



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

# PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES 2005

## GLOBAL ACTION, FOCUSED RESULTS



Cover: An 11-year-old girl fills a teakettle from a new village well in Kulanghar, Afghanistan. As part of the Water for the Poor Initiative, a USAID-funded nongovernmental organization helped local people construct 40 wells for drinking water in an Afghan province where impure water had been a severe health threat for many years.  
Credit: Chemonics

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# ABBREVIATIONS

AEI	Africa Education Initiative
AGCI	African Global Competitive Initiative (formerly TRADE)
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
CAFTA-DR	Central America–Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CARPE	Central African Regional Program for the Environment
CBFP	Congo Basin Forest Partnership
CEI	Clean Energy Initiative: Powering Sustainable Development from the Village to Metropolis
CETT	Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training
CFBCI	Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives
DFI	Digital Freedom Initiative
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1–September 30)
ICT	information and communication technology
IEHA	Initiative to End Hunger in Africa
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
NGO	nongovernmental organization
PIAIL	President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging
SMEs	small and medium enterprises
TRADE	Trade for African Development and Enterprise
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
VfP	Volunteers for Prosperity



# INTRODUCTION

**U**nder President George W. Bush, the United States has undertaken the most ambitious international development agenda since the Marshall Plan. An important instrument in pursuing that agenda is the foreign aid initiative, of which 21 have been announced since 2001. This report gives an overview of the FY 2005 activities and results for 19 of these, including 12 that report their results using the reporting system of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and 7 others that report via other systems. (Two were in the startup phase in FY 2005 and thus had no data to report.)

## Why Initiatives?

Initiatives energize and consolidate interest and action around a particular problem, usually regionwide or global. They are structured to allow a concerted strategy, collaboration on research and resources, and cross-fertilization of ideas and best practices. They are also set up to permit consolidated reporting, so that implementers, development partners, Congress, and the general public can get a broadly comparative notion of their progress.

While many initiatives are based in USAID, others are based in other U.S. agencies. The Middle East Partnership Initiative, for example, resides with the State Department, while the Millennium Challenge Account is established as a U.S. government corporation with the Secretary of State as board chair. All presidential initiatives involve systematic cooperation and collaboration among U.S. federal agencies and a wide range of international partners.

By the time a new initiative is announced, USAID bilateral and regional operating units, along with other U.S. agencies and development partners, have generally already been working diligently and creatively to address the concern. Initiatives do not supersede these activities. Rather, they incorporate and coordinate them for maximum focus and effectiveness.



Second-grade Jamaican boys form letters and sounds into words. Their teacher learned effective techniques through the Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training.

CETT staff

## Initiatives with Results Reported through the USAID System

These initiatives work with a variety of development sectors. Six are aimed at expanding economic growth. Four of those six target infrastructure (roads, energy, information technology, and water and sanitation), while the other two work to boost trade in specific regions—Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Two more are massive education efforts in the same two regions. Another two are Africa regional responses to large-scale problems that benefit from transnational solutions: hunger, which strikes harder at Africa than anywhere else; and the loss of tropical habitat in the Congo River basin, which threatens economic growth, regional stability, biodiversity, and climate stabilization efforts. Obligations in FY 2005 for these initiatives totaled \$820.5 million, a sum that includes \$29.4 million appropriated in FY 2004 and \$791 million appropriated in FY 2005.

Two other initiatives in this group cross all geographic and sectoral boundaries: the Faith-Based and Community Initiatives, and Volunteers for Prosperity. Rather than focus on a specific development challenge, these initiatives support and facilitate work done by the rest of the U.S. international aid community. They work to develop

a mutually reinforcing energy between U.S. government units, faith-based charities, other community organizations, and professionals at private-sector firms. While these initiatives report to USAID, they do not receive program funds.

This report can give only an incomplete picture of these initiatives' achievements for FY 2005. However, even a brief sampling shows heartening progress on a wide range of fronts:

- The Kabul-Kandahar highway has been open to traffic since late 2003, so the **Afghanistan Road Initiative** is now focused on the Kandahar-Herat Highway. Travel between Kabul and Herat now takes 5 hours—18 months ago, it took up to 10. People living near the highway enjoy better access to markets, healthcare, schools, and jobs. At the national level, the highway has begun to contribute to Afghanistan's economic growth, security, and national unity.
- A **Clean Energy Initiative** program is helping Mexican cities develop purchasing policies favoring energy-efficient products. CEI estimates that a \$1 million pilot procurement will save four cities \$726,000 a year while offsetting 3,295 tons of carbon dioxide annually.

- Under a **Digital Freedom Initiative** (DFI) program in Jordan, young DFI-trained interns show people how to use information technology in their daily lives and businesses as well as to support community projects. In Senegal, a U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO) and Senegalese volunteers have developed an e-commerce website to improve the market access of the 3,000 members of an association of women in the apparel industry.
- Under the **Water for the Poor Initiative**, over 24 million people in developing countries have received improved access to clean water supply since the initiative's launch, while almost 27 million people have received improved access to adequate sanitation.
- With assistance provided through the **African Global Competitiveness Initiative**, 30 companies from East and Central Africa participated in four trade missions to the United States and completed deals worth over \$11 million. Additional programs to build business linkages with U.S. companies led to \$28 million in West African exports, including apparel, shea butter, fish and seafood, and handicraft/home decor products.
- Under the **Central American Free Trade Agreement** initiative, more than 53,000 farmers, microentrepreneurs, and small and medium-sized businesses received training that helped make their products and services more competitive in local, regional, and global markets.
- Under the **Africa Education Initiative**, over 120,000 girls received scholarships and gained access to schooling, and over 16 million students have improved learning environments.
- To date, the **Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training** have trained nearly 12,500 teachers and administrators in effective reading instruction methodologies. These educators have been helping over 400,000 children in Latin America and the Caribbean learn to read and, more important, understand what they read.
- Under the **Initiative to End Hunger in Africa**, an estimated 6.2 million people



Projects to rebuild and improve Afghanistan's network of roads and bridges help to establish a sense of connection among people in remote regions, giving them access to markets, healthcare, and education as well as distant family and friends.

living in rural areas directly benefited from interventions that improved market access, increased on-farm production, and increased household incomes.

- Three **Congo Basin Forest Partnership** landscapes covering parts of Cameroon, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo can now benefit from cross-border conservation activities under an agreement signed by the three respective governments.
- To provide technical assistance concerning opportunities at USAID, the Agency's Center for **Faith-Based and Community Initiatives** held over 100 meetings with faith- and community-based organizations and expanded its email discussion list to just under 1,700 members.
- USAID's **Volunteers for Prosperity** Office recruited nearly 220 nonprofit and for-profit organizations, representing a pool of at least 54,000 skilled U.S. professionals—an increase of nearly 60 percent from FY 2004. These organizations report that nearly 12,000 volunteers have been deployed, with nearly 9,000 volunteer opportunities currently available.

### Initiatives with Results Reported through Other Systems

The seven initiatives that use other reporting systems also target an impressive variety of development issues.

- The **Initiative to Combat Human Trafficking**, which supplements existing U.S. antitrafficking efforts, is implementing \$20 million of resources with programs in Brazil, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Sierra Leone. The goal is to build NGO capacity and to work in partnership with governments in each country.
- USAID's **Climate Change Program** works to promote climate-friendly economic development and improve resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems to climate impacts.
- The **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria** is an international public-private partnership that includes donors, recipients, affected people, and other stakeholders. From May through December 2005 alone, the fund raised the number of persons receiving antiretroviral treatment by 75 percent, the number of TB cases receiving DOTS (directly observed therapy—short course) by 67 percent, and the number of insecticide-treated nets distributed by 150 percent.
- Under the **Middle East Partnership Initiative**, an Arab Women's Legal Network was established; Junior Achievement chapters for young student entrepreneurs were launched in countries throughout the Middle East; and civic education programs in nine Arab countries helped elementary and secondary school-aged youth develop the knowledge and skills needed for responsible participation in a democracy.
- The **Millennium Challenge Account** focuses substantial amounts of U.S. development aid on countries that rule justly, invest in their people, and encourage economic freedom. In FY 2005, the board of directors approved the first four compacts, for Madagascar, Cape Verde, Honduras, and Nicaragua. In addition, two countries were admitted to the Threshold Countries Program, which targets aid to help countries move toward future eligibility. The \$12.9 million Burkina Faso program is aimed at improving girls' primary education, while



White House photo

First Lady Laura Bush has been an advocate for a concerted global effort to combat malaria, emphasizing that it is both preventable and highly treatable.

the \$20.9 million Malawi program supports the Malawi government's efforts to fight corruption and improve fiscal management.

- In addition to working with the Global Fund to dramatically increase the number of persons receiving antiretroviral treatment, the **President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief** obtained accelerated approval of 13 generic drugs for AIDS relief and set up the new Partnership for Supply Chain Management.
- The **President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging** (PIAIL) was active in several continents in FY 2005. In Brazzaville, PIAIL set up a remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) lab to monitor logging practices in the Congo Basin. In Central America, with the initiative's aid, the work of the Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance has resulted in 19 companies committing to responsible wood purchases. In Bangladesh, PIAIL helped the government adopt the concept of co-managing forests with local communities. Under PIAIL, USAID assisted a multidonor effort to foster sustainable and legal practices in Liberia's forest sector in the post-civil war era.

### **The Newest Initiatives Are Launched**

Finally, the two new initiatives that were in the startup phase in FY 2005 each focus on deeply entrenched barriers to development in Africa: malaria, which drains strength from all age groups and all economic sectors; and violence against women, a human rights abuse that dramatically lowers women's economic productivity and contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. These initiatives were announced by President Bush at the G-8 meetings in Scotland in June 2005.

**The President's Malaria Initiative** is a five-year, \$1.2 billion effort that seeks to reduce malaria deaths by 50 percent in targeted African countries by supporting proven malaria prevention and treatment interventions. Lifesaving prevention and treatment activities are planned for FY 2006 in the three first-year target countries,

Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda, beginning with an indoor residual spraying campaign in southern Angola. This involves spraying a house's walls and other surfaces with a long-acting, low-toxicity insecticide. A tandem effort funded by the Gates Foundation, Marathon Oil, Noble Energy, and other partners will increase antimalaria activities in Zambia and Equatorial Guinea.

By 2010, the United States will provide an additional \$500 million per year for malaria prevention and treatment. This effort will eventually cover more than 175 million people in 15 or more of the hardest-hit African countries.

The **Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative** is a three-year, \$55 million effort seeking to reduce violence against women in Africa by raising public awareness; improving the legal, judicial, and police systems for better protection and response; and upgrading rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for survivors of domestic violence and sexual abuse. Led by the National Security Council, this interagency initiative pulls together resources and expertise from the State Department, Department of Justice, and USAID. Assessments to permit careful targeting of interventions are currently underway in the initiative's four focus countries: South Africa, Benin, Kenya, and Zambia.

# PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES USING USAID'S REPORTING SYSTEM

**B**ecause they approach critical problems with a broad focus, presidential initiatives often work across sectors and regional boundaries to achieve their goals. An example is a recent complex effort by USAID regional units, working together under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, to make off-season West African fruit available to European consumers.

