222
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	17,363
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	17,220
Future Obligations	72,000
Est. Total Cost	106,583

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Women in Development
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-401
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$10,941,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$520,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$11,461,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: EGAT's program to integrate gender considerations into USAID's development, humanitarian and transition programs involves efforts to address gender-based constraints to economic growth such as lack of access to basic education and the lack of property and inheritance rights, as well as initiatives to address emerging issues with critical gender dimensions, such as trafficking in women and children, and women's status and HIV/AIDS. EGAT works closely with USAID field missions, the NGO community and the international donor community to assure that gender equity and the needs and contributions of women are considered in the design and implementation of development activities. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 941-001 Gender-based Constraints to Economic Growth Policies and Programs Increasingly Addressed; SO 941-002 Broad-based, Informed Constituencies Mobilized to Improve Girls' Education in Emphasis Countries; SO 941-003 Women's Legal Rights Increasingly Protected; and SO 941-004 Greater Reflection of Gender Considerations in the Agency's Work.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Gender-Based Sector Constraints ($2,990,000 DA): EGAT/WID will support the development of new or better ways to enhance women's potential to accelerate economic development and make economic growth more sustainable. Activities will target gender-related obstacles that can hamper women's participation in national economic growth. A new initiative will promote full participation of women in economic development and a better understanding of gender-based constraints to women's participation in economic activities. EGAT/WID will also continue to address constraints that limit girls' attainment of a basic education, such as school-related violence, which negatively impacts girls' school enrollment, completion and achievement. Pilot activities will be undertaken in Ghana, Malawi, and Ethiopia. Principal contractors and grantees include: Chemonics International; Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI); Devtech Systems; Management Systems International (MSI); Georgetown University Law Center.

Gender Integration in Cross-Sector Priorities ($3,985,000 DA): EGAT will continue to initiate or deepen work on emerging gender issues that cut across sectoral boundaries, such as: anti-trafficking; women and conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution; and the linkage between women's status and HIV/AIDS. Support will be provided to activities that advance women's legal rights and increase women's participation in the economy and society by targeting key barriers such as lack of property and inheritance rights. Two to four new women's legal rights country assessments and action plans will identify issues and opportunities for collaborative efforts with USAID Missions. Work in Ghana, Uganda, Nigeria and Tanzania will continue to support improved legislation protecting women's rights. Principal contractors and grantees include: Chemonics International; DAI; Georgetown University.

Organizational and Technical Capacity ($3,480,000 DA): Support will be provided to USAID programs and development partners to systematically address the contributions and the needs of women and girls in developing countries. Activities will include gender assessments of proposed strategies and activities, program and strategy development and evaluation, training, information dissemination, research, and a fellows program. One area of emphasis will be enhancing missions' capacity to incorporate gender

equality considerations in their basic education activities. Continued support to the NGO community will reinforce commitment to gender equity and the inclusion of people with disabilities, especially women and girls, in development activities. Principal contractors and grantees include: Devtech Systems, DTS, InterAction, Mobility International, Institute for International Education, MSI.

Coordination with the Development Community ($486,000 DA): Support will be provided for USAID participation in U.S. Government (USG) interagency groups and international and multilateral meetings and advisory groups, and for collaboration with NGOs on a wide range of gender and development issues. For example, EGAT will continue to be a key member of the USG's InterAgency Group on Trafficking in Persons. EGAT/WID will also represent USAID as a member of the USG delegation to the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women, and represent the USG and serve as a member of the advisory bureau on GenderNet, an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) sponsored international forum to define common donor approaches to gender equality. Principal contractors and grantees will be determined by a competitive process.

FY 2005 Program:
Gender-Based Sector Constraints ($3,000,000 DA). Activities will continue to target gender-related obstacles that can slow down national economic growth and hamper women's participation in it. Activities addressing school-related gender-based violence in three African countries will continue and may be expanded to the Asia, Near East, Latin America, and Caribbean regions.

Gender Integration in Cross-Sector Priorities ($4,000,000 DA). Efforts will continue and expand to advance women's legal rights and anti-trafficking. Work will continue to identify and address emerging issues with critical gender dimensions such as anti-trafficking; women and conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution; the linkage between women's status and HIV/AIDS; women and globalization; and violence against women.

Organizational and Technical Capacity ($3,500,000 DA). EGAT/WID will continue and expand support for: gender assessments; program and strategy development; training for USAID staff and other partners; dissemination of information, research results and lessons learned; and the fellows program. Assistance will be provided to USAID missions to improve the integration of gender in basic education activities. Support will be provided to the NGO community to help put its commitment to gender equity into action.

Coordination with the Development Community ($500,000 DA). Support will continue for USAID participation in USG interagency groups and in UN, OECD, World Bank, and other international and multilateral meetings and advisory groups, as well as collaboration with NGOs, to bring the gender and development perspective to bear on a wide range of issues and sectors.

Performance and Results: With support from EGAT/WID and the West Africa Regional Program, focus groups were held in Guinea, Niger, Sierra Leone and Nigeria to identify key barriers in finance, regulations, and other areas faced by businesswomen. A guide to doing business for each country will follow. In February 2003, USAID became the first U.S. Government agency to produce an anti-trafficking strategy, which will increase the coherence and impact of USAID's efforts against trafficking in persons. The WID Office supported several anti-trafficking activities in the field. For example, in Albania, WID support helped NGOs form partnerships with NGOs in Greece and Italy, two countries to which Albanian children are trafficked, to improve care and repatriation of trafficking victims. NGO capacity to advance women's legal rights was strengthened in Ghana, Nigeria, Tanzania, and Uganda. A manual on including people with disabilities in development programs was produced and distributed to NGOs. "Unsafe Schools: A Literature Review of School-Related Gender-Based Violence in Developing Countries," was produced, presented at international conferences, and disseminated widely.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-401 Women in Development	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	520
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	10,941
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	11,461
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	11,000
Future Obligations	33,000
Est. Total Cost	55,461

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-601
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$2,680,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$451,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$2,420,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: EGAT's program support activities strengthen the Bureau's ability to implement effective and sustainable programs. Assistance includes design, support and evaluation of programs; development of knowledge-sharing technologies and tools; and expansion of information technology-based systems that foster improved real-time communications via the internet.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Communication, knowledge management, and program analysis activities ($2,680,000 DA) will establish and maintain a management information system to facilitate identification and dissemination of lessons learned and to promote application of research results in a timely and effective manner. Special grants will be provided for unsolicited proposals that seek to respond to otherwise unaddressed cross-sectoral development challenges. EGAT will also fund studies, analyses and evaluative work on development assistance delivery mechanisms to inform the design and implementation of Bureau activities. A system for planning, monitoring, and recording field support assistance will be tested and refined. EGAT staff will facilitate cross-border and regional programming efforts and will provide analytical support to USAID presence and non-presence country programs. Principal contractors and grantees will be determined by a competitive process.

FY 2005 Program:
The Bureau will continue to fund communication, knowledge management, and program analysis activities ($2,520,000 DA) to ensure that the Agency has effective and efficient knowledge management systems in place to support USAID missions and bureaus. This program will also continue to disseminate lessons learned and best practices.

Performance and Results: The EGAT website was upgraded to be fully interactive and integrated with all Bureau programs. This has resulted in higher quality information disseminated to a wider audience, both in Washington and in the field. A pilot system for planning, monitoring, and recording field support assistance was developed, which resulted in improved coordination between technical specialists and regional bureaus as well as enhanced cross-sectoral synergies and more efficient use of travel resources.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-601 Program Analysis, Implementation, Communications	**DA**
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	451
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	2,680
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	3,131
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	2,420
Future Obligations	8,316
Est. Total Cost	13,867

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Environment and Science Policy
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-701
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$36,613,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$451,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$36,615,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: The Office of Environment and Science Policy (EGAT/ESP) manages biotechnology, climate change and agricultural and environmental research activities. EGAT/ESP also assures USAID participation in international forums, treaties and conventions that deal with the environment, agriculture, and science; reviews environmental issues related to multilateral development bank (MDB) programs; and develops policy related to environmental conflict. EGAT/ESP is also responsible for coordinating USAID's compliance with its environmental regulation, Regulation 216. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 934-004 Agency climate change program effectively implemented, as well as the international research and biotechnology portions of SO 933-009 Science and technology developed to improve agricultural productivity, natural resource management, markets and human nutrition.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Global Climate Change ($3,478,000 DA). EGAT/ESP will manage USAID's global climate change program and support efforts to: build capacity to address climate change; help reduce emissions of greenhouse gases; assist countries to reduce their vulnerability and increase their adaptive capacity to climate change; and provide support for U.S. climate change objectives. Partners: Winrock International, Stratus Consulting, Jorge Scientific Corporation, E+Co, U.S. Department of Energy Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives.

International Research ($24,853,000 DA). Funds provided to the international agriculture and natural resource research centers of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) will support: increased agricultural productivity; reduced hunger and food costs; increased smallholder incomes; and a conserved natural resource base. This will result in the dissemination of new, higher-yielding, more pest-resistant and stress-tolerant food crop varieties; improved agricultural and natural resource management policies; and increased incomes from sustainable management of resources. Partners: the international research centers of the CGIAR and the World Bank.

Biotechnology ($7,079,000 DA). EGAT/ESP will provide oversight and management for USAID's biotechnology programs, including the Collaborative Agricultural Biotechnology Initiative (CABIO), which helps developing countries safely access and manage the tools of modern biotechnology to improve agricultural productivity, environmental sustainability and nutrition. EGAT/ESP will support HarvestPlus to increase the nutritional quality of crops; cereal genomics research; and the African Agricultural Technology Foundation (AATF), a public-private partnership that helps smallholder farmers gain access to agricultural technology. Partners: Cornell University, Michigan State University, the International Service for National Agricultural Research, the CGIAR, and Kansas State University.

Multilateral Policies and Conventions ($1,780,000 DA). EGAT/ESP will continue to review selected MDB projects, policies, and loans and make recommendations to the U.S. Department of Treasury on project design and MDB policies. EGAT/ESP will also coordinate USAID participation in multilateral conventions

and processes. Partners: the MDBs, intergovernmental organizations, and the Tuesday Group, a group of NGOs and government agencies concerned with the environmental impacts of MDB activities.

Environmental Policy and Conflict ($3,000,000 ESF to be notified separately). EGAT/ESP will evaluate regional environmental threats and develop strategies to address environmental problems before they become significant contributors to conflict. Partner: Foundation for Environmental Security and Sustainability (FESS).

FY 2005 Program:
Global Climate Change ($3,480,000 DA). EGAT/ESP will continue to manage USAID's global climate change program focusing on mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in the energy, industrial, urban, and land-use sectors. Activities will also increase capacity in developing countries to adapt to climate impacts by disseminating results from climate change vulnerability assessments. Partners are the same as above.

International Research ($25,000,000 DA). Support to the CGIAR will continue for long-term research that improves the livelihoods of poor producers and consumers while protecting and conserving the natural resource base. Drought-tolerant, disease-resistant and improved varieties of crops will be released and disseminated. Efforts to increase water productivity will be expanded. Conservation of in-situ agro-biodiversity will continue, and ex-situ conservation will begin through the Global Crop Diversity Trust, a public-private alliance to ensure that genetic diversity is conserved and characterized. Partners are the same as above.

Biotechnology ($6,930,000 DA). EGAT/ESP will to continue to fund biotechnology research and policy activities. This will include a shift from biotechnology research to field trials in Africa and Asia, implementation of the first round of public-private sector collaborations under the African Agricultural Technology Foundation, and further development of nutritionally-enhanced mustard, maize, and rice varieties. In collaboration with the National Science Foundation and USDA, EGAT/ESP also plans to launch a jointly-funded competitive grants initiative in the area of cereal genomics. Partners are the same as above.

Multilateral Policies and Conventions ($1,205,000 DA). EGAT/ESP will continue to review selected MDB projects and policies, as well as participate in multilateral conventions. Partners are the same as above.

Environmental Policy and Conflict ($3,000,000 ESF to be notified separately). EGAT/ESP will continue to support the work of FESS on regional environmental threats. Partners are the same as above.

Performance and Results: USAID's climate change program resulted in the development of a methodology to quantify greenhouse gas emissions for business entities internationally, the launching of a website to share information on U.S.-sponsored technology cooperation to address climate change, and the design of a program to increase energy efficiency in urban transportation in African and Asian cities. Estimates indicate that USAID activities also improved carbon sequestration in more than 120 million hectares of managed land; avoided 3.8 million metric tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions; and supported 4,800 climate-related capacity building activities in developing and transition countries.

