U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1999
ANNEX I

Africa

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FY 1998 CONGRESSIONAL PRESENTATION

AFRICA
ANNEX I

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AFRICA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$416,993,700	$255,042,000	$230,336,000
Development Assistance	$243,825,000	$444,958,000	$499,664,000
Economic Support Funds	$10,000,000	$25,000,000	$67,000,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$327,403,000	$262,288,000	$107,942,000
P.L. 480 Title III	$29,000,000	$19,900,000	$19,900,000

Introduction.

Africa, once portrayed as a region of famine and despair, is now becoming a region of growth and genuine opportunity: economic growth has outpaced population growth in most countries for several years; political participation and civic pluralism are expanding more rapidly in Africa than anywhere else on earth; commercial links to the United States, Europe, and Asia continue to expand, with U.S. investments in and trade with Africa continuing to exceed commercial ties to the states of the former Soviet Union; and African nations are leading the global community in their commitment to finding regional solutions to regional problems. But risk and vulnerability remain elements of the changed Africa. Only development, international cooperation, and national commitment can overcome these risks and improve life for the average African. However, poverty limits families and nations from ensuring that children are well-fed, healthy, and educated; illiteracy reduces the success and durability of democratic and economic gains; low human and institutional capacities challenge nations as they try to anticipate and prevent crises; and AIDS remains ever-present, further reducing national capacities. Heightened U.S. interest in Africa is reflected in the recent trips by the First Lady and the Secretary of State, and the announced Presidential trip.

U.S. National Interests.

U.S. national interest in Africa is two-fold: defending the United States against threats to our national security and integrating Africa into the global economy. State-sponsored terrorism, international crime, instability resulting from food insecurity and low levels of development, environmental degradation, and disease all threaten U.S. national security. Long-term development is critical to redressing the causes of instability and crisis: reducing poverty, enhancing food security, increasing literacy, supporting civil society, enhancing transparency and accountability, and strengthening commercial links. Thus, development assistance significantly enhances the foremost foreign policy objective in Africa -- U.S. national security.

The United States also has interests in seeing Africa better integrated into the global economy. Growth in U.S. exports to Africa outpaced exports to industrialized nations by a factor of four in 1996, and grew twice as fast as exports to other developing nations. Rates of returns on investments in Africa were over twice as high as those in pre-crisis Asia, and four to six times greater than in Europe. U.S. direct investment in Africa continues to expand. The recent financial and economic crises in Asia underscore the importance of diversified investments and markets to U.S. national economic health. In various ways the United States and African nations are increasingly linked commercially, as business and investment opportunities in Africa grow. Finally, trade and investment also help create economic growth and opportunity. Strong, prosperous, democratic trading partners with transparent systems of government will be better partners for the United States as we seek economic and national security threats. Therefore, the United States seeks a stable, economically dynamic Africa with which to trade and invest to further mutual prosperity. Investments in development -- producing literate and healthy citizens, transparent and accountable governments, and financial and regulatory environments which support commercial and trade relationships -- are critical to creating the right environment for investment, trade, and growth to flourish.

Finally, Americans are a caring and generous people. While the scale of poverty in Africa is greater than in the United States, the average family in both places share common goals -- rewarding employment, financial security, good education, affordable housing, sufficient food, and adequate health care. Americans understand these issues. The case is clear and compelling for continuing close ties with the continent.

Development Challenges and Program Management.

Broad discussions over the last 12 months within USAID and among Africans, leading U.S. Africanists, the State Department, and private and public development partners, have identified a series of challenges confronting Africa over the next decade:

- enhancing African capacity to lead and manage African development.
- creating a stronger base for private sector led growth, including links to the global economy.
- supporting Africa's increasing commitment to democratic process and civil society.
- enhancing coordination with other donors, U.S. government entities, and host countries in identifying development needs and undertaking activities.
- bolstering Africa's capability to prevent or diminish crisis.

USAID is committed to helping Africans meet these challenges by stressing the primary importance of its role as a sustainable development agency and emphasizing the significance that human capacity development, economic growth, civil society, and a safe, healthy environment have for sustained development. Beyond that, USAID remains committed to managing humanitarian assistance for the alleviation of human suffering during crises. Finally, USAID recognizes the fundamental importance of trade and investment activities to sustaining development efforts and impact beyond graduation from development assistance status; USAID will help support the development of strong human and policy bases for such private sector-led growth.

In addition, USAID is responding with new initiatives to address two specific aspects of the above challenges -- the Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI) and the Trade and Investment Initiative. AFSI, beginning in FY 1998, is a pilot program to increase rural incomes and reduce malnutrition by increasing agricultural production, improving market efficiency and access, and expanding agricultural trade and investment. The Trade and Investment Initiative, also beginning modestly in FY 1998, will help improve the enabling environment for increased commercial trade over the long run and remove the regulatory and legal impediments to increased trade and investment in the short run.

Challenges with regional characteristics continue against the backdrop of continent-wide trends.

East and Central Africa: A region of intermittent prosperity and crisis, East and Central Africa ranges from the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes countries to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and Tanzania. Sustained repression, continuing over generations, requires a rebuilding of trust across communities that has some, but few, parallels in today's world. Thus, sustaining and expanding economic growth, which remains vulnerable to crisis, is a special challenge for of this sub-region.

Responding to this uncertainty and fragility requires a degree and level of flexibility in programming resources which is often difficult for USAID to achieve, due to factors internal and external to USAID. Nonetheless, the need for increased flexibility is clear, and USAID is working hard within bilateral programs in Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Eritrea and Rwanda to establish new and participatory partnerships. At the same time, USAID is using the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative to enhance regional capacities to resolve conflict, build peace, and improve food security. USAID is working with civil society groups in Kenya and supporting efforts to rebuild community-wide trust in Rwanda to enhance civic participation and increase governmental accountability. And USAID is expanding African successes in the region, from Uganda's successes in microenterprise development, non-traditional

exports, and controlling the spread of HIV to Tanzania's successes in maintaining rural roads and beginning the demographic transition to slower population growth.

West Africa: Composed of distinct francophone, anglophone, and lusophone countries, West Africa comprises a sub-region larger and more sparsely populated than the U.S. historical links between the United States and Africa are strongest in West Africa, yet USAID's presence weakest. Moreover, this is a sub-region with perhaps the most mobile populations in the world. Both people and problems cross borders with ease -- including diseases such as AIDS, polio, and tuberculosis. This is also one of the world's most desperately poor regions with drought vulnerability exacerbating poverty. Thus, mobility, poverty, and vulnerability pose specific challenges for development in this sub-region.

USAID's segmented presence in West Africa poses a significant sub-regional programming challenge. Fragmentation becomes especially serious given the mobility of West African society. However, USAID is deliberately programing resources to address regional challenges, for example through sub-region-wide support to provide health services and to build on indigenous successes to promote and enhance sub-regional trade. These issues have been identified by dynamic regional associations and concentrate attention on region-wide concerns. FY 1999 programming also builds on national-level successes -- Benin's and Guinea's in expanding basic education, Mali's in strengthening nascent democracy, and Ghana's non-traditional agricultural exports.

Southern Africa: With greater regional identity than other parts of Africa, forged of the long struggles for majority rule in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa, this sub-region is also marked by the diversity that arises from the physical juxtaposition of some of Africa's poorest and wealthiest nations and divergent colonial legacies. Prolonged civil strife and instability in Angola stand beside long, successful struggles for peace and freedom in Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, and Zimbabwe; Exploited mineral wealth coexists with unexploited agricultural potential. Thus, wealth and poverty are the simultaneous characteristics, and challenges, of this sub-region.

One of the principle challenges facing USAID operations in southern Africa is developing mechanisms and approaches which support African efforts to increase development standards rapidly in those pockets of absolute poverty that persist, to enhance regional economic cooperation, and to support efforts to reduce civil strife and conflict across the region -- in Angola and elsewhere. This requires working at bilateral and regional levels. Bilateral programs in South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, and Zambia invest in African efforts to enhance economic growth, improve educational systems, and increase nutrition and health status. Programs in Namibia and Zimbabwe build on past successes and move these countries toward assistance graduation on a timely basis. USAID's Initiative for Southern Africa allows the flexibility to respond to the different sub-regional concerns -- supporting enhanced regional commercial integration, promoting increased investment and business activity, supporting nascent democratic consciousness, and enhancing natural resource management and the environment. FY 1999 programming will build on African-led successes in expanding girls' education in Malawi, agricultural production and marketing gains in Mozambique, health sector improvements in Zambia, and increasing regional economic cooperation through trade and transport protocols in the Southern Africa Development Community.

Other Donors.

USAID does not exist in isolation and cannot achieve development results alone. The primary partners in the advancing development in Africa are Africans. The major multilateral donors in Africa include the World Bank Group, lending almost exclusively through its concessionary International Development Association window, the European Union, the United Nations, and the African Development Bank. Major bilateral donors include the United Kingdom, France, Japan, the Nordic countries, and the United States. Significant among donors is the high level of cooperation and coordination of program resources, as well as the high level of consultation and coordination with host country counterparts. Thus, important fora for the debate on effective development assistance in Africa, and for African

influence over continent-wide trends in donor investments, include the World Bank managed Special Program of Assistance for Africa and Sector Investment Program, the Global Coalition for Africa, and other Africa-wide sectoral fora. In all places, African and donors meet as equal partners to discuss and debate critical issues for development in Africa, including investment priorities, successful approaches, and critical limitations. Programs such as the Sector Investment Program help donors and host countries plan orderly, timely, and host country-led efforts in priority sectors, such as the health sector in Mozambique. The Global Coalition for Africa hosts Africa-wide debate on such sensitive issues as corruption.

Successes accruing to enhanced coordination among donors and with Africans are focused attempts to set priorities and address critical problems, such as capacity building in all sectors, basic education and health facilities, infrastructure investments, and supporting democratic trends. Most significant, however, has been the increasing level of African leadership and ownership of the development process seen through these fora.

FY 1999 Program.

To combat the problems and meet the challenges outlined above, USAID is supporting African development efforts in two critical areas, Food Security and Trade and Investment, with two new Initiatives beginning in FY 1998. These initiatives, described below, will continue into FY 1999 and help define USAID's new partnership with Africa -- where Africans take the lead in defining development goals and interventions.

Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI): AFSI supports a broad African and renewed donor commitment to agriculture to improve childhood nutritional status and increase rural incomes. Current trends for Africa indicate an emerging food and nutrition crisis of major proportions for the continent. With concerted efforts to increase agricultural production, improve food market access and efficiency, and enhance agricultural trade and investment, current trends can be reversed. This Initiative supports those African countries pursuing new paths to food security through changes in the production and marketing of foodstuffs, while building on past USAID successes in agriculture. AFSI represents a ten-year commitment to the agriculture sector as a critical component for increasing economic growth, reducing poverty, and improving nutrition in Africa. In the first, pilot years of the AFSI, efforts will be focused on Uganda, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique, and Ethiopia, together with U.S. universities, local NGOs, and regional and global institutions to increase African food security. For FY 1999, $28.5 million in DA and $2.5 million in Child Survival and Disease funds are requested for this initiative.

Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) : As part of the President's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa, announced in June 1997, USAID's Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program supports African-led efforts to pursue those policy reforms necessary to make a country attractive to international trade and investment. To do this, ATRIP will, among other activities, improve the legal and regulatory framework for trade and investment activities, including contract law, trade regulations, and taxation. Private and public sector partners will work with USAID to design and implement the exact reforms to increase economic openness and integration into the global economy -- a major ingredient in the recipe for economic progress and growth. For FY 1999, $30 million in Development Assistance funds are requested for this initiative.

African commitment to reform is essential. ATRIP will assist those countries pursuing positive and necessary reforms to increase trade and investment. In one place, governments committed to increased trade may lack the technical skills required to identify and remove transportation regulations impeding trade; in another, regional commitment to establish a customs union may be undermined by the detailed effort required to establish complementary customs procedures and tariff regimes; in a third, the short-term revenue lost by reducing tariff rates may prevent a country from undertaking the tariff reforms it knows are essential to long term growth in trade. In all cases, African commitment to reform is essential. Across a continent as large and diverse as Africa, required reforms may be many and the

precise form in any one country will depend on the specific needs of that country. Specific support may include:

- technical assistance to help reform-oriented African countries to liberalize trade and improve the investment environment for the private sector;
- assistance to promote partnerships between U.S. and African firms through business linkages and business associations or networks;
- enhanced coordination among donors to help identify and remedy specific impediments to increased trade, more efficient financial systems, and enhanced investment; and
- nonproject assistance, as part of a multi-donor commitment, to help implement, and reduce risks associated with, aggressive, market-friendly reforms.

While the details of USAID's proposed program beyond the Food Security and Trade and Investment initiatives are contained in the country narratives that follow, examples of the results which USAID programming in Africa will achieve in FY 1999 include:

- Economic Growth. Across Africa, jobs and income growth are the top priority for Africans. Thus, USAID will continue to invest in African-led efforts to increase jobs and rural wages through activities in microenterprise development as in Uganda, expanding producer business associations as in West and Southern Africa, rehabilitating rural roads as in Mozambique, and supporting expansion of non-traditional exports as in Ghana.

- Education. African commitment to education is high and growing. In one example, President Konare of Mali recently questioned whether political democracies and low rates of literacy can coexist and stressed Mali's firm commitment to expanding its strong support to education to enhance development and democracy. Less eloquent but equally commitment governments exist across Africa. Therefore, USAID is will continue to expand investments in education, including enhancing the quality and accessibility of basic education, particularly among girls, in Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Malawi, Mali, Namibia, and Uganda.

- Child Survival and Health. Increasingly, African governments are demanding that their health service delivery systems improve child survival and reduce infectious diseases, stabilize population growth, improve maternal and reproductive health services, and reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS across the continent. In Eritrea, for example, the government is committed to decentralizing its health care systems to make them more responsive to the needs, diseases, and conditions faced by local communities and to improve how well and quickly community needs are met. In another example, President Mandela of South Africa is head of a continent-wide effort to eradicate polio from Africa. Following these leads, USAID will continue to invest in -- vaccinations, polio control, diarrheal disease and acute respiratory infections control, and malaria treatment and prevention; maternal and reproductive health services; and sexually transmitted disease (STD) control, epidemiological surveillance of HIV and STDs, and continued public awareness campaigns.

- Environment. Africans have long recognized the importance of a healthy natural environment to their economic and physical well-being. Increasingly, African governments and civil associations recognize the connections and identified ways in which the environment can be protected in ways which recognize the rights and responsibilities of nearby communities. USAID will continue to invest in community-based natural resource activities in countries such as Madagascar, Zimbabwe, Zambia, the Congo River basin, and other areas where national commitment and risk of environmental risk is high.

- Good Governance. As noted, Africans are engaged in a dramatic transition to democracy across the continent. To assist this transition, USAID will continue assisting elections,

strengthening civil society organizations and political participation, promoting free press and free speech, and increasing educational investments to support active democracies.

- continuing the close integration of P.L. 480 Title III and development activities in Mozambique, Eritrea and Ethiopia, and the close association of P.L. 480 Title II activities and food security objectives across the continent.