USAID's Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub in Gaborone, Botswana, has been working with a leading fresh-cut fruit processor in South Africa to resolve a shortfall in its supply of pineapples and mangoes, intended for a large UK retailer. The hub's competitiveness team worked with the West Africa hub in Accra, Ghana, to plan and support a trade mission to Ghana and Senegal. There the fruit processor was able to identify a number of highly competitive suppliers of the needed fruit, as well as pest experts and plant quarantine authorities.

Before the new trade links could be opened, however, concerns of South Africa's National Department of Agriculture about possible issues with pests and intellectual property rights (IPR) had to be addressed. In response, the Southern Africa hub first helped analyze the pest risk, based on a literature review, and proposed risk mitigation strategies that the government accepted. Similar hub research revealed a number of weaknesses in other parties' IPR claims that might have blocked the deal, which satisfied the South African authorities and enabled the import permit to be approved.

This ability to cut across sectoral and administrative boundaries is essential to an initiative—not only the 12 discussed in this section, but also those that follow in the next. For all the presidential initiatives, the common denominator is capitalizing on the United States' experience and global reach to draw on the wisdom and connections of countless far-flung agencies, institutions, scholars, practitioners, and activists. Working together, these partners can create a whole that is genuinely more than the sum of its parts.



Sea-Freight Exporters/Atomic Energy Commission Alliance

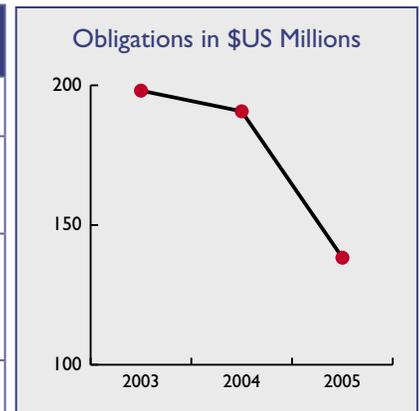
Health-conscious consumers in Europe are buying more and more fresh fruit year-round, leading to increasing off-season imports from Africa. Cooperation among USAID regional units in West and Southern Africa made it possible for a South African fresh-fruit processor to meet a European retailer's demand for high-quality cut pineapples and mangoes.

# AFGHANISTAN ROAD INITIATIVE

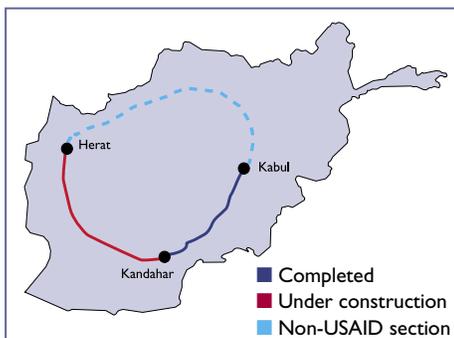
The Afghanistan Road Initiative seeks to reconstruct Afghanistan's major and rural roads and improve economic growth, security, and political integration along the Ring Road linking three of Afghanistan's largest cities—Kabul, Kandahar, and Herat. Since the Kabul-Kandahar Highway is now complete, in FY 2005 the focus was on the Kandahar-Herat Highway.

Website: [www.usaid.gov/about\\_usaid/presidential\\_initiative/afghanroad.html](http://www.usaid.gov/about_usaid/presidential_initiative/afghanroad.html).

AFGHANISTAN	
Date announced	September 2002
Contact	Trent Thompson, USAID Bureau for Asia and the Near East
Duration	The U.S. section (326 km) of the Kandahar-Herat Highway expected to be completed by July 2006
Data collection and reporting supported by	7 individuals (1 in USAID/Washington; 6 in USAID/Afghanistan)



## HIGHLIGHTS



When the Kandahar-Herat section is complete, the Ring Road as a whole will provide nearly 1,000 km (more than 600 miles) of well-paved highway.

SELECTED OUTPUT INDICATORS		
Indicator	FY 2005 Status	Success Measure
% of the entire Kandahar-Herat Highway project completed	70%	Figure should increase to 100% by July 2006.
% of the Kandahar-Herat Highway that is drivable	100%	Target has been met: figure was scheduled to reach 100% by 31 December 2005.

SELECTED IMPACT INDICATORS			
Indicator	Baseline	Current Status	Success Measure
Travel time (on USAID section of highway)	10 hours as of October 2004	5 hours as of November 2005	Figure should drop to 4 hours by July 2006

- The efforts of the U.S. and other donors in reconstructing the Ring Road have strengthened the economy by bolstering Afghanistan's position as a land bridge for trade between the Central Asian Republics, the Middle East, and Southwest Asia, as well as providing easier transport of domestic goods and services. When the Kandahar-Herat section is complete, the Ring Road as a whole will provide nearly 1,000 km (more than 600 miles) of well-paved highway that will allow farmers to

bring their produce to market, the sick and injured to seek care, foreign investors to mobilize resources, and builders and project managers to transport infrastructure materials.

- The Ring Road is helping the central government provide security, governance, and basic services to local villages and communities. This in turn is establishing a sense of connection between people in remote regions and the central government and a sense of unity for the country as a whole.

- Local ownership of the reconstruction of the Kandahar-Herat Highway increases sustainability. Approximately 75 percent of the highway's current workforce is Afghan. They are learning or upgrading valuable road construction skills in a country where skilled labor is scarce. They will be able not only to maintain and repair the highway, but also to expand Afghanistan's transportation network as necessary.

# LESSONS LEARNED

Louis Berger Group



An Afghan worker shows local children part of the reconstructed Ring Road. Local ownership of the reconstruction of the Kandahar-Herat Highway is building a sense of community pride.

- USAID found that decades of war and the challenges of setting up an entire new governing structure have left the Afghan government and labor force with a lower-than-

expected ability to provide required road services and maintenance. Early on, for example, the Ministry of Public Works was unable to begin a basic reconstruction task—painting the lines on the Kabul-to-Kandahar Highway—without extensive support in the office and the field. As a result, USAID incorporated more training into its strategy. USAID’s continuing emphasis on capacity building will yield major benefits over time.

- To ensure that a quality product is delivered to the Afghan people, the U.S. and Afghan governments agreed that the Kandahar-to-Herat Highway will be built to U.S. highway construction standards. Because these standards

vary greatly from local practices, they have strained the already limited capacity of local Afghan construction firms. In some cases, these firms have been involved less than anticipated in order to meet critical construction timeframes. Managing the competing priorities of capacity building and quality, timely construction has called for close attention on USAID’s part.

- Involving Afghan workers in reconstructing the highway is critical to the longevity of the road.
- Lack of local business capital in Afghanistan has required other donors to provide ad hoc financing to enable local subcontractors to begin working on portions of the highway.

# SUCCESS STORY

## HIRING EX-COMBATANTS FOR RECONSTRUCTION HELPS KEEP THE PEACE

As the Ring Road is being repaired and the economy strengthened, hiring Afghan construction workers is critical so that they can learn and enhance valuable skills for future employment. However, there is a further benefit to employing Afghans in the reconstruction: in one section of the Kandahar-to-Herat Highway, employing Afghans when rebuilding the road is helping prevent insurgency in the area.

Insurgents have consistently targeted road reconstruction teams, because their movements and work patterns are predictable. In an effort to curb these attacks, a local subcontractor, consisting entirely of previously unemployed former insurgents, was hired to perform much of the earthworks on one section of the Kandahar-to-Herat Highway. Not only has there been no major local political opposition to the project, the contractor is now performing at 15 percent greater than the expected rate of delivery. Employees have graduated from earthworks and excavation to working on bridges, paving, and drainage, and they are currently being trained in project management and quality management programs.

Louis Berger Group



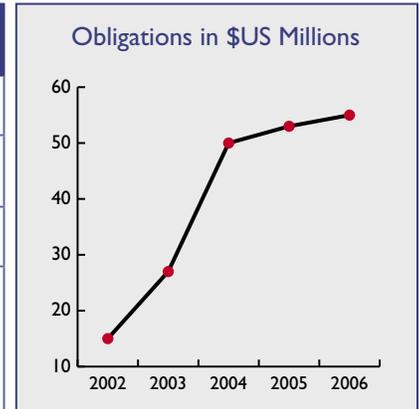
Working on rebuilding this bridge, Afghans are developing road construction capabilities in a country where skilled labor is in short supply.

# AFRICA EDUCATION INITIATIVE

The Africa Education Initiative (AEI) has just completed its third year of implementation, working to increase access to quality basic education for millions of children. At the end of FY 2005, all AEI components had exceeded original targets. AEI support has helped to improve Africa's primary education by providing needed materials and services, expanding access to schooling, and upgrading teaching skills.

Website: <http://tinyurl.com/eaetu>.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
Date announced	June 20, 2002
Contact	Catherine Powell Miles, USAID Bureau for Africa
Duration	5 years (2002–2006)
Data collection and reporting supported by	Staff in Bureau for Africa, education staff at all missions where AEI is being implemented, and implementing partners (over 100).



## HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 120,000 girls gained access to schooling through scholarships.
- Over 16 million students have improved learning environments.
- Over 100 African NGOs have increased capacity by working with USAID to implement AEI programs.

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005		
Indicator	Target	Total
Number of textbooks and other learning materials	1,200,000	1,713,404
Number of scholarships provided to girls	75,000	103,000
Number of teachers trained and with improved skills	85,000	158,640



Girls at the Maasai Education Discovery in Kenya.

Exegesis Consulting

# LESSONS LEARNED



Exegesis Consulting

First Lady Laura Bush visits Al Rahm Madrasa Pre-School in Zanzibar.

- Care should be taken to ensure that initiative activities complement and add value to mission programs.
- It is also important to ensure that initiative results are reported by missions in annual reports.
- Initiative activities must be implemented with host-country management and ownership.

# SUCCESS STORIES

## SOUTH AFRICA GRADE SCHOOL TV CHANNEL DEBUTS

**M**indset, a South African educational television channel, created a primary school TV channel that will be available via broadcast satellite and web-based networks. The Primary Schools Channel targets primary school teachers and students throughout South Africa and will extend to Kenya in future years. The channel focuses on the key areas of mathematics, science, and technology.

This innovative public-private alliance is backed by a number of South African companies and organizations. It benefited from seed funding from AEI and USAID's Global Development Alliance.

## TRAINING, STUDY CIRCLES GIVE MALAWI PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS NEW SKILLS AND CONFIDENCE

In Malawi, the Ministry of Education recognized the need to create opportunities for primary school teachers to strengthen their teaching skills as well as their content knowledge in mathematics, science, and English. With AEI support, the Malawi Teacher Training Activity (MTTA) addressed this need through pre- and in-service teacher training, with the focus on improving pupil outcomes. In addition, through MTTA, some teachers have formed study circles to improve their own qualifications, with teachers from nearby community high schools acting as a resource.

"Before MTTA, some teachers left certain subject topics untaught because the content was difficult for them to understand," commented the primary education advisor for Malawi's Nambiro Zone. "MTTA is helping to ensure that the pupils acquire all the subject matter intended for them in a particular class."



Exegesis Consulting

Students celebrate receiving new books in Conakry, Guinea.