USAID-supported CGIAR research resulted in the dissemination of new, higher-yielding rice and sorghum in Africa, improved policies and guidelines for famine prevention and mitigation, higher incomes from Asian fish farming, and reduced use of pesticides in Asian rice production. In Latin America, in-situ agrobiodiversity has been increased with the restoration of native potato varieties to high-altitude farms. Through the CABIO Initiative, a memorandum of agreement on biotechnology cooperation was signed with the Government of India. Activities also helped to develop the AATF partnership, which will leverage private sector engagement in providing agricultural technology and know-how to smallholder farmers in Africa. USAID partnerships with African organizations such as the Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa and the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria were strengthened to build a common vision of integrating biotechnology into African development.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-701 Environment and Science Policy	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	451
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	36,613
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	37,064
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	36,615
Future Obligations	155,408
Est. Total Cost	229,087

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Natural Resources Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-801
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$19,077,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$118,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$19,080,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 2004
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2009

Summary: USAID's Natural Resources Management Program promotes the conservation of globally significant biodiversity; improved forest management; the effective use, restoration, and preservation of land resources; and the improved management of water and coastal resources. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 934-0011 Effective Biodiversity Conservation and Management, SO 934-0012 Improved Management of Natural Forest and Tree System, SO 934-0013 Environmental Education and Communication, and SO 934-0014 Coastal and Freshwater Resources.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Biodiversity ($6,200,000 DA). Activities will promote in situ, or on-the-ground, conservation of globally significant biodiversity in 18 countries through the Global Conservation Program (GCP). Efforts will contribute to the advancement of U.S. Government (USG) leadership and participation in the international environmental policy arena through active involvement in international negotiations on wildlife and habitat related conventions. Activities will also continue to target social issues related to biodiversity conservation, such as poverty, governance, and human population. Partners include African Wildlife Foundation, Conservation International, Enterprise Works Worldwide, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Chemonics, Associates in Rural Development (ARD).

Forestry ($3,933,000 DA). This Program will provide leadership on forestry information analysis, outreach, and technical support to Missions and Bureaus. Activities will support the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging by assisting in the reduction in illegal trade in forest products. Support to the Agreement with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Sustainable Forest Product Global Alliance (SFPGA) public-private partnership will further forest conservation objectives by promoting responsible trade in forest products. Principal partners include the USFS, WWF, Metafore and Forest Trends.

Land Resources ($5,000,000 DA). Assistance to Missions and other partners will advance more productive yet sustainable land use through programs in environmental education, communications, sustainable agriculture, land tenure, governance, natural resources management and geospatial information technologies for decision making. Included are university-based research programs in sustainable agriculture and in integrated pest and soils management; the Coffee Corps public-private partnership; and a property rights/land tenure program. Principal partners include universities (Georgia, Hawaii, and Virginia Tech), the World Resources Institute, ARD, and International Resources Group.

Water ($3,944,000 DA). USAID will continue to support integrated water and coastal resources management activities in partnership with missions and other donors worldwide. Support will be provided for mission activities in water supply and sanitation, wastewater management, integrated water resources management, irrigation, fisheries and aquaculture. USAID will also manage the augmentation of water supply and sanitation activities for the West Africa Water Initiative (WAWI) public-private partnership. Funding will additionally be provided to a university-based aquaculture research program. Collaboration

with the International Water Management Institute and the WorldFish Center will also continue. Principal partners include Oregon State University, ARD, Development Alternatives, Inc., and PA Consulting.

FY 2005 Program:
Biodiversity ($6,200,000 DA). Activities will continue support for the GCP, expand provision of technical assistance for sustainable biodiversity conservation to more missions, and continue representation of USG biodiversity interests in international fora. Principal contractors and grantees are the same as above.

Forestry ($3,935,000 DA). The program will continue its leadership role in information analysis, outreach, and provision of technical support to missions on sustainable forest management issues, expand its partner networking program, and improve the market environment for the global network of producers and consumers of responsibly-harvested forest products. Contractors and grantees are the same as above.

Land Resources ($5,000,000 DA). Efforts to alleviate poverty and empower local people through sound rural development are expected to include activities in education, communications, governance, knowledge management, and partners' use of geographic information tools. Partnerships with U.S universities on soils and integrated pest management and on sustainable agriculture will be strengthened. Principal contractors and grantees are the same as above.

Water ($3,945,000 DA). Technical support will be provided to missions on strategy and program development. WAWI will be expanded geographically with the addition of new partners. Assistance will be provided to a U.S-Japan water and coastal partnership, to a freshwater inflow activity, and to a knowledge management activity to share best practices across missions. Support to the university-based aquaculture research program will continue. Principal contractors and grantees are the same as above.

Performance and Results: Biodiversity. A $21 million, 5-year GCP to enhance biodiversity conservation efforts was launched in 18 countries. USAID also provided technical leadership through international conventions, resulting in the successful incorporation of USG positions in international binding treaties to protect key species, habitats and sustainable natural systems. Two million hectares of biologically important habitat were placed under improved management for a cumulative total of 62,658,347 hectares under improved management and 1,826,866 hectares under effective management since 1996.

Forestry. USAID implemented forestry programs in 70 countries that achieved improved management of over 4.9 million hectares of forest and effective management of over 2 million hectares for a cumulative total of 8,246,088 hectares under improved management and 2,735,394 hectares under effective management since 1996. Activities also facilitated ten policy successes, in areas ranging from forestry laws to procurement policies, in eight countries. Assistance also launched producer groups for responsible trade in forest products in six countries.

Land Resources Management. Activities increased capacity for effective and sustainable land resources management by strengthening host country environmental communication and advocacy, achieving land tenure reform in the Central Asian Republics, mainstreaming natural resources management into development programs in Africa, and developing a Coffee Corps exchange that contributed to trade policy changes in Tanzania projected to boost farmer income by over $2.0 million per year.

Water. This program contributed to the establishment of 32,723,703 hectares of coastal area under improved management through the development of coastal area land use laws and the adoption of protective ordinances in Indonesia for a cumulative total of 36,424,243 hectares since 1996. Activities facilitated the adoption of a national coastal management strategy in Tanzania. Efforts also supported the President's Signature Water for the Poor Initiative, resulting in improved access to safe water supplies and sanitation for over 19 million people.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-801 Natural Resources Management	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	118
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	19,077
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	19,195
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	19,080
Future Obligations	89,556
Est. Total Cost	127,831

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Program Title:	Agriculture
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	905-901
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$30,525,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$3,820,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$30,515,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: USAID's agriculture program supports research, technical assistance and training to: 1) develop and extend agricultural technologies that increase productivity, improve health and nutrition, and protect and improve the natural resource base; 2) assist countries to formulate and implement programs that promote competitive and efficient agricultural markets and businesses capable of addressing the needs of the poor; and 3) develop the human and institutional capacity of countries to innovate and develop environmentally-sound interventions across the agricultural system. This strategic objective (SO) replaces SO 933-009 Science and Technology Developed to Improve Agricutural Productivity, Natural Resource Management, Markets, Human Nutrition.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Agribusiness Development ($3,261,000 DA). EGAT will assist countries to improve agribusiness capacity and to more effectively access and benefit from domestic and regional markets and global trading opportunities. EGAT will continue to fund horticulture, natural products, and livestock sectors and build partnerships between producers in developing countries and retailers in developed countries to assure sustainable exports of high-valued commodities. Support will also be provided for rural entrepreneurs' access to finance as well as for food quality and safety issues. Special emphasis will be placed on dairy interventions that increase women's earning potential and improve childhood nutrition. EGAT will contribute to the Afghanistan and Iraq rehabilitation efforts by improving seed supply and quality as well as farmers' access to agricultural inputs. EGAT will also strengthen market information systems and networks in Africa and strengthen key private sector organizations such as farmers' groups and business organizations. Principal contractors/grantees: International Fertilizer Development Center, Louisiana State University, Michigan State University, Development Alternatives, Inc., ACDI/VOCA and Land O' Lakes.

Agriculture/Rural Policy and Governance ($1,200,000 DA). EGAT will continue to assist with land tenure reform and property rights programs worldwide by supporting sound private land ownership policies. EGAT support to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) Poverty Reduction Network will document the agricultural sector's key contributions to economic growth and poverty reduction with the aim of improving the effectiveness of development interventions. In West Africa, EGAT will support adoption of natural resources management practices that promote food production and protect the environment. In Latin America, organizations' capacity to predict the impact of climate change on agriculture will be strengthened. Support to the Tropical Forestry Conservation Act (TFCA) program will promote debt swap agreements in three new countries, leading to the funding of local conservation projects. Contractors/grantees: Chemonics, Associates for Rural Development, University of Wisconsin, Cornell University, and the Nature Conservancy.

Science and Technology Generation ($25,814,000 DA). EGAT will continue to introduce yield-enhancing technologies to increase crop production worldwide. Sub-regional agricultural research organizations and national agricultural research systems in Africa, including those involved in biotechnology research, will

be strengthened through innovative institutional mechanisms. In collaboration with the Africa Bureau, EGAT will develop an intervention to produce and distribute improved seed. The Livestock Early Warning System in East Africa will be expanded to improve monitoring and prediction of changes in forage supplies and livestock well being. Research will be undertaken to identify emerging issues in agriculture and agriculture's contribution to health and gender concerns, such as HIV/AIDS and malnutrition. Principal contractors/grantees: 51 Land Grant universities under the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs), Winrock, Agricultural Development International, USDA.

Training ($250,000 DA). EGAT will initiate a long-term graduate degree training program, with a special focus on Africa, to address the shortage of trained agricultural professionals. EGAT will continue to support training in input usage, technology transfer, policy, private sector association capacity development, strategic planning, and business practices to expand agribusiness market development. Training will also assist governments and agribusinesses in addressing food quality issues through the extension of short courses on topics such as sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations.

FY 2005 Program:
Agribusiness Development ($3,260,000 DA). EGAT will explore the development of additional Global Development Alliances with private sector food industry groups to leverage additional resources and expertise needed to address global food security and health problems.

Agriculture/Rural Policy and Governance ($570,000 DA). EGAT will continue to provide assistance for rural finance, land tenure reform, and property rights programs. Research activities to enhance the poor's access to and use of productive assets will also be funded. EGAT will continue to support the integration of agriculture and natural resources management practices, research on the impact of climate change on agriculture, and the TFCA.

Science and Technology Generation ($26,435,000 DA). EGAT will design and initiate a new research, training, and field support activity focused on horticultural crops to expand assistance to this important high-value commodity group. Additional research on key commodity groups will continue under the CRSPs. Support for the development of food-based solutions to alleviating malnutrition and mitigating the impacts of HIV/AIDS will also be expanded.

Training ($250,000 DA). EGAT support to long-term graduate degree training in agriculture will continue and expand to additional countries. EGAT will also support training in input usage, technology transfer, policy, private sector association capacity development, strategic planning, and business practices to expand agribusiness market development. Training is also expected to assist governments and agribusinesses in addressing food quality issues.

Performance and Results: In Zambia, EGAT/AG assistance to small and medium-scale dairy producers resulted in the establishment of 10 new milk collection centers and milk quality improvements that led to a $215,000 increase in the value of milk marketed by collection groups. Fertilizer was distributed to 200,000 Afghan farmers, resulting in 62,000 metric tons of incremental wheat production. Some 600 Afghan input dealers received training in support of development of private sector input markets. A TFCA debt swap agreement reduced Panama's debt payments to the U.S. by $10 million and financed an equal amount of local conservation projects. EGAT/AG-supported policy reform initiatives in Nigeria reduced government interventions in the agricultural inputs market, resulting in a 10%-15% reduction in input costs to farmers. In Mozambique, EGAT/AG support resulted in 35% of all households in the country receiving agricultural market information. This led to higher farm incomes, according to a recent survey. The program provided 1,600 African scientists with Internet access to technical resources in support of research efforts, significantly enhancing the institutional capacity of national agricultural research programs in the region. EGAT/AG's agribusiness interventions provided training in food safety and facilitated partnerships between local producers and exporters in Ghana for the daily export of fresh fruit to 300 supermarkets in Europe and other African countries.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade

905-901 Agriculture	**DA**
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	3,820
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	30,525
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	34,345
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	30,515
Future Obligations	111,104
Est. Total Cost	175,964

Development Credit Authority

The Development Credit Authority (DCA) is a broad, general funding authority enacted by Congress that allows USAID to issue partial guarantees of up to 50% for development purposes. 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 guarantees work with a combination of grant-financed training and technical assistance for creditworthy but historically underserved markets. While DCA can support any sector with adequate cost-recovery potential, experience has shown that it is especially effective in stimulating economic growth and agricultural development.

(in dollars thousands)

Development Credit Assistance	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Appropriation	FY 2005 Estimate
Credit Subsidy				
Transfer authority for DCA	[18,500]	[5,859]	[20,876]	[21,000]
Administrative Expenses				
Appropriation for DCA	7,500	7,542	7,953	8,000

In FY 2003, DCA helped channel $10,000,000 in loan capital to agribusinesses in Moldova and Armenia, and $40,000,000 in loan capital to improve water and wastewater service delivery to underserved populations in Egypt. In the Philippines, DCA was used to expand maternal and child health care services across the country.