To achieve these results, USAID requests $730 million in development assistance funding for FY 1999 programming in Africa: $230.3 million is requested from the Child Survival and Diseases Fund, to support activities in child survival, polio, HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, basic education, and other health expenditures and $499.6 million is requested from the Development Assistance Account, to support activities in economic growth, agriculture, environment, democracy and governance, and population. In addition, USAID is requesting $67 million in Economic Support Funds and $128 million in P.L. 480 resources.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

Country	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
BILATERAL							
Angola							
- CSD	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000
- DA	5,500	---	500	5,000	---	---	11,000
- ESF	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	2,000
Benin							
- CSD	---	4,200	---	---	7,000	---	11,200
- DA	---	2,500	---	1,900	---	---	4,400
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	1,901	1,901
Congo							
- CSD	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	9,000
- DA	3,000	---	3,500	4,500	---	---	11,000
- ESF	4,000	---	---	4,000	---	---	8,000
Eritrea							
- CSD	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000
- DA	4,600	700	200	1,500	---	---	7,000
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	1,956	1,956
- P.L. 480/III	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000
Ethiopia							
- CSD	---	10,635	---	---	13,000	---	23,635
- DA	4,800	4,750	2,400	2,000	---	---	13,950
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	32,044	32,044
- P.L. 480/III	---	---	---	---	---	8,900	8,900
Ghana							
- CSD	---	7,600	---	---	7,695	---	15,295
- DA	11,248	6,500	2,000	1,500	---	---	21,248
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	15,065	15,065
Guinea							
- CSD	---	2,500	---	---	5,000	---	7,500
- DA	1,000	2,500	4,000	1,800	---	---	9,300
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	814	814
Kenya							
- CSD	---	5,700	---	---	---	---	5,700
- DA	4,000	6,300	800	2,500	---	---	13,600
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	8,228	8,228
Liberia							
- CSD	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
- DA	4,500	---	---	2,000	---	---	6,500
- ESF	2,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	5,000
Madagascar							
- CSD	---	2,900	---	---	---	---	2,900
- DA	1,000	3,500	7,900	1,200	---	---	13,600
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	5,941	5,941

Country	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
Malawi							
- CSD	---	3,100	---	---	4,200	---	7,300
- DA	10,011	4,000	8,900	2,250	---	---	25,161
Mali							
- CSD	---	5,044	---	---	5,340	---	10,384
- DA	7,662	5,204	5,500	1,850	---	---	20,216
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	409	409
Mozambique							
- CSD	---	9,920	---	---	---	---	9,920
- DA	15,000	6,300	7,300	2,700	---	---	31,300
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	18,780	18,780
- P.L. 480/III	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	6,000
Namibia							
- CSD	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
- DA	3,900	---	2,000	750	---	---	6.650
Nigeria							
- CSD	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	6,000
- DA	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000
Rwanda							
- CSD	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500
- DA	4,500	---	---	2,500	---	---	7,000
Senegal							
- CSD	---	5,935	---	---	---	---	5,935
- DA	6,400	6,951	3,240	2,000	---	---	18,591
Somalia							
- CSD	---	1 ,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
- DA	1,200	---	500	---	---	---	1,700
South Africa							
- CSD	---	7,100	---	---	5,300	---	12,400
- DA	11,931	3,000	9,000	14,200	---	---	38,131
Tanzania							
- CSD	---	6,400	---	---	---	---	6,400
- DA	6,000	4,100	3,000	2,150	---	---	15,250
Uganda							
- CSD	---	10,310	---	---	8,790	---	19,100
- DA	14,500	6,400	6,000	2,300	---	---	29,200
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	5,284	5,284
Zambia							
- CSD	---	7,650	---	---	---	---	7,650
- DA	4,900	3,000	2,000	1,700	---	---	11,600
Zimbabwe							
- CSD	---	1,550	---	---	---	---	1,550
- DA	---	---	---	500	---	---	500

Country	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
REGIONAL							
Food Sec Init							
- CSD	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500
- DA	18,500	---	---	---	---	---	18,500
Trade & Invest							
- DA	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
Ed for Dem							
- CSD	---	---	---	---	4,500	---	4,500
- DA	21,500	---	---	---	---	---	21,500
- ESF	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
Great Lakes							
- ESF	---	---	---	25,000	---	---	25,000
GHAI-REDSO/E							
- CSD	---	4,102	---	---	---	---	4,102
- DA	12,717	325	2, 550	2,430	---	---	18,022
Southern Afr							
- DA	19,500	---	9,500	1,000	---	---	30,000
- ESF	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
Sahel Regional							
- DA	2,617	945	1,800	638	---	---	6,000
West Afr Reg							
- CSD	---	4,405	---	---	---	---	4,405
- DA	---	7,175	---	---	---	---	7,175
Africa Regional							
- CSD	---	37,790	---	---	3,670	---	41,460
- DA	26,750	1,000	17,220	5,600	---	---	50,570
- ESF	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	15,000
- P.L. 480/II *	---	---	---	---	---	17,518	17,518
SUBTOTALS							
CSD	---	163,841	---	---	66,495	---	230,336
DA	257,236	75,150	99,810	67,468	---	---	499,664
ESF	34,000	---	---	33,000	---	---	67,000
P.L. 480 / II	---	---	---	---	---	107,939	107,939
P.L. 480 / III	---	---	---	---	---	19,900	19,900
TOTAL	291,236	238,991	99,810	100,468	66,495	127,839	924,839

* Africa Regional P.L. 480 Title II includes food assistance for Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, and Mauritania

Acting Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa: Carol Peasley

ANGOLA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$3,500,000	$4,700,000	$2,000,000
Development Assistance	$8,999,677	$8,300,000	$11,000,000
Economic Support Funds	$5,500,000	$10,000,000	$2,000,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$33,005,000	$31,208,000	---

Introduction.

Angola is in the throes of a complex and delicate transition from war to peace. U.S. national interests in Angola lie in the consolidation of peace, a successful democratic transition, the promotion of U.S. economic interests and Angola's meaningful economic integration into the region. Currently, the U.S. gets nearly 7% of its petroleum from Angola; this level is expected to increase to 15% within ten years. Angola is the United States' second largest investment site in sub-Saharan Africa, with over $4 billion invested to date. Angola's external debt burden was $11.5 billion in 1995, close to three times its gross domestic product. With increased stability, the country will play a more significant role in the southern Africa economy, which is expected to be an engine of future growth for the continent. If the peace process does not succeed, large quantities of food assistance and/or expensive peacekeeping interventions may be required again as a humanitarian response to a continuing man-made disaster.

The Development Challenge.

With the signing of the Lusaka Protocol in 1994, Angola emerged from over 20 years of fighting with 500,000 dead, 3.5 million internally displaced persons, and more than 300,000 refugees in neighboring countries. Most of the country's infrastructure was destroyed, millions of land mines were laid, and the economy largely collapsed. Civil society ceased to exist. As a consequence, most Angolans were politically disenfranchised and economically marginalized. As the peace process is finalized, the focus of donor investment is gradually shifting to rehabilitation, reconstruction, and development. Many Angolans who resettled and received food, agricultural inputs, and training are now on the path to rebuilding their lives. However, many still remain displaced, or are refugees outside Angola. Virtually all non-security related organizations function poorly, with the health, education and judicial systems the most striking institutional casualties. Angola's nascent democracy remains fragile and imperfect.

While 1997 saw progress on the emergency/humanitarian front, democracy and governance has been slower and more problematic. There is still concern about the will of the Angolan Government to make key macroeconomic reforms and to use its own resources for development. There is also concern about corruption and the lack of transparency and accountability. While a joint Government of National Unity and Reconciliation (GURN) was sworn in during 1996, it has severely limited capacity. The nature of U.S. development assistance, food aid and economic support funds in the future will be tied to continuing peace as well as a demonstration of the GURN's commitment to instituting key reforms and assuming greater responsibility for its own destiny. The challenge facing USAID is to save lives with humanitarian assistance, to build democratic institutions and indigenous capacity, and to help Angolans return to normal productive lives.

Other Donors.

The United Nations plays a critical role in Angola's peace process and assistance programs through its Observation Mission to Angola and its peacekeeping activities. The European Union (EU) focuses on health and agriculture in the central highlands of Angola. The World Bank recently shifted from stalled infrastructure projects to capacity building in the Ministry of Social Reintegration. In the 1996/1997 period, the United States became the largest bilateral donor to Angola, providing $191 million of

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assistance over the two-year period. Other major donors include the World Food Program, France, and Portugal.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID will: (a) assist war-affected Angolans through support for resettlement, reconstruction, and local self-reliance; (b) increase employment and other economic opportunities in the rural areas; and (c) help build a more open society and responsive political institutions. USAID will help war-affected Angolans rebuild their lives, primarily through the rehabilitation of community and rural infrastructure and the provision of improved agricultural seed stock. In addition, USAID will study the possibility of employment and income generating activities to help stabilize communities and build sustainability into the transition process. Finally, USAID will help build the foundations of a civil society through developing the capacities of indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations, human rights organizations, and the media. Women will continue to participate actively in all aspects of the program.

U.S. private voluntary organizations including Catholic Relief Services, CARE, Save the Children, World Vision, and the World Food Program, will implement food-assistance programs in response to emergency conditions. Food aid, in the form of seed rations for one or two planting seasons and limited food for work will be provided for internally displaced people without access to farm land. USAID will continue to provide seeds, tools and basic resettlement kits to internally displaced people and aid to the victims of war. Beyond food aid, USAID is using development resources to strengthen agricultural research capacity and to disseminate adapted or improved cassava, maize, peanut, bean, and sweet potato seed that will increase yields and are more resistant to pests. The 1999 imported seed requirements will be met with these improved seeds to create marketable surpluses.

In 1998, USAID will initiate new child survival activities to address the most prevalent causes of child mortality in Angola. These will be funded by emergency and development resources and will include support for immunizations and primary health care. Also, because virtually all areas of Angola face shortages of potable water, health infrastructure, medicines and medical staff, USAID and other donors are working on addressing these constraints. USAID will assist war and land mine victims through prosthetics and other mobility aids as required.

USAID's efforts to build more democratic institutions and practices in Angola will be focused at the community level and will reinforce other development activities with similar communities. Assistance to the electoral process will be a major effort if municipal elections are held in 1999. In addition, USAID will support efforts to increase the role and participation of women in political organizations.

ANGOLA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1 Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Food Crop Self Reliance of War-torn Angolan Communities							
- DA	5,500	---	500	---	---	---	6,000
- CSD	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000
- ESF	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
S.O. 2 Strengthened Democratic and Political Institutions							
- DA	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000
- ESF	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000
Totals							
- DA	5,500	---	500	5,000	---	---	11,000
- CSD	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000
- ESF	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	2,000

USAID Representative, James Anderson

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ANGOLA
TITLE NUMBER: Increased Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Food-crop Self-reliance of War-torn Angolan Communities, 654-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999, $2,000,000 CSD; $6,000,000 DA; $1,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 1999

Purpose: This program seeks to reduce the need for humanitarian food aid and reduce infant mortality in selected provinces of Angola. Specific objectives are to rebuild rural and village infrastructure in areas where internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees and demobilized soldiers will be concentrated; to disseminate improved seeds and planting materials to farmers; and to create employment and income-generating opportunities in stable rural areas. The integrated program will also provide assistance to war-affected children and victims of land mine accidents.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Through its private voluntary organization (PVO) and United Nations agency partners, USAID has been a major contributor to emergency and humanitarian relief, resettlement, and rehabilitation activities in Angola. CARE has rehabilitated 764 kilometers of roads and completed 741 food for work infrastructure projects. Humanitarian demining organizations, including the Mines Advisory Group, Greenfields, and the Halo Trust have demined or surveyed hundreds of kilometers of roads and opened up thousands of hectares of agricultural land. Save the Children has resettled 60,000 IDPs on demined or surveyed land, and CARE, Catholic Relief Services, and World Vision have resettled an additional 84,000 people. A major step toward food security was achieved when World Vision, with USAID support, developed a cassava strain which is disease resistant, and boasts a yield double that of the traditional variety in Angola. Christian Children's Fund, with USAID funding, has set up a structure with the Catholic Church to reintegrate child soldiers into their home communities. All 8,000 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) underage soldiers have been officially demobilized as of October 1997. The leadership and assistance that USAID and the State Department provided to the all-important quartering and demobilization processes was essential to ensuring that the political and military provisions of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol were fully implemented.

Description: USAID will fund activities in four areas: food crop self-reliance; community infrastructure rehabilitation; child survival; and direct assistance to victims of war through a prosthetics factory, a rehabilitation center for land mine victims as well as a targeted program of assistance to children victimized by the war. Agricultural assistance will increase the quantity and variety of food, and priority will be given to the central plateau and particular resettlement areas. USAID will continue agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation; complete the effort to provide food, seeds and basic tools for resettling displaced people; and extend improved and adapted seeds and plant material to farmers. Community revitalization will rebuild the key service-delivery mechanisms to respond to the needs of village and outlying residents. Child survival assistance will be programmed according to the needs of selected provinces to address malaria, diarrheal diseases, acute respiratory infections (especially pneumonia) mother/child health, nutrition and immunization.

Beginning in 1999, USAID will explore potential employment and income-generating activities in stable communities. The launch of these activities will mark the completion of the current strategic objective, at which time a new one will be defined, leading to future activities in agricultural processing, marketing and other employment-generating initiatives, building on the food self-reliance achieved over the preceding three years. However, this program will likely continue to be a mixed one with elements of humanitarian relief and transition assistance - depending on the pace of attaining stability in different parts of Angola.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of National Unity and Reconciliation (GURN) contributed 33% of the total cost for a joint demobilization support effort which USAID helped finance in FY 1996. Other major donors to the resettlement and rehabilitation effort are the European Union, the Netherlands and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), soon to be joined by the World Bank with a $20 million Emergency Social Recovery Program. There are periodic food aid meetings called by United Nations Humanitarian Coordination Office, bi-weekly meetings of the Technical Working Group on Demobilization of the Joint Peace Commission, periodic demobilization support meetings called by UNDP, and periodic seed and tool committee meetings called by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. USAID has developed close working relations with the U.S. oil companies operating in Angola and hopes to collaborate with them on more effective programming of their large corporate social responsibility funds.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of USAID resettlement and rehabilitation programs include 330,000 refugees, 40,000 demobilized soldiers and their 100,000 family members, 3,000 war-affected children and 2,500 victims of land mines.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Key U.S. and international organizations involved in implementation of the program include Africare, Christian Children's Fund, Catholic Relief Services, CARE, International Crop Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Save the Children, World Food Program, World Vision, Vietnam Veterans of America Foundation and others.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Angola Regional Rehabilitation Project:				
Prosthetics fitted	0	(1996)	1,070	(2000)
Mobility aids produced	0	(1996)	500	(2000)
Wheelchairs produced	0	(1996)	240	(2000)
Number of Food for Work infrastructure projects completed	171	(1996)	1,500	(1999)
Kilometers of roads maintained	764	(1996)	1,500	(1999)
Resettlement Activities:				
Emergency relief beneficiaries reduced	815,000	(1996)	100,000	(1999)
IDPs resettled	215,000	(1996)	715,000	(1999)
Child soldiers assisted with reintegration	97	(1996)	3,000	(1999)
Seeds of Freedom Project:				
Ratio of improved seed to total imported seed	< 5%	(1996)	> 40%	(1999)
PVOs participating in the Seeds of Freedom Activity	5	(1996)	TBD	

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

TITLE NUMBER: Increased National Reconciliation through Strengthened Democratic and Political Institutions, 654-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999; $5,000,000 DA; $1,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To strengthen civil society and political institutions with a focus on non-governmental organizations (NGOs), human rights organizations, community-based organizations, women's groups, the media, and the smaller political parties, and to support the electoral processes leading up to the municipal elections scheduled for 1999 or 2000.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The United States is a major player in the quest for a durable peace and the development of a culture of tolerance and respect for human rights in Angola. This is demonstrated by its active involvement in the peace treaty negotiations, continued support for humanitarian relief and the United Nations Observation Mission in Angola operation, and the continued application of diplomatic efforts to ensure the Government of National Unity and Reconciliation (GURN) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) meet their commitments under the Lusaka Protocol. USAID was the first donor to put in place a broad-gauge democracy and governance program in Angola, and the first to focus on lower-level democratic institution building.

World Learning, a U.S. PVO, has trained 224 trainers (60% of them women) and 185 journalists in human rights promotion. Many of the participants in these training efforts are now working with their own communities to increase understanding of the rights and freedoms entrenched in the constitution, the legal codes and the international human rights conventions to which Angola is a signatory. In November 1997, as a result of this training, public prosecutors in Bie and Huila Provinces released over 100 prisoners on the grounds that the time they had already spent in jail exceeded the maximum statutory incarceration.