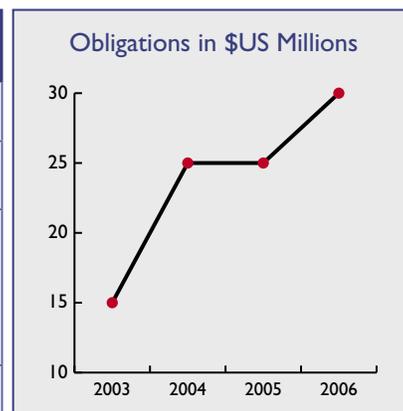
## NEW TECHNOLOGY AIDS MADAGASCAR EDUCATION

Developments in Madagascar involved using technology in innovative, cost-effective ways. Among them was a suite of renewable interactive radio instruction programs, which offer ongoing, on-the-job training to first- and second-grade teachers. Another set of radio programs, tailored to each target province, educates parents and community members about ways to organize and support basic education in their communities; some programs are reinforced by face-to-face training and income-generating activities. A third project builds the education system's central and regional capacity to document and analyze data on teaching practices using available digital and computer technologies. Education officials see this as a first step in designing better professional development interventions and revitalizing Madagascar's Professional Activity Days.

# AFRICAN GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS INITIATIVE

**T**he African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI) supersedes and builds upon the Trade for African Development and Enterprise (TRADE) initiative (FY 2002–FY 2006). AGCI seeks to expand African trade with the U.S. under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), with other international trading partners, and regionally within Africa. An important part of this effort is promoting the export competitiveness of African business enterprises. AGCI focuses on (1) improving the policy, regulatory, and enforcement environment for private sector–led trade and investment; (2) strengthening the market knowledge and skills of African private sector enterprises to take advantage

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
Date announced	July 18, 2005
Contact	Bob Siegel, USAID Bureau for Africa
Duration	Through FY 2010 (funding for TRADE initiative was extended in June 2005 under the name African Global Competitiveness Initiative)
Data collection and reporting supported by	8–10 individuals in USAID/ Washington and Africa



of market opportunities; (3) increasing access to financial services for trade and investment; and (4) facilitating investment in infrastructure. AGCI works with host-country governments

and private-sector partners, primarily through four regional trade hubs in Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, and Senegal.

Website: [www.africatradehubs.org](http://www.africatradehubs.org)

## HIGHLIGHTS



Tariff reductions are paving the way for increased intraregional trade in West Africa.

- USAID is supporting capacity building for an effort, led by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), to fully adopt and begin implementing the ECOWAS Common External Tariff. The new tariff schedule will apply to all 15 member states of ECOWAS. An immediate impact has been that some of the tariff lines for Nigeria (the largest economy in the region) were reduced by as much as 100

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005			
Indicator	Appropriations	Target	Total
Total FY 2005 funding (\$000)	25,000		25,000
Pest risk assessments		9	6
Exportable commodities identified		29	29

- percent, paving the way for substantially increased intraregional trade.
- The governments of Ghana and Senegal received technical assistance to obtain Category 9 certification and textile visas that allowed them to begin exporting textiles to the United States under AGOA.
- Programs to build business linkages with U.S. companies led to \$28 million in West African

- exports to the U.S. in apparel, shea butter, fish and seafood, and handcraft/home decor goods.
- Thirty companies from East Africa participated in four trade missions to the United States for handicrafts/home accessories/furniture, textile/apparel and processed food/beverage manufacturers and completed deals worth over \$11 million.

## LESSONS LEARNED

- Tariff preferences can assist countries in export-led growth, but improving Africa's business environment and governance are critical to increasing its AGOA trade and its share of trade in the global economy.
- The best opportunities for trade expansion begin with a focus on interregional markets.
- Delivery of high-quality and timely advice and information through a long-term international and regional staff with deep expertise and knowledge of the region is essential for effective hub impact; continuity is essential for success.
- The Africa Global Competitiveness Hubs have an important role to play in reinforcing USAID bilateral programs. The hubs, with their teams of regionally recognized and internationally experienced experts, are well placed to assist countries in the region with sophisticated trade challenges, thereby complementing and adding value to the work done on a bilateral basis.
- Many policy reform efforts meant to spur regional and international trade are not based on the reality faced by small or medium exporters. It is critical that policy reform efforts be linked to the actual needs identified by the African private sector.
- Long-term support to businesses is needed to promote sustainable increases in exports.
- Success in regional policy reform initiatives requires national champions—local entrepreneurs or companies that will take the lead in an effort to promote trade in a sector.

## SUCCESS STORY

### HUB BUILDS EFFECTIVE PRIVATE-SECTOR VOICE FOR CATTLE POLICY REFORM IN BOTSWANA

**B**otswana's key beef and cattle sector is facing a serious crisis of declining exports and losses for both cattle farmers and the state-owned monopoly export abattoir, the Botswana Meat Commission (BMC). The industry is heavily protected, limiting the ability of trade, competition, and the price mechanism to bring about the necessary adjustments. USAID's regional center in Botswana is working with the industry to remove trade barriers.

The Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub responded to a request from Botswana's cattle producers to help form a national association to represent and promote their economic interests. The hub provided technical support to constitute the Botswana Cattle Producers Association (BCPA) and to assist it in persuading the government to liberalize trade in the industry. The hub's economic advisor prepared a policy paper with innovative proposals for revitalizing the industry, including a shift to leaner production, the creation of a leaner auction system modeled on Namibia's, lifting the ban on live cattle exports, and ending the BMC's export monopoly.

In May 2005 the hub assembled industry stakeholders for a formal presentation of the paper. An immediate flood of media coverage on the proposed alternatives sparked a nationwide debate. As a result, significant progress has been made in getting Botswana legislators to consider the recommendations. The BCPA has gained an effective advocacy voice and an audience among decisionmakers in the country.



Philip Fischer

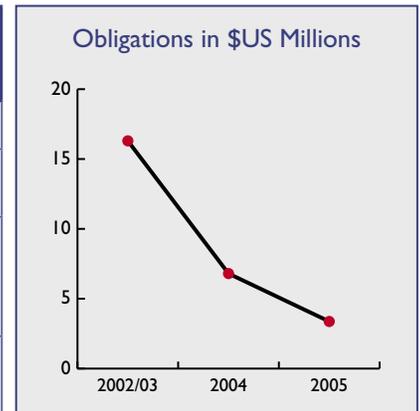
Under AGCI, USAID is working with Botswana's beef and cattle industry to remove trade barriers.

# CENTERS FOR EXCELLENCE IN TEACHER TRAINING

**U**SAID's Centers for Excellence in Teacher Training (CETT) work in Latin America and the Caribbean to improve the quality of classroom reading instruction in grades 1–3, with emphasis on poorer countries and disadvantaged communities. Activities are implemented through three regional centers based in Jamaica (Caribbean Regional Center), Honduras (Regional Center for Central America and the Dominican Republic), and Peru (Andean Regional Center).

Website: <http://tinyurl.com/qdd76>.

15 COUNTRIES IN THE CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND THE ANDES	
Date announced	April 21, 2001
Contact	Cheryl Kim, USAID Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
Duration	Initially 4 years (through FY 2005); negotiations underway to extend funding through FY 2008
Data collection and reporting supported by	Over 100 individuals—2 from USAID/Washington, 3 from missions, 3 from an evaluation and monitoring contract, and over 100 people from 9 implementing partners (including subgrantees) and their numerous partners



## HIGHLIGHTS



Alba Marituz Jiménez Ayala, CETT staff

An El Salvadoran boy, repeating second grade and delighted with his progress under his CETT-trained teacher, proudly demonstrates his new writing skills.

- To date, nearly 12,500 teachers and administrators in 15 countries have received training in effective reading instruction methods and improved their skills in many important dimensions of literacy instruction. Teachers are adopting more active, participatory, and child-centered methods of instruction along with a more professional and reflective attitude toward their classroom practices. Part of this new attitude is a strong focus on continually improving their teaching skills even after completing training.
- CETT methodologies helped over 400,000 children in disadvantaged

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005		
Indicator	Target	Total
FY 2005 funding (\$000)	\$3,500	\$3,370
Teaching aids developed	N/A <sup>1</sup>	223
Teachers trained	4,000	5,965

communities of Latin America and the Caribbean learn to read. Teachers and evaluators observe that students of CETT-trained teachers are actively reading and writing and learning about texts in ways that they often don't see even at higher grade levels in these schools.

- CETT has created a culture of reading in participating schools and classrooms, helping to engage and motivate students in gaining literacy skills. Since reading materials are scarce or nonexistent in communities where CETT works, CETT teachers learn strategies for creating reading materials while building literacy. A partnership with Scholastic Books has also provided schools with libraries and book collections to enrich the

reading climate for approximately 5,000 classrooms in the region.

- Fifteen participating countries now have an effective model for improving teacher skills for literacy instruction in the early grades. Several countries in the Caribbean, including Trinidad and Tobago and most recently Barbados, were so impressed with CETT's efficacy that they contributed their own resources in order to join CETT earlier than scheduled. Other countries, such as El Salvador, plan to expand the model to additional grades and subject areas.

<sup>1</sup> It was not possible to select a target for this indicator because the monitoring and evaluation system for the Central American Region was not complete.

# LESSONS LEARNED

Liesel Stahr, INMED  
Partnerships for Children



Ecuadorian children read a story with their teacher.

- The support provided to teachers through teacher circles and in-classroom follow-up by master trainers or other mentors is an integral part of successful teacher training, making a critical difference in teachers' ability to put new classroom approaches into practice.
- The institutions in different countries that collaborated to develop and

carry out a regional teacher-training program faced numerous challenges as they learned to work together, particularly in the Central American CETT, which involved the most countries and institutions. However, the effort proved worthwhile. The shared expertise of the different institutions has added to participants' knowledge of successful practices and raised their ability to innovate. Furthermore, the collaboration has helped the partners recognize common problems across countries and implement regional solutions.

- Partnership and fundraising strategies have different requirements and benefits. A partnership approach requires both flexibility and resources during the negotiation stage. The technical management and resource

mobilization components of the program need to work together closely and creatively to identify synergies between business and development objectives in order to create the win-win situations characteristic of successful public-private partnerships. While CETT was originally designed with separate technical and alliance-development components, the two are currently being integrated, as CETT institutions take on responsibility for alliance building and planning for sustainability with technical assistance from USAID. Financial sustainability will most probably be achieved using a comprehensive resource mobilization approach. Support is likely to come from a combination of sources, including national governments, bilateral and multilateral donors, and the private sector.

# SUCCESS STORY

CETT staff



First-grade child in the Dominican Republic writes a story.

## TEACHING STRUGGLING STUDENTS TO READ

In disadvantaged communities of Latin America and the Caribbean, many students struggle to master basic reading skills.

CETT training and follow-up helps teachers successfully teach once-failing students. Juana, a teacher with 19 years of experience in Santiago, Dominican Republic, was moved by her new success in reaching struggling learners:

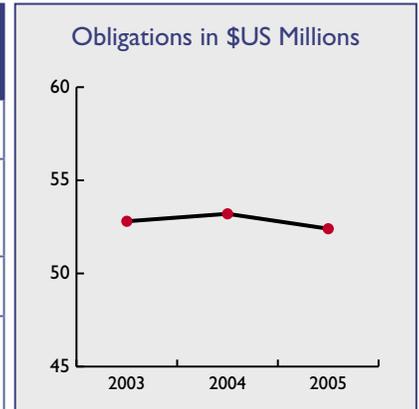
Before CETT, I had to work much harder than I do now for my students to learn. Sometimes we spent an entire month on a single lesson. The classes were monotonous. Students understood enough to repeat the chorus of syllables they were learning, but if you put the same syllable in a different context, they would not be able to read it. Now, students understand what they are learning and can recognize sounds and words in any context. I have one student named José Ariel. He is nearly 13 years old and has repeated first grade many times. Last year, when I was teaching him in first grade, the boy learned to read, and now he is very motivated. Now I am always having to say to him, "Hold on, Ariel, give someone else a chance." At nearly 13, this boy finally came alive.