In FY 2004, DCA will fund the development, implementation and financial management ($8,000,000) of all USAID credit programs and will use transfer authority ($20,876,000) for the subsidy cost associated with using DCA to guarantee loans and loan portfolios. This will support an innovative program to finance water and sanitation facilities in developing countries under the Presidential Water Initiatives. It will also support ongoing activities such as micro-lending in West Bank and Gaza, mortgage market development in Morocco, and municipal finance in El Salvador and Ukraine.

In FY 2005, DCA expects to fund the development, implementation and financial management ($8,000,000) of all USAID credit programs and to use transfer authority for the subsidy cost ($21,000,000) associated with using DCA to guarantee loans and loan portfolios. This will support activities in every region of the globe and in every economic sector targeted by USAID including bond financing; micro, small, and medium-size enterprise development; competitive financial services; creative municipal financing; and clean energy and clean water initiatives.

Bureau for Global Health
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	322,766	324,900	328,020	299,342
Development Assistance	3,714	0	0	0
Total Program Funds	**326,480**	**324,900**	**328,020**	**299,342**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
936-001 Population and Reproductive Health				
CSH	0	137,500	130,000	125,000
936-002 Maternal Health				
CSH	14,883	14,149	14,000	12,362
936-003 Child Health and Nutrition				
CSH	46,434	55,791	53,410	47,538
DA	3,714	0	0	0
936-004 AIDS Prevention and Control				
CSH	60,085	65,350	65,350	65,442
936-005 Infectious Disease Program				
CSH	50,564	52,110	65,260	49,000

E. Anne Peterson
Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Global Health

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Bureau for Global Health

The Development Challenge: The high level of worldwide political and humanitarian interest in international health presents USAID with the opportunity to demonstrate continued leadership in addressing some of the critical problems that plague not only developing nations but also increasingly threaten the entire world. The health field enjoys unprecedented backing from both the Administration and Congress as demonstrated by the President's $15 billion Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (the Global Fund), and the President's Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission Initiative (PMTCT). USAID, through its Bureau for Global Health (GH), is well-positioned to use its expertise, experience and presence in global health to advance the President's agenda in HIV/AIDS, and other infectious diseases, Child Survival and Reproductive Health. The top priorities include:

- Under the leadership of the Global AIDS Coordinator, participate in implementing the USG's expanded AIDS programs, including the continuum of prevention to care;
- Controlling the spread of re-emerging infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria; and
- Moving the fundamentals forward by employing new approaches and improving full-scale access to family planning/reproductive health, child survival, and maternal health.

The USAID Program: GH's three critical functions that provide the framework for programs are:

- Global leadership. GH has technical experts who manage a wide spectrum of diverse technical projects; increase understanding of programs with stakeholders, including the U.S. public and Congress; and nurture and galvanize stronger partnerships with the development community. This achieves results by influencing the worldwide health agenda, thereby increasing the likelihood of successful health programs and by encouraging the wider global community, both public and private sectors, to adopt new technologies and approaches and to pursue USAID priorities and goals.

- Research and innovation. GH is the Agency's repository for state-of-the-art thinking in biomedical, social science, and operational research for health. GH has expanded the definition of research to include its full application and increased the emphasis on scaling-up proven high-impact interventions.

- Technical support to the field. GH follows a field-driven and field-centered approach to technical support to the field, is a pioneer in results monitoring, and leads global work in the development of program evaluation tools and trend analysis for global health. GH programs are flexible and can respond promptly to field needs, such as the rapid opening and closing of bilateral programs or emergencies such as hurricanes, earthquakes and conflicts.

GH conducts these three functions in order to achieve its five strategic objectives, which are:

- Increased use of improved, effective and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic;
- Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance;
- Increased use of key child health and nutrition interventions;
- Increased use of key maternal health and nutrition interventions; and
- Voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs advanced and supported worldwide.

Other Program Elements: USAID works with a range of private, public and international partners to implement its programs. GH's greatest investment in the private sector has been in commercial market development; health technologies, social marketing services, products, and materials; and workplace

delivery of basic health services. The role of the U.S. private sector has grown dramatically in recent years, with the top 10 private U.S. foundations now exceeding USG spending in the area of international health. GH has actively sought new ways of doing business with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and private sector organizations, mainstreaming Global Development Alliance (GDA)-type alliances and reaching out to faith-based organizations (FBOs). Partnerships with the Jane Goodall Institute, Coca Cola, Exxon-Mobil and other corporations demonstrate the GH's significant work with the private sector.

In FY 2003 alone, GH supported a number of public-private partnerships leveraging more than $600 million in private sector resources, excluding the Global Fund. In addition, the Global Fund alone leveraged $940 million in public and private sector resources.

GH centrally-funded AIDS activities will be implemented with a deliberate effort to establish the new partners needed to meet the challenging goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). In order to provide for the additional efforts required to start bringing in new partners, including faith-based organizations, for HIV/AIDS work, GH proposes to establish a fund for new USG partners using a portion of FY 04 HIV/AIDS funds. This will enable these new partners to be much stronger and more experienced by the end of PEPFAR programming in FY 08.

GH has sought to better integrate and balance immediate disease-driven interventions with capacity and systems building interventions. Implementing the President's initiative on AIDS, with the additional funding and mandate provided under the Emergency Plan, USAID is working under the leadership of the Global AIDS Coordinator and in close collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies, particularly the Departments of State and Health and Human Services (HHS).

GH has increased our involvement in complex global emergencies. GH has helped identify and control endemic and epidemic diseases, ensure adequate immunization coverage, prevent decline of nutritional status in vulnerable populations, and improve basic water and sanitation in these settings. By combining forces with the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and regional bureaus in such countries as Iraq, Afghanistan, Congo, Sudan, Mozambique, and South Africa.

In FY 2003, USAID took a leading role in developing a consensus for and the establishment of a global child survival partnership with UNICEF, World Bank, Gates Foundation and others that will accelerate the implementation of high impact child health interventions in 42 targeted countries.

Other Donors: USAID is leading a global collaboration among donors and NGOs to increase the awareness of and resources available for contraceptive and condom procurement and distribution. This effort improves the security of supplies of reproductive health commodities and helps meet demand for quality family planning and reproductive health services in developing countries.

USAID will continue to support the Global AIDS Coordinator in the development and implementation of the Global Fund. USAID will continue to use its resources to dramatically increase available resources from the Fund to fight three of the world's most devastating diseases and to rapidly direct those resources to effective prevention, care and treatment programs in the areas most urgently in need of assistance. Also, USAID played a key role in the UN Special Session on Children and the Summit on Sustainable Development on Water, demonstrating its global leadership and commitment to international collaboration.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Bureau for Global Health
Program Title:	Population and Reproductive Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	936-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$130,000,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$511,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$125,000,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1996
Year of Final Obligation:	2013

Summary: The Bureau for Global Health's (GH) Population and Reproductive Health Strategic Objective (SO) was revised to focus more explicitly on the unique contributions of the Bureau to the achievement of Agency health objectives. The revised SO is to advance and support voluntary family planning and reproductive health (RH/FP) programs worldwide. Three intermediate results support this objective: global leadership demonstrated in RH/FP policy, advocacy and services; knowledge generated, organized and disseminated; and support provided to the field to implement effective and sustainable RH/FP programs. GH supports the key components of effective family planning programs -- service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
GH continues to explore ways to both advance the state of the art and serve field missions most effectively. Investments in research related to microbicides, female barrier methods, and expansion of new natural family planning methods will continue. In addition, strategies for improving the use of research results and data-based decision making will be implemented, the results of which will expand method choices and improve service delivery and quality in developing countries. The new Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) contract will initiate its data collection activities. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) work will increasingly focus on equity, or lack thereof, in the distribution of health improvements. ($46 million, of which: $13M biomedical, $23M operations research, $10M data collection/M&E)

GH policy support will increasingly focus on ensuring the sustainability of RH/FP services and overcoming policy barriers. For example, GH will fund training and technical assistance to help governments prioritize their RH needs, and choose interventions and allocate funds to meet those needs. GH will also consolidate the lessons learned from the FY 2003 work on operational policy barriers and apply them more broadly to improve access to RH/FP services. GH will develop, test, and apply approaches to integrate reproductive health and sexually transmitted infections and HIV policies and services and to ensure an adequate and predictable long-term supply of contraceptive commodities. ($6 million)

GH recognizes that training is not the always the best way to improve performance. GH will use FY 2004 funds to support management and human resource assessments of national family planning and reproductive health institutions as one component of a performance improvement approach to overcoming obstacles to improved service delivery. A new award will strengthen human capacity for expanded service provision, including emphasis on more efficient supervision systems as a component of performance improvement. ($43 million)

In FY 2004, GH will begin implementation of a new competitive award to assist field missions to strengthen private commercial service provision. It will focus on public-private partnerships for service provision and assistance to the public sector to effectively target subsidies to the poor. In addition, a new

competitive award planned for FY 2004 will facilitate field-level access to PVOs for service-delivery support and gender activities. We expect this mechanism to make it easier to work with new development partners. Support will continue for clinic-based FP/RH service provision. ($35 million)

Priority areas of investment for this SO include, first, planning for graduation from USAID reproductive health/family planning assistance in selected countries, with an emphasis on ensuring strong institutional capacity and contraceptive security. Second, as more USAID missions choose to implement their RH/FP programs through country-specific rather than central mechanisms, it becomes increasingly important to be able to learn from their experiences. We will capture those lessons and ensure that effective approaches are incorporated into all field-based programs. Third, operationalizing FP/HIV integration becomes imperative, particularly in Africa, as HIV continues to dominate the policy and programmatic agenda in health. Recent USAID-funded analyses have shown that adding family planning to prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) activities can save the lives of thousands of women and children and significantly reduce the number of orphans. We will continue to invest in incorporating family planning information and services into voluntary counseling and testing and PMTCT activities.

Principal contractors, grantees, and agencies include: new partners to be determined through competition, plus Academy for Educational Development, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, American College of Nurse Midwives, American Red Cross, Center for African Family Studies, Casals and Associates, CDC, Conservation International, Constella Health Sciences, Deloitte-Touche, Eastern Virginia Medical School, EngenderHealth, Family Health International, Futures Group International, Georgetown University, IntrahHealth, Jane Goodall Institute, John Snow, Inc., Johns Hopkins University, Management Sciences for Health, ORC Macro, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, Pathfinder, Population Reference Bureau, Population Council, Public Health Institute, Project Hope, Research Triangle Institute, Save the Children, University of North Carolina, World Health Organization (WHO), World Vision, World Wildlife Fund, and various contraceptive manufacturers. All family planning assistance agreements incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

FY 2005 Program:
In FY 2005, GH plans to give greater emphasis to the health benefits of family planning by focusing, for example, on the contribution of birth spacing to improving maternal and child health, the impact of family planning on reducing abortion, the impact of post-abortion care on reducing maternal mortality and morbidity, and offering family planning as a component of PMTCT programming. We will also further strengthen public/private partnerships. To improve prospects for sustainability, some GH programs will transition to a model of social marketing that is more focused on building local capacity, strengthening existing markets, and fostering competition. GH plans to continue to develop and strengthen initiatives to engage individuals, families, communities, and nations in healthy decision-making and to address gender issues in order to improve family planning use and health outcomes. ($125 million, of which: $44M for research, $6M for policy, $41M for capacity building, and $34M for service delivery)

Performance and Results: Accomplishments in FY 2003 includes: 1) expanded access to RH/FP services in biodiversity hotspots in Madagascar and the Philippines through partnerships with Conservation International, the World Wildlife Fund, and the Jane Goodall Institute; 2) led efforts in forging international consensus on updated clinical standards, reflected in WHO's Medical Eligibility Criteria, which expand access to FP by reducing barriers to interuterine device use and adding Standard Days natural FP method as a modern method. 3) gained Food and Drup Administration (FDA) approval for a new cervical barrier device and a two-rod hormonal method approved to extend use from three to five years (both were developed with USAID support); 4) development, production, and distribution of new FP/HIV Integration Technical Guidelines for the Field resulted in global recognition of family planning's role in more effective HIV and PMTCT programming. 5) Eight evidence-based best practices, developed and tested with GH core funds, are being applied and scaled-up, and use documented in Egypt to strengthen integrated health programming. These include use of: a comprehensive post-abortion care model; a pregnancy checklist to screen new FP users; optimal birth-spacing guidelines in Ministry of Health norms, training, and Information, Education and Communications (IEC) materials; an

incentive system using quality of care indicators; support for women's empowerment through micro-credit and literacy programs linked to RH/FP; adolescent RH services; and, performance improvement tools.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-001 Population and Reproductive Health	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	150,556	270,625
Expenditures	112,063	270,625
Unliquidated	38,493	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	136,989	0
Expenditures	82,189	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	287,545	270,625
Expenditures	194,252	270,625
Unliquidated	93,293	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	511	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	130,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	130,511	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	125,000	0
Future Obligations	1,335,156	0
Est. Total Cost	1,878,212	270,625

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Bureau for Global Health
Program Title:	Maternal Health
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	936-002
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$14,000,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$399,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$12,362,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1996
Year of Final Obligation:	2013

Summary: The Bureau for Global Health's (GH) Maternal Health strategic objective, Increase use of key maternal health and nutrition intervention, focuses on technology development and identification and documentation of approaches that improve pregnancy outcome for mothers and their infants. This SO provides global leadership by working with other partners to carry out research and disseminate findings, as well as fostering advocacy and policy dialogue related to critical issues of financing, training and deployment of personnel, rational management of pharmaceuticals, and information systems. It supports the field by providing tools, technologies, and approaches in designing, implementing and evaluating maternal health programs in low-resource environments with traditional cultural practices, preference for home birth, and limited institutional capacity.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Quality Maternal and Neonatal Health Services. ($5,600,000 CSH; $399,000 CSH Carryover) GH will support training of midwives, doctors and nurses in treatment of obstetric complications, and antenatal, birth, postpartum and newborn care. Effective interventions will be promoted, including micronutrient supplementation, tetanus toxoid immunization, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria and promotion of insecticide treated nets, syphilis control, and prevention of maternal-to-child-transmission of HIV. Clean and safe delivery and rapid treatment of complications, including hemorrhage, infection, hypertensive disorders, obstructed labor and post-abortion complications, will be taught to birth attendants. Quality improvement programs will be instituted and special initiatives to prevent and treat postpartum hemorrhage, the biggest maternal killer, continue. Selected women's health problems, such as fistula and reproductive cancers, will be addressed. Principal contractors, grantees and cooperative agreement recipients: new partners to be determined through competition, plus Academy for Educational Development (AED)--subcontractors: Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Cornell University, Tufts University; International Science and Technology Institute--subcontractors: Helen Keller Institute (HKI), AED, Population Services Institute; additional and new major contractor(s) and recipient(s) to be determined through a competitive process.