USAID and the Swedish Embassy co-funded a "National Seminar on Violence Against Women," in collaboration with the GURN Ministry of Women in late 1997. In addition, the 1997 USAID-funded study of the constraints to women's participation in development in Angola serves as an important diagnostic document and has catalyzed awareness and increased networking on women's issues in Angola. The National Democratic Institute produced a radio program entitled the "Voices of Reconciliation" which continues to be broadcast on both government and UNITA radio stations. Through this program, and the Voice of America's daily half-hour broadcast, Angolans are exposed to uncensored news and open debates on citizens' rights and responsibilities, democratic concepts, reconciliation models and human rights. The International Republican Institute (IRI) has trained 110 members of parliament (about half of the total) who have acknowledged that their capacity to understand and debate issues improved significantly. IRI has also trained 1,200 political party activists in communication, public opinion surveying, strategic planning, party organization, finance and constituent relations. One political party, the National Liberation Front of Angola, adopted new operating and organizational policies as a result of the training.

The Angolan parliament has recently organized an effort to develop a new constitution. USAID, with the assistance of World Learning and IRI, organized a constitutional development study tour to North America and Europe for UNITA and one other political party participating in the development of the new constitution.

Description: In 1999, USAID will be implementing activities in five general areas: (1) development of local NGOs and their relations with the government and the private sector; (2) improving local government and constituent relations; (3) support to human rights and media organizations; (4) development of community-based and other democratic organizations; and (5) election preparation, in

particular on women's participation. Rather than implement new isolated stand-alone activities in conflict management and resolution, USAID has and will continue to build these concerns into each of the above activities. The U.S. organization, PACT, will be completing its program to strengthen the capacity of 45 local NGOs, including developing and implementing non-traditional fund-raising strategies.

USAID will build upon past efforts to improve local government and constituent relations by making institutions more responsive to the needs of citizens. In addition, USAID will translate the successful efforts of its work with human rights organizations and a media strengthening program to support for broader engagement in demanding better governance. USAID will broaden its democratic institution-building program, targeting lower-level and micro-democratic organizations, to create a more participatory political environment. If municipal elections are held during the period, USAID will fund activities to ensure that they are free and fair, more participatory, and that women are increasingly represented as office-seekers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GURN is currently inactive in, but generally supportive of, donor efforts in civil society strengthening. The United Nations Development Program has an activity designed to lead to the decentralization of public administration over three to four years. The Portuguese, French, Swedes and the European Union are all involved in parliamentary strengthening and study visits, and the Netherlands and the World Bank are collaborating with USAID on indigenous NGO strengthening. USAID is collaborating with Sweden on women's rights, protection and equitable access issues.

Beneficiaries: All Angolans will benefit from successful implementation of this objective. Angolans, particularly women, active in civil society organizations which are involved in institutional strengthening programs will benefit directly.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The principal implementing agencies are U.S. organizations including PACT, World Learning, the National Democratic Institute, IRI, and Creative Associates. Voice of America and the International Foundation for Election Support are also key partners.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
NGO Strengthening Project				
NGOs with increased management and administrative capacity	0	(1996)	45	(1999)
NGO public information campaigns begun	0	(1996)	10	(1999)
NGOs with long-term partnerships with business, GURN or other NGOs	0	(1996)	6	(1999)
Increased domestic funding of local NGOs	TBD		TBD	
Increased number of funding sources for local NGOs	TBD		TBD	
Other Activities				
Human Rights Organizations with improved technical capacity to implement programs	0	(1996)	3	(1999)
Media Groups strengthened	0	(1996)	TBD	
Journalists trained	63	(1996)	300	(1999)
Women office-seekers	TBD		100	(1999)

BENIN

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$11,000,000	$12,000,000	$11,200,000
Development Assistance	$2,800,000	$5,150,000	$4,400,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$2,095,690	$1,923,900	$1,902,000

Introduction.

Benin is of interest to the United States because of its remarkable transition to a democratic, free-market society and its resulting political and economic prominence in West Africa. Benin's civilian-led multi-party system of democracy is a model for other African nations. Recent history suggests that democratic countries tend to be more stable, prosperous and much less likely to wage war on their neighbors than authoritarian countries. It also suggests that democratic countries are more apt to play a moderating and restraining role in the event of regional instability and civil strife. The Government of Benin has played an active role in facilitating, monitoring and advancing the Liberian peace process in close collaboration with the United States Government. Benin has proven to be an ally in the region and beyond, as it was the only African nation to contribute to the United Nations peace-keeping forces in Haiti. The success of its democratization process and its political stability have also facilitated an improved environment for U.S. investment in Benin.

Since 1991, the growth of Benin's democratic institutions has made it not only a success story but a model for Africa. The country has organized two consecutive presidential elections that were free, fair and transparent, each making possible a smooth transfer of power. Such an accomplishment is the best evidence of the health of democratic institutions in Benin. In this sub-region where some countries have wavered in their commitment to democracy and political liberalism, Benin is playing an important moderating role. It has faithfully followed its structural adjustment program and macroeconomic reforms have begun to take effect. Fiscal balance has been achieved, the market sets prices, and economic growth has averaged 5% over the past five years while inflation has been stabilized at around 3%. Political and economic reform has become institutionalized, and is not dependent on charismatic personalities. The legislative and judicial branches of government are alive and well and the constitutional court in particular exercises effective checks and balances against executive power, as does a free and active press.

Development Challenge.

While critical to the establishment of improved governance, reforms have yet to show a significant impact on poverty. Infant, child and maternal mortality rates, although falling, are among the highest in West Africa. Contraceptive prevalence is low, reported at 3% for modern methods by the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS, September 1996). This survey also reported a fertility rate of over six children per woman and a population growth rate over 3% per year. This means that Benin's population will double in less than 25 years, adversely affecting the gains of economic growth. Illiteracy is about 75% overall and 80% for women.

Systemic problems exist as well. The Government of Benin is only able to spend about 60% of its non-salary recurrent expense budget for education; for health, the rate is even lower. USAID believes the underlying cause of weak absorptive capacity and low efficiency is deficient governance. A national bureaucracy from the earlier Marxist-Leninist period remains highly centralized, and resists change. Public officials are not easily held accountable, are poorly paid, lack incentives to serve the

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public good, often occupy a dual role in the private sector, and conduct their business under less than transparent conditions. Despite Benin's success in establishing democratic institutions at the macro level, the bureaucratic regime poses formidable obstacles to development. Only through concerted action with health and education objectives and coordinated planning with other donors can meaningful results be generated in improving governance and reinforcing democracy.

Other Donors.

Between 1991 and 1995, Benin received approximately $1.6 billion in foreign assistance. In 1996, it received $261 million in foreign assistance, 20% less than in 1995, but representing about 11.5% of GDP. The contribution of the top ten donors represents more than 77% ($200 million) of the total for 1996. These were: France ($38 million), Japan ($33 million), African Development Fund ($25 million), World Bank ($20 million), United States ($19 million), Germany ($18 million), Canada ($15 million), Denmark ($14 million), Switzerland ($11 million) and United Nations Development Program (UNDP) ($8 million). Taken together, total foreign assistance amounted to 86% of the GOB public investment budget in 1996.

FY 1999 Program.

To provide continued support to Benin for FY 1999, funding has been requested for the Basic Education strategic objective, the Health/Population strategic objective, and the cross-cutting activities in the Democracy and Governance special objective.

The P.L. 480 Title II Food Aid Program in Benin is implemented by Catholic Relief Service. The FY 1999 funding level has been set at approximately $1.9 million, and will distribute food aid to maternal and child health centers, nutritional recuperation and education centers for malnourished children, and to other child feeding centers, such as primary schools.

BENIN
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Ensuring That an Increasing Number of School-aged Children Receive, on a More Equitable Basis, an Education Which Adequately Prepares Them for a Productive Role in Their Society - CSD	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	7,000
S.O. 2. Increase use of FP/MCH and STD/HIV prevention services within a supportive policy environment - CSD	---	4,200	---	---	---	---	4,200
- DA	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	1,902	1,902
Sp.O. 1. Improve Governance and Reinforce Democracy - DA	---	---	---	1,900	---	---	1,900
Totals - CSD	---	4,200	---	---	7,000	---	11,200
- DA	---	2,500	---	1,900	---	---	4,400
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	1,902	1,902

USAID Representative, Thomas E. Park

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: BENIN
TITLE AND NUMBER: Ensuring That an Increasing Number of Primary School-aged Children Receive, on a More Equitable Basis, an Education Which Adequately Prepares Them for a Productive Role in Their Society, 680-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $7,000,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To facilitate the development of a basic education system in Benin that is equitable, efficient, effective and sustainable.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Since 1991, USAID support has included technical and budgetary assistance to the Government Of Benin in its implementation of a comprehensive reform of the primary education system. Results include an increase in the gross enrollment rate from 49.7% in 1990 to 68.8% in 1996; the girl/boy ratio, while still low, has nevertheless increased to .62 in 1996 following a low level of .55 in 1993; and the leaving exam pass rate for primary school has increased to 62% in 1996 from 31.7 % in 1991. The effort to involve parents in education, with the strengthening of more than 200 parents' associations, has resulted in their participation in school management, infrastructure building (latrines, classrooms, for example) and revision of curricula. For the first time in recent Beninese history, the Ministry of Education has developed a decentralized approach to several key planning functions, thus strengthening institutional capacity and local participation.

Description: The USAID program focuses on the following five activity areas: 1) Establishing and maintaining sufficient financing for primary education. This activity assists the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Finance to set up a reliable budget expenditure tracking system that would allow the two ministries to achieve improved planning, management, and accountability. 2) Improving the institutional capacity for education planning. Technical assistance is provided to the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance to improve institutional structures, resource allocation, and control and investigation procedures. Delegating authorities to departmental education divisions will be facilitated. Training is provided to administrative and financial staff to improve management and accountability. 3) Upgrading key pedagogical systems to provide a quality teaching and learning environment. USAID is helping schools comply with the norms defined when the program was launched in 1991. Activities include revising school curricula and textbooks, providing training to teachers and working with schools to improve the sanitary environment. 4) Increasing equity of access to a quality primary education taking into account gender and region. USAID is helping to increase girls' enrollment in schools. A network for the promotion of girls' education will work with key ministries, the Educational Commission at the National Assembly and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to address gender issues in textbooks, classrooms, and in everyday life. Efforts focus on increasing schooling in remote village areas. 5) Promoting widespread public participation. For the past three years, an American Private Voluntary Organization (PVO), World Education, has been working with parents' associations for their increased involvement in education affairs. World Education has provided training in areas such as management, fund raising, and implementing projects. Local NGOs in education have been strengthened.

In addition, USAID will continue to support skills training which was targeted as a key intervention area in 1998 with emphasis on primary school children and school leavers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank assists with in-service teacher training, the provision of pedagogical materials, financial tracking and accountability, and school construction. France provides assistance in secondary and higher education. The European Union's (EU) intervention in education is limited. Its assistance contributes to school construction and technical training. Japan

has recently launched a major school construction project. Other multilateral organizations and international PVOs also contribute to Benin's primary education reform. During the recent round table held in May 1997 in Benin, France pledged more than $11 million over three years, the World Bank $53 million, and the EU more than $3 million.

Beneficiaries: Approximately 800,000 children will benefit from USAID-financed activities in primary education and technical training.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Implementation will continue through private American firms and U.S. and local non-governmental organizations such as World Education, Medical Care Development International and Songhai. International Foundation for Education and Self-Help, a U.S. PVO, has recently begun the implementation of a teacher training project. The institutional contract for technical assistance for primary education will be recompeted in 1998.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline (1990)	Target (2002)
Gross Enrollment Rate	49.7%	78%
Girls' Enrollment Rate (Girls/Boys ratio)	.58	1.00
Pass rate, primary school leaving exams	40.0%	80%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: BENIN
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increase Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health (FP/MCH) and Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Human Immunodeficiency Virus (STD/HIV) Prevention Services within a Supportive Policy Environment, 680-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $4,200,000 CSD, 2,500,000 DA, DA, $1,901,000 P.L. 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Purpose: To expand the availability, quality, and demand for sustainable family health services including family planning, child survival and STD/HIV prevention.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: USAID has supported HIV/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) prevention activities through the of social marketing of condoms, community education campaigns, and institutional strengthening of the National AIDS Control Program. As a result, condom sales rose from 355,000 in 1990 to 2,200,000 in 1995. Support for child survival activities has been through social marketing of oral rehydration salts (ORS), training of village health volunteers in diarrhea prevention and management, and through a grant to United Nations International Children Emergency Fund's child survival program. As a result of these interventions, usage of ORS in the target regions has gone from an average of 10% to 30%. USAID also financed a series of studies including a population/family planning needs assessment (1994) and a Demographic Health Survey, the first ever in Benin, which was completed in September 1996. These studies indicate the need for immediate intervention to strengthen the Government Of Benin's capacities in maternal and child health, to integrate family planning services into the ongoing public sector programs, and to develop initiatives in the non-government organizations (NGOs) sector to increase access to adequate family planning and maternal/child health services. USAID also financed training for family planning service providers and Beninese participation in international workshops and conferences.

Description: USAID/Benin's special objective in health is being upgraded to a strategic objective and the strategy is being revised. Development of activity descriptions for grants/contracts will be completed in early 1998 and assistance awards will be made by the end of 1998. The results to be achieved by this program are an increase in availability, quality and demand for family planning, maternal and child health services, and STD/HIV preventive measures within an improved policy environment. This will be achieved through capacity-building, support for implementation of the national population policy, service delivery, commodity provision, training, and information, education, and communication in the public and private sectors. The program of social marketing of condoms, child survival products, and contraceptive products will be expanded. To ensure efficiency and sustainability, USAID, in partnership with other donors, will encourage the integration of reproductive health into health related (NGOs) and promote the development of NGO networks. These networks will work in partnership with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and will serve as advocates on family health issues.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank supports the MOH in implementing a health care development project that provides the framework for the integration of family planning within the general health care system. The United Nations Population Fund supports family planning service delivery in the public sector. The International Planned Parenthood Federation provides assistance to the Beninese Association for the Promotion of the Family. The World Health Organization, French Cooperation, and the European Union support the National AIDS Control Program. Germany, Switzerland, Holland, and Canada are also active in the health area. Donor contributions in the area of health for 1996 were $18.4 million.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of the proposed activity will be children up to age five, women of child-bearing age, and groups at risk for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement the activity through the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Plan, the National AIDS Program, The International Planned Parenthood Foundation affiliate, a U.S. private voluntary organization and various field support agencies such as Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival, Primary Providers' Education and Training in Reproductive Health, etc.

Major Result Indicators:	Baseline (1996)	Target (2003)
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (Nat'l)	3.4%	8.5%
Contraceptive Prevalence (Borgou Region)	2.4%	7.5%
Oral rehydration salts use rate	26%	60%
Condom use rate	27%	70%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: BENIN
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improve Governance and Reinforce Democracy, 680-SP01
STATUS: continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,900,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2004

Purpose: To strengthen civil society's advocacy skills, improve transparency and accountability of public and democratic institutions, and improve the business environment to promote private initiatives.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has strengthened the institutional capacity of non-government organizations (NGOs) working at the grassroots level through the Benin Indigenous NGO Strengthening (BINGOS) program and has funded conferences, seminars and civic education training in the area of governance. BINGOS Phase I has been extended to December 31, 1997 to bridge into BINGOS Phase II which will extend its services to NGOs in the northern part of the country in support of the Mission's health and education activities there. Appropriate Technology International (ATI) was awarded a grant in October 1997 to implement a program to strengthen the enabling environment for small enterprise development. In November 1997, a grant was awarded to the Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) to start a program on microenterprise development in Benin. Start-up activities are due to begin shortly. Several assessments have been completed including a needs assessment of the National Assembly in the area of training and institutional support, an assessment of the pre-electoral environment, including the examination of the legal and institutional framework of the Beninese electoral commission, and the material, technical and logistic needs for the upcoming municipal and legislative elections.

Description: USAID will continue to provide support to sustain the growth of active NGOs so they can play their advocacy role and defend civil society's needs and interests in education and health. Activities will be geared to helping government institutions be more accountable and responsive to Beninese citizens. The implementation of democracy and governance activities will: 1) provide NGOs with the capacity to better play their role in the civil society and monitor government's actions in education and health; 2) alleviate some of the legal and regulatory constraints to NGO activity in Benin; 3) facilitate public sector transparence and accountability through assistance to on-going decentralization efforts, particularly in the education and health sectors; and 4) reinforce the technical capacities of democratic institutions such as the National Assembly.