# CENTRAL AMERICA–DOMINICAN REPUBLIC FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

The Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) initiative improves the ability of Central American countries and the Dominican Republic to compete in the modern global economy. Working with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, USAID is helping these countries make the transition to free trade by building government and private sector capacity through technical assistance and training.

Website: <http://tinyurl.com/r95tr>.

COSTA RICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA	
Date announced	January 16, 2002
Contact	Yvette Malcioln, USAID Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean
Duration	No set term
Data collection and reporting supported by	Approximately 30 people



## HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2005, five Central American countries and the Dominican Republic received over \$52 million in training and technical assistance, which has helped governments and the private sector work together to increase exports, diversify agricultural production, and increase trade-related employment.
- More than 53,000 farmers, microentrepreneurs, and small and medium businesses received training that has helped their products and services become more competitive in local, regional, and global markets. In Honduras alone, participation of female entrepreneurs in USAID programs increased by over 30 percent.
- USAID promoted awareness-raising and education efforts on trade agreements and their benefits among civil society groups and institutions throughout the region. This activity has included outreach to journalists, the private sector, universities and institutes, and other civil society organizations.

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005		
Indicator	Target	Actual
FY 2005 funding (\$000)	51,196	52,365
Technical assistance (person-months)	5,941	4,582
People trained	34,358	53,226
Annual growth rates of Central American exports to the U.S.	3.0%	4.4%



CDA/INTRAC

Honduran farmers assess a sweet potato crop grown on a demonstration farm. They are getting training at the farm as part of the process of obtaining certification in good agricultural practices. This project is assisted by USAID's Export Promotion Program (EPP).

## LESSONS LEARNED

Jan Howard, USAID



Nicaraguan farmer Sebastian Araya Sr. and his family oversee okra being sorted and packed for export. “With USAID assistance,” says Araya, “I was able to establish a direct market link with a Miami-based vegetable wholesaler to export my okra crop.”

- Bringing together the public and private sector for consultations on important issues affecting the economy has been an important way of promoting reforms in participating countries’ regulatory environments and enabling conditions. Such reforms favor opening markets wider to increase investment and trade.
- By developing local capacity and awareness on environmental issues, local government and private institutions, with the help of civil society, are taking ownership and control over environmental preservation.
- Most small and medium businesses striving to become internationally competitive and to develop new export markets need a variety of support services, in areas such as packaging and labeling design, production process improvements, quality certification, and finding suitable distributors in target markets. Moreover, when targeting international markets, the best results come through technical assistance that is developed at the enterprise level and focused on companies that are responsive and willing to commit resources to the effort.

## SUCCESS STORY

### EPP HELPS SALVADORAN ENTREES REACH U.S. MARKET

**M**otivated by two U.S. distributors that needed a new supplier for Salvadoran frozen *pupusas*, Rodolfo Papini suggested to his wife and brother-in-law that they launch a frozen-food business. They formed a small company named Pahnas, rented industrial equipment, and hired 14 employees. By January 2004, Pahnas was shipping its first container of the filled corn tortillas to Washington, D.C. For this first order, with assistance from USAID, they redesigned their prototype packaging and ensured that their product met all FDA requirements.

Pahnas has gained two more U.S. distributors, thanks to support from USAID’s Export Promotion Program (EPP). Assistance has included training, sponsoring Pahnas’ participation in food shows, helping Pahnas establish new business contacts, promoting Pahnas’ products with potential distributors, and guiding Pahnas in meeting FDA standards. USAID invited Pahnas staff to participate in the Food Marketing Institute (FMI) food show in Chicago in 2004, where they established contact with an important client: Wal-Mart. “After a long and difficult process, we have been approved to export to Wal-Mart,” reports Papini. Pahnas’s first shipment to Wal-Mart—a container of 60,000 *pupusas*—took place in early 2006.

Once CAFTA-DR goes into effect in El Salvador, Pahnas looks forward to increasing the variety of products it offers. For example, Pahnas now provides frozen corn tamales to its client in Houston. Since its first export, Pahnas has shipped more than a million *pupusas* to the U.S. market—a number that ensures that it is well on its way to making the *pupusa* as popular as the taco!



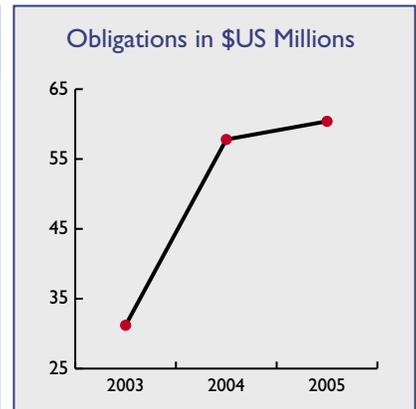
USAID/EXPRO

Employees of Pahnas, a Salvadoran firm, produce *pupusas*. With help from EPP, Pahnas has already shipped more than a million *pupusas* to the United States.

# CLEAN ENERGY INITIATIVE

The subtitle of the Clean Energy Initiative (CEI), “Powering Sustainable Development from the Village to Metropolis,” reflects both its broad scope and its emphasis on long-term development payoffs. CEI pursues its objectives through three distinct programs. The Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) works to increase access to modern and affordable energy services in underserved areas. Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development (EESD) seeks to delay the need for new generating capacity by making current operating systems more productive, efficient, and reliable. Healthy Homes and Communities (HHC) promotes cleaner energy in two areas—transportation fuels and

WORLDWIDE	
36 OPERATING UNITS REPORTED IN FY 2005	
Date announced	August 23, 2002
Contact	Gordon Weynand, USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
Duration	No set term
Data collection and reporting supported by	Primary—40 USAID employees Secondary—40 USAID employees



The figure for FY 2004 includes \$22.8 million in carryover from FY 2003; the figure for FY 2005 includes \$29.4 million in carryover from FY 2004.

indoor cooking and heating practices—to reduce the estimated 3 million deaths caused by poor air quality each year. More information is available at [www.sdp.gov/sdp/initiative/cei](http://www.sdp.gov/sdp/initiative/cei).

## HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID’s support for the development of national action plans under the Global Village Energy Partnership began to pay dividends in several countries. Brazil’s GVEP action plan was completed in March 2005 and has been integrated into the national “Lights for All” program. With this impetus, Lights for All has already brought energy services to 1.5 million Brazilians and created an estimated 115,000 jobs. In Mexico, USAID has provided assistance to national and state officials to develop institutional structures to implement Mexico’s \$100 million rural electrification program.
- A Clean Energy Initiative program in Uganda and Tanzania supported the electrification of 100 community centers, schools, and clinics. Among these is the Kakuuto hospital, the site where AIDS was first discovered. The improved medical

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005		
Indicator	Target	Total
Total funding (\$000) (includes FY 2004 carryover) <sup>2</sup>	N/A	60,456
Global Village Energy Partnership: people with increased access to energy services	5,000,000	5,607,906
Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development: people benefiting	N/A	6,854,504
Healthy Homes and Communities: people benefiting from replacing dirty fuels with clean fuels	N/A	5,203,774

services that this hospital can now provide because of electrification have stimulated a 100 percent increase in patients, now totaling over 4,000 people each month.

- USAID helped several cities in Mexico develop procurement policies that give preference to energy-efficient products. A pilot procurement of \$1 million on these products will save four cities an estimated 5 million kilowatts per hour and \$726,000 per year, while offsetting an estimated 3,295 metric tons of carbon dioxide annually and reducing emissions of other pollutants.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 2005 aggregate funding target for GVEP funds was \$20 million. Because of the way CEI is funded, it cannot provide such targets for EESD, HHC, or total CEI funds. GVEP targets do not differentiate between carryover and non-carryover funds.

## LESSONS LEARNED



Winrock

A family in Danchi Village, Nepal, cooks dinner on a stove fueled by clean biogas. The biogas system was purchased through a loan from a USAID-supported microfinance institution.

- The Clean Energy Initiative's ongoing results have proven to be a powerful tool for telling USAID's story to other U.S. agencies and the international community. For example, the results will provide a solid underpinning for the U.S. government's message at the UN-sponsored Commission for Sustainable Development, which will focus on the themes of energy and climate change through 2007. The message is twofold: that access to energy is critical to economic growth and reducing poverty, and that improving energy sector governance is important to increasing energy access.
- The Clean Energy Initiative reporting framework continues to be refined

and improved, with ripple effects benefiting not only USAID but also its collaborators. This year, USAID shared information on the CEI's detailed reporting methodology and past results with both the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency. These are the respective U.S. government lead agencies on two CEI initiatives—Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development and Healthy Homes and Communities. In addition to pinpointing potential areas for improvement in CEI reporting, this collaboration gave both agencies ideas about how they might design a similar reporting framework to capture the results of their contributions to the CEI.

## SUCCESS STORY

### ELECTRICITY FUELS COCA-FREE RURAL GROWTH

**B**olivia's underdeveloped rural economy is a major driver of illicit coca production. The CEI has provided support for the country's rural electrification program as part of USAID's Integrated Alternative Development work in the Yungas region's coca-growing area.

This activity complements the Bolivian government's counter-narcotics policy and will increase licit net household income by providing modern energy services for families, businesses, and small industries. Access to electricity also fuels community development and has improved basic public services by bringing rural residents into the modern era. Electric lighting lets children study at night, and communities can safely store medicines and perishable foods now that there is reliable refrigeration.

Pedro Alborta, submayor of a rural municipality in the Yungas from 2003 to 2005, reported in a magazine interview that electrification means "development for everyone—from families, to schools with internet access, all the way to the wood-processing industry, which will provide jobs so that people stay and work toward a common future." During FY 2005, USAID's support for this program benefited 659 families, for a cumulative total of 2,690 families to date.

Programa de Desarrollo Alternativo Regional



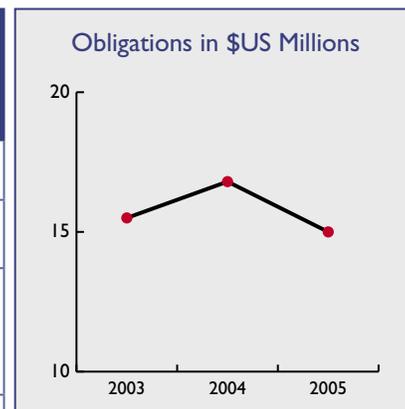
A local technician in Palos Blancos, Bolivia, completes the installation of an electrical service meter.

# CONGO BASIN FOREST PARTNERSHIP

The Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) works to combat deforestation and biodiversity loss in 11 key landscapes in Africa's Congo Basin.<sup>2</sup> USAID partners with Central African governments, African regional organizations, international donors, and NGOs to address the root causes of threats to forests and biodiversity. Activities encompass protected area management, large-scale landscape management, economic development, and better natural resource governance.