Community Practices and Mobilization. ($2,800,000 CSH) GH will continue to support the White Ribbon Alliance to promote the Safe Motherhood Initiative through a global network to create demand for and use of life-saving maternal and newborn care. In the community, programs will continue to promote good nutrition, infection prevention, avoidance of harmful practices, use of skilled birth attendants, and rapid use of services in the event of a life-threatening complication. Principal contractors, grantees and cooperative agreement recipients: new partners to be determined through competition, plus The Futures Group International (TFGI)--subcontractors: Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Research Triangle Institute; and additional and new major recipient(s) to be determined through a competitive process.

Policy for Safe Motherhood. ($2,240,000 CSH) GH fosters policy dialogue to institutionalize political and financial commitments to maternal and newborn health. Special attention is focused on supporting

national standards of practice so that they are based on current scientific evidence and identifying and addressing regulatory barriers to provision of life-saving care by mid-level providers. Principal contractors, grantees and cooperative agreement recipients: TFGI--subcontractors: CEDPA, RTI; International Life Sciences Institute; Management Sciences for Health--subcontractors: AED, Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics, Boston University, Harvard, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH); US Pharmacopeia; Jorge Scientific Corporation--subcontractor: TFGI; John Snow, Inc. (JSI); Global Health Council; and WHO.

Research. ($3,360,000 CSH) GH supports a multi-donor international effort to improve the evidence base for effective, affordable approaches in low-resource environments. It supports research on: new technologies to decrease postpartum hemorrhage, the effect of micronutrients on pregnancy outcome, and approaches to improve antenatal, delivery and postpartum newborn services and increase use of skilled birth attendants and essential obstetric care. Principal contractors, grantees and cooperative agreement recipients: Johns Hopkins University (JHU) & Columbia University Bloomberg School of Public Health-subcontractors: Boston University/Center for Health and Development, HKI, International Clinical Epidemiology Network, ICDDR,B, Center for Health and Population Research, and Save the Children/USA; University of Aberdeen--subcontractors: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Institute of Tropical Medicine in Antwerp, JHU; University Research Corporation (URC)--subcontractors: Joint Commission Resources, JHU; Abt Associates--subcontractors: URC, Development Associates Incorporated, Tulane University, PATH; Macro Int.--subcontractors: JHU Center for Communication Programs, PATH, Jorge Scientific Corporation, Casals & Associates, Inc.; The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Carolina Population Center-subcontractors: TFGI, JSI, Macro Int., Tulane Univ.

FY 2005 Program:
Quality Maternal and Neonatal Health Services. ($5,000,000 CSH) Timely, effective and compassionate care will be promoted through training and quality assurance approaches. The special initiative to prevent and treat postpartum hemorrhage in order to achieve rapid reduction in maternal mortality will continue to be supported. Intensive effort will be focused on bringing services to the community level.

Community Practices and Mobilization. ($2,500,000 CSH) To encourage use of life-saving services, including skilled attendants at delivery, additional work at the community level to increase demand and use of safe delivery and essential obstetric care services will be emphasized.

Policy for Safe Motherhood. ($1,862,000 CSH) Advocacy and policy in critical areas of financing, health system strengthening, and dissemination of effective, affordable strategies will continue. Focus will be placed on increasing skilled attendance at delivery and delivery of proven interventions to improve pregnancy outcome.

Research. ($3,000,000 CSH) GH will continue to add to the knowledge base by supporting key research activities and analysis of existing data to identify and promote more effective, efficient and affordable maternal and neonatal health programming.

Performance and Results: GH continues to play a leadership role in development and promotion of key maternal and newborn health interventions. Through research, policy dialogue and technical assistance it has contributed to increases in skilled birth attendance in USAID-assisted countries and reduction of maternal mortality in several countries in the past decade. In the last year, success has been documented in substantial reduction of maternal mortality in Guatemala. Community planning for obstetrical emergencies has improved in Nicaragua and Indonesia. Research studies in India and Ethiopia have provided insight into the ways in which community and family members can learn home-based life-saving skills. Continuous quality improvement approaches have resulted in improved care for women in labor. Experiments with user fees in very resource-poor environments have demonstrated the linkage between prepayment programs and improved skilled attendance at birth. GH support for a special initiative to reduce postpartum hemorrhage has resulted in introduction of services in four African countries and adoption of a joint statement by the International Confederation of Gynecologists and Obstetricians and the International Confederation of Midwives to promote proven interventions to reduce postpartum hemorrhage in member countries throughout the world.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-002 Maternal Health	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	85,445	19,808
Expenditures	73,134	19,808
Unliquidated	12,311	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	13,750	0
Expenditures	11,000	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	99,195	19,808
Expenditures	84,134	19,808
Unliquidated	15,061	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	399	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	14,000	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	14,399	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	12,362	0
Future Obligations	106,209	0
Est. Total Cost	232,165	19,808

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Bureau for Global Health
Program Title:	Child Health and Nutrition
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	936-003
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$53,410,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$797,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$47,538,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1995
Year of Final Obligation:	2013

Summary: The Bureau for Global Health's (GH) Child Health and Nutrition strategic objective, Increased use of key child health and nutrition intervention, focuses on developing low-cost, feasible, effective interventions that address the major causes of infant and child malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality and on supporting their widest possible implementation in developing countries. It achieves this by investing resources and staff effort in applied and operations research and technology development, technical support to country programs, and addressing cross-cutting policy and health service delivery factors that directly affect child health services. These activities are carried out through direct technical leadership and through partnerships with other international organizations and bilateral donors.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Applied and operations research and technology development. ($7,334,000 CSH, $797,000 CSH carryover) During FY 2004, GH will support approximately 10 research activities through U.S. universities, international organizations including the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and developing country researchers. Micronutrient research will include assessment of effects of vitamin A on newborn mortality and zinc supplementation on infant and under-five mortality. Another major research area will be new vaccines to prevent major causes of diarrhea in children. Additional research will include developing and evaluating technologies (such as injectable antibiotics in UniJect injection devices) and program approaches to improve maternal and newborn survival. Operations research (with UNICEF) will develop and evaluate program approaches to implement community treatment of pneumonia in West African countries. Principal contractors, grantees, and cooperating agencies include: World Health Organization, Johns Hopkins University, International Science and Technology Institute, Boston University, and PATH.

Technical support to country programs. ($21,683,000 CSH) During FY 2004, GH will dedicate the largest portion of its resources and effort to assisting program efforts in priority USAID-assisted countries. This technical assistance will focus largely on core technical areas including: strengthening routine immunization capabilities, including helping countries that receive Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) grants to apply those resources most effectively; improving the effectiveness of polio eradication efforts in countries with continuing virus transmission; improving the care of children with diarrhea, pneumonia, and other common child illnesses, with particular focus on care in primary facilities, communities, and households and on the role of private sector providers. The technical assistance will also focus on improving nutrition through promotion of breastfeeding and appropriate complementary feeding, and especially on expanding vitamin A and other micronutrient fortification and supplementation programs; and applying known interventions (such as tetanus immunization and improved immediate care of newborns) in expanded programs to reduce newborn mortality. There will also be increased emphasis on supporting countries affected by crisis. Principal contractors, grantees, and cooperating agencies include: UNICEF, WHO, The Academy for Educational Development, the International Science and Technology Institute (ISTI), the PVO CORE Group (World Vision), and additional and new partners to implement awarded agreements for child health and for immunization.

Improving key cross-cutting policy and health service delivery system factors. ($5,421,000 CSH) A limited portion of resources will be used in activities addressing elements of policy, resource allocation, health systems, and promotion of healthy behaviors essential for increased availability and use of key child health and nutrition interventions. These include analyses of resource availability (including the role of private sector providers) in selected countries, as well as evaluation of mutual health insurance schemes in poor communities; identification of steps to improve availability and use of key child health drugs in health systems and communities. They will also include application of simple quality improvement techniques to child health care delivery, and use of Demographic and Health Surveys and other measurement approaches to monitor coverage and impact. Principal contractors, grantees, and cooperating agencies include: Abt Associates, Management Sciences for Health, MACRO Inc., United States Pharmacopoeia Convention, University Research Company, Jorge Scientific Corp, and WHO.

Improving community-based programs. ($16,262,000 CSH) Management responsibility for the long-standing Child Survival Grants Program was transferred from the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Bureau to GH in FY 2002. GH will continue to support U.S. PVOs to carry out effective, high-quality child and maternal health, tuberculosis, and family planning programs.

Global Leadership: ($2,710,000 CSH) GH will further develop the new Global Child Survival Partnership by helping to accelerate country-level implementation of high-impact child health interventions.

FY 2005 Program:
Applied and operations research and technology development. ($7,130,000 CSH) Research in micronutrients, vaccines, and newborn survival will continue; it is expected that at least one new vaccine will be in field trial, and evaluation of zinc supplementation as a mortality reduction intervention will be concluded and findings applied in programming. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as those mentioned in FY 2004.

Technical support to country programs. ($20,204,000 CSH) There will be increased efforts to expand effective treatment for pneumonia, improve basic care of newborns and treatment for life-threatening newborn illness, and continued improvement in addressing micronutrient deficiency and malnutrition. Principal contractors and grantees will include those mentioned in FY 2004, as well as several additional or new partners added through competitive grant and procurement actions.

Improving key cross-cutting policy and health service delivery system. ($3,565,000 CSH) Continued activities in this area will especially emphasize the mobilization of private sector and community resources and new strategies to increase the availability of key drugs and commodities. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as those mentioned in FY 2004.

Improving community-based programs. ($14,261,000 CSH) GH will continue to support U.S. PVO programs in family planning, tuberculosis, and maternal and child health, emphasizing partnerships and collaboration with USAID Missions and other partners to increase impact and sustainability of improved health. Principal partners will include Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs) having continuing multi-year grants and about sixteen additional and/or new PVO grantees determined by competition.

Global Leadership. ($2,378,000 CSH) GH will continue to work with UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, the Gates Foundation, and other partners to expand and accelerate coverage of key effective interventions in priority countries.

Performance and Results: GH has played a major continuing role in the development and implementation of key child health and nutrition interventions. GH's leadership and technical roles in GAVI have contributed to revitalization of immunization programs and increased coverage in USAID-assisted countries. USAID-supported micronutrient research, the development of international partnerships, and direct support to country programs have led to increased coverage of vitamin A and development of zinc treatment for diarrhea. GH also has led in directing attention and resources to key areas of unmet need in child health, including community treatment of pneumonia and simple approaches

to improve newborn survival. GH's efforts directly contribute to global resource mobilization for child health and to effective on-the-ground programs that have yielded measurable improvements in children's survival, health, and nutrition. GH's efforts to bring in new partners and increase support to PVOs have improved the technical impact of these efforts and helped to expand their reach.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-003 Child Health and Nutrition	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	325,379	94,012
Expenditures	287,303	90,967
Unliquidated	38,076	3,045
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	54,994	0
Expenditures	43,995	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	380,373	94,012
Expenditures	331,298	90,967
Unliquidated	49,075	3,045
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	797	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	53,410	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	54,207	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	47,538	0
Future Obligations	180,226	0
Est. Total Cost	662,344	94,012

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Bureau for Global Health
Program Title:	AIDS Prevention and Control
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	936-004
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$65,350,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$1,686,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$65,442,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1996
Year of Final Obligation:	2013

Summary: The activities of the Global Health Bureau's (GH) AIDS Prevention and Control SO "Increased use if improved, effective and sustainable responses to reduce HIV transmission and to mitigate the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic", are being integrated into the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) under the purview of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. It focuses on its three aspects of AIDS control: treatment, care, and prevention. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has accelerated activity through increased funding and promises results in 14 countries, 12 in Africa and two in the Caribbean region, with a 15th country to be selected. PEPFAR sets forth new and ambitious targets in the focus countries: two million individuals treated; seven million new infections averted; and ten million persons receiving care and support, including orphans and vulnerable children. In addition to work in 12 focus countries, there are USAID-supported HIV/AIDS programs (either country-specific or regional) in 75 additional countries, which this strategic objective contributes to.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
USAID has an established record in achieving national impact in child survival, family planning, HIV AIDS and nutrition through food aid in resource-poor countries. GH partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), faith-based organizations (FBOs), community-based organizations, bilateral and multilateral donors including World Health Organization (WHO), Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Bank and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria are longstanding and exemplary. Increasing efforts are underway to expand cooperation with FBOs and the private sector, both of which are invaluable in combating HIV/AIDS.