Host Country and Other Donors: Among the donors, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, a German foundation, is the most involved in democracy and governance in Benin. Its activities cover information, education and communication programs on democracy and governance topics. Danish Cooperation and local NGOs such as the Research Group on the Democratic, Social, and Economic Development of Africa (GERDDES) and New Ethics (Nouvelle Ethique) are involved in the development of advocacy skills. French Cooperation, the Ministry of Interior and local communities work on decentralization issues. The Ministry of Finance and public audit institutions implement accountability activities. The European Union in conjunction with USAID conducted a macro-governance assessment. The World Bank, the "Moralisation" Unit of the Presidency and an NGO network are involved in anti-corruption activities. Swiss Cooperation is the DAC-designated lead donor in good governance activities. United Nations Development Program is coordinating donor election support actions.

Beneficiaries: All Beninese citizens.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements the activities through the National Assembly, Supreme Audit Institutions (Chambre of Account, Inspector General), State University of New York (S.U.N.Y.) Albany, VITA (U.S. PVO), ATI (US PVO), and AFRICARE (U.S. PVO).

Major Result Indicators:	Baseline	Target
Number of NGOs financially viable and democratically managed	40% (1997)	55% (1999)
Number of NGOs registered by the Ministry of Interior	1000 (1997)	2000 (1999)
Level of locally collected revenue in local government budget	5% (1998)	10% (1999)
Number of audits performed by supreme audits institutions	20 (1997)	35 (1999)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	---	$6,000,000	$9,000,000
Development Assistance	---	$14,000,000	$11,000,000
Economic Support Funds	---	---	$8,000,000

Introduction.

Since its inception, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been of strategic importance to U.S. national interests. Its vast natural resources and the third largest population in Africa (45 million people) make it a significant trading partner with the potential to become far more important. Its economic growth would translate into a significant expansion of trade in Central Africa. Politically, a stable Congo is imperative to the fragile security situation throughout the Great Lakes region. After providing only humanitarian assistance for the past several years, opportunities now exist for increased USAID engagement. The next few years will be critical in determining if the nation can make a successful transition from destitution and authoritarianism to sustained economic growth, civic participation, improved social services, and democracy.

The Development Challenge.

After 32 years of rule by Mobutu Sese Seko, a new government assumed power in May 1997, led by Laurent Kabila. Mobutu's rule left the country worse off, in many ways, than it was at the time of independence. Congo ranks 142 out of 175 on the United Nations Human Development Index; per capita income is $154. With empty coffers, this government must incorporate democratic practices, revitalize a moribund economy where corruption was a way of life, and replace public education and health services that are defunct in most areas of the country. In the eight months that the Kabila government has been in power, several positive changes have occurred: corruption has begun to drop dramatically; elections are scheduled for 1999; and a national consensus on the draft constitution will be achieved through a public nation-wide dialogue. These developments are but a small beginning. The challenges are enormous and the constraints are many. The immediate ability of the government to generate revenue to meet even its most basic needs is inadequate. Salaries cannot be paid regularly, increasing pressure on the government to turn to quick fix solutions which may not be in Congo's long-term interests. Mechanisms to promote ongoing dialogues with opposition parties and leaders are needed. Insecurity and ethnic tension could worsen if access to the rule of law, resources, and opportunities are not broadened in all parts of Congo.

The current Government inherited approximately $2 billion in debt and arrears owed to the U.S. government. Since arrears have been outstanding for more than a year, the Brooke provision of the Foreign Assistance Act applies and restricts USAID assistance. The Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (GDROC) has formed a committee to address its crushing debt arrears, approximately $14 billion to the entire donor community. Since the Government has a vital role to play in addressing these needs and is in need of significant assistance, present restrictions could hamper progress toward USAID's program objectives.

USAID would like to continue to support the Congolese nation and people in their effort toward democracy, a strong private sector and a healthy population. Effective Congolese leadership and close donor cooperation could, over time, eliminate the need for donor assistance and make Congo a success story for the continent.

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Other donors.

In 1996, USAID did not provide development assistance to DROC; the largest donors were Germany, the European Union, Belgium, France, and UNICEF. The United States has now reengaged and is providing assistance through NGOs to immunize children, and solve problems identified by communities in addition to playing a major role in donor coordination.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID has reopened its office in Kinshasa and is recruiting staff. The FY 1999 program will refine the current program as more information becomes available. Four goals will be addressed: Building Democracy, Stabilizing World Population Growth and Protecting Human Health, Encouraging Broad-based Economic Growth, and Protecting the Environment.

Sustainable economic and political development calls for a sound foundation based on the rule of law. The current justice picture is bleak: there is no constitution or parliament; all law is by presidential decree; the judicial system is barely functioning and child soldiers patrol the streets. President Kabila has reiterated his pledge to hold 1999 elections. USAID is uniquely positioned to assist the democratic transition in Congo. FY 1999 assistance will fund election-related activities to ensure that the process is politically inclusive with a key activity in educating voters. While a major focus of FY 1999 will be on the constitution and elections, other governance issues will remain an important part of USAID's program, especially constructive and substantive dialogue between civil society and the Government. USAID-sponsored activities already provide important opportunities for collaboration among local and regional governments, civil society and the private sector to address priority concerns.

The almost complete lack of social services has been an appalling legacy of the Mobutu government. The revitalization and strengthening of a sustainable health care system is a high priority. A 1995 UNICEF study found 148 of every 1000 children die before their first birthday and about 220 of 1000 die before the age of five. Immunizing children can reduce these mortality rates. USAID will provide technical assistance to the Congo's Expanded Program of Immunization staff in planning, organizing and implementing immunization activities to increase vaccination coverage for major childhood diseases and to eradicate polio in Congo. The movement of refugees and soldiers is expected to cause an increase in the already large number of Congolese affected by HIV/AIDS. USAID is planning activities to support education and testing programs targeted toward high risk groups.

Trying to put the wrecked economy back on track is one of the most daunting problems GDROC's faces. Translating the nation's proven potential wealth into an improving Congolese standard of living will take time and donor resources. Deep suspicion is a major stumbling block between the government and private sector. While GDROC has stated that it sees private sector investment and growth as key to Congo's economic recovery, the private sector is still skeptical of the GDROC's commitment to private sector development. A private sector assessment will be undertaken in FY 1998 to identify the most effective ways to encourage private sector/government dialogue and collaboration. USAID intends to work with key actors to improve the legal and regulatory framework that hinders expansion of established businesses and deters new domestic and foreign investment. USAID also plans to investigate potential areas of growth for Congo's domestic informal private sector. Obstacles such as corruption, and access to credit and technology will be examined.

As GDROC focusses on economic and social development, the risk is substantial that environmental concerns will be overlooked. Great wealth of natural resources combined with the overwhelming need for funds invite unsustainable or destructive resource extraction behavior. Similarly, the spread of infectious disease is often traceable to the pressure placed on inadequate water and waste systems. These conditions are often exacerbated by initial increases in production activity. In terms of economic development, the Congo has significant possibilities for tourist industry development that could simultaneously address protection of biological resources, and community security. USAID will focus environmental assistance on activities necessary for the sustainability of its strategic objective and within the context of private sector as well as community economic and social development initiatives.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
FY 1999 PROGRAM STATEMENT
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Totals
S.O.1 The successful transition to a stable nation experiencing increasingly broad benefits from improving social and economic conditions							
- CHS	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	9,000
- DA	3,000	---	3,500	4,500	---	---	11,000
- ESF	4,000	---	---	4,000	---	---	8,000
Totals							
- CHS	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	9,000
- DA	3,000	---	3,500	4,500	---	---	11,000
- ESF	4,000	---	---	4,000	---	---	8,000

USAID Representative, John Grayzel

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Democratic Republic of the Congo
TITLE AND NUMBER: The Successful Transition to a Stable Nation Experiencing Increasingly Broad Benefits from Improving Social and Economic Conditions 660-SOO1
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $9,000,000 CSD, $11,000,000 DA, $8,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Purpose: USAID's program assists the Congo's transition to a more stable democratic and market-based society. USAID's efforts are focused on democratic, economic, and social transition. In the democracy/governance sector, the key goals USAID will support are the restoration of rule of law and a transparent judicial system through the adoption of a new constitution and national elections scheduled for 1999. For the most part, the economy regressed instead of flourishing after independence and needs assistance in a number of areas. The ability of the government to provide social services is nonexistent. Even with the network of private entities that currently provide services, improving the lives of Congolese will continue to be difficult.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Activities for this objective are in the initial stages. USAID has supported the immunization of over 700,000 children in Kinshasa. Outside of Kinshasa, immunization programs are being developed. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) is supporting regional conferences to identify and prioritize reconstruction needs as well as the national constitution buiilding conference. OTI will assist appropriate priority needs identified by those conferences and already has assisted several local interventions such as garbage collection, school rehabilitation, and removal of transportation bottlenecks.

Description: Immunization activities are continuing and expansion into other health areas such as AIDS is being considered. OTI community assistance will continue. Justice sector efforts with human rights non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other actors will also work with OTI teams. Activities to help improve the macroeconomic environment are under consideration, in addition to specific interventions to aid private sector businesses. Several activities with local and regional governments and civil society groups to support good governance and to prepare for the elections are planned.

Host Country and Other Donors: UNICEF and the World Health Organization/African Regional Office (WHO/AFRO) have been USAID's major partners in the immunization effort. As USAID begins to undertake macroeconomic/private sector activities, close collaboration with other donors such as the United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, Belgium and Canada is expected. USAID's implementation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been limited because of Brooke sanctions.

Beneficiaries: Children under five, vulnerable to communicable diseases such as measles and polio, have been USAID's main beneficiaries. As activities expand, the private sector will also benefit. Commercial enterprises and the entire population will directly benefit from a reestablished rule of law.

Principal Contractors or Agencies: Implementing parties are UNICEF and WHO/AFRO. USAID technical contractors include BASICS and DAI. As more activities are developed, additional partners will be selected. A combination of local and international NGOs in addition to private firms are expected to be used.

Major Results Indicators: Baseline indicators and targets will be identified during the design and refinement of the activities.

ERITREA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$2,500,000	$ 6,300,000	$3,000,000
Development Assistance	$7,000,000	$ 4,350,000	$7,000,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$ 735,200	$ 423,000	$1,956,375
P.L. 480 Title III	$15,000,000	$5,000,000	$5,000,000

Introduction.

Eritrea is Africa's newest nation, having won a 30-year war for independence from Ethiopia in 1991 and formalizing its independence with a popular referendum in 1993. The war left Eritrea with devastated institutions, infrastructure, and an unskilled human resource base; however, it also forged a strong determination to build a self-reliant nation. Eritrea controls two deep water ports and shipping lanes in the Red Sea. It is also a principal life line for humanitarian assistance to the Horn region. Given its strategic position and the leadership role it plays in the Horn, USAID assistance to Eritrea supports U.S. interests by promoting a market-based economy and the emergence of a democratic government in this historically volatile region. USAID/Eritrea's program incorporates the principles of President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative by fully engaging Eritrea as a partner with full ownership in its long-term strategy and program implementation. This approach has earned USAID a high degree of confidence and collegiality with the Government of Eritrea.

The Development Challenge.

Eritrea's major challenges are several: rebuilding infrastructure; building education and health systems; developing a broad-based private sector; and strengthening human, technical and management capacity. Foremost among its political goals are strong local and national government, a democratic constitution and legislature, and revitalized relationships with neighboring states. Despite many constraints, the potential for rapid development in Eritrea is high. The country has a productive labor force, an effective government, and a location advantageous to trade. With little national or international debt, Eritrea wishes to achieve self reliance within a decade.

USAID has been successful in helping Eritrea demobilize thousands of ex-fighters and resettle refugees. USAID is currently strengthening Eritrea's primary health care system and supports training and institutional linkages to build competent governance. USAID contributes to private enterprise development through the expansion of rural banking and support services to rural entrepreneurs. The challenge for USAID is to develop new ways of working with the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE) as an equal partner in the development process. This has meant a more involved consultative process and more modest achievements in the short term, even as USAID assistance is building a base for long-term sustainable development.

Other Donors.

Overall donor assistance for 1997 was $150 million, of which the United States provided about 15%. Italy, Germany, the European Union (EU), and the United States are currently the largest donors. The Scandinavian countries, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) also have sizeable assistance portfolios. The World Bank, Saudi Arabia, and Kuwait have negotiated several major loans. Through modest and carefully targeted initiatives, USAID assistance has also leveraged significant support from other donors in the areas of health, judicial training, and public administration.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID's program goal is to enable Eritrea to become a food secure, democratic, and leading nation in the region through key investments in primary health care, rural enterprise, and governance. Responding to Eritrea's determination of its own needs, USAID has a "investment partnership" with the Eritrean government to build the human capital and key institutions in these sectors which underpin successful development. Activities within these three sectors are cross-cutting, thus strengthening the effectiveness of the overall program. Based on the principle of Eritrean ownership of the development process, this partnership ensures sustainable results from U.S. assistance.

Strategic Objective 1: Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Care Services: USAID assistance is improving health care service delivery in the central, southern, and western zones of the country. Through its health and population program with the Ministry of Health (MOH), USAID is facilitating the decentralization of health services. Technical assistance focuses on strengthening logistical, management, and financial systems and increasing the demand for health services nationally.

USAID-sponsored technical assistance has enabled the MOH to develop a human resources plan; explore options for cost recovery; take initial steps toward decentralization; upgrade the capabilities of rural health providers; and expand child immunization services. Continued progress in 1999 will focus on promoting decentralized planning and implementation, increasing cost recovery, improving the management of health commodities and pharmaceuticals, and strengthening the delivery of health services.

Strategic Objective 2: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, With Emphasis on Exports: The primary guarantor of food security in Eritrea will be a robust and diversified rural economy. Therefore, USAID's objective is to help make food more available in rural areas through expanding trade and private enterprises. USAID is building on its past achievements in improving livelihoods for 2,400 refugee families from Sudan and hundreds of ex-fighters; preventing locust damage to grain harvests; providing food in food-deficit areas (500,000 beneficiaries); and helping Eritreans shift away from government food handouts to create a cash food economy and safety net. The 1999 Rural Enterprise program provides a combination of bilateral and P.L. 480 resources to support rural banking, farmer associations, cooperatives, and enterprises; the rebuilding of rural roads; and the expansion of rural income and trade.

Strategic Objective 3: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels: USAID has initiated a governance capacity-building effort to support the establishment of a democratic government in Eritrea. The focus of this effort has been human capacity at all levels: linkages with U.S. universities in law, public administration, journalism, and political science; support to the Constitutional Commission; in-country training for judges and local officials; and a major training program for government officials abroad.

Although USAID's efforts in this area are relatively recent, intermediate results are already evident. Partnerships have been established between major American universities and Eritrea's university. A broad and successful outreach effort by the Constitutional Commission resulted in the ratification of the constitution. The program for 1999 will continue to develop and improve higher education in Eritrea through linkage programs; build technical and administrative capacity of government officials through graduate training abroad; and strengthen the Central Bank of Eritrea's capacity for better policy decision-making and management.

ERITREA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population and Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O.01 Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans							
- CSD	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000
- DA	---	700	---	---	---	---	700
- P.L.480,Title II	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.O.02 Increased Income from Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports							
- DA	4,600	---	200	---	---	---	4,800
- P.L.480,Title II	---	---	---	---	---	1,956	1,956
- P.L.480Title III	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000
S.O.03 Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels							
- DA	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	1,500
Totals							
- CSD	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000
- DA	4,600	700	200	1,500	---	---	7,000
- P.L.480,Title II	---	---	---	---	---	1,956	1,956
- P.L.480,Title III	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000

USAID Mission Director: G. William Anderson

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ERITREA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increase Use of Sustainable Integrated Primary Health Care (PHC) Services by Eritreans, 661-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $3,000,000 CSD; $700,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To increase use of sustainable integrated primary health care (PHC) services by Eritreans through improving access to and quality of, PHC services. Eritrea's basic package of PHC services includes safe infant delivery, family planning, prenatal care, immunization, the prevention and management of childhood diseases and malnutrition, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID is the Ministry of Health's (MOH) primary donor-partner. USAID is providing the critical inputs necessary for MOH and associated organizations to plan, manage and implement effective and sustainable PHC services. Achievements to date include development of the Safe Motherhood Protocols, the National Drug Policy and the National Standard Treatment Guidelines; a 25% expansion in child immunization since 1994; an increased demand for family planning services; and an increase in domestically iodized salt (towards the elimination of iodine deficiency disorder) from 0% in 1994 to nearly 90% in 1997.