Website: <http://tinyurl.com/j2jn2>.

COUNTRIES IN THE CONGO BASIN OF AFRICA CAMEROON, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, EQUATORIAL GUINEA, GABON, AND THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO	
Date announced	August 23, 2002
Contact	John B. Flynn, USAID/ Kinshasa
Duration	Initially 4 years (FY 2002— FY 2005); USAID's Africa Bureau will continue to fund CBFP indefinitely
Data collection and reporting supported by	More than 100 individuals, including all implementing partner NGOs and regional governments



The figure for FY 2004 includes \$0.75 million in carryover from FY 2003.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The international management of two landscapes substantially advanced. Cameroon, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo (ROC) signed an agreement to carry out the Dja-Minkebe-Odzala Tri-National Landscape plan, allowing joint cross-border conservation activities to begin. The forestry and environment ministries for ROC and Gabon held technical meetings to develop antipoaching strategies for the Leconi-Bateke Landscape and to ease cross-border travel for experts and tourists.
- The CBFP supported two high-level workshops: one for the Central African heads of state in February, and the other for a CBFP sister effort, the Great Apes Survival Project (GRASP), in August. These events had major consequences for Congo Basin conservation. The Heads of State Summit culminated in all parties signing a regional conservation and forest policy treaty. Immediate impacts ranged from a presidential

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005			
Indicator	Appropriations	Target	Total
Total FY 2005 funding (\$000)	15,000		15,000
Cumulative area (in hectares) of forest protected (000)		7,700	18,851
Number of integrated use plans convened in all 11 landscapes		2	3
Number of CBFP countries with illegal logging surveillance systems in place <sup>4</sup>		2	2

decree regulating logging concessions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to an international agreement on wildlife management in the Tri-National Landscape. Delegates to the GRASP meeting agreed on a great apes conservation strategy stressing habitat protection and medical responses to dangerous viruses. While the strategy is global, it will have particular impact in Central Africa.

- The CBFP also supported creation of a yearly State of the Forest Report to serve as a database for standardized conservation indicators basinwide. It will be a tool for better analysis of the data-poor region, for developing regional forest-monitoring capacity, and for easier collaboration by the basin's varied, widely dispersed stakeholders. An executive summary was distributed at the Heads of State Summit in February, increasing leaders' awareness of urgent forest conservation issues. Work to develop indicators and to link with all partners will culminate in a full report in FY 2006.

<sup>2</sup> A landscape is an area showing repeated instances of the same distinctive cluster of interacting ecosystems.

<sup>4</sup> Measured results, and hence targets, for this indicator have changed since FY 2004 reporting because the focus of this indicator has changed from landscape-oriented to country-oriented. CBFP recognized the link between country governments and ministries that grant and manage concessions.

## LESSONS LEARNED



Helene Ramos

Community conservation in the Tayna Gorilla Reserve benefits both gorillas and communities by generating livelihoods and granting land tenure in exchange for protection of habitat and defense against poaching.

Central Africa has a tradition that all natural resources including land belong to the state. No well-defined legal or administrative system exists for granting land tenure to individuals, breeding conflicts over resources and discouraging individuals and communities from investing in rural property. One outcome of this tradition is the prevalence of destructive farming techniques that are creating an ever-widening human footprint in forest areas.

CBFP partners have found an innovative solution that advances both conservation and development goals: creating community reserves under a little-recognized clause of the forestry code found in each Congo Basin country. This provision allows com-

munities to create “community forests,” with rights to collectively manage land and its associated wildlife and forests.

Two current projects funded by USAID’s Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE)—Lac Télé Community Reserve in ROC and Tayna Gorilla Reserve (with over a million hectares) in DRC—have met with great enthusiasm among local communities. With CARPE support, the communities have responded to the challenge of managing their resources by creating management committees; mapping protected, buffer, and development areas in accordance with their needs; and training and mounting community patrols to ensure the integrity of protected areas and key species, such as the gorilla.

## SUCCESS STORY

### PRESIDENTIAL DECREE SUPPORTS RATIONAL LOGGING IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Facing crumbling ports and impassable roads, forest management in the DRC was at a standstill at the beginning of the new millennium, awaiting the infrastructure repairs and upgrades needed to make it profitable. In 2002, anticipating that the onset of democracy would trigger new investment, the DRC government produced a forestry code giving a legal framework for sustainable forest management. Unfortunately, no regulations were put in place to enforce the code, and soon logging concessions were appearing in total disregard of its tenets.

In February 2005, a high-profile summit brought together all CBFP country heads of state, as well as French President Jacques Chirac. Each leader pledged to manage forest resources more effectively. This meeting, coupled with intensive activities across the basin by the USAID-supported Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), raised the profile of forest management to the highest possible levels. DRC President Kabila responded to this challenge by issuing a key decree outlining procedures for bringing logging concessions into the forestry code’s legal framework. In tandem with additional implementing regulations, the new decree will pave the way for sustainable forest management in the DRC.



Jacqueline Doremus

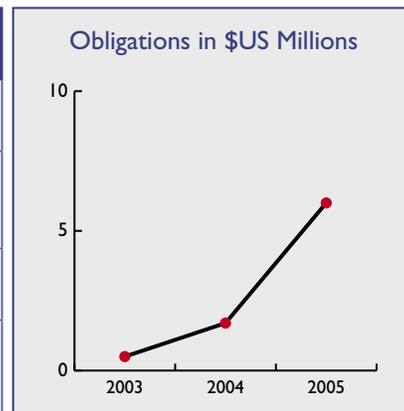
The international agreement on wildlife management in the Tri-National Landscape should help ensure that this logging concession implements policies to reduce the amount of bushmeat consumed during its operations.

# DIGITAL FREEDOM INITIATIVE

The Digital Freedom Initiative (DFI) aims to promote economic growth by transferring the benefits of modern information and communication technology (ICT) to entrepreneurs and small businesses in the developing world. The program is being carried out on the U.S. side by the Commerce and State departments, the Peace Corps, and USAID, working with U.S. industry. Peru, Indonesia, and Jordan have joined Senegal as DFI partner countries.

Website: [www.dfi.gov](http://www.dfi.gov).

INDONESIA, JORDAN, PERU, SENEGAL	
Date announced	March 4, 2003
Contact	Ed Malloy, USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
Duration	No set term
Data collection and reporting supported by	11 individuals



The figure for FY 2004 includes \$0.147 million in carryover from FY 2003; the figure for FY 2005 includes \$0.14 million in carryover from FY 2004.

## HIGHLIGHTS



USAID

Senegalese youth connect to the internet at a cybercafé.

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005				
Country	Number of Volunteers		Number of Volunteer Days	
	Target	Total	Target	Total
Senegal		6	1,620	540
Peru	43	117	2,518	1,824
Jordan	41	41	1,970	1,790
<b>Totals</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>6,108</b>	<b>4,154</b>

- In Peru, over 420 small and medium enterprises (SMEs) received grants to develop business networks or clusters using e-business tools. Another 684 SME grants will target agricultural competitiveness, market development, and tourism. Peace Corps volunteers have trained about 100 entrepreneurs in ICT, and Aid to Artisans, a U.S. nonprofit, is updating artisans' ICT skills as well as training them in new ones.
- NetCorps Jordan trains Jordanian youth in a blend of ICT, community development, and business skills, and places them in internships with

community computer centers. The interns then train community people to use ICT in their everyday lives and businesses and help to create ICT-supported community projects.

- In Senegal, a U.S. PVO and Senegalese volunteers developed an e-commerce website to improve market access for a 3,000-member association of women in the apparel industry. Forty-five women in management, marketing, and apparel care have received ICT training.
- Students at Senegal's Université du Sahel (UNIS) were equipped with a

web-based e-learning tool that lets them register and enroll in courses, use an electronic library, and meet with their professors in online discussion groups. The DFI managers are working to replicate this for use in other Senegalese universities.

- DFI/Senegal identified and developed a variety of ICT-enabled training materials used to help small businesses in Senegal. These materials are now helping to improve cybercafé operations, SME management, and market access in countries as far apart as Afghanistan, Mali, and Honduras.

## LESSONS LEARNED



Kindergartners participating in the Mother and Child Program in Jordan concentrate on their lesson.

- In Jordan, two successful pilot tests of DFI's Mother and Child Program showed that ICT can be systematically introduced to children at a much earlier age than currently attempted there. In fact, early ICT education can improve learning skills, particularly in math and written/spoken

language (both Arabic and English). The pilots also confirmed that this approach can be used to draw parents, particularly underemployed women, into ICT pursuits of their own, specifically ones that can help to improve their economic situation.

- In Indonesia, DFI activities focused on cybersecurity—particularly cybercrime, an area of critical importance to the development of e-commerce. Capitalizing on U.S. leadership in this field, U.S. government agencies provided technical assistance to the Indonesian government and private sector, an effort that included placing a long-term U.S. expert advisor in Jakarta. This up-to-date expertise increased the willingness of Indonesian businesses and government offices to

learn about cybersecurity, jointly develop solutions that fit Indonesia, and see the value of international cooperation in dealing with this global problem—e.g., by joining the International Convention on Cyber-Security.

- ICT-enabled applications developed in one DFI country can be adapted for use in other countries. One example is the ICT-enabled training material originally used to help small businesses by DFI/Senegal. Another is DFI/Peru's interactive capacity-matching tool, the System of Information of Business Development Services (SISDE PERU), which allows service providers to offer their specialized services to SMEs by region and by industrial sector.

## SUCCESS STORIES

### REFORM FUELS JORDAN'S MOBILE PHONE BOOM

**P**ro-growth legal and regulatory reforms are an area of focus for DFI Jordan, which helped Jordan's Telecommunications Regulatory Commission roll out a complete set of licensing and regulatory measures to ensure that fixed and mobile telephone markets are fully competitive. Competition has cut prices for mobile services and dramatically increased subscriptions. Today over one in three Jordanians carries a mobile phone, and Jordan has the most competitive mobile phone market among Arab nations. On the fixed-line side, the Jordan Telecom monopoly ended December 31, 2004, and new operators are now being licensed.

### SENEGAL TELECOM MANAGERS BUILD TRADE GROUPS

One of DFI Senegal's major goals is to train managers of telecenters and cybercenters in management, marketing, technical operations, and maintenance. Following the successful training of 54 managers in Dakar, this DFI activity expanded into other regions of Senegal, reaching 11 training sessions and over 275 management trainees. After each training program, an association of local telecenter operators was set up and joined into a national association. Strengthening the management skills of telecenter operators can not only promote SMEs but can also let rural communities use affordable shared access to ICT to power their socioeconomic development.



NetCorps Jordan trains Jordanian youth in a blend of ICT, community development, and business skills, and places them in internships with community computer centers. Here, interns receive their certificates for participation in NetCorps.

# FAITH-BASED AND COMMUNITY INITIATIVES

In Executive Order 13279, President Bush established the USAID Center for Faith-Based and Community Initiatives (CFBCI)

...to guide Federal agencies in formulating and developing policies with implications for faith-based organizations and other community organizations, to ensure equal protection of the laws for faith-based and community organizations, to further the national effort to expand opportunities for, and strengthen the capacity of, faith-based and other community organizations so that they may better meet social needs...and to ensure the economical and efficient administration and completion of Government

contracts. (Executive Order 13279, introduction)

CFBCI therefore seeks to ensure a level playing field for faith-based organizations (FBOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to compete for USAID programs. The initiative also reaches out to faith-based and other community groups to increase their access to and knowledge of U.S. government funding sources. Finally, CFBCI addresses legal and policy issues and educates USAID staff about the initiative.