To meet the President's AIDS objectives above, USAID, in collaboration with other U. S. Government agencies and with the approval of the Global AIDS Coordinator will expand existing services and pursue a long-range approach to plan for large scale or national coverage when possible by establishing or improving the quality of care at additional service sites to achieve the 2008 targets. GH centrally-funded AIDS activities will support the field to meet the challenges of PEPFAR. Under a new rapid funding mechanism (designated Track 1 by the AIDS Coordinator's Office at State) new U.S. Government partners, including FBOs, will implement multi-country programs to complement the existing central programs. GH programs will address the following program elements in both focus and non-focus countries under the PEPFAR initiative:

In care, support and treatment: ($52,342,000 CSH, $843,000 CSH C/O)

- Collaborative planning, policy dialogue, and consensus building at the country level;
- Scale-up (including quality improvement) of HIV diagnostic services;
- Outreach to hard-to-reach populations and rural communities;
- Comprehensive package of care for HIV infected individuals;
- Baseline assessments to determine the spectrum of opportunistic infections in Initiative countries;

- Nutritional support to maintain health and support recovery from infection;
- Commodity procurement and logistics mechanisms for Anti-Retroviral Vaccines (ARV) and drugs and supplies for opportunistic infections and palliative care;
- Human capacity development that addresses current and future needs through both pre-service and in-service training;
- Health systems strengthening: client follow-up and adherence strategies, laboratory strengthening, medical information systems, drug management and pharmacy control systems;
- Community network expansion and development of new networks, where needed;
- Care and support for orphans;
- Access to education;
- Counseling and social-psychological support;
- Community capacity building, including micro-enterprise development;
- Food security and nutritional support;
- Stigma reduction;
- Legal support, including inheritance planning and the rights of widows to inherit property;
- Integration with programs providing prevention, care and treatment to adults living with HIV/AIDS; and
- Provision of health services.

The principal implementing organizations include: additional and new partners selected competively, plus PACT, Inc; Family Health International; International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI); Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); U.S. Peace Corps; Population Council with the following subcontractors: The Future Group International, Population Services International; Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH); Management Sciences for Health; Institute of Tropical Medicine; University of North Carolina.

In prevention: ($13,008,000 CSH, $843,000 CSH C/O)

- Increase emphasis on male involvement, responsibility and partner reduction
- Deliver behavior change messages (ABC -abstinence, be faithful, correct and consistent condom use, as appropriate) through mass media and community-based channels including FBOs
- Build on existing condom distribution efforts to help promote correct and consistent condom use with non-regular partners and by discordant couples;
- Expand programs to increase self-efficacy of girls and women, and to reduce gender vulnerability and sexual violence (including trafficking); and
- Continue to reduce stigma in order to improve prevention strategies.

The principal implementing organizations include: additional and new partners to be determined through competition, plus Family Health International; International HIV/AIDS Alliance; UNAIDS; Internews Network, Inc; TvT Global Health and Development; U.S Census Bureau; U.S. Peace Corps; Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation. Subcontractors are: The Futures Group International; Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH); Management Sciences for Health; International Center for Research on Women; University of Alabama at Birmingham; Tulane University; Journalists Against AIDS in Nigeria (JAAIDS); University of Washington; Population Services International; Private Agencies Collaborating Together (PACT Inc); Population Council.

FY 2005 Program:
The anticipated increases in the U.S Government HIV/AIDS resources will allow continued scaling-up of interventions in prevention ($13,089,000 CSH), treatment ($35,993,000 CSH), care ($9,816,000 CSH) and support ($6,544,000 CSH) in order to achieve the goals set forth in the focus countries of the PEPFAR initiative as well as continuing prevention, treatment and care programs in the rest of the countries where USAID supports HIV AIDS activities:

Performance and Results: The following is a partial list of accomplishments in FY 2003:

- Leveraged private sector partnership with Coca Cola to strengthen prevention messages and distribute materials related to these messages;
- Launched USAID's antiretroviral treatment programs in Ghana, Rwanda and Kenya (IMPACT);
- NGO support toolkit: 820 NGOs and CBOs were provided technical assistance through meetings and workshops;
- Reached 475,000 people in 14 countries with communication for behavior change;
- Resource requirements for scaling up ARV programs estimated for PEPFAR focus countries;
- In 54 countries, AIDS program efforts were examined to understand the needs for further program interventions; and
- Development and review of 34 HIV/AIDS country strategies.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-004 AIDS Prevention and Control	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	296,249	37,452
Expenditures	181,819	37,452
Unliquidated	114,430	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	63,664	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	359,913	37,452
Expenditures	181,819	37,452
Unliquidated	178,094	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	1,686	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	65,350	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	67,036	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	65,442	0
Future Obligations	3,495,387	0
Est. Total Cost	3,987,778	37,452

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Bureau for Global Health
Program Title:	Infectious Disease Program
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	936-005
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$65,260,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	$2,000 CSH
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$49,000,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Year of Final Obligation:	2013

Summary: The Bureau for Global Health's (GH) Infectious Disease Program strategic objective, 'Increased use of effective interventions to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance" is a multi-year effort to reduce the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance. USAID's progress in the implementation of an impact-oriented infectious disease strategy has been impressive. At the global level, GH's infectious diseases (ID) team has been proactive in engaging in the development and expansion of key global initiatives such as the STOP Tuberculosis Partnership, the TB Global Drug Facility, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. At the national level, technical support from the ID team has been instrumental in the establishment, strengthening and expanding programs in 67 countries to reduce morbidity and mortality from TB and malaria, strengthen diseases surveillance systems and address the growing problem of anti-microbial resistance.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:

Improve and implement tuberculosis (TB) prevention and control programs. ($26,700,000 CSH). GH will continue to provide direct assistance to more than 30 national TB control programs with the objective of building in-country political commitment and local capacity to implement and sustain effective TB control efforts, such as the Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) Strategy. Regional training programs will complement these efforts by increasing the global cadre of TB professionals. GH will continue to support the STOP TB Partnership and the Global Plan to Stop TB, directly support and provide technical assistance to the Global Drug Facility, develop and disseminate best practices regarding TB prevention and control (e.g., treatment of multi-drug-resistant-TB, TB/HIV, community based care), and support the development of tools to diagnose TB rapidly. The principal implementing organizations include: TB Coalition for Technical Assistance including the Royal Netherlands TB Foundation; the International Union against TB and Lung Disease; American Lung Association, American Thoracic Society, the World Health Organization (WHO), and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Gorgas Memorial Institute, the National Institutes for Health, Management Sciences For Health, Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, and U.S. Pharmacopoeia Convention Inc.

Malaria disease prevention, treatment and policy efforts. ($29,110,000 CSH). GH will continue to work closely with USAID regional bureaus and missions to implement malaria control activities in association with the Roll Back Malaria Partnership. In FY 2004, GH will expand a coordinated effort to increase access and use of key preventive and curative interventions, in particular those high impact interventions targeted for pregnant women and infants. These efforts will complement ongoing malaria activities and will be focused largely in Africa, they will also target populations in complex emergencies and sub-regional efforts in South America and Southeast Asia to reduce the spread of drug resistant malaria. The most promising new malaria vaccine currently in field trials will continue to be evaluated in Kenya through a public-private partnership, and new knowledge will enable even more advanced candidates to enter the pipeline. A new initiative will focus on strengthening Schools of Public Health in Africa to improve local capacity for malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS and other public health priorities. The principal implementing

organizations include: Academy for Educational Development, Group Africa, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Camp Dresser & McKee, CDC, Johns Hopkins Program in Education for Gynecology and Obstetrics (JHPIEGO), Management Sciences for Health, Maxygen, The Naval Medical Research Institute, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, U.S. Pharmacopoeia Convention Inc., University Research Corporation, and the World Health Organization.

Strengthening disease surveillance systems. ($3,625,000 CSH). GH will continue to support The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) efforts to strengthen infectious disease surveillance at the national, regional and global level. Complementary efforts will support programs that identify obstacles and target capacity development of health workers at the district level as a key part of timely detection and response within a disease surveillance system. Epidemiology capacity will be strengthened by supporting the development of field-based training programs at the country level, as well as reinforcing regional and international networks. The European Office of WHO will disseminate USAID's experience in strengthening immunization, disease and health information systems. The principal implementing organizations include: Abt Associates, Academy for Educational Development, CDC, the Program for Appropriate Technology in Health, Training in Epidemiology and Public Health Interventions Network, and WHO.

Slow the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). ($5,825,000). Building upon the recently developed WHO Global Strategy for the Containment of Antimicrobial Resistance, the AMR activities will focus on global and country-level antimicrobial resistance advocacy, and the development of an intervention package(s) to support the appropriate and judicious use of antimicrobial drugs. GH will provide direct technical assistance to the Global TB Drug Facility, beneficiary countries, and USAID country programs to develop and strengthen drug management and logistics capacity. The principal implementing organizations include: CDC, International Clinical Epidemiology Network, Johns Hopkins University, Management Sciences For Health, U.S. Pharmacopoeia Convention Inc., and WHO.

FY 2005 Program:
Improve and implement TB prevention and control programs. ($15,000,000 CSH). TB activities will further support national implementation of TB prevention and control measures at the community level, while expanding efforts to address the lack of TB technical expertise in the developed and developing world. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as those mentioned in FY 2004.

Malaria disease prevention, treatment and policy efforts. ($17,000,000 CSH). Malaria programs will further expand the availability of insecticide treated bednets, improve policy and practices regarding effective treatment and prevention of malaria in pregnant women, further accelerate vaccine development and strengthen Schools of Public Health. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as those mentioned in FY 2004.

Strengthening disease surveillance systems. ($7,500,000 CSH) GH will work closely with USAID Missions and host countries to address critical constraints to effective disease surveillance and disseminate best practices. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as those mentioned in FY 2004.

Slow the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance. ($9,500,000 CSH). GH will continue 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. Principal contractors and grantees will be the same as those mentioned in FY 2004.

Performance and Results: GH has significantly contributed to the STOP TB Partnership, a very effective advocacy partnership contributing to the adoption of the DOTS Strategy in more than 150 countries. GH has provided ongoing technical support to 30 countries, which have expanded TB services and improved cure rates, such as in India, where technical support has enabled the national TB program to expand DOTS to 21 million people in Harayana State. As a result, case detection rates for TB reached 64% and a treatment success rate reached 83%. Malaria team support has been instrumental in 20 African countries (6 additional over the last year) implementing revised treatment policies. Over 54 million

children under five benefit from these treatment policies; in addition, 15 African countries (7 additional over last year) are implementing intermittent preventive treatment in pregnancy. Over 7 million pregnant women benefit from this policy change. Financial support for the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF) has created pooled purchasing power and contributed to the decline of average international prices for a full course of TB treatment by 30% to about $10, and facilitated the provisions of drugs to more than 1.6 million patients.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Global Health

936-005 Infectious Disease Program	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	142,480	250
Expenditures	101,018	250
Unliquidated	41,462	0
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	52,108	0
Expenditures	41,686	0
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	194,588	250
Expenditures	142,704	250
Unliquidated	51,884	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	2	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	65,260	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	65,262	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	49,000	0
Future Obligations	95,370	0
Est. Total Cost	404,220	250

Legislative & Public Affairs
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Development Assistance	0	750	1,960	1,400
Total Program Funds	**0**	**750**	**1,960**	**1,400**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
025-XXX Global Awareness of US Economic Assistance				
DA	0	750	1,960	1,400

J. Edward Fox
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Legislative & Public Affairs
Program Title:	Global Awareness of US Economic Assistance
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	025-XXX
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$1,960,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$728,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$1,400,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Year of Final Obligation:	2009

Summary: Support USAID's development and humanitarian assistance activities through programs designed to collect, organize, summarize and disseminate USAID program experiences and results to key audiences worldwide. Increase awareness of the breadth of U.S. foreign assistance and help facilitate widespread public discussion, analysis, and review. Expand public awareness of the political, economic, technical and social factors relating to the need for continued U.S. engagement and support in the developing world.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
This program begins in FY 2004. However, one component, the Development Education program, previously managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, was transferred to the Bureau for Legislative and Public Affairs in FY 2003 for program management. Through this new, broader objective, USAID will continue to fund the Development Education program to inform and educate the American public about issues relating to overseas economic and social development to increase domestic understanding of U.S. Government assistance programs overseas. In FY 2004, USAID plans to expand the program to include a multi-year domestic development education program ($750,000 DA, $728,000 DA carryover) and a pilot progam overseas ($1,210,000 DA).