Description: USAID has been a major provider of technical assistance and training to the Ministry of Health since 1994 through the $15 million, five-year Eritrea Health and Population Project. This project provides nine person-years of specialized technical assistance, 300 person-months of training, support vehicles (eight), medical and office equipment and furniture, selected building renovations, contraceptives and essential drugs. Current USAID activities include technical assistance and training in decentralized planning and implementation, logistics management, the development of health finance schemes for cost recovery, service provision and capacity building. Several activities, such as long-term participant training at U.S. universities and a U.S. university linkage program with the University of Asmara-College of Health Sciences, complement and reinforce USAID's strategic objective in governance. Activities are concentrated both nationally and in the three most populated zones of the country, Gash Barka, Central and Southern. While program inputs primarily target the MOH, USAID is also working with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) to enhance access to services, build awareness regarding reproductive health and harmful traditional practices such as female circumcision. USAID technical assistance will enable the development of the requisite management systems, institutional structures, technical capacity, and client awareness for effective and sustainable primary health care service delivery. This project is supplemented by one grant to a U.S. PVO and one to UNICEF. Grant activities are complementary to EHP Project activities in that they target increased access and quality of PHC services through improved service delivery in rural areas, expanded vaccination coverage and an increase in basic maternal and child health care services. The MOH's cautious use of resources and cost recovery policy ensures sustainability of these activities. The substantial capital investment in building and equipping new rural health care facilities by the government and other donors will also contribute to achieving this objective.

Host Country and Other Donors: The MOH provides the total cost of its central and local staff, as well as salaries for medical staff at health centers and stations. The MOH also covers the major portion of its other operating costs. USAID works closely with United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF; however, it is important to note that donor coordination is within the purview and mandate of the MOH. UNFPA will procure one million condoms for the USAID-funded condom social marketing activity as part of their program of improved service delivery in reproductive health. Through USAID grants to UNICEF, immunization rates have increased and infrastructure for salt iodization has been developed. USAID will develop two additional grants to

UNICEF for the procurement of essential drugs and the construction of three pharmaceutical warehouses. The WHO has a program with the Italian Cooperation which supports the improvement of the delivery of PHC services through infrastructure support, equipment, communicable disease control, development of human resources and capacity building at all levels. Several donors -- Germany, Italy and the European Union -- have provided concessional funding for the construction and renovation of health facilities, particularly in the rural areas. The World Bank has negotiated a loan to support the construction of two regional hospitals and to promote capacity-building and sustainability of health services. World Bank and other donor activities complement USAID's investments in the Eritrean health sector.

Beneficiaries: Approximately one million mothers and children under five in the three USAID target zones are the primary direct beneficiaries of these activities, although it is expected that these activities will have nationwide impact, benefitting an additional 500,000 mothers and children. It is also important to highlight the MOH as a direct beneficiary of USAID technical assistance since the transfer of skills and knowledge promotes its capacity to plan and manage the implementation of PHC services and a quick graduation from donor assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival (BASICS); Family Planning Service Expansion And Technical Support (SEATS); Opportunities for Micronutrient Interventions (OMNI), Population Services International (PSI); Africare; UNICEF; a university consortium including Johns Hopkins, Berkeley, and State University of New York/Stoneybrook.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Full immunization coverage	41% (1995)	75% (1999)
Couple Years (Contraceptive) Protection (in target zones)	5900 (1995)	22,000 (1999)
Prenatal Consultation during pregnancy (% of births where mothers were attended to at least once during pregnancy by medically trained personnel for reasons related to pregnancy)	49% (1995)	65% (1999)
Increase in percent of service delivery points in target zones where Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) is offered	0 (1994)	20% (1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ERITREA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports, 661-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $4,800,000 DA; $1,956,375 P.L.480 Title II; $5,000,000 P.L. 480 Title III
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To increase the ability of the rural population to access food by increasing rural enterprises, employment, income, and exports.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Efforts by USAID to build a development partnership with the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE) provided the framework for a new development assistance program, the Rural Enterprise Investment Program (REIP), which was signed in September 1997. Technical assistance has promoted improved banking services and the first steps toward the expansion of credit services and savings mobilization in rural areas. Successful trials at a USAID-supported experimental farm have led to the decision to invest in a larger, commercial endeavor, utilizing drip irrigation systems for the production of high value crops. The Title III food assistance program has helped the GSE to attain two of its four food security targets (increasing the strategic grain reserve to 50,000 metric tons and decreasing non-emergency food aid to zero) two years early. By monetizing Title III wheat, funds have been generated for rehabilitating secondary rural roads, thus increasing market access to previously isolated rural areas, and pulling them into the national economy for the first time. The Title II irrigation program is substantially expanding new production areas.

Description: USAID is supporting Eritrea's effort to achieve food security and to build a vibrant, free market economy. The Mission's Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership (REIP), a five-year, $11.6 million program of assistance to rural based enterprises, promotes sustainable food security by moving beyond food assistance to create viable productive enterprises. It aims to jump-start Eritrea's critically underdeveloped enterprise sector, build rural-urban linkages, and support an export-oriented growth strategy. A Rural Enterprise Unit funded under this program will provide technical services and training to small and medium-sized enterprises to improve their productivity and marketing. A key component of this Partnership is an Enterprise Investment Fund which will finance the import of critically needed equipment and technology for commercial agriculture and rural based enterprises, and will make investments in enterprises which have the potential for increasing employment and generating exports. Loans will begin to be made in mid-1998. Two additional elements support the REIP program: Trade & Investment Facilitation Fund (TIFF) and Critical Rural Infrastructure Support (CRIS) which provide the means to underwrite reverse trade missions to the United States and to strengthen the human resource capacity of government staff working in irrigation, agribusiness and rural enterprise sector development. The Ministry of Construction is utilizing the proceeds resulting from the Title III program to rehabilitate key rural secondary roads in the target area. This road rehabilitation activity has opened market access to Eritrea's rural area with the most potential for commercial agriculture. Preliminary results from these improvements in infrastructure will be increased settlement and greater economic activity in domestic, regional and international markets.

Host Country & Other Donors: Several donors, including Germany, Italy, the European Union (EU), and the World Bank, are providing concessional assistance for rural road and agricultural development projects. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has a microfinance program with the associations and cooperative groups in marine fisheries. USAID collaborates with the EU in areas of food policy and with the Government of Israel on irrigated horticultural production. USAID's lead role in negotiating a bilateral food aid grant agreement has expanded the USG's influence beyond a level indicated by the comparatively modest amount of assistance provided.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance will be approximately 10,000 rural households. However, the entire rural population of Eritrea's central-western zone of approximately one million will ultimately benefit from greater food availability. An additional 10,000 people are benefitting from the P.L. 480 Title II irrigation project in the eastern plain.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Africare, Virginia Polytechnic and State University, Centre for International Cooperation of Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Agricultural Cooperative Development International.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1997)	Target
Decrease in non-emergency food aid	75,000 mt	0 (1997)
Strategic food grain reserve	0	50,000 MT (1997)
Secondary Roads Rehabilitated	0	200 km (1999)
Additional number of enterprises receiving banking services	0	350 (1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ERITREA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels, 661-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To build the skills, knowledge and institutional infrastructure necessary to establish and strengthen accountable governance in Eritrea.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: As USAID's role is primarily that of human resource capacity building and institutional strengthening for better public administration in Eritrea, the influence of USAID's assistance will likely be widespread and long-term. While USAID's activities are relatively new, three achievements are noteworthy: the establishment of an influential, U.S.-Eritrea university partnership in the critical areas of law, journalism, political science and public administration; ratification of the Eritrean national Constitution through a three-year participatory process, with extensive civic education and outreach to all sectors of Eritrean society; and improved management in monetary and fiscal policy by the Central Bank of Eritrea.

Description: Since winning independence in 1991, Eritrea has been in a transitional stage of building the institutions and processes required for an accountable government. The USAID strategy for accountable governance comprises activities in support of human and institutional building in selected government institutions. The U.S. Government's partnership with Eritrea, in supporting its human resources development strategy, will be key to achieving Eritrea's objective of establishing an efficient, lean and effective government. USAID-supported activities include a partnership between the University of North Carolina and the University of Asmara featuring the exchange of faculty and graduate students in law, journalism, and public administration along with the strengthening of Asmara University's facilities and equipment. USAID will also provide a capacity-building grant that supports in-country training programs for administrators and middle level officials through strengthening the new Eritrean Institute of Management. A program to send selected officials to the United States and third countries for specialized training has been initiated. Continued progress in institutional capacity building will also be achieved through a USAID-funded grant to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to help train, advise, and equip Eritrea's Central Bank to improve monetary and fiscal management; and a grant to the National Council of Negro Women for building the institutional capacity of the National Union of Eritrean Women.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United States, is now one of the leading donors in building accountable governance through supporting the GSE Human Resources Development Program. Other donors such as Germany, Norway, Canada, the Netherlands and UNDP, have been active in Eritrea's governance programs and projects. The World Bank has piloted a Community Development Fund which involves public administration and governance. The Bank has also negotiated a major program in support of the Human Resources Development Program of Eritrea.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are the civil servants who are expected to receive training from the U.S.-Eritrea development partnership. Also benefitting directly are the various government institutions and National Union of Eritrean Women which will acquire U.S. Government-financed computers, vehicles, and equipment and furniture, and will participate in activities designed to strengthen their institutional capacities. Ultimately, the entire nation will benefit from more competent and accountable governance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: These comprise University of North Carolina, National Council of Negro Women, the Universities of Western Michigan, Cornell and SUNY/Albany, the United States Information Agency, the National Center for State Courts, and World Learning.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Constitution Ratified	N/A	Mid-1997 (Completed)
Representative Elections	N/A	Late 1998
Number of long-term training participants studying abroad	0	6 (1998)
Updated curriculum in use for the College of Business and Economics and the Eritrean Institute of Management	N/A	1999

ETHIOPIA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$19,200,000	$25,885,000	$23,635,000
Development Assistance	$18,089,775	$19,700,000	$13,950,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$37,396,000	$56,812,000	$32,044,000
P.L. 480 Title III	$10,000,000	$9,900,000	$ 8,900,000

Introduction.

Events over the past year in the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes reinforce Ethiopia's status as a critical player and an important U.S. ally in developing self-reliant stability in a region still plagued by natural and man-made crises. The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE), particularly its top leadership, plays an increasingly active and influential role among the new leaders emerging in Africa, the Organization for African Unity (OAU), and the more regionally focused Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD). In addition, negotiations are underway to bring Ethiopia into the African Crisis Response Initiative (ACRI) as a key participant. Recent visits by the Secretary of State and senior Congressional figures clearly signify the importance of Ethiopia to U.S. foreign policy interests in Africa. The country's promising economic growth over the past three years has been slowed by the return of erratic and untimely rains in 1997, which are expected to reduce annual gross domestic product growth to around 3%. In spite of the economic slowdown, Ethiopia continues to make strides to break out of almost two decades of economic and political doldrums, a process which is critical to both continued democratization of national politics and for supporting the key regional and continental role Ethiopia now plays in Africa.

The Development Challenge.

Ethiopia remains among the poorest countries in the world. Steady and measurable progress in improving conditions in almost all economic and social sectors over the past three years has not yet made significant inroads in ameliorating desperate conditions inherited by the new government in 1991. The year 1997 saw a return to lower agricultural production levels because of poor rains, which will result in slowing the strong national economic growth achieved. Gross National Product is at a level of $110 per capita and only modest gains have been realized in improving social services. Social statistics are still among the lowest in the world, and in some cases such as malnutrition rates and primary school enrollment, Ethiopia ranks the lowest in the world, despite the fact that primary school enrollment is estimated to have increased from about 20% to over 30% in four years. The GFDRE confronts challenges in all sectors of the economy and is mounting a series of sector development programs based on carefully considered priorities. Major sector development programs are operating or being organized in key sectors -- transportation (particularly roads), education and health. A new program is also planned for the energy sector. GFDRE efforts to structure investments in the critical agriculture sector are being developed slowly, but are carefully crafted to respond to Ethiopia's unique challenges and potentials by utilizing a three-pronged approach which looks at: (1) the food security needs in high potential production areas; (2) the food security needs of lower production areas; and (3) strengthens the government's capacity to respond to emergencies and address needs in chronically vulnerable areas. An important, comprehensive regionally based food security program is being formulated in 1998 by regional and local governments. Important regional transportation, trade and communication constraints are proposed to be tackled under projects being prepared by IGAD for support under the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative.

Ethiopia's development efforts remain hampered by poor private sector participation, which is only now recovering from having been dismantled under the previous regime. While the GFDRE lacks both trust and experience in working with the private sector to achieve public good, progress has been made in

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ETHIOPIA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Food Grain Crops							
- DA	4,500	---	1,700	---	---	---	6,200
- P.L. 480/III	---	---	---	---	---	8,900	8,900
S.O. 2. Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services							
- CSD	---	10,435	---	---	---	---	10,435
- DA	---	4,750	---	---	---	---	4,750
S.O. 3. Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved							
- CSD	---	---	---	---	13,000	---	13,000
S.O. 4. Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System							
- DA	---	---	200	2,000	---	---	2,200
Sp.O. 1 Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas							
- CSD	---	200	---	---	---	---	200
- DA	300	---	500	---	---	---	800
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	32,044	32,044
Totals							
- CSD	---	10,635	---	---	13,000	---	23,635
- DA	4,800	4,750	2,400	2,000	---	---	13,950
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	32,044	32,044
- P.L. 480/III	---	---	---	---	---	8,900	8,900

USAID Mission Director: Keith E. Brown

opening up most sectors to private sector investment in Ethiopia. The United States still has limited trade with Ethiopia, and a significant trade surplus. The number of U.S. companies represented in Ethiopia has grown over the last four years from around 40 to 185.

Other Donors.

The donor community provided an estimated $850 million in grant and loan assistance to Ethiopia during 1996, against a three year pledge level for 1997 - 1999 of $3 billion at the 1996 Consultative Group (CG) Meeting. The United States was the third largest bilateral donor to Ethiopia in 1996 at a level of $56 million. In the last CG meeting, the United States led other bilateral donors with a pledge of $240 million for the period 1997 -- 1999. A new World Bank Country Assistance Program was negotiated and approved for Ethiopia at a maximum three year level of $1.65 billion and a base level of $1.2 billion. Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund on the second phase of an Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility broke down over issues concerning pace and timing of key liberalization reforms, but renewed negotiations appear to be moving toward a resolution of issues. Donor coordination remains good. The development of the health and education sector investment plans is a crucial fora for inter-donor and donor-government collaboration. Collaboration and trust among the public and private sectors and non-government organizations (NGOs) needs to be improved. Both the OAU and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, with their headquarters in Addis Ababa, continue reformation and revitalization efforts begun in 1996.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID's program of assistance in Ethiopia focuses on three of the GFDRE's five high priority sectors - education, health and food security - leaving the transportation and energy sectors for other donors. USAID's support to the GFDRE priority in rebuilding the health and education sectors has been in line with GFDRE's policies since 1992, and provides direct benefits to citizens, particularly the large (85%) rural population. U.S. assistance to these sectors has provided important lessons for the GFDRE education and health sector development programs now under design. Both programs have demonstrated their ability to improve the quality and access to health services and primary education. USAID assistance has also encouraged the government to begin increasing critically low budget allocations at central and regional levels to these two sectors. USAID is currently involved in finalizing discussions on assistance to improve the critical food security sector through support to Ethiopia's regional government food security programs which are under design. This support will build on Ethiopia's success in recent years to increase cereal grain production and improve input and output marketing in a liberalized economy. These regional programs will also provide an opportunity to build better links between relief assistance and effective programs to move whole groups from vulnerable to self-sustaining. USAID is also supporting the development of institutional structures necessary for strengthening the democratic processes - (1) developing a vibrant civic society through the strengthening of indigenous NGOs; (2) strengthening judicial systems through badly needed judicial training; and (3) supporting the government's Civil Service Reform effort through assistance in budgeting, financial management and accounting to both federal and regional governments.