This initiative does not receive program funding. For more information, see [www.fbc.gov](http://www.fbc.gov).

WORLDWIDE	
Date announced	December 12, 2002
Contact	Chad Hayward, USAID Office of the Administrator
Duration	No set term
Data collection and reporting supported by	3 individuals at USAID/ Washington

## HIGHLIGHTS



Dream for Africa

Dr. Bruce Wilkinson meets with Pastor Zakes Nxumalo at the Swaziland Pastors Conference. Spiritual leaders have an important part to play in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

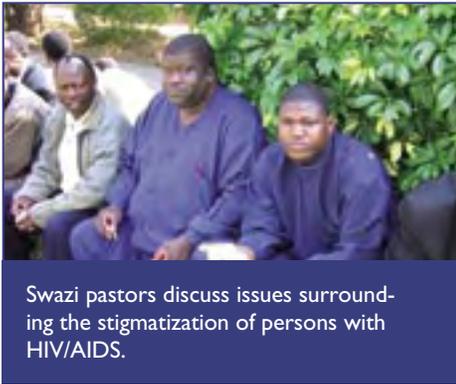
- CFBCI implemented a rule for participation by religious organizations in USAID programs aimed at leveling the playing field within USAID for faith-based and community organizations.
- CFBCI's data collection efforts show that faith-based and community groups successfully competed

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005		
Indicator	Target	Total
Total FY 2005 funding (\$000)		N/A
Number of in-person educational and technical assistance meetings held with FBOs/CBOs	50	106
Number of FBOs/CBOs registered to receive information and funding opportunities by email	1,600	1,695

- for \$591 million in USAID assistance in FY 2005.
- To provide technical assistance concerning opportunities at USAID, CFBCI held over 100 meetings with faith-based and community organizations and worked to expand its email distribution list to just under 1,700 members.

- CFBCI coordinated with the Global Health Bureau and the White House Office of Faith-Based and Community Initiatives to complete an evaluation of its first pilot project, the CORE (Communities Responding to the HIV/AIDS Epidemic) initiative, and is working to implement lessons learned from this evaluation.

# LESSONS LEARNED



Dream for Africa

Swazi pastors discuss issues surrounding the stigmatization of persons with HIV/AIDS.

- Workshops or personal meetings are critical to assisting smaller organizations in successfully navigating USAID's grant-making process.
- Although USAID asks faith-based and community organizations to register as private voluntary organizations (PVOs) before applying for grants, it is important to inform the organizations that participation in many USAID programs does not require registration.
- Active support by USAID missions is key to collecting field data on the participation level of FBOs and CBOs.

# SUCCESS STORY

## PASTORS IN SWAZILAND LEARN TO ADDRESS HIV ISSUES FROM THE PULPIT

**M**ore than 500 pastors from across Swaziland participated in an HIV/AIDS prevention conference June 6–9, 2005, funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief through USAID. The conference was led by Dr. Bruce Wilkinson, chair of the faith-based organization Dream for Africa and author of *The Prayer of Jabez* and other books on humanitarian service and spirituality.

At the conference, Wilkinson trained pastors in methods of speaking appropriately and effectively to their congregations about premarital sexual abstinence and fidelity to one's partner. Because the unequal treatment of women—both culturally and legally—contributes to the spread of HIV/AIDS, Dr. Wilkinson challenged pastors to make it clear to their congregations that men and women are, according to their own sacred text, created equal, with the right to own property and make decisions about work. The message was unequivocal: women should have control over their own bodies.

Another important topic Wilkinson addressed was the stigma associated with HIV, which presents an enormous barrier to care, treatment, and prevention of HIV/AIDS around the world. After a session in which participants discussed stigmatization at length, two pastors rose to disclose their own HIV-positive status. After congratulating the men on their courage, Dr. Wilkinson reminded the others that the church rejects no one for having a disease, whatever its origin. He urged the pastors not only to seek counseling and testing for themselves, but also to facilitate testing for their congregants.

One small-village pastor told a USAID official, "This is an amazing week. People like us have never, ever been invited to come to a place like this and learn all these things and give our views on the problem. . . . I never thought that we pastors could help stop AIDS. I'm going back to my church a new man, a new pastor."



Dream for Africa

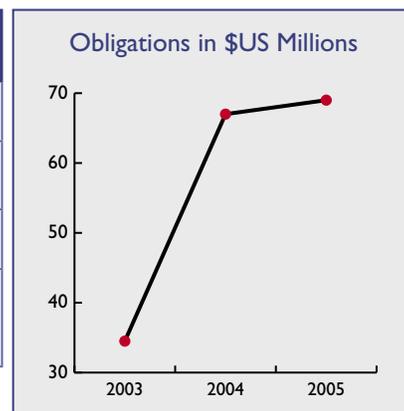
Over 500 pastors took part in a conference sponsored by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief under the auspices of Dream for Africa, a U.S. faith-based organization.

# INITIATIVE TO END HUNGER IN AFRICA

The Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA) seeks to cut hunger in Africa by half by 2015, in keeping with the UN Development Goals of the Millennium Declaration. IEHA works to strengthen regional dynamism and spillovers in agricultural production and trade, especially by building alliances and broad-based political and financial commitment among its partners in Africa and elsewhere.

This initiative focuses its investments on core agriculture-related activities in six areas: science and technology; trade and marketing systems; human and institutional capacity; producer

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	
Date announced	August 23, 2002
Contact	Jeff Hill, USAID Bureau for Africa
Duration	No set term
Data collection and reporting supported by	More than 1,400 people at the partner, mission, and Washington levels



The figure for FY 2004 includes \$0.2 million in carryover from FY 2003.

organizations; protecting the vulnerable; and environmental management.

For more information, visit [www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan\\_africa/initiatives/ieha.html](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/initiatives/ieha.html).

## HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 6.2 million people in rural areas directly benefited from IEHA interventions during FY 2005. Among these efforts were projects that improved market access, expanded farm production, and raised household incomes. IEHA activities also directly benefited 4.5 million vulnerable people, including those affected by HIV/AIDS, drought, and conflict, through innovations such as higher-yield, more nutrient-rich crop varieties.
- IEHA activities worked to build African capacity by training nearly 350,000 men and about 227,000 women in areas such as biotech safety, market analysis and development, recordkeeping, crop quality control, postharvest handling, and product grading.
- The initiative also helped build the capacity of producer associations, water user associations, trade and

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005		
Indicator	Target	Total
Number of rural households benefiting directly from interventions	1,044,127	1,331,311
Number of partner organizations	508	981
Number of women's organizations/associations assisted	358	1,729

business groups, and community-based organizations that deliver key services for agriculture. IEHA aided over 10,000 such groups, including over 1,700 organizations that work specifically to benefit women.

- IEHA surpassed its goals for building public-private partnerships by over 50 percent, forming 747 partnerships as opposed to a target figure of 363 (and compared with 147 for all of FY 2004). These offered better access to knowledge,

markets, and improved technologies for member organizations.

- IEHA is working with policymakers to improve the policy environment. In June, USAID helped the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research hold a regional ministerial conference on agricultural biotechnology. The ministers put forth a strong vision for regional collaboration in biotechnology research and regulation.

## LESSONS LEARNED

- IEHA has been particularly successful at bringing a focus to USAID agricultural programming in Africa and building partnerships with international public and private partners, which is improving the effectiveness

of development assistance. USAID and its partners have learned that working together, while it takes time and resources, can and does have substantial payoffs. Furthermore, the business alliances established through

IEHA have demonstrated significant potential in actually meeting the aggressive growth agenda IEHA and its partners are committed to.

## SUCCESS STORIES

### INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

**G**hana, Kenya, and Mozambique represent diverse ecosystems and markets. In all three, however, IEHA programs have enabled farmers to take advantage of robust market demand by planting improved seeds, using fertilizer, and adopting more intensive cultivation practices to boost productivity. During FY 2005, for example, average maize yields in Kenya rose 19 percent for over 86,000 farmers, while milk productivity rose 22 percent for 82,000 farmers. Further, successful efforts to help farmers meet Eurepgap quality standards raised the volume of horticultural trade by 19.2 percent and its value by 55 percent. In Ghana, farmers using organic fertilizer practices introduced through USAID programs more than doubled their yields in maize, citrus, and mangoes. In Mozambique, an integrated effort helped introduce new varieties of pigeon peas, create a factory to process them, and build linkages between the factory and producers. As a result, in the area surrounding the factory, pigeon pea production climbed from 94 metric tons in 2004 to 868 metric tons in 2005.

### LINKING PRODUCERS TO MARKETS IN MOZAMBIQUE

USAID invested approximately \$2 million of IEHA funds into a new business development services activity with the Technoserved Emprenda Alliance. This activity targeted new and established agribusinesses, including farmer-run enterprises, helping their business grow in three broad commodity chains: confectionary nuts, horticultural products and tropical fruit, and animal feed. Enterprises aided under this activity earned over \$8.9 million in revenues in the nine months between January 2005 and September 2005, an increase of nearly \$800,000 over their revenues for all of FY 2004.

### STRENGTHENING REGIONAL DYNAMISM

In Eastern Africa, IEHA supported a Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) project to expand regional agricultural trade in five commodities—maize, cotton, specialty coffee, dairy, and livestock. Progress in maize was especially encouraging: during the past year, COMESA and the East African Community fully integrated the “Maize without Borders” program into their trade policy framework. A trade promotion website posted offers to sell totaling over 700,000 tons of maize. Recorded formal regional maize trade rose by over 50 percent from 2003 to 2004, going from \$31.2 million to \$47.5 million. It is estimated that informal, unregistered trade contributed at least \$44 million more.



In Malawi, farmers grow a new variety of stress-tolerant maize. IEHA-related resources help to support the research done on maize by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), which has been researching maize strains that do well in conditions of drought and low soil fertility.

CIMMYT



Zimbabwean women work with maize. A farmer who plants only two hectares of maize each year can add over half a ton to the harvest using the stress-tolerant varieties.

CIMMYT

# VOLUNTEERS FOR PROSPERITY

**V**olunteers for Prosperity (VfP) promotes overseas service by skilled American volunteers to advance global health and prosperity. USAID is the interagency coordinator for VfP, which is supported by the departments of State, Commerce, and Health and Human Services (HHS).

Reporting to USA Freedom Corps, USAID's VfP Office hosts a website to help match individual volunteers with opportunities to serve; helps to create new channels for international volunteerism by U.S. professionals; and works with partner organizations on new ways to generate resources for their volunteer

programs. Through VfP, applicants who rely on U.S. professionals as volunteers are more competitive for grants awarded by participating federal agencies in six other initiatives: the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief; Middle East Partnership Initiative; Digital Freedom Initiative; Water for the Poor Initiative; African Global Competitiveness Initiative; and Millennium Challenge Account.

This initiative does not receive program funding. Website: [www.volunteersforprosperity.gov](http://www.volunteersforprosperity.gov).