FY 2005 Program:
USAID will finance activities to collect, organize, summarize, and disseminate USAID program experiences and results to better communicate the message about America's foreign assistance program to the world. In all areas, implementers are to be determined.

Performance and Results: -- ($650,000) Efforts aimed at expanding and strengthening host country awareness of U.S. assistance. Activities directed at increasing the understanding overseas of the importance, impact, and breadth of U.S. assistance in host countries, especially in key sectors such as economic growth, education, health (in particular, HIV/AIDS and child survival), democracy and good governance. (Furthering the objectives of section 641 of the Foreign Assistance Act, as amended, concerning marking and identifying American assistance.)
-- ($750,000) Projects geared toward informing and educating the American public about issues relating to overseas economic and social development to increase domestic understanding of the importance of U.S. Government overseas assistance programs and why they are in the interest of the United States. Information dissemination campaigns, and development education programs for the purposes of broadening exposure to, and enhanced understanding of, the mission and goals of U.S. assistance and successful assistance activities. (Furthering the objectives of section 316 of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980.).

Performance and Results: The principle outcomes of this objective will be:
-- To enhance exposure and understanding of Agency information and successes by development practitioners;

-- To expand host country knowledge of U.S. development and humanitarian assistance efforts;
-- To contribute to the goals of the National Security Strategy by increasing public awareness and understanding of the purposes and importance of U.S. assistance provided to developing countries; and
-- To increase awareness of the importance of international development among the U.S. public.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Legislative & Public Affairs

025-XXX Global Awareness of US Economic Assistance	**DA**
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	22
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	22
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	22
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	728
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,960
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	2,688
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	1,400
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	4,110

Management
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Country / Fund Account	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Management-IRM				
Development Assistance	1,500	1,490	1,500	1,500
Total Management-IRM	0	1,490	1,500	1,500
Total Program Funds	**1,500**	**1,490**	**1,500**	**1,500**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
969-010 Information Technology Transfer				
DA	1,500	1,490	1,500	1,500

John Marshall
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Management

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Management Bureau
Program Title:	Information Technology Transfer
Pillar:	Global Development Alliance
Strategic Objective:	969-010
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$1,500,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$1,500,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1998
Year of Final Obligation:	FY 2005

Summary: The Information Technology Transfer program guides and supports USAID program officers worldwide with an analytical framework for linking information technology (IT) investment decisions to their strategic objectives and business plans for the Agency's geographical bureaus. The Information Technology Transfer program links strategic plans to the Agency's mission, goals, and customer needs, as required by the Clinger-Cohen Act and U.S. Public Law 40. Therefore, the Information Technology Transfer program effort ensures proper implementation of the IT phases in a project and stabilizes the investment process for technology programs in health, democracy, agriculture, environment, economic growth and other programs. The Information Technology Transfer program is the Agency's vehicle to ensure that organizational attributes for successful IT investment are approaches by: applying IT integrated architectures standards; expressing the cost-benefits analysis in the project; reviewing the investment for select, control and evaluation success factors; providing guidance with a management process for IT support structures; measuring performance that supports the Agency's executive programs; planning the Agency's mission as it is expressed within its IT policy; and auditing the work process for the appropriate IT contractor.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
The Information Technology Transfer program provides short-term technical assistance with a wide range of IT proposals for relevance and feasibility in the following areas: improving and promoting cases for e-government, technology and governance, and building competitiveness in IT. In a world increasingly transformed by information technologies, the Information Technology Transfer program will create a mature investment process complying with the Agency policies and procedures. The critical investment process will not only represent public tax dollars but create an Agency's investment process that works better, costs less, demands high returns on IT investments, and reduces systems development risks. Scarce resources and higher global demand for service mean that a project must be worth doing from a USAID mission perspective, it must be possible to accomplish it in a reasonable time and cost, and it must support the strategic direction of the Agency. This is how the Information Technology Transfer program works in responding to increasing even greater requests for technical support for the Bureaus for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance; Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade; and Global Health; and for international partnerships.

FY 2005 Program:
Manage and implement Agency's IT Directive ADS 548 and provide assistance in implementing Agency Directive ADS 577. We ensure that program-funded projects are in compliance with the ADS by identifying and documenting efficiency gains resulting from automating manual processes; identifying ways in which telecommunication and information technology activities can promote sustainable development objectives, and accelerating the IT integration of developing countries into the world economy.

Implement best practices for IT program management (PM). Provide guidelines, strategies, and toolsets for program-funded activity managers, maintain a skilled and qualified PM staff, and conduct risk analysis and scoring projects risks before the program officer approves an IT contract or grant.

Develop sustainable IT program development training programs and technical workshops. Provide guidance with telecommunications services, systems analysis and design methods, and quality assurance audits. Provide IT security support to include system security checks and well as physical security checks for USAID programs worldwide.

Performance and Results: The Information Technology Transfer program assistance varies greatly, depending on the needs identified by the program officers requesting support, and is best illustrated by the following examples:

Developing Government off-the-shelf (GOTS) Software for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Programs. During FY 2003, the Information Technology Transfer program developed and implemented GOTS software solution packages. The Information Technology Transfer program is currently working with USAID program officers and contractors around the world to provide life-cycle support and software change management for the GOTS software package. In a typical development effort, specialized IT contractors would have been employed for this type of development. Once developed, the research and experience gained would have been discarded. Similar programs implemented elsewhere do not benefit from the knowledge base and prior investment, which frequently can be substantial. The Information Technology Transfer program is leveraging the institutional investment by reusing the baseline applications and developing reusable information technology systems as GOTS software as well as reusable processes that can be transferred to other development projects. During FY 2003 the Information Technology Transfer program invested efforts to develop a reusable GOTS software suite that supported the Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade program. The GOTS software was implemented in a regional program resulting in a USAID cost-savings solution vice conventional development or commercial procurements. In FY 2004, the Information Technology Transfer program will support program activities that will implement a GOTS solution in three additional Central Bank regions.

Leveraging IT to Strengthen Governments. The transformation from a Soviet state to full independence has not been easy for the new Republic of Armenia. The process of operating a government--maintaining roads, providing social services, operating schools, among many other responsibilities--is no simple task. Revenue is required and an equitable tax collection system is important. A new state registry system had to be built virtually from scratch. It then needed to be networked nationally, to include the assigning of unique tax identification numbers to all commercial and private organizations, registering declarations about property and income, and recording payments. The USAID program officers, working closely with the Armenian Government, used 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 state registration system around the country.

Leveraging Information Technology Planning and Best Industry Practices. The Information Technology Transfer program is conducting independent verification and validation for the information technology components of 14 projects for the Economic Growth Division of the USAID mission in Egypt. The mission is typical of most USAID missions in that their program officers possess extensive knowledge and expertise in their functional areas and program development skills. However; program officers in the field are finding it impossible to implement successfully a functional program without a significant IT investment. USAID missions do not have IT recourses in the program offices to provide technical guidance, planning and oversight of the IT components with the program activities. Currently USAID program officers in the missions depend on the technical competence of IT specialists who represent the interests of functional contractors. The Information Technology Transfer indipendent verification and validation activities ensure that USAID interests are maintained with respect to financial feasibility and technical suitability. During FY 2004 and beyond the Information Technology Transfer program will expand their verification and validation role to other USAID missions and regions.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Management-IRM

969-010 Information Technology Transfer	**DA**
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	2,897
Expenditures	2,897
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	1,500
Expenditures	1,500
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	4,397
Expenditures	4,397
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	1,500
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	1,500
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	7,397

Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	5,400	5,310	5,300	3,600
Development Assistance	6,230	5,672	5,980	4,400
Total Program Funds	**11,630**	**10,982**	**11,280**	**8,000**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
996-013 Learning from Experience				
CSH	5,400	5,310	5,300	3,600
DA	6,230	5,672	5,980	4,400

Barbara N. Turner
Acting Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Program and Policy Coordination

Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination

The Development Challenge: The new century continues to present many daunting challenges to development assistance. The War on Terrorism, Iraq and Afghanistan reconstruction, natural disasters, failed states and persistent human rights violations are among the most difficult issues to address. Above and around all of these issues is the pervading concern for U.S. national security. Each issue presents its own unique set of challenges to USAID's mission and stretches the Agency's resources as never before. The sudden occurrence of world-changing events and their ensuing effects on the international policy environment require that USAID redesign and reinvent its programs on a continual basis to keep them relevant and to maintain USAID's place at the forefront of development assistance. Greater requirements for accountability in the form of strategic budgeting and performance monitoring demand that USAID improve upon its internal program planning and evaluation processes in order to maximize its resources and provide the greatest benefit at the most reasonable cost. With programs operating in over 115 countries worldwide, USAID's challenge to design, fund, manage and monitor all of its activities, ensuring that they correspond to and support Congressional and Administration priorities, is not an easy one to overcome. Efforts in recent years to reorganize the Agency's administrative structure have resulted in a better functioning organization that is better equipped and prepared to handle today's challenges as well

In recent years, Knowledge for Development has become an important concept for organizations seeking to harness the power of their knowledge and informational base. USAID will continue to promote creative and innovative ways to provide timely and pertinent information and analyses to its workforce in order to help them excel in their program activities. Elements of this area include long- and short-term evaluations of Agency programs, the USAID Library, interactive Web sites, access to electronic journals and other data resources, and the creation of technical communities of practice to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experience within and between groups of practitioners. In so doing, USAID will maximize the value of its knowledge and provide a stronger base of understanding for its personnel and for its development partners. Principal development partners in this area include Logical Technical Services, Inc. and the Academy for Educational Development.

Other Program Elements: An innovative aspect of the PPC Bureau's program is that almost any overseas mission or Washington-based office can participate in and benefit from the Bureau's activities through "buy-ins" to many of PPC's contracting mechanisms. For instance, over two-thirds of the funding for the Integrated Managing for Results contract is provided by non-PPC entities. These funds go to pay for activities such as the Agency's Planning, Achieving and Learning course, considered to be the principal introductory course ("USAID 101") for new direct-hire personnel. Other activities funded through this contract are Performance Monitoring Plan and Mission Strategic Planning workshops and technical assistance. With buy-ins, USAID missions and offices are able to work directly with the contract vendor to customize the delivery of services, which, due to the wide variety of programmatic needs experienced in the field, has found great acceptance and approval throughout the Agency. The PPC Bureau has designed many of its contracting mechanisms in the same way, to be flexible and scalable, allowing for customized and optimized results and meeting a wide array of needs.

In seeking to maintain a high level of technical proficiency, the PPC Bureau acquires several policy experts through two program-funded staffing mechanisms provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. These specialists provide expert technical advice and counsel in a number of areas including education, agriculture and statistical analysis. Through these mechanisms, USAID acquires the strength and flexibility in technical expertise to maintain its leadership position in the global development policy arena.

Other Donors: The multilateral and bilateral donor communities have key interests in the work of the PPC Bureau. The Bureau helps to maintain USAID's leading position in policy development, carrying on a continual dialog with other donors, encouraging harmonization of development objectives and providing policy leadership. The PPC Bureau has played an active role in organizing donor pledging conferences for Afghanistan, Iraq, Sri Lanka, and Ethiopia, among others. The PPC Bureau also assists the inter-agency process in reviewing projects of the multilateral development banks and participates in reviews of the programs and policies of both the international development banks and the United Nations system. Examples of the PPC Bureau's engagement with other donors are in the areas of fragile states and poor performing countries. USAID will coordinate with Great Britain's Department for International Development and other members of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development on security system reform and the implications for fragile states, post conflict reconstruction and poverty reduction. The PPC Bureau works actively with other donors and international organizations to establish best practice and monitor progress toward international development objectives.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination
Program Title:	Learning from Experience
Pillar:	**No pillar info**
Strategic Objective:	996-013
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$5,300,000 CSH; $5,980,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$400,000 CSH; $293,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$3,600,000 CSH; $4,400,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	1998
Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: The USAID program embraces policy and program coordination on three main fronts: 1) shaping the global policy debate on development assistance; 2) integrating strategic budgeting and performance monitoring into programming processes; and 3) providing timely and accurate knowledge for development related to policy and critical development issues. USAID will continue to build strong linkages between programs and performance, integrating the Office of Management and Budget's Program Assessment Rating Tool and the President's Management Agenda. USAID will pursue a high level of coordination with other donors, ensure the harmonization of relief efforts, and provide valuable information services to its personnel and development partners through its Knowledge for Development strategy.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
Shape the development policy debate ($2,300,000 DA and/or CSH). USAID will work with bureaus, missions and interagency partners to define policy priorities, shape policy debates, produce articles for USAID's internal newsletter, and develop other outreach-oriented materials that convey USAID policies to target audiences within and outside the Agency. The program will also develop and disseminate USAID core strategies for education, anti-corruption, agriculture, and trafficking in persons. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies include: University of Maryland's Center for International Reform and the Informal Sector, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

Donor coordination and outreach ($850,000 DA and/or CSH). USAID will address performance-based assistance, poor performing states, conflict, program support, and good governance and economic growth. Specific donor coordination activities will: support the United States in hosting the 2004 Group of Eight Summit; intensify bilateral consultations with key donors; promote multi-donor agreements; increase analytical work in multilateral fora; and increase involvement in crisis response task forces. Principal contractors, grantees or partners are: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, USAID Development Information Services, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee, World Bank, United Nations, and the Group of Eight.