USAID's assistance strategy for Ethiopia supports the recently promulgated principles of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), particularly in contributing to and working with African ownership of development programs, linking relief to development, and looking for opportunities to apply regional approaches. A key element of the GHAI is an emphasis on African ownership of the development process. The Ethiopians, in particular have embraced this concept. However, African ownership has challenged the international community to rethink its approaches. As a result, USAID must be willing to invest the significant time and patience that is necessary to enable our African partners to learn to manage their own development and work together as development professionals. As a result, measurable people level impact takes longer, but USAID hopes will be more sustainable as it fits into the priorities of the country. Consistent with the African Food Security Initiative and the GHAI goal of increased food security, USAID continues to work with the GFDRE in identifying areas in which USAID can contribute to the Ethiopians efforts to overcome their chronic food deficits.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Availability of Selected Domestically Produced Foodgrains, 663-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $6,200,000 DA; $8,900,000 P.L. 480, Title III
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: Increase the availability of selected domestically produced food grain crops in Ethiopia through support to the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE), the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Over the past 15 years, the average annual per capita grain consumption (excluding food aid) in Ethiopia has ranged from 172 kilograms (kgs) to 96 kgs, with per capita availability exceeding the 171 kgs minimum recommended level in only two of these years. Farmers have not been able to exploit Ethiopia's considerable potential because of negative policies and state intervention and a failure to utilize technological and cultural advances. Increasing production alone, however, does not solve the problem, as demonstrated during the 1996/97 bumper harvest. Many Ethiopians were still unable to afford to buy enough food, despite the abundance of grain in markets. Addressing food insecurity in Ethiopia requires a sound policy framework, increasing the amount of grain produced and increasing people's ability to purchase food through increasing incomes and decreasing food prices, without disrupting farmer's incentives to increasing their production.

The GFDRE has made great strides in recent years in increasing agricultural production, with consecutive 20% increases in 1995 and 1996. Although production in 1997/98 was an estimated 26% lower than the record production of last year (1996/1997) due to poor rainfall distribution, the GFDRE's agricultural extension program continues to expand and should show good results in the future. USAID's Development of Competitive Markets (DCM) activity, and Title III Food Security program, have complemented efforts to improve market efficiency and openness -- ensuring that inputs (e.g. fertilizer and credit) get to the farmer and the increased production gets to the consumer in a cost-efficient manner. USAID promotes policy changes by the GFDRE to liberalize the agricultural economy, reduce the role of the public sector and increase the role of the private sector. Results include:

-- reduced market share of the parastatal grain trading agency from 37% to 4%;
-- opened up fertilizer distribution and retailing to the private sector, with increased private sector imports from 41,649 metric tons (MT) in 1994/95 to 138,943 MT in 1996/97. Total fertilizer sales increased from 150,000 MT in 1992 to 210,891 MT in 1997;
-- foreign exchange is now available for both private and public sector fertilizer importers;
-- reduced the number of check points for taxing grain thereby reducing transport costs of grain movement. Regional grain price differentials have dropped significantly and prices in cereal surplus areas have risen by 12% to 48%, which benefits farmers, while prices in cereal deficit areas have declined by 6% to 36%, which benefits consumers;
-- micro-finance institutions now have a legal framework and can offer savings and loan services; and
-- reduced tariff on commercial grain imports from 30% to 5 % which encourages commercial imports.

Description: USAID continues to support the GFDRE's efforts to improve food security and increase production, working at the policy level as well as on the ground. USAID also supports key GFDRE analytical activities. Under the Development of Competitive Markets project, the GFDRE initiated a grain market research activity to understand and stabilize food price mechanisms in the emerging market economy. Based on the successful pilot program, this activity will help establish a functioning nation-wide market information system eventually covering cereals, pulses, oilseeds and livestock for farmers and traders. It has included research on fertilizer and grain market efficiencies, food aid impacts, and the structure and performance of grain markets. Support is also given to the Ethiopian

Central Statistical Authority (CSA) to improve agricultural production data collection techniques, analyses and timeliness of its annual Agricultural Survey. In 1997, for the first time under the new government, CSA was able to produce production estimates in time to use in the annual food aid needs appeal to donors.

An activity with the Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) works to improve the efficiency and safety of private and public sector input marketing. To date, some 240 retailers in two regions have received training and it is expected that the gross profits of each retailer will increase by at least $2,000 in the first year. Another VOCA project is strengthening agricultural cooperatives in the Oromiya region, helping them to form cooperative unions and take advantage of economies of scale in marketing agricultural inputs and grain. An activity with Winrock International will implement programs to alleviate social, economic and technical constraints faced by women in agricultural production, household level grain storage and processing, and marketing.

In support of the African Food Security Initiative and the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, USAID is currently holding discussions with central and regional government officials on possible support for the new food security programs developed by the regions. USAID will refine our current strategy if necessary to respond to this new government priority program. USAID's support to this program, however, will likely continue to support increased participation of the private sector, while at the same time re-defining the role of government in the agriculture sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID assistance complements aid from the European Union, the World Bank, and other bilateral donors to agricultural production, transportation and infrastructure development, and related policy reforms. The World Bank is the primary donor (with five other donors) on a fertilizer sector support program, and to seed market development and agriculture research. The fertilizer program aims to increase access to fertilizer through more competitive and efficient markets. Assistance from Sweden and Italy is enhancing grain production in the major growing areas. Canada will provide funds to build capacity for one region's small scale irrigation sector. A donor forum on agriculture and food security has been assisting the government in developing a national food security program. Based on this strategy, four regions have developed food security programs, targeting the most food deficit areas in each region and proposing interventions to address the major constraints to improving household level food security. Major elements include sustainable agricultural production, watershed management, small scale irrigation, livestock development, cash crop development, credit, rural road construction and capacity building at local levels.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries are the majority of Ethiopians (rural and urban, men and women) who must purchase food on the market. More immediate beneficiaries are the millions of small farmers and small agricultural businesses who will profit from the increase in demand for agricultural goods.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance, Michigan State University and Winrock International.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline (1992)	Target (2003)
Increased average production per hectare		
Maize	1.1 MT/hectare (ha)	2.5 MT/ha
Wheat	.8 MT/ha	1.5 MT/ha
Sales of Fertilizer annually	150,000 MT	500,000 MT
Increased private sector involvement in fertilizer: Import	0 %	75 %
Wholesale	0 %	100 %
Retail	5 %	100 %

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Use of Primary and Preventive Health Care Services, 663-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $10,435,000 CSD; $4,750,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To increase the use of primary and preventive health care services in order to improve the health status of Ethiopians and to reduce population growth.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID is working with the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) to improve a desperate health care situation. With a population of about 57 million growing at over 3% per year and a per capita income of $110, Ethiopia is one of the poorest and most populated countries in Africa. At current rates, Ethiopia's population could exceed 145 million by the year 2025. It is currently estimated that fewer than 20% of Ethiopian citizens are within a two hour walk of any modern health care facility. The average Ethiopian woman bears on average eight children in her life time, and Ethiopia has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in the world. One fourth of Ethiopian children die before their fifth birthday. An estimated 1.7 million Ethiopians were infected with the AIDS virus in 1996. This could translate into 1.8 million AIDS orphans by the year 2010.

USAID's Essential Services for Health in Ethiopia (ESHE) program supports integrated rural child survival and general health care services to the more than 11 million people living in the Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Region (SNNPR) of Ethiopia; promotes the expansion of comprehensive reproductive health service delivery through both the public and non-government organization (NGO) sector nationwide; and supports the expansion of successful private sector social marketing of condoms and oral contraceptives throughout Ethiopia. At the national level, USAID supports policy reforms which focus on increasing the GFDRE budget resources dedicated to basic health, emphasizing child survival and integrated sustainable rural health service delivery.

USAID has supported baseline surveys of health facilities in targeted areas and community level surveys in the SNNPR. With USAID assistance, a Health Care Finance Strategy has been developed and is soon to be adopted by the GFDRE. The government has maintained a higher share of its national budget going to health, while improving allocations in favor of rural areas and preventive care. Training has promoted new and innovative methods of health care service delivery, especially at the community level, utilizing existing structures. Modern family planning services have been provided to over 80,000 women by USAID through Pathfinder, a U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO). Through USAID support for contraceptive social marketing, nearly 24 million condoms were sold in 1996 and it is anticipated that over 36 million condoms will be sold in 1998 to reduce HIV transmission. USAID HIV/AIDS activities have expanded sexually transmitted disease treatment to over 30,000 clients in urban areas. Furthermore, 24 million condoms and 200,000 cycles of oral contraceptive pills were sold with USAID support through private sector channels. Vaccination coverage in target rural areas rose from 0% to over 30% in the last year of project implementation. Primary health care facilities have been rehabilitated and strengthened (both in their systems and staff development) to increase the access and quality of care to rural communities.

Description: USAID assistance focuses on encouraging national and regional policy reforms to: (1) increase resources budgeted to population, health, and nutrition activities, and actual expenditures on primary health care; (2) re-orient services more toward prevention of infant and child mortality; (3) develop and implement a national health care financing strategy and implement cost recovery and local financing to promote a self-sustaining system; (4) focus resources on community delivery, particularly for child survival and reproductive health initiatives; and (5) reduce bureaucratic obstacles to the provision of reproductive health care service delivery.

Project assistance supports: (1) enhanced rural health care service delivery to improve maternal and child health (including the reduction of communicable parasitic and infectious diseases) in the SNNPR; (2) implementation of a national health care financing strategy and logistics management information system, which will move financial decision making closer to those providing care; (3) strengthening the national AIDS control program; (4) supporting indigenous NGO outreach programs in family planning; and (5) expanding the private sector marketing of contraceptives.

Rural health service delivery efforts in the SNNPR will initially reach about 1.6 million children under five years and almost two million women. Over the next five years, up to a total of eight million children and women nationally will have access to basic care. If implemented successfully, by the end of the project, over 150,000 child deaths could be saved annually. A reproductive health survey was completed in the SNNPR. This survey provides important information on causes of maternal and child illness and death, and presents options for improving maternal and child health which are directly suited to the specific needs of those communities. USAID is also supporting initiatives in the SNNPR to promote public and private sector cooperation to maximize health care delivery services. USAID will continue to support Ethiopia's Polio Eradication Program through funding to the World Health Organization for surveillance, social mobilization, national and district micro-planning, and support. USAID's efforts in building rural health care services in the SNNPR will also benefit the government's polio eradication efforts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GFDRE has demonstrated its commitment to improving health care by maintaining national budget levels allocated to health, with emphasis on rural and preventive, services, and has adopted solid strategies and policies on improving health, family planning, and women's role in society. A regular donor group meets under USAID chairmanship, composed of representatives from 15 bilateral and multilateral donors. In addition to USAID, major donors in the sector include the World Bank, World Health Organization, the Netherlands, United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), UNICEF and Germany. Donor coordination has been good and is improving as work progresses on a multi-year, coordinated Health Sector Development Plan (HSDP). The five year HSDP and USAID's ESHE activity have the same goals. USAID's contribution to the HSDP will be multi-dimensional. USAID will promote new national policies to strengthen health care financing, private sector involvement, and increased budget allocations to the sector. USAID will also support measures to aggressively curb AIDS transmission and population growth rates, particularly in urban areas through both public and non-governmental service provision of quality reproductive health services.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will include 50% of the 16 million people in the SNNPR, and an estimated 10 million urban residents nationally who will benefit from family planning, AIDS prevention and control activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities to achieve this strategic objective are being implemented by a wide range of international and local partners working in collaboration with the GFDRE and local governments. These partners include BASICS, Pathfinder, Family Health International, Population Services International, Partnership for Child Health, the Family Planning Consortium of NGOs in Ethiopia, UNFPA, and the World Health Organization.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1992)	Target (2002)
Health as a percent of national budget	5.8%	9.0%
Number of condoms distributed annually	20 million	50 million
Use of essential services in rural areas of SNNPR	20%	40%
Proportion of children 12-23 months who have received full vaccination in target communities	38% (1996)	80% (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA
TITLE & NUMBER: Quality and Equity of Primary Education Improved in an Expanded System, 663-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $13,000,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To improve the quality and equity of primary education in an expanding system by improving education sector policy, education financing, decentralizing administration, and improving the supply of critical educational inputs such as teachers, curricula, and books.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: In 1991, the primary education system was a weakened and discredited shell, with an attendance rate of about 20% of the eligible students, inadequate facilities, poorly paid, undertrained and demoralized teachers, and a poor policy and strategy framework. Rapid improvement of this system required coordinated interventions which will improve the policy and procedural frameworks, improve and increase trained administrators and staff, and sustainably increase the resources flowing to schools and the local support they receive. To achieve this, USAID worked with the Government of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) to develop a combination of policy oriented assistance with grass-roots oriented project assistance. Through the Basic Education Systems Overhaul (BESO) program, USAID is providing technical, financial and other assistance to the GFDRE to bring about policy change, improve education sector financing, and decentralize administration. USAID is also helping the government by working with teacher training institutes to improve teacher preparation, curricula, policies and facilities, and by assuring the sustainable availability of key inputs such as books and improved curricula.

Implementation is now in its third year, and gains are already evident. The Ministry of Education has drafted new minimum primary schooling standards to monitor progress on quality objectives. A new career and salary structure for teachers has now been in operation for two years. Teacher training methods and facilities are improving, with greater numbers of female trainees receiving increased attention. At the community level, over 400 schools have been improved with communities increasingly taking over management responsibilities. Curriculum development, for the first time involves direct input from teachers and, in one pilot effort, communities. BESO focus regions started to use desktop publishing mechanisms to reduce textbook publication costs and improve quality. Planning and policy analysis techniques are improving, linked to more efficient collection and production of educational data. Work on school mapping is complete in one focus region and is on track in the other to better understand access problems, and allow for monitoring quality improvements.

Gender related objectives are being met in part with the admission of 1,000 more female trainees annually into primary teacher training institutes and a public campaign initiated to encourage parents to send their daughters to school. GFDRE financing for education has also improved with an increase in the national budget share for education from 14.8% to 16.3% over the past two years. The financing of education is being diversified, with the opening up of private schools for the first time in over 20 years and cost-sharing measures being planned at secondary and tertiary levels. Finally, competition for textbook production contracts is expanding out of the public sector, resulting in private firms winning publishing contracts at the regional level.

Description: USAID assistance efforts are focused on using a combination of policy changes and project interventions to: (1) improve the quality and equity of the primary school environment; (2) improve the efficiency and effectiveness of key quality-related services, such as teacher utilization and textbook availability; (3) improve the quality of teacher training; (4) improve decentralized management and administration of primary education; and (5) increase and rationalize sectoral financing.

USAID interventions occur at the national level to promote system-wide gains and in the two focus regions (containing about 25% of the country's population) to improve the administration of the newly decentralized system. USAID assistance strengthens the skills of education administrators, school principals and newly recruited primary school teachers (with particular attention to females), development of more relevant curricula, and improvement in the supply of instructional materials to schools. Furthermore, within hundreds of rural settings, communities are identifying problems which have eroded performance of the education sector and are receiving direct support to redress these problems. Finally, USAID supports the spreading of gains and lessons from the target regions to other regions throughout the country.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID assistance has been explicitly designed to conform to and promote the stated education policies and priorities of the GFDRE. While USAID is seen as the major donor in this area, others supporting primary education include the World Bank, UNICEF, Sweden, Germany, Finland and Ireland. Currently, Japan is developing a sector assistance program and is exploring ways to develop a coordinated approach with USAID.

The GFDRE is developing a five year Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP) with an overall investment target of $1.96 billion. This comprehensive plan is being developed jointly by the federal and regional governments and has received technical support from World Bank-led joint donor missions involving 12 agencies, including USAID. This plan will serve as a development framework for longer term government and donor efforts to fundamentally rebuild the education sector. Among the objectives of the ESDP is universal primary education by the year 2015.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the expanding pool of primary school pupils in the two target regions, expected to number over 2.4 million by the year 2000. In addition, about 1,600 primary school teacher trainees per year at the three teacher training institutes in the focus regions will benefit in the interim. Six hundred communities in Tigray and 800 communities in the Southern Nations and Nationalities Peoples Region are targeted for support under the School Community Grants Program which will enable them to develop and implement community- based strategic plans for their schools.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Academy for Educational Development, World Learning, Inc. and Tigray Development Association (an Ethiopian non-government organization).