WORLDWIDE	
Date announced	May 21, 2003
Contact	Jack Hawkins, USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance/VfP
Duration	No set term
Data collection and reporting supported by	9 individuals (single points of contact within each of the participating federal agencies—State, Commerce and HHS; single points of contacts for each of the six presidential initiatives served by VfP)

## HIGHLIGHTS



Northwest Medical Teams International

Lisa Torraca, a disaster-roster physician with Northwest Medical Teams International, examines a young Indonesian after the Indian Ocean tsunami of December 2004. The actions of U.S. volunteers have contributed to a greatly improved public perception of the United States in areas affected by the tsunami.

- By the end of FY 2005, VfP had 220 partner organizations, up 15 percent over FY 2004.
- Grants awarded to VfP partners totaled \$22 million, up more than 60 percent over FY 2004.

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005		
Indicator	Target	Total
FY 2005 funding (\$000)	N/A	N/A
Number of organizations participating in VfP	250	220
Number of skilled American volunteers deployed	10,000	12,000

- The pool of highly skilled U.S. professionals available through partner organizations grew nearly 60 percent, from 34,000 in FY 2004 to nearly 54,000 in FY 2005.
- In FY 2004, partner organizations reported deploying fewer than 7,000 volunteers. For FY 2005 this figure jumped 70 percent, to 12,000.
- Between FY 2004 and FY 2005, the number of volunteer opportunities available through partner organizations more than doubled, from 4,000 to over 9,000.
- A range of sectors and countries benefited from the work of VfP volunteers in FY 2005. Volunteers provided HIV/AIDS education and improved drinking water in rural African villages, widened educational opportunities for women in the Middle East, mentored aspiring entrepreneurs in Asia, trained local staff and gave emergency medical care to tsunami victims in Indonesia, worked to bring clean water and sanitation systems to a town in Nigeria, and served as trainers and expert advisors to fish farmers in Tanzania, to mention only a few examples.

# LESSONS LEARNED

USAID's VFP Office hosts a website ([www.volunteersforprosperity.gov](http://www.volunteersforprosperity.gov)) to help match individual volunteers with opportunities to serve. It also shares volunteer success stories, describes partner organizations' international development activities, and gives links to a VFP page about each partner as well as to partners' own websites.

- Continued growth in international voluntary service by America's professionals will depend on VFP partners' having adequate resources to manage and deploy these volunteers.
- Volunteer recognition through the President's Volunteer Service Award program has been instrumental in VFP growth.
- Continuous contact and interaction with VFP partners to exchange information and collaborate on volunteer activities has served to increase partners' interest and participation in VFP.

# SUCCESS STORY

## U.S. VOLUNTEERS BRING NEW WATER SYSTEM TO ETHIOPIAN VILLAGES

VFP partner Engineering Ministries International is a non-profit faith-based organization headquartered in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Its volunteer engineers, architects, and other design professionals donate their skills in developing countries by designing buildings, roads, clean-water projects, and more.

For example, in 2005 volunteer teams designed a water supply for three villages in a remote region of southwest Ethiopia. At present the villagers must hike several hours each day to fetch water from the same river where they and their animals bathe and drink, a situation that causes myriad health problems.

Using a gravity-fed scheme that draws water from a clean mountain spring, the 21-kilometer pipeline will serve 18,000 people. When it is completed, not only will the villagers have more time each day to make a living, care for their families, study for school, and work on community problems and opportunities, they will have better health and more strength for all these pursuits.



Engineering Ministries International

Scott Powell, a civil engineer volunteering with Engineering Ministries International, tests water quality near a village in Ethiopia. The children who are watching the process will benefit from the new water system.

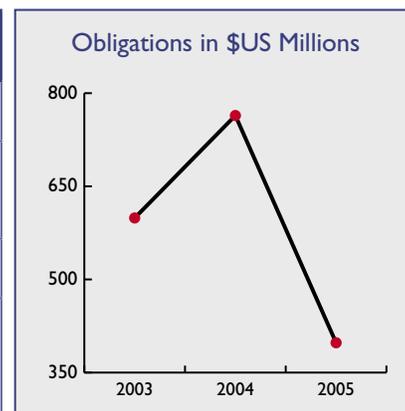
# WATER FOR THE POOR INITIATIVE

The Water for the Poor Initiative provided over \$1.76 billion over three years (FY 2003–FY 2005) to improve sustainable management of freshwater and coastal resources in more than 76 developing countries. It accelerated and expanded international efforts to achieve the UN Millennium Development Goals and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. This includes halving, by 2015,

- the percentage of people unable to reach or afford safe drinking water
- the percentage of people without access to basic sanitation

Website: <http://tinyurl.com/ktqbb>.

WORLDWIDE	
Date announced	August 23, 2002
Contact	Tim Miller, USAID Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade
Duration	FY 2003–FY 2005
Data collection and reporting supported by	Over 100 individuals: 15 from USAID/Washington and 100 from USAID missions



## HIGHLIGHTS

- Over \$1.76 billion has been invested to improve sustainable management of water resources in over 70 countries, including nearly \$1.22 billion for improved water supply and sanitation, \$288 million for watershed management, and \$256 million to increase water productivity.<sup>5</sup>
- Over 24 million people in developing countries received improved access to clean water supply, and almost 27 million people have received improved access to adequate sanitation.
- Over 3,400 watershed governance groups were convened and supported in ongoing basin-scale, integrated decisionmaking to address diverse issues of water uses and needs.

SELECTED INDICATORS FY 2005			
Indicator	FY 2005 Target	FY 2005 Total	Cumulative FY 2003–2005
FY 2005 funding (\$000)	323,000	398,055	1,761,000
Private funds leveraged (\$000)*	N/A	25,000	155,000
Number of people with improved access to water supply*	N/A	12,648,549	24,167,302
Number of people with improved access to sanitation*	N/A	5,655,695	26,720,257

\*Due to the unique nature of this initiative, it is not possible to develop targets for these indicators.

- USAID has developed a “pooled” financing structure that smaller urban organizations can use to gain access to infrastructure capital via the debt market. In India, for example, the United States and the government of the state of Karnataka signed a financing agreement that expands access to clean water to 1.2 million residents who live in eight towns surrounding the city of

Bangalore. A partial credit guarantee from USAID’s Development Credit Authority program helped the municipalities join together to issue a bond on the capital market at reasonable rates. Funds raised through the debt market will finance water and sanitation infrastructure as part of a major \$150 million water and sanitation public works project for the area.

5 The \$1.76 billion includes funding for water-related activities in Iraq; the \$1.22 billion, for water supply and sanitation activities in Iraq.

## LESSONS LEARNED

Chemonics



A girl carries water home. Many people, especially women and children, must spend hours each day carrying water to their homes on foot. Almost 20 percent of the world's population lacks access to safe drinking water.

- Several USAID approaches to meeting the need for financing of water and sanitation utilities have yielded sustainable development results. They include locally financed bond pools and revolving funds; private-sector

participation contracts, such as management contracts and leases; “service for the poor” initiatives that rely on cost-based pricing and local participation; and support for well-designed sector reforms, such as corporatizing water and sewerage utilities, better economic regulation, cost-recovery pricing, and improved corporate governance. USAID achieves the best results when it uses these approaches in countries committed to sustainable improvements and reform.

- The sustainable provision of enough good-quality water to meet human demand is inextricably linked to the health of watersheds and their associated ecosystems (e.g., forests, soils, wetlands, estuaries). The concept of “ecosystem goods and services” as part

of the infrastructure for sustainable water supply is not widely understood by policy- and decisionmakers. USAID and its partners must better articulate the economic and social harm that will result if a nation or region allows these essentially free ecological services to be lost.

- The potential for reusing water, particularly in water-short countries, offers an important incentive for investments in wastewater collection and treatment. Though it is not a suitable source of drinking water, treated wastewater can be used to irrigate farms and green areas, restore the environment, develop urban areas, clean roads, wash cars, fight fires, flush toilets, and serve a variety of industrial needs.

## SUCCESS STORIES

### PROTOTYPE WATER TREATMENT PLANT PILOTS IN PERU

In Peru, USAID helped 400 families in a high tropical forest district install a prototype plant to filter drinking water. This rapid-filtration plant, the first of its kind in Peru, is exceeding Peruvian government quality standards. Implementers received cofinancing from the Americas Fund (created through Peru's buyback of debt owed to the U.S. government) to build or rehabilitate pit latrines and conduct an educational program on household sanitation. Active participation of decentralized Peruvian health authorities is helping extend this successful pilot activity to other communities in the Peruvian tropical forest.

### SUR' EAU COMBATS UNSAFE WATER IN MADAGASCAR

In Madagascar, diarrheal diseases are among the main causes of death and illness for children under 5. USAID supports diverse approaches to make sure that Sûr' Eau (Safe Water), an affordable, locally produced disinfectant solution, is accessible to families in rural settings, poor urban districts, and disaster-prone areas. A national sales force distributes Sûr' Eau to over 600 wholesalers and 10,000 retailers. Medical detailing teams reach over 1,500 doctors and pharmacists throughout the country with product information, while multimedia spot messages promote Sûr' Eau to the general public. In addition, an innovative USAID-developed workplace initiative gives training in diarrhea prevention and Sûr' Eau starter stock to more than 75 NGO community-agent programs nationwide.



Chemonics

Given training as part of the Bushbuckridge Water Service Area project, this man is now paid to control operations at the Santeng Reservoir in South Africa. With USAID assistance, local authorities took over water service delivery from the central government and established a revenue collection system to ensure that services remain sustainable. Residents pay a fair price, and authorities collect enough money to pay for operations and maintenance. Water services have already improved for area residents.



# PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES USING OTHER REPORTING SYSTEMS

## ■ GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

The goal of USAID's Climate Change Program is to promote climate-friendly economic development and improve resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems to climate impacts. The program operates in more than 40 developing and transition countries—through bilateral field missions, regional programs, and central offices—to implement projects that meet development objectives while also providing climate benefits.

President Bush has consistently highlighted the critical importance of developing-country participation in any effective global response to climate change. The Climate Change Program therefore supports technology cooperation in renewable energy and energy efficiency, improved urban transportation measures, quantifying and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions, carbon sequestration through improved land management, activities to increase adaptability to climate impacts, and capacity building to help countries meet their responsibilities under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Results for FY 2004 show that USAID helped avoid emissions of 5.2 million metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalents, initiated activities that protect carbon stocks in more than 126 million hectares, and supported more than 9,000 climate-related capacity-building activities in developing and transition countries. Results for FY 2005 will be collected during the agency's annual reporting process and will be available only after the completion of this report.

## ■ GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, established in January 2002, is an international public-private partnership that encompasses donors, recipients, affected people, and other stakeholders. The Global Fund was created to dramatically increase available

resources for effective prevention, care, and treatment programs in developing countries, complementing existing efforts to fight three of the world's most devastating diseases. It approves proposals submitted by country partnerships based on technical recommendations of a panel of international experts in public health and development, and disburses money over time based on progress in achieving agreed-upon targets. The United States is still the fund's largest single-country donor and has contributed over \$1.4 billion (just over 30 percent) of the total.