Evaluations and Knowledge for Development ($7,300,000 DA and/or CSH). USAID will pursue long-term evaluations and short-term analyses to support the Agency's objectives, including an improved Knowledge for Development system to provide up-to-date development information for leadership, strategic budgeting, and performance monitoring initiatives. The program will also work to determine the impact of the Millennium Challenge Account on how USAID does business, provide evaluations and analytical support for materials on lessons learned from USAID's experience and promote an electronic system for group collaboration. USAID will maintain and refine its Online Presidential Initiatives Network to monitor and evaluate nineteen development focused presidential initiatives. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies include: Academy for Education Development, International Business Initiatives, Logical Technical Service, Inc., and Management Systems International.

Integrate strategic budgeting and performance measurement into Agency programs ($830,000 DA and/or CSH). USAID will integrate strategic budgeting and performance measurement into its programs through workshops and technical assistance to field missions and to Washington-based offices. Workshops and courses will include the Planning, Achieving and Learning course, USAID's basic training course for new personnel, Performance Management Plan workshops, training for Results Frameworks, and Strategic Budgeting Workshops. USAID will continue to develop its Strategic Budgeting Model to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in programming. USAID will determine its true cost of doing business and identify particular efficiencies and inefficiencies. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies include: IBM Global Services and the National Academy of Public Administration.

FY 2005 Program:
Shape the development policy debate ($1,650,000 DA and/or CSH). USAID will continue to define its relationship to the Millennium Challenge Corporation; assess trends in USAID programs; develop operational guidelines for a multi-sector approach to address the development impacts of such challenges as fragile states and the HIV/AIDS epidemic; provide policy support for interagency initiatives in the Middle East and the Muslim world; and continue to enhance the PPC Web site to provide easy access to USAID policies and strategies. Principal contractors, grantees or partners are: University of Maryland's Center for International Reform and the Informal Sector, and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Treasury.

Donor coordination and outreach ($600,000 DA and/or CSH). USAID will actively carry on dialogue and negotiations with other bilateral and international donors, and take part in international events and bilateral consultations. USAID will assist other donors in strategy development, provide information services for U.S. Government reporting to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee and produce current reports on policies and programs of other bilateral and multilateral donors. Principal contractors, grantees and agencies include: U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Education, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, USAID Development Information Services, OECD/DAC, World Bank, and World Trade Organization.

Improve evaluations and knowledge management systems ($5,100,000 DA and/or CSH). USAID will continue to develop and expand the use of knowledge management systems, including long- and short-term evaluations, an analysis of the establishment of additional community of practice Web sites, investigation into portal technology and extranet usage, and transformation of the USAID library into a Knowledge for Development Center. USAID will fully implement its Online Presidential Initiatives Network, provide an Agency-wide assessment of USAID performance relating to the United Nations' Millennium Development goals, and test its newly developed Agency scorecard for development risk. Principal contractors, grantees or partners are: Academy for Education Development, International Business Initiatives, and Logical Technical Services, Inc.

Revise Automated Directives System and implement performance management tools ($650,000 DA and/or CSH). USAID will revise its Automated Directives System Series 200 to reflect changes wrought by the Overseas Business Model Assessment. This revision will include major changes to the Agency's programming processes. In addition, USAID will continue to implement performance management tools into its daily business. Strategic Planning Workshops and Performance Monitoring Plans will continue to be a large part of the performance integration program with services available to all overseas missions and Washington-based offices. The Strategic Budgeting Model will continue to be refined and utilized in the resource allocation process.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, USAID led the global development policy debate by establishing broad policy consultation with international donors, publishing analyses and evaluations on key development policy issues, providing knowledge for development support to field and Washington-based offices, and developing a strategic budgeting model. With successful completion of this strategic objective, USAID will strengthen its position among the world's top development assistance and humanitarian aid organizations while promoting U.S. national security interests and strategic priorities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination

996-013 Learning from Experience	CSH	DA
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	6,013	23,747
Expenditures	3,942	19,367
Unliquidated	2,071	4,380
Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	4,910	8,768
Expenditures	3,738	8,507
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	10,923	32,515
Expenditures	7,680	27,874
Unliquidated	3,243	4,641
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	400	293
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	5,300	5,980
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	5,700	6,273
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	3,600	4,400
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	20,223	43,188

GDA Secretariat
PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Development Assistance	20,000	29,800	15,000	10,000
Total Program Funds	**20,000**	**29,800**	**15,000**	**10,000**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
020-001 Institutionalizing Alliance Building				
DA	2,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
020-002 Public-Private Alliance Building				
DA	18,000	25,800	10,000	7,000

Holly Wise
Director
Global Development Alliance Secretariat

Global Development Alliance

The Development Challenge: As one of USAID's four pillars, the Global Development Alliance (GDA) recognizes a major change in recent years in the relative importance of U.S. public and private financial resource flows to the developing world. In FY 2000, private flows - a combination of corporate direct investment, remittances, and philanthropic programs of corporate and private foundations, universities and private voluntary organizations - represented 80% of such resources. A large portion of the private sector is increasingly focusing on corporate social responsibility and understands, and accepts responsibility for management of their supply chain. GDA seeks to engage private partners strategically in supporting development priorities. The creation of public-private alliances with new as well as traditional partners aims to marry USAID development expertise with both the corporate sector's resources, technology and innovative talent and the non-profit sector's understanding of development issues and ability to deliver assistance at the field level. Working together toward common goals, in concert with host country authorities, alliance partners are able to achieve far more than they could individually. The beneficiaries of this effort are those people living in poverty in developing and transition countries who receive expanded and often higher quality services as a result of these public-private alliances.

The joint Department of State - USAID Strategic Plan, FY 2004-2009, makes the explicit commitment to foster a more democratic and prosperous world integrated into the global economy. The Plan identifies the strategic goals of promoting democracy and human rights, economic prosperity and security, and addressing pressing social and environmental issues as part of the broader U.S. foreign policy objective to promote worldwide stability and security. It articulates the intention to "build public-private partnerships that leverage resources, strengthen international cooperation, and help other countries build their institutional capacity..." to manage their development challenges.

In advance of the September 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Secretary of State stressed that the United States had "established the Global Development Alliance to combine the assets of government, business and civil society to work in partnership on implementing sustainable development programs." Through the GDA, USAID is inviting and empowering the private sector, broadly defined to include for- and not-for-profit entities, to be a positive actor in the international development community, together with government and civil society organizations.

Specific alliances are managed and reported by individual USAID offices, both in Washington and in the field.

The USAID Program: The GDA Secretariat, a temporary unit charged with initiating public-private alliance creation and integrating alliances as a standard tool within the USAID system, is mandated with these objectives:

-- Change the way the Agency at all levels and in all regions and sectors, defines its role vis-à-vis other actors in international development;
-- Reach out to new partners to work in concert with them and maximize collective achievements in improving the economic, social and political conditions of people in the developing world;
-- Work with USAID's traditional partners in this changing environment to engage them in new and creative ways; and
-- Clearly demonstrate the commitment of the U.S. Government, through its foreign assistance programs, to work innovatively with others to achieve significant progress in addressing developing country needs.

Changes to the Agency's programming policy documents now reflect guidance and encouragement to activity managers to consider public-private alliances as a means to implement programs. In order to accommodate outside contributions, GDA Secretariat and USAID legal, procurement, and financial staff have also made creative use of pre-existing but underutilized techniques, such as the acceptance of conditional gifts to be managed by USAID. In addition, the Secretariat has also promoted new governance structures for program oversight, using formal memoranda of understanding similar to those

used by private-sector joint ventures. Significant "in-reach" to Agency staff and stakeholders, as well as outreach to traditional and new partners, has taken the form of curriculum development and training workshops on the precepts of public-private alliances as a business model, technical assistance to USAID offices and missions in planning and creating alliances, development of guidance materials, formal reports and public relations materials, website creation and regular updating, and conference participation.

Key Achievements: In FY 2002, the first year of operation, the Secretariat and other USAID units funded 84 alliances with $223 million, leveraging about $1 billion of partner contributions. In FY 2003, well over 100 new and ongoing alliances were funded (about $250 million of public funds leveraging over $1 billion of partner contributions). For every dollar provided by USAID, partners provided $4.

Alliances strongly support the objectives of a number of Presidential initiatives, such as the Africa Education Initiative, the Clean Energy Initiative, the Water for the Poor Initiative, and the Initiative to Prevent Illegal Logging. The Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance is a typical example of the exciting way in which public and private resources can combine to produce greater impact than any single organization could on its own. This nearly $8 million alliance increases both the demand and supply of legally sourced, certified timber by connecting responsible producers in developing countries to retailers across the United States. It will increase incomes for local communities and mitigate adverse environmental impacts, while expanding the supply of certified products available to U.S. consumers. Partners include USAID, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Home Depot, IKEA, the World Wildlife Fund, Forest Trends, and Metafore.

Other Program Elements: USAID alliances foster relationships with over 400 partner organizations, including private businesses and associations, non-governmental organizations, philanthropic organizations and higher education institutions, as well as host country and other donor public sector partners. Large organizations such as extractive industries and other Fortune 500 firms, numerous foundations, and small non-governmental organizations such as the Foods Resource Bank are among these partners. Some of USAID's traditional not-for-profit partners have become active themselves in recruiting alliance partners. USAID conducts due diligence on potential corporate partners, examining their public records from a variety of perspectives including product offering, workplace and labor issues, human rights issues, international operations, social responsibility programs, and environmental record.

Other Donors: The principal bilateral and multilateral donors strongly support GDA's public-private alliance approach. In fact, a number of them have realized the value in this approach and have launched similar public-private alliance initiatives. United Nations agencies are active in a number of alliances, especially health and education. Bilateral donors, particularly the United Kingdom, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands, and Germany are also alliance members. As long as strictly private resources constitute at least 25% of total alliance funding, there is no restriction on the participation of public sector entities from other countries.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	GDA Secretariat
Program Title:	Institutionalizing Alliance Building
Pillar:	Global Development Alliance
Strategic Objective:	020-001
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$5,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$0
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$3,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2001
Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: This strategic objective is the Global Development Alliance Secretariat's vehicle to mainstream the use of public-private alliances across the regions and sectors where USAID invests its development resources. This approach will increase USAID's effectiveness and impact through: leveraging additional non-federal resources; improving coordination of multiple, distinct strategies and programs; accessing technologies and assets to further USAID's goals; applying leading-edge management practices; and tapping a broader network of development and country expertise. Using the limited funding within this objective, the Secretariat positions resources to issue guidance, develop learning tools, conduct training, outreach and advocacy, perform monitoring and assessment tasks, and respond to field mission technical assistance needs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
A meeting was held recently with representatives of all bureaus, to discuss Agency-wide plans for FY 2004 public-private alliances, to identify key issues or constraints to developing alliances, and to determine upcoming requirements for GDA Secretariat support. The Secretariat will work with the Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination on the following issues:

-- Address staffing constraints by working with the Office of Human Resources to institutionalize training in formal and informal training programs Agency-wide to make working with alliances a core competency of every USAID employee. Additionally, the Secretariat will work with USAID missions to use FY 2004 GDA resources to establish non-direct-hire staff presence in regional field offices to assist in mining alliance opportunities, consulting with potential partners, and developing relationships to address development issues found to be of common concern. While not a long-term resolution, consultations with USAID staff in the field and in USAID/Washington indicate that this step would relieve immediate pressure of added mission burden and allow a continued proactive focus on alliance-building.

-- Work closely with the Office of Procurement to ensure that GDA remains a priority. The Secretariat is specifically exploring acquiring part-time program-funded expertise to manage workload, identify barriers and recommend solutions, benchmark with other U.S. government agencies and develop best practices.

-- Closely monitor all bureau strategies for alliances, focusing specifically on the Europe and Eurasia Bureau where alliances should be an integral part of every country strategy and particularly graduation plans; and the Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade Bureau where alliances are key to assuring our innovative activities go beyond the pilot stage.