Major Results Indicators:

(Indicators apply to the two target regions:)		Baseline (1994-95)	Target (2002
Primary school graduation examination raw scores	Tigray	51%	56%
	SNNPR	43%	49%
Primary school female enrollment rates	Tigray	40%	48%
	SNNPR	20%	37%
Primary school rural enrollment rates	Tigray	39%	45%
	SNNPR	25%	35%
Share of females in grade 4	Tigray	42.5%	50%
	SNNPR	30%	46%

Note: Primary education refers to grades 1 - 8.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Access to and Participation in a Democratic System, 663-SO04
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,200,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1992 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: Increase access to and participation in a democratic system in Ethiopia by providing selected support and assistance to the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) and non-government organizations (NGOs).

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID assistance began with the Democracy and Governance (DG) Support program in 1992. Support has been provided, as appropriate, for the development of critical institutions to facilitate basic democratic processes -- elections and improved election administration, the drafting of and deliberations on a new federal constitution, the investigation and prosecution of war crimes, the formation and structuring of a new Parliament, the strengthening and administration of national and regional courts, the decentralization process, and media capacity building. The last five years has witnessed a rapid political evolution, including the establishment of a transitional government, and the installation of a democratically elected government governed by a constitution that meets international standards.

Over the past year, USAID has concentrated most of its resources in three areas: the judiciary, decentralization, and civil society. In the judiciary, all 300 regional high court judges have been trained in an effort to increase their knowledge and judicial independence. In decentralization, efforts to improve and facilitate the efficient and equitable distribution of revenue in both the federal and regional government resulted in reformed budget processes. In civil society, USAID played a leading role in encouraging the establishment of a positive enabling environment by strengthening the institutional capacities of local NGOs and encouraging the improvement of the legislative and regulatory parameters under which they operate.

Description: USAID now focuses in three major areas of support -- the decentralization process, the judiciary and civil society. If opportunities arise, USAID will consider support to the legislature and future elections.

The emerging federal structure is strongly committed to the principles of fiscal federalism. Although regional administrative capacity remains uneven, there has been an increasing devolution of resources, authority and control over budgets to regional states. USAID supports this devolution of responsibility to local governments by building local capacity and policy-making skills related to fiscal management and economic policy coherence at the federal and regional levels. This assistance is being provided within the framework of the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's (GFDRE) Civil Service Reform Program. At the end of the project, there will be improved management of fiscal federalism and a rationalization and strengthening of the policy reform process.

USAID judicial training assistance provides judicial training at the regional level for high court judges, local woreda (district) judges and associated law enforcement personnel based on the specific needs of each region. Through a variety of activities, the project will also strengthen the working relationship between and among the federal and regional courts, enabling the Ethiopian judiciary to collectively and independently address common problems and consistently apply judicial procedures and principles. At the end of the project, there will be improved knowledge of regional court judges and improved judicial coordination.

Efforts to strengthen civil society continue to promote organized societal participation in the democratic process. Given the linkage between government and civil society, USAID will also work to improve the

capacity of NGOs and improve both the enabling environment and government understanding of the role of NGOs. By first building the service delivery capacity of NGOs, it is hoped that they will then be better positioned to expand their civic roles of interacting with government more effectively. USAID will also work on improving the dialogue between NGOs and government. At the end of the project, there will be an improved enabling environment for NGOs, improved NGO institutional capacity, and increased civil society participation in public policy formulation and review.

Legislative support will continue under the joint donor/United Nations Development Program (UNDP) grant to support training and capacity building for the Parliament, and as the next round of national and regional elections approaches in 2000, electoral assistance will also be provided.

Host Country and Other Donors: Considerable energy and funds have been devoted by the GFDRE to develop democratic institutions and procedures through special commissions and other ad hoc institutional mechanisms. Under the guidance of an ambassadorial subgroup, coordination and collaboration among key donors, including the United Kingdom, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), France, Italy, Germany, the United States, and international NGOs has been extremely good. Multi-donor support has been organized for a number of purposes, including support to elections, election monitoring and now, parliamentary support.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include individuals and communities who have chosen to participate in the new political, judicial, and legislative systems as well as civic society groups. Ultimate beneficiaries will include all the people of Ethiopia.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The Carter Center, National Democratic Institute, PACT, Fund for Peace, International Foundation for Election Systems, Inter-Africa Group, United States Information Services, UNDP, A-Bu-Gi-Da, and Harvard Institute for International Development.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1991)	Target (1999)
Strengthened and reformed budget process and accounting systems	Repetitive, fragmented budgeting accounting backloginadequate budgeting procedures	Line item budgets established new procedures for budgeting & accounting in place public sector investment program in place
Increased legal knowledge of regional judges and ability to make independent decisions	Newly appointed judges with little or no legal training	Second round training targeting regional needs completed; 1,100 receive training judicial capacity improved
Increased number of NGOs with sound institutional capacity registered & functioning	Limited number of NGOs registered, none with sound capacity	75 indigenous NGOs with improved management and financial capacity

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA
TITLE & NUMBER: Enhanced Household Food Security in Target Areas, 663- SPO1
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $200,000 CSD; $800,000 DA; $23,154,000 P.L. 480, Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** P.L. 480 Title II, Continuing, DA FY 2000

Purpose: To enhance household food security in target areas where USAID cooperating partners have previously carried out food assisted interventions.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID seeks to increase agricultural crop production; increase household incomes; improve the use of primary and preventive health care; better maintain natural resources in chronically food deficit areas as well as ensure that emergency monitoring and response capacities are improved. These activities are primarily supported from Title II food-for-work. In 1997, Title II food commodities, provided through NGO partners, equalled 46,269 metric tons (MT) and benefitted 970,000 people.

Description: Title II partners are generally working in drought-prone rural areas where populations are heavily dependent on rainfed agriculture. The key to household food security in these marginal areas is to build up the resource base and range of income flows of families to allow them to withstand unpredictable rainfall cycles. Increasing agricultural production is one way to accomplish this. Non-government organizations (NGO) efforts to increase agricultural production include the construction of irrigation systems, farm to market roads, improving access of farmers to agricultural inputs (tools, seeds, extension services). The NGO partners are also assisting local farmers to increase their income directly through cash crop production, livestock husbandry, rural credit programs and vocational training. The areas where Title II NGO Cooperating Sponsors work are often without even rudimentary health services, and historically, the Ethiopian Government Health Service has focused on curative not preventative health. Expanding preventative (immunization, health, nutrition education) services to target groups will result in improved health and nutrition, especially for children. In addition, Title II partners are improving water supplies for communities by protecting springs, and developing wells and catchment systems. Title II partners will also continue to program considerable resources for protection and conservation efforts (afforestation, enclosure systems, soil bunding and terracing) to try to arrest further deterioration of the ecosystem.

Although the current focus of NGO Partners is on food assisted development programs, the vital role that NGOs have played in responding to past emergencies is recognized and this capacity will be maintained and, where possible, improved. The NGOs working in vulnerable areas provide the Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia (GFDRE) and donors with a quick response capability to food needs in times of emergencies. These activities also support the African Food Security Initiative and the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative.

Host Country and Other Donors: After years of relief activity by a large number of NGOs working with a sometimes hostile Ethiopian government under the previous regime, relations between the new government and NGOs in peacetime now have the possibility to become quite constructive and collaborative. The Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Commission (DPPC) has set up a number of working groups involving government ministries/NGO partners and donors to study issues and assist the GFDRE in policy formulation and implementation of various aspects of preparedness and prevention, e.g., food program targeting. The World Food Program hosts bi-weekly meetings that bring United Nations agencies, donors, NGOs, and the DPPC together to discuss all aspects of food assistance programming. In 1997, USAID invested considerable time in improving the capacity of the GFDRE to better target scarce food resources. Under the aegis of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative, Ethiopia

will also be the first country in the region to attempt to standardize how food assessments are done and how vulnerable groups are defined. USAID has been the main supporter in this exercise which will hopefully allow prediction of levels of poverty for each woreda (district) in the country. USAID has also worked closely with the DPPC, other donors and NGOs to improve coordination of Early Warning Systems that monitor rainfall, crop and market conditions nationwide. USAID will support a number of special studies, workshops, and forums to improve food program design, implementation and targeting with the GFDRE and NGO partners. This integration of development assistance with the P.L. 480 Title II food program is providing needed and flexible support to enhance GFDRE and NGO capability to respond rapidly to food shortages and crises. In line with this, a total of 95,000 MT of food has been consigned to DPPC during 1997, to mitigate the current emergency situation.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be the most chronically vulnerable populations in Ethiopia, approximately 970,000 people.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Developmentally oriented Title II programs are implemented by a group of NGO partners, including five international and two indigenous organizations: CARE, Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children Federation/USA, World Vision International, Food for the Hungry International, The Relief Society of Tigray and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church.

Major Results Indicators (indicators for target areas)	Baseline (1996/97)	Target (2002)
Nutritional status of children:		
Decrease in proportion of children under 5 who are:		
- stunted	61%	55%
- underweight	45%	35%
Decrease in the number of hungry months (# of months households did not have sufficient food to eat)	5.6	3
Per cent increase in crop yield:		
Maize	0.55 MT/hectare (Ha)	30% gain
Teff	0.38 MT/Ha	15% gain
Wheat	0.68 MT/Ha	20% gain
Barley	0.77 MT/Ha	15% gain
Sorghum	0.53 MT/Ha	15% gain
Per cent increase in number of livestock units	1.66 units/HH	15%-20% gain
Approved disaster management plans in place	None	Approved plans for all vulnerable areas in place
Access to local early warning (EW) information for all target areas established	Few vulnerable areas have access to limited EW information from weak government EW system. Limited sharing and flow of information.	All Title II sponsors have EW information for all target areas and improved coordination and flow of information from actors.

GHANA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$11,400,000	$16,731,000	$15,295,000
Development Assistance	$24,600,000	$21,500,000	$21,248,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$13,844,000	$13,478,000	$15,066,000

Introduction.

Ghana is a key U.S. ally in promoting economic and political reform and respect for human rights in West Africa. Ghana plays a constructive role as a stabilizing influence in the region and is committed to helping resolve regional conflicts and promoting regional security. Ghana has taken a lead role in supporting the African Crisis Response Initiative, and is also in the forefront of African countries that have made positive steps toward consolidating democracy. Trade links between Ghana and the United States are expanding: U.S. exports to Ghana grew from $53 million in 1985 to $295 million in 1996, boosting Ghana to third place (after South Africa and Nigeria) among African markets for U.S. exports. The United States has a strong commitment to encourage these positive efforts and supports the development of African leadership in promoting economic growth and political stability.

The Development Challenge.

The 1997 United Nations Human Development Index -- which measures life expectancy, adult literacy and per capita income -- ranks Ghana 132 out of 175 countries, making it one of the poorest countries in the world. Ghana's development is constrained by low private sector investment, rapid population growth (3%), inadequate health care, low educational status of its citizens, and institutions which are struggling to be effective in a swiftly changing society. Recent setbacks in macroeconomic management have slowed growth to an estimated 4.5% between 1992 and 1996 and led to high, double digit inflation and tight credit. The Government of Ghana is committed to reducing deficit spending, stabilizing the economy and pursuing an annual growth rate of at least 7%. The challenge is to address fundamental macroeconomic problems such as excessive increases in the money supply and public sector spending and unacceptably high inflation and interest rates while expanding support to the private sector and accelerating both privatization and secondary reforms to increase broad-based sustainable growth. A growing and diversified economy, complemented by better education, lower population growth and better health will generate increased investment, higher incomes and improved living standards. Ghana's external debt stands at $5.4 billion, 79% of gross domestic product. Debt service equals 39.7% of exports and, given healthy foreign exchange reserves and minimal arrearage, Ghana is, so far, able to manage this burden. Ghana has set an ambitious goal of becoming a middle-income country by the year 2020 and it will need donor assistance for at least half this period to attain this goal.

Other Donors.

Assistance to Ghana, in the form of grants and concessional loans from over 20 multilateral and bilateral donors, totals $800 million a year. The United States contributes about 7% of the amount. Donor assistance focuses on structural adjustment, economic growth and poverty alleviation, human resource development, primary education, health sector reform, family planning and decentralization. Donors include the World Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), the European Union; Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States.

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FY 1999 Program.

USAID's FY 1999 resource request will support Ghana's efforts to increase broad-based sustainable economic growth through four mutually reinforcing objectives: (1) increasing private sector growth; (2) improving the effectiveness of primary education; (3) improving family health through family planning, HIV/AIDS prevention and child survival interventions; and (4) enhancing civic participation and accountable governance.

In FY 1999, USAID's Trade and Investment Reform Program will continue to play a strong leadership role in promoting sound macroeconomic and trade policy reforms that will help Ghana attract domestic and international investment and improve private sector capacity to produce quality goods and services more cost-effectively. The Program's focus on boosting the non-traditional export sector through support to farmers and manufacturers will contribute to increases in non-traditional exports and tourism revenues, and increase the capacity of private voluntary organizations to play a major role in working in the rural areas to organize cooperatives and encourage the use of agricultural inputs and more modern production techniques.

USAID's resources also contribute to the management of a 360-square-kilometer forest habitat in Ghana's Central Region which has important biodiversity implications. In FY 1999, resources will contribute to increases in the expansion of microenterprises in areas such as organic cocoa, handicrafts, tour guides and promotional materials that contribute to more sustainable community involvement in managing park resources.

USAID's primary education program is funding the establishment of 330 model schools (at least one in each of 110 districts) in Ghana and the reform of key educational policies to improve the quality of primary education. By FY 1999, USAID will have established model schools in 12 districts. Students in those schools will begin to exhibit: (1) higher English pass rates -- going from 3.6% (for boys) and 3.9% (for girls) in 1995 to 6.5% and 7.0%, respectively, in 1999, (2) higher math pass rates -- from 1.8% (1995) to 5% (1999) for both, and (3) higher enrollment rates -- 60% (boys) and 77% (girls) in 1995 to 65% and 80%, respectively, in 1999.

USAID's FY 1999 program in the health and population sectors will contribute to increases in the use of modern contraceptives from 10% (1993) to 18%, and better treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and a slowing of the increase in HIV/AIDS prevalence from 6% (1996) to 5%. Additionally, 60% of one-year-old infants will be immunized with diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus toxoid (DPT3) vaccine (up from 49% in 1997); 45% of children with diarrhea will receive oral rehydration therapy (up from 24% in 1997) and 40% of mothers will exclusively breastfeed their newborns during the first 4 months.

Ghana's successful transition to democracy and holding of the second parliamentary and presidential elections have created opportunities to deepen the democratization process in Ghana. In FY 1999 USAID's assistance to civil society, parliament and local government will contribute to greater citizen participation in the development and articulation of national public policy and more transparency in the deliberative process through non-government organizations involvement in Parliamentary hearings.

GHANA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objective	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Increased Private Sector Growth							
- DA	11,248	---	2,000	---	---	---	13,248
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	15,066	15,066
S.O. 2. Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System							
- DA	---	---	---	---	7,695	---	7,695
S.O. 3. Improved Family Health							
- CSD	---	7,600	---	---	---	---	7,600
- DA	---	6,500	---	---	---	---	6,500
S.O. 4. Enhanced Civic Participation and Accountable Governance							
- DA	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	1,500
Totals:							
- CSD	---	7,600	---	---	7,695	---	15,295
- DA	11,248	6,500	2,000	1,500	---	---	21,248
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	15,066	15,066

Acting Mission Director, Thomas Hobgood

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GHANA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Private Sector Growth, 641-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $13,248,000 DA; $15,065,407 P.L. 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To increase private sector growth.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: With USAID assistance, Ghana has expanded and diversified its export base beyond its traditional exports and nearly tripled non-traditional export (NTE) earnings since 1992 from $68 million to an estimated $276 million in 1996. Increases in NTEs, such as horticultural crops, fish and seafood, and wood products, have directly resulted in the creation of nearly 27,000 new jobs, a significant accomplishment in an economy which has been experiencing rising unemployment and rampant underemployment.