As of December 2005, results of the Global Fund include the following:

### HIV/AIDS

- Antiretroviral treatment for 384,000 people, an increase of 75 percent since the 220,000 people in treatment as of May 2005 and an increase of almost 200 percent over the 130,000 people treated as of December 2004
- HIV counseling and testing for nearly 4 million people
- Community outreach prevention activities reaching 7 million people

### MALARIA

- Distribution of 7.7 million insecticide-treated bednets, an increase of 150 percent over the 3.1 million distributed as of May 2005
- Changeover from increasingly ineffective previous-generation malaria drugs to new artemisinin-based combination therapies in almost 30 countries

### TUBERCULOSIS (TB)

- Treatment of 1 million TB cases under directly observed therapy—short course (DOTS), an increase of 67 percent over the 600,000 cases treated as of May 2005

The Global Fund was founded on the principle of performance-based funding. Last year's report noted that grants initially approved in 2002 were completing their second year of implementation (the end of Phase 1). The Global Fund Secretariat must review Phase 1 grant performance, and the Global Fund Board must approve funding for the third, fourth, and fifth years (Phase 2). As of December 2005, the secretariat had reviewed 108 grants, and the board had approved Phase 2 funding for 95 of them. It disapproved funding for two grants—Senegal (malaria) and South Africa (HIV/AIDS).

To learn more, see [www.theglobalfund.org](http://www.theglobalfund.org).

### ■ INITIATIVE TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

At the 2003 UN General Assembly, President Bush announced a new \$50 million initiative to assist women and children who have been trafficked. This initiative supplements existing U.S. government efforts to combat trafficking through prevention, protection, and prosecution.

Initiative projects, to be implemented by NGOs and U.S. agencies working abroad, focus primarily on fighting sex slavery, the fastest-growing category of trafficking, by increasing criminal prosecutions while rescuing, rehabilitating, and reintegrating trafficking victims. The goal is to build NGO capacity and to work in partnership with governments in each country. Currently, USAID is using \$20 million of resources from the initiative to implement programs in Brazil, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Moldova, and Sierra Leone.

### ■ MIDDLE EAST PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVE

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) was established in December 2002 to support democracy in the Middle East by encouraging political, economic and educational reform and the empowerment of women. MEPI creates educational opportunity at the grassroots, promotes economic opportunity, fosters private

sector development, and strengthens civil society and the rule of law throughout the region. The initiative is a partnership that works closely with governments in the Arab world, academic institutions, the private sector, and NGOs.

MEPI serves as one of the administration's primary tools in support of the president's freedom agenda in the Middle East. To date, the administration has committed over \$400 million to this program, allowing MEPI to set in motion more than 350 programs in 15 countries of the Middle East and in the Palestinian territories.

MEPI is managed by the State Department in close collaboration with other U.S. government agencies. USAID administers a variety of MEPI-funded activities across the Middle East region and works jointly with MEPI to ensure that MEPI's programs and those of USAID's seven missions in the Middle East (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, West Bank and Gaza, and Yemen) are complementary.

FY 2005 results under this initiative include the following:

- In the political reform area, USAID provided support for political party development, election monitoring, civil society strengthening, and women's political participation. Through a regional rule of law program, the Arab Women's Legal Network was established, and programs focused on judicial independence are underway in Morocco, Algeria, Oman, and Yemen.
- In the economic reform area, USAID helped to strengthen the banking sector and improve the regulatory and supervisory environment for financial sector institutions. It worked to help export-ready Moroccan SMEs benefit from the Free Trade Agreement between Morocco and the United States, and established Junior Achievement chapters for young student entrepreneurs in countries throughout the Middle East.
- In the education reform area, USAID works through the Arab Civitas network

to implement civic education programs for elementary and secondary school-aged youth in nine Arab countries. These programs help young people develop the knowledge and skills for responsible participation in democratic government.

For more information see <http://mepi.state.gov>.

## ■ MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE ACCOUNT

In November 2004, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) board of directors named 16 countries as eligible to apply for Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) assistance in FY 2005. Fifteen countries had previously been eligible in FY 2004 (Armenia, Benin, Bolivia, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Vanuatu); one new country, Morocco, was added in FY 2005. The Board of Directors approved the first compact for \$110 million to Madagascar in April 2005. Other approvals, for Cape Verde, Honduras, and Nicaragua, followed later in FY 2005.

The MCC Threshold Country Program (TCP) has been established to assist a limited number of countries. These came close to qualifying for FY 2005 MCA assistance, though they were not in the final group, and they have demonstrated a significant commitment to meeting the eligibility criteria. The TCP provides an added incentive to countries committed to reform, and will be used to help such countries move toward future eligibility. Unlike the core MCA programs, the TCP will not focus directly on poverty reduction and economic growth; rather, it will support countries that have demonstrated a significant commitment to improving performance on the MCA indicators where they have fallen short. These are primarily addressed through policy reforms or institutional changes in problem areas.

For FY 2005, 12 countries were invited to submit TCP concept papers. Six had been selected previously—East Timor, Kenya, São Tomé and Príncipe, Tanzania, Uganda,

and Yemen. Six new countries were added to this group, including Burkina Faso, Guyana, Malawi, Paraguay, Philippines, and Zambia. Albania, which was selected for the TCP in FY 2004, continues to be a participant.

In July 2005, the MCC Board of Directors approved Burkina Faso's \$12.9 million TCP, which focuses on improving girls' primary education. The objective is to improve access to, and the quality of, primary education for girls in 10 provinces where girls have historically had the lowest primary education completion rates. In September, the board approved the \$20.9 million Malawi TCP. This program is supporting the Malawi government's ongoing efforts to fight corruption and improve fiscal management.

For more information see [www.mca.gov](http://www.mca.gov).

## ■ THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY PLAN FOR AIDS RELIEF<sup>6</sup>

In 2003, President Bush announced the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief—a five-year, \$15 billion, multifaceted approach to combating the disease in 123 countries around the world. It is the largest international health initiative directed at a single disease that any nation has ever undertaken. Through the Emergency Plan, the U.S. government is working with international, national, and local leaders worldwide to promote integrated prevention, treatment and care programs.

Emergency Plan efforts include a special emphasis on 15 focus countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and Asia that together account for over half of the world's 40 million HIV infections. In these focus countries, over a five-year period the Emergency Plan expects to support prevention of 7 million infections, treatment for 2 million HIV-infected people, and care for 10 million individuals infected with and affected by HIV, including orphans and vulnerable children as well as people living with HIV/AIDS. To meet these

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<sup>6</sup> While this initiative uses USAID's reporting system, the grant process prevents reliable tracking.

goals, the United States is working with national HIV/AIDS strategies to support host governments in building a response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic that will be sustainable in the future.

FY 2005 results under this initiative include the following:

- **Antiretroviral treatment rollout.** Before the announcement of the Emergency Plan in 2003, only 50,000 of the more than 4 million people in sub-Saharan Africa needing immediate AIDS treatment were getting medicine. After two years of sustained effort, approximately 400,000 people in sub-Saharan Africa are receiving life-saving antiretroviral treatment with support from the United States.
- **Accelerated generic drug approval.** To speed drugs to the fight against HIV/AIDS, the U.S. government has taken action to allow any drug company in the world to seek accelerated review of AIDS drugs from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). As of November 2005, 13 generic drugs had been approved through this process, and orders were placed for those drugs in a number of Emergency Plan countries.
- **Partnership for Supply Chain Management.** In September 2005, the Emergency Plan announced a contract through USAID to strengthen the lifeline of essential drugs and supplies for people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases in developing countries. The new Partnership for Supply Chain Management will support host nations' efforts to ensure a healthy, robust, continuous lifeline of drugs and supplies that is safe, secure, reliable, and sustainable. Measures will include supporting the purchase of lifesaving antiretroviral

drugs, including low-cost generic antiretroviral drugs tentatively approved by the FDA; drugs for the treatment of opportunistic infections such as tuberculosis; quality laboratory materials, such as rapid-test kits; and supplies like gowns, gloves, injection equipment, and cleaning and sterilization items.

For more information, see [www.state.gov/s/gac](http://www.state.gov/s/gac).

## ■ PRESIDENT'S INITIATIVE AGAINST ILLEGAL LOGGING

The World Bank estimates that illegal logging causes annual losses of \$10–15 billion worldwide in forest resources from public lands. To address this issue, the State Department launched the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging (PIAIL) in July 2003 at the request of President Bush.

The primary objective of PIAIL is to assist developing countries to combat illegal logging—including the sale and export of illegally harvested timber—and corruption in the forest sector. USAID provided its valuable technical and field experience to shape PIAIL, and USAID activities contributed approximately \$14 million (over 95 percent) of the overall 2005 budget.

PIAIL has focused on three critical regions: Africa (particularly the Congo Basin and Liberia), the Amazon Basin and Central America, and South and Southeast Asia. Highlights of USAID's results for the 2005 fiscal year include the following:

- In the Congo Basin, USAID and its partner, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), helped the World Resources Institute and the Centre National d'Inventaires et d'Aménagements

Forestiers et Fauniques du Congo (CNIAF) set up a lab in Brazzaville. The lab will use GIS and remote sensing to help track logging practices in the Congo Basin region. The USFS also conducted an information needs assessment for protected-area and park management. Its experts worked with CNIAF technicians to determine the kind of data to be monitored to detect and prevent illegal logging; the project also assessed available data and information gaps. In addition, the USFS, with funding from USAID's Global Development Alliance Public Partnership fund, helped develop a project that aims to improve forest management practices by promoting reduced-impact logging techniques.

- In Liberia, USAID contributed expertise and field experience to the Department of State-led Liberia Forest Initiative (LFI). The LFI is a multi-agency, multidonor effort to foster sustainable and legal practices in Liberia's forest sector in the post-civil war era. The LFI has focused on improving financial accountability, concession management, community involvement, protected-area management, and the elimination of corruption. With their partners, USAID and the USFS have contributed to a thorough legal review of all forest concessions, examined and recommended improved taxation and revenue management systems for Liberia's Forestry Development Authority, engaged in extensive training of local partners, conducted an intensive public information campaign, reviewed Liberia's forest-related laws and legislation, and initiated steps to restore the effective management of Liberia's protected areas.
- In Peru, USAID helped strengthen INRENA, the government agency responsible for ensuring

compliance with the Convention on International Trade of Endangered Species (CITES). In particular, USAID funding improved the ability of INRENA regional offices to review forest management plans submitted by forest concessions.

- In Brazil, USAID and partners have provided field training in forest management in the Amazon region and have encouraged the purchasing of legally sourced timber products.
- In Central America, work with the Sustainable Forest Products Global Alliance, a worldwide USAID-initiated public-private partnership, has resulted in 19 companies committing to responsible wood purchases. These companies include international organizations, architects, builders, hotels, and furniture manufacturers.
- In Bangladesh, USAID has been instrumental in the government's acceptance of the idea of co-managing forests with nearby communities, local governmental officials, and other stakeholders. Such co-management establishes rights and responsibilities permitting sustainable forestry and will serve as a deterrent to illegal logging. In addition, socioeconomic, biological, and physical assessments have been conducted to develop co-management plans for four protected areas.
- In the Philippines, local governments have committed \$270,000 to reduce illegal logging, placed open-access areas under management, and mitigated forest-related conflicts on over 600,000 hectares of forest. Local governments and communities have also begun to establish co-management agreements and to implement land-use plans that address tenure and law enforcement issues.

Website: <http://tinyurl.com/joo2s>.



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