FY 2005 Program:
Decisions regarding FY 2005 and beyond are anticipated within the next six months. A performance assessment currently underway will be used to inform Agency discussions leading to decisions regarding the continued allocation of funding and staffing. Various models have been discussed, ranging from the

continuation of the Secretariat as it currently exists, to redeployment to regional or pillar bureaus to serve as in-house expertise.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, the Secretariat made substantial progress toward mainstreaming the GDA business model throughout the Agency. Highlights include:

-- Guidance: Incorporated guidance on public-private alliances into USAID's principal program planning and implementation documents and worked closely with legal and procurement staff to identify ways to use existing processes and mechanisms in more flexible ways to facilitate alliance creation.

-- Learning tools: Developed and revised the training curriculum; substantially expanded the "Tools for Alliance Builders" in light of needs identified through early experiences; and drafted guidelines on integrating alliance building into the strategic planning process.

-- Training: Presented eight workshops in the field and six in Washington for USAID staff and partners; held shorter training events for mangers and specialized staff; and made staff available to present and discuss the GDA business model at workshops sponsored by others, such as the Development Credit workshop.

-- Technical assistance: Accelerated the momentum of alliance creation by actively soliciting new alliances and providing technical assistance to missions on request; increased the availability of short-term technical assistance staff to work with missions; and assisted field missions with specific alliance issues (i.e., assessing the country environment in terms of the availability of private sector resources, constructing alliances, managing relationships with alliance partners, conducting due diligence, and monitoring and reporting results).

-- Outreach and advocacy (best practices): Strengthened outreach through continued efforts to broaden and deepen relations with potential corporate and non-profit partners; created and managed a GDA website and issued promotional publications on the growing alliance portfolio; and prepared PowerPoint presentations on the GDA business model for various audiences;

-- Monitoring and assessments: Continued to compile and refine the database of information on alliances, and initiated a rigorous assessment of experiences to-date in order to inform decisions for the future.

The Director of the Secretariat was named a finalist for a Service to America medal in the National Security and International Affairs category based on the success of the GDA business model. In addition, GDA has made the first cut in the Kennedy School of Government, Innovations in Government award process. The Secretariat continues to expand its awards and incentives program. One of the most telling manifestations of the progress in mainstreaming the GDA model is the GDA business plan developed by the Europe and Eurasia Bureau in late FY 2003 to assist its missions in adapting to this new modality.

Training efforts for USAID staff in the field and in Washington focused on the basic precepts of public-private alliances as a business model, showcasing and building upon successful examples to demonstrate the variety of experiences encountered by offices. Through GDA-specific workshops as well as incorporation of GDA content into other training venues, over 2,700 participants attended sessions covering public-private alliance building. GDA conducted eight overseas workshops, and six in Washington. Of the total number of participants, 437 (215 in Washington and 222 in the field), attended these two to three day workshops. GDA reached 72 participants through topical information sessions by targeting Agency legal, procurement and technical specialists. The Secretariat also facilitated the inclusion of information on public-private alliance building in other Agency trainings and workshops to reach an additional 2,252 participants.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

GDA Secretariat

020-001 Institutionalizing Alliance Building	**DA**
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	4,000
Expenditures	2,000
Unliquidated	2,000
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	1,000
Expenditures	963
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	5,000
Expenditures	2,963
Unliquidated	2,037
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	5,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	5,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	3,000
Future Obligations	2,000
Est. Total Cost	15,000

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	GDA Secretariat
Program Title:	Public-Private Alliance Building
Pillar:	Global Development Alliance
Strategic Objective:	020-002
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	$10,000,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	$10,234,000 DA
Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:	$7,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2002
Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: As a tool to initiate practical experience in alliance building, the Global Development Alliance Secretariat uses this Incentive Fund to demonstrate the Agency's commitment to identifying new partners and developing new ways of working with traditional partners. The Secretariat also uses the Fund to fill gaps in critical sectors not otherwise engaged in public-private alliance activity, and to bridge related but distinct alliances across countries and regions where a broader alliance is expected to yield significant added benefit. Field missions, regional bureaus and central bureaus are heavily involved in proposal generation, vetting, resource allocation, alliance building and implementation for GDA Secretariat funded alliances.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2004 Program:
The Secretariat continues to allocate resources to support key Presidential initiatives. The Secretariat also continues to apply funding toward alliances that have a significant impact on staff learning by creating, testing, and demonstrating new approaches.

FY 2005 Program:
The Secretariat will continue to allocate resources to support key Presidential initiatives and apply funding toward alliances that have a significant impact on staff learning by creating, testing, and demonstrating new approaches.

Performance and Results: In FY 2003, well over 100 new and significantly expanded alliances were funded Agency-wide with about $250 million of USAID funds leveraging in excess of $1 billion of partner resources, a ratio of 1:4.

Searching for operational flexibility and new ways of adapting USAID procedures, the Secretariat demonstrated one method of generating interest in alliance building by issuing a worldwide request for grant applications (annual program statement) that encouraged alliance partners to engage with USAID in innovative ways. The result was a marked increase in private sector outreach by the Agency's field missions and traditional partners (universities, development consulting firms and non-governmental organizations). Over 300 alliance proposals were received in response to this open window for new ideas. Approximately 40 of these were funded, at least in part, through the Secretariat's Incentive Fund, while some others were funded directly by missions and pillar bureaus. Following this example, at least one mission decided to include language supporting public-private alliances in all of its solicitation documents.

Among the alliances funded with the GDA Incentive Fund are:

-- Guatemala Alliance for Workplace Standards. The Secretariat has contributed $600,000 for a partnership aimed at increasing Guatemalan companies' ability to compete for contracts with multinational firms by addressing labor-code issues. The alliance will result in the training of factory managers,

workers and auditors from up to 25 Guatemalan companies in key labor standards. USAID funding will be matched by alliance partners who include Gap, International Textile, Social Accountability International, and Development Alternatives.

-- Economic Diversification in Zambia Copperbelt. The USAID Mission in Zambia is partnering with the Zambia Coffee Growers Association, Cheetah Zambia, Kinkola Copper Mines and Development Alternatives to confront issues of rising unemployment and poverty due to the failing copper industry in the copperbelt region of Zambia. The targeted clients of the partnership will be retrenched miners, widows and women heads of households. Over an initial three-year period, alliance partners aim to work with 4,000 smallholder partners in producing high-value crops such as coffee and fresh vegetables. The GDA Secretariat and USAID Mission in Zambia are splitting USAID's contribution of $1,000,000.

-- Global Development Alliance for Electrification, Dominican Republic. The Secretariat invested $600,000 in a partnership with the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association to expand access to electricity in rural areas of the Dominican Republic. The alliance will increase the efficiency of local electricity agencies; assist these agencies in expanding electrification to disadvantaged areas; develop productive use of electricity in irrigation pumping and communications technologies; and design efficiently managed public and private sector institutional models. At a minimum, GDA funding will be matched by private sector resources.

-- Another heretofore little-used procedure that lends itself well to alliance creation is the Agency's authority to accept conditional gifts. Through this procedure, ChevronTexaco will provide a total of $10 million, representing its 50% share of a $20 million alliance to provide support and training for enterprise development in Angola. This enterprise development alliance was formed through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between USAID and ChevronTexaco. The MOU is now becoming the basis for creation of many alliances, setting out the basic roles, responsibilities, and objectives of an alliance before funding decisions and instruments are brought into play.

An outstanding example of using financial capital to address social problems is demonstrated in a case where the GDA combined forces with the Development Credit Authority program joined with the local insurance group Home Loan Guarantee Company and South African banks to create the South Africa Housing Security Alliance. Through a loan portfolio of $100 million, the alliance ensures access to affordable housing to HIV/AIDS-stricken South Africans by covering the costs of borrowers who may default on their housing loan payments as a result of illness. By sharing the financial risk with local lenders, the alliance enables housing lenders to increase their loan disbursements to borrowers. The alliance also allows borrowers to participate in HIV/AIDS treatment and education programs at no cost. The alliance encourages the continued participation of major banks and alternative lenders in the lower-income housing finance market, and will insure an estimated 50,000 households for persons with HIV/AIDS. The alliance approach has allowed partners to share financial risks that would have been too large for a single party to bear on its own.

Alliances strongly support the objectives of a number of Presidential initiatives, such as the Africa Education Initiative, the Clean Energy Initiative, the Water for the Poor Initiative, and the Initiative to Prevent Illegal Logging, as well as the trade initiatives in Central America and Africa.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

GDA Secretariat

020-002 Public-Private Alliance Building	DA
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	15,600
Expenditures	21
Unliquidated	15,579
Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	21,369
Expenditures	205
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	36,969
Expenditures	226
Unliquidated	36,743
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	10,234
Planned Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	10,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	20,234
Proposed Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	7,000
Future Obligations	3,000
Est. Total Cost	67,203

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS

Within the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund $244.4 million is requested in FY 2005 for international health partnerships: HIV/AIDS $191.6 million; and Child Survival and Maternal Health $52.8 million, compared with a total of $575.8 million provided in FY 2004.

HIV/AIDS and Infectious Diseases: FY 2004 $502.7 million; FY 2005 $191.6 million

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) was 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 Global Fund partners include bilateral donors, multilateral agencies, private foundations, nongovernmental organizations, and developing country representatives. The President's request for the Global Fund in FY 2005 is $200 million; $100 million is requested for USAID, and $100 million is requested for the Department of Health and Human Services. This request is in keeping with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, which will provide at least $1 billion to the Global Fund over the next five years.

USAID requests $19 million in FY 2005 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.

In addition, $72.6 million is requested in FY 2005 for both ongoing 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.

Child Survival and Maternal Health: FY 2004 $73.1 million; FY 2005 $52.8 million

USAID requests $50 million in FY 2005 for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) Vaccine Fund. 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 2005, USAID requests $2.8 million for the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN). GAIN is a recently 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 & 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.

FY 2005 Budget Justification to the Congress
Central Programs
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AATF	African Agricultural Technology Foundation
ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
ADF	African Development Foundation
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIN	Integrated Child Care (English translation)
AMR	Anti-Microbial Resistance
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Vaccines
ASHA	American Schools and Hospitals Abroad
BSM	Business Systems Modernization
BTEC	Business Transformation Executive Committee
CA	Cooperating Agency
CABIO	Collaborative Agricultural Biotechnology Initiative
CARE	Coopeative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CCA	Clinger-Cohen Act
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDO	Coopeerative Development Organization
CDR	Cooperative Development Research Program (U.S.-Israel)
CEDPA	Center for Development and Population Activities
CGAP	Consultative Group to Assist the Poorest
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMM	Conflict Management and Mitigation
CRSP	Collaborative Research Support Program
CSH	Child Survival and Health
DA	Development Assistance
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DAI	Development Alternatives International
DART	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA	Democray, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance
DCOF	Displaced Children and Orphans Fund
DfID	Department for International Development (Great Britain)
DG	Democracy and Governance
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course
DTT	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
EG	Economic Growth
EGAT	Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
ESF	Economic Support Fund
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization (United Nations)
FBO	Faith-Based Organization

FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFP	Food for Peace
FP	Family Planning
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FtF	Farmer to Farmer
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDF	Global Drug Facility
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria
GPRA	Government Performance and Results Act (P.L. 103-62)
GH	Global Health
GTN	Global Technology Network
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HKI	Helen Keller International
IAF	Inter-American Foundation
IAVI	International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
ICDDR.B	International Center for Diarrhea Disease Research, Bangladesh
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFPP	International Relief Partnership Program
ILRF	International Labor Rights Fund
ILSI	Inernational Life Sciences Institute
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness
IMR	Integrated Managing for Results
IO	International Organization
IR	Intermediate Result
IRIS	Institutional Reform and Informal Sector
IT	Information Technology
IUD	Interuterine Device
JBIC	Japanese Bank for International Development
JHU	Johns Hopkins University
KfD	Knowledge for Development
LEWS	Livestock Early Warning System
LWVF	Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund
M	Management
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEPI	Middle East Peace Initiative
MERC	Middle East Regional Cooperation Program
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPM	Management Policy and Metrics Staff
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MTCT	Mother-to-Child HIV Transmission

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
OPIN	Online Presidential Initiatives Network
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PAL	Planning, Achievement, and Learning
PART	Program Assessment Rating Tool
PATH	Program for Appropriate Technology in Health
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PHN	Population, Health, and Nutrition
PMA	President's Management Agenda
PMO	Program Management Office
PMP	Peerformance Monitoring Plan
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother-to-Child AIDS Transmission
PPC	Policy and Program Coordinatioin
PSI	Population Services International
PVC	Private Voluntary Cooperation
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
RH	Reproductive Health
RTI	Research Triangle Institute
SIGN	Safe Injection Global Network
SO	Strategic Objective
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Standard
SSRC	Social Science Research Council
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TB	Tuberculosis
TBD	To Be Determined
TCB	Trade Capacity Building
TI	Transition Initiatives
TRG	Triangle Research Group
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
URC	University Research Corporation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government

VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VfP	Volunteers for Prosperity
VOA	Voice of America
VOT	Victims of Torture
WHO	World Health Organization
WID	Women in Development
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WTO	World Trade Organization