Description: The Trade and Investment Reform Program (TIRP) is a five-year activity to enhance Ghana's potential to earn needed foreign exchange and compete on the international market. The program supports key macro and sectoral policy reforms and provides technical assistance and training to improve the investment environment and technical capacity of Ghanaian enterprises. Policy reforms focus on eliminating and revising regulations that adversely impact Ghana's international competitiveness in sectors that have the potential to contribute to exports such as horticultural and wood products, telecommunications and financial services. U.S. technical assistance and training help Ghanaian firms working throughout the export production and marketing chain to improve their managerial and operational skills as well as their ability to identify and penetrate viable markets. The latter is particularly important in benefitting smaller producers, thousands of smallholders and micro-entrepreneurs who are playing an increasingly important role in supplying the larger exporters.

The TIRP program also enhances the sustainability of efforts now underway in Ghana's Central Region to support economic growth and generate revenues from tourism. USAID is establishing an endowment to increase the sustainability of USAID's investments in the Central Region, including the historic castles and forts, and Kakum Nature Park, a 360 square kilometer park representing the last vestiges of the Guinea rainforest. Food aid is used to strengthen farmers' groups and cooperatives to increase incomes through agricultural production and marketing, as well as to improve community-based sanitation. These latter activities are implemented by U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs). The overall TIRP program supports efforts to increase U.S. trade with and investment in Ghana. It will bolster economic growth which will increase demand for imports of food, equipment, agricultural and industrial inputs and capital goods, as well as promote Ghana's exports to the United States.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana continues the implementation of its trade and investment initiative, with support from the World Bank and United Nations Development Program. The World Bank is also implementing a $50 million Private Enterprise Export Development Program as well as infrastructure investments. USAID's planned assistance is complementary to these efforts.

Beneficiaries: Over 90% of jobs generated by the TIRP Program will be for workers in small-scale agriculture and fishing, and micro-enterprises. Currently women own 24% of the horticulture, wood, African cloth/garments, and handicrafts industries. Women-owned businesses will continue to grow as a result of this program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The TIRP Program will be implemented by U.S. institutional contractors and grantees, as well as U.S. PVOs and local non-government organizations. The process to competitively select implementing contractors and grantees will be completed by June 1998.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1994)	Target (2001)
Increase revenues from selected goods and services	$690 m	$1,500 m
Increase non-traditional exports	$119 m	$ 605 m
Increase earnings from tourism	$241 m	$ 420 m

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GHANA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Effectiveness of the Primary Education System, 641-SO02
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $7,695,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To increase the effectiveness of the primary education system.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: USAID has supported the primary education sector in Ghana since the early 1990s. Earlier assistance focused on stabilizing government expenditures on primary education, supplying textbooks and other teaching materials, and conducting in-service training for teachers. With USAID assistance, more than six million textbooks have been printed. This is nearly enough to ensure that each pupil within the primary education system is equipped with a basic learning tool and is a substantial improvement over 1992 figures which show that only half of the pupils had access to textbooks. There have been comparable improvements in providing teachers with basic materials and training. Approximately 96% of all primary school teachers have been equipped with instructional materials such as chalk, pens, paper and record books compared to 50% in 1992. Almost 95% of primary school teachers have been trained to meet a minimum standard for teaching English and math, compared to 66% in 1992. However, more work needs to be done to significantly raise student test scores in English and math. A curriculum-based test for sixth graders conducted for the past five years has provided invaluable information to the Ministry of Education (MOE) on student performance. The low test results and ensuing public discussion have helped to focus the government's attention on weaknesses within the primary education system. This has led to the MOE undertaking discussions with USAID and other donors on how to effectively improve the primary education system. The new program will support key educational policy reforms and technical and managerial constraints to primary education.

Description: Quality Improvements in Primary Schools is a six-year activity which is assisting the MOE to: (a) establish 330 model schools in all 110 districts of Ghana, and (2) revise key education policies to ensure that best practices from the Model Schools program will be widely replicated throughout the primary education system. The Model Schools program is based on establishing a set of school quality standards which are necessary for pupil learning. Examples include targets for enrollment of children, minimum attendance rates for pupils and teachers, sufficient equipment and learning materials and adequate school facilities. The Model Schools program will concentrate on three major objectives. First, to improve the learning environment by strengthening the capacity of District Assemblies (similar to city councils) to support quality schools. Second, to improve classroom teaching through better supervision and training in methods that stimulate student interest in learning. Third, to encourage greater community (i.e. Parent-Teacher Associations, School Management Committees) involvement and participation in developing and implementing school improvement plans. Policy reform will focus on improving educational policies in four critical areas: (1) curriculum development; (2) educational personnel management; (3) capacity building at the district and local levels; and (4) school data collection and analysis. A key theme throughout the program will be to expand support for the decentralization process. Policies that increase district authority and accountability will be encouraged and district-level training will be conducted in management, financial planning and teacher training.

Host Country and Other Donors: Education reforms, beginning in 1987, have led to the devolution of greater responsibility for local school facilities to the district level. At the same time, local non-governmental organizations and religious groups have increased their involvement in education. In early 1996, the Ghanaian government released a comprehensive plan for improving primary education in Ghana. In addition to the United States, other principal donors are supporting basic education. The World Bank has signed a large Basic Education Investment Program aimed at improving access and quality, particularly in impoverished areas. The British development organization will provide budgetary support and collaborate with Germany on improving education in teacher training institutions. United

Nations Children Fund recently started a five-year country education program which concentrates on girls' education and community-based education programs. The European Union plans to continue providing funds for non-wage expenditures. Japan has recently assigned their first education specialist in sub-Saharan Africa to Ghana.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be approximately 132,000 students in 330 model schools. The rest of Ghana's 3 million primary school children will benefit as changes introduced into the initially targeted schools become more widespread throughout the system. Other beneficiaries include approximately 3,300 teachers and head-teachers along with 400 district education personnel.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Program is implemented by the following U.S. contractors and U.S. private voluntary organizations: Academy for Educational Development, The Mitchell Group and the Education Development Center (which includes CARE and Save the Children).

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1995)		Target (2002)	
Model Schools established	0		330	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
English Pass Rate	3.6%	3.9%	30%	30%
Math Pass Rate	1.8%	1.8%	15%	15%
Enrollment Rate	60%	77%	85%	90%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GHANA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Family Health, 641-S003
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $7,600,000 CSD; $6,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1994; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2000

Purpose: To improve family health through reducing fertility, increasing child survival and increasing use of interventions to prevent HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: Policy reforms promoted by USAID have led to the elimination of price controls, deregulation of contraceptives and wider availability of contraceptives through the private sector. These contributed to a significant decline in the fertility rate from 6.4 to 5.5 children per woman between 1988 and 1993. Both the increase in the use of modern contraceptives and the marked decline in the total fertility rate are significant achievements over a short period of time, making the Ghana program one of the first family planning successes in West Africa. In addition to family planning, USAID's health program has focused on increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS in the general population. Now more than 90% of men and women in Ghana are aware of the HIV/AIDS transmittal routes. However, major behavioral changes have not yet occurred to slow transmission of HIV, with prevalence now estimated at 5% of the population. USAID funded a national sero-surveillance system to track HIV prevalence. The system includes four public health reference laboratories in strategic locations throughout the country which have been built, equipped and staffed by laboratory personnel who have been trained under this program. USAID is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to develop a new, comprehensive child survival strategy. Child survival interventions supported by USAID are incorporated into health messages and support for immunization equipment (cold storage) and vaccines is an integral aspect of this assistance.

Description: To improve health status in Ghana, USAID supports policy dialogue designed to improve access and availability of contraceptives, effective diagnosis and treatment of AIDS and STDs and greater use of child survival interventions. Technical assistance and training is geared towards: (1) development of Information, Education & Communication (IEC) campaigns to generate greater demand for family planning, child survival and AIDS/STDs awareness; (2) training of service providers to improve counseling and medical procedures; (3) promotion of use of family planning methods, continued training of staff, and equipping laboratories to improve diagnosis and treatment of AIDS/STDs; and (4) provision of contraceptive commodities. Greater resources are being channeled to the National Population Council and its secretariat to implement effective decentralization of population policy at the regional level, improve data gathering of vital statistics, and enhance more vigorous political support for the National Population Policy. Support is provided for expanding points of sale for contraceptives through non-government organizations (NGOs), private physicians and the private sector, which is already providing 56% of family planning services. For child survival activities USAID supports selected elements of the new MOH strategy, namely improving child nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, immunization coverage, including the Polio Eradication Campaign, and infant diarrhea management. Collaboration continues with U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) (Africare, Plan International and CARE), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and local NGOs to: (1) increase immunization coverage (with special emphasis on the eradication of polio); and (2) improve treatment of diarrhea and reduction of dehydration through increased use of oral rehydration therapies, both home fluids and commercially prepared oral rehydration salts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Ghana (GOG) strongly supports family planning, the fight against HIV/AIDS and improved child survival interventions. USAID is the lead donor in population/family planning and HIV/AIDS. Japan is beginning to collaborate with USAID to complement efforts in public health training, supplying public health laboratories and assisting in the Ghana Census.

Other major donors in the health sector include the World Bank, United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF and the United Kingdom.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include all men and women of reproductive age in Ghana. Important target groups are women who wish to delay or limit children but are not currently using family planning methods, adolescents, males and people in rural areas with limited access to services.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The program is implemented through the GOG, the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, Plan International and Africare (all U.S. PVOs), private non-profit Ghanaian associations and local NGOs such as Ghana Social Marketing Foundation, Ghana Registered Midwives' Association and the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1997)	Target (1999)
Total Fertility Rate	5.5% (1993)	5.0% (2001)
Modern Contraceptive Prevalence	10.1% (1993)	18 %
HIV Infection Prevalence	6 % (1996)	5 %
Mothers exclusively breastfeeding	19 %	40 %
Infants immunized with DPT3*	49 %	60 %
Children receiving ORT**	24 %	45 %

* DPT3 -- Diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus toxoid vaccine
** ORT -- Oral rehydration therapy

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GHANA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhanced Civic Participation and Accountable Governance, 641-SO04
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To increase civic participation and accountable governance by supporting the development of civil society and strengthening the capacity of parliament and local government to improve accountability and transparency.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has been a major player in encouraging and supporting Ghana's efforts to consolidate democracy. From 1994 to 1996, USAID's program focused on supporting the electoral process by funding the development of a new voter registry (9.2 million registered) in 1995 and strengthening the capacity of the Electoral Commission to conduct presidential and parliamentary elections in December 1996. Nearly 80% of registered voters participated in the elections, the first consecutive national elections to be held in Ghana's history. With the elections over, Ghana is continuing on the path of consolidating democracy.

Description: USAID's program focuses on strengthening civil society organizations (CSOs) to play a more active role in the governance process and fostering greater government accountability and transparency. This program was designed in late FY 1997 as a follow-on to the previous electoral assistance activities. Two U.S. private voluntary organizations based in Ghana implement the activity and conduct training programs nationally that include leadership development, organizational and financial management, problem analysis and solving techniques, and greater collaboration with other non-government organizations and local government organizations. Workshops and seminars are to be held in all 110 administrative districts over the four years of the project. The civil society development activities include increasing management capacity of CSOs promoting collaboration and communication with government decision makers, improving CSOs' capacity to represent their members and improving coordination among CSOs to articulate their positions on public-policy issues. Parliamentary assistance includes support to improve the professional skills of parliamentarians and staff, increase access to and use of information, and improve oversight capacity. Limited support is also provided to conduct local district-level elections and improve the capacity of political parties to develop party platforms. Assistance to strengthen local government is also provided through training and technical assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: Many donors are involved in promoting democracy and good governance objectives in Ghana. USAID is the largest donor in civil society development and parliamentary support. The United Kingdom, Denmark, Germany, and Netherlands as well as the European Union and World Bank have active programs in supporting decentralization of government services to local level district assemblies. Germany also have an active media and journalism support program.

Beneficiaries: Ghana's 18 million people are the beneficiaries of this program. Without a stake in the society that encourages individual initiative and involvement in decision making, Ghanaians will not be able to achieve the levels of economic, social and political growth required to move the country forward.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The major grantees implementing the strategic objective are: International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES); National Democratic Institute (NDI); and Georgetown University Law Center's Women's Law and Public Policy Fellowship Program. IFES's activities support development of civil society, strengthening local government effectiveness and enhancing the capacity of political parties in a multiparty democracy. NDI works principally to strengthen Parliament and enhance its role as an effective legislative body and counterweight to the

executive branch. Under the auspices of the Georgetown Fellowship Program, USAID supports the Legal Advocacy for Women in Africa Program which funds advanced training for women lawyers in Ghana involved in advocacy and non-governmental organizations.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1996)	Target (2000)
Number of changes made to government-introduced legislation as a result of CSO advocacy	2	10
Percent of Ghanaians surveyed who feel they have sufficient information about what the government is doing	32%	65%
Percent of District Assembly budgets generated from local sources	5%	20%

GUINEA

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$7,200,000	$7,700,000	$7,500,000
Development Assistance	$5,300,000	$9,200,000	$9,300,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$1,154,948	$822,700	$814,000

Introduction.

The U.S. interest in supporting Guinea's development is based on the country's role as a positive and stabilizing force in the region. Besides supplying troops for U.S.-supported peacekeeping efforts in Liberia, Guinea is accommodating a large refugee population from Liberia and Sierra Leone. Rich in mineral resources and agricultural products, Guinea also provides investment opportunities for U.S. investors attracted by the success of its ongoing economic and political reforms.

The Development Challenge.

Guinea's human resource base and domestic economy are still recovering from twenty-six years of Sekou Toure's rule. Under his regime, civil society and the private sector were suppressed, a prosperous agriculture sector was devastated, the judicial system atrophied, and essential social services and infrastructure collapsed. State central planning destroyed the economy.

The current government has, however, undertaken a program of dramatic political and economic reforms. This program liberalized the economy, restrained public sector spending, controlled inflation, and stabilized the exchange rate. Reforms also improved social services. Primary school enrollment increased between 1990 and 1996 from 28% to 50%, and girls' enrollment from 17% to 35%. In the health sector, the implementation of the new national population policy will reduce population growth, and family planning services are operational in over two-thirds of the public health centers. For the past five years, Guinea has achieved increases in agricultural production, but without improved natural resource management, this growth cannot be sustained. A large influx of refugees from Liberia and Sierra Leone who have been provided with the same services available to Guinea citizens has stretched Guinea's service delivery system and placed additional pressure on the local environment.

Guinea held multi-party presidential elections in 1993 and legislative elections in 1995. The opposition won a third of the National Assembly seats. The legislature now plays a strong role in national budget reviews. Guinea has a very active independent print media. Though the legal framework is largely in place for the creation of genuine democratic institutions, gaps exist between the laws and the reality of politics and administration, and between decision-makers and those who are affected by them.

Guinea has enormous potential to become both an economic and a political success. But without a much stronger human resource base; however, economic growth and democratization cannot be sustained. Thus, USAID has focused on basic education, natural resource management, democracy and governance, and health and family planning. Taking into consideration the current positive trend toward economic growth and democratization, Guinea is positioned to become a strong partner.

Other Donors.

The lead donor is France ($47 million in 1995), followed by the U.S ($20 million) as the second largest donor. Other donors include Germany ($12 million), Japan ($11 million), and Canada ($10 million). Among the multilateral donors the European Economic Community ($68 million), the African Development Bank ($51 million), the World Bank ($37 million), the U.N. Agencies ($47 million) and the International Monetary Fund ($661,000) are the leaders.

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FY 1999 Program.

Natural resource management activities will assist smallholders to conserve Guinea's fragile natural resource base by investing in more profitable and less destructive agricultural and natural resource management practices. The approach is to transfer appropriate practices to farmers, to empower local populations to manage their resources, to obtain sustainable increases in farm production, and to improve agricultural marketing. The USAID program will provide greater access to agricultural markets and credit for smallholders. In addition, P.L. 480 Title II proceeds will help strengthen agricultural production.

The family planning and maternal child health (FP/MCH), sexually transmitted disease (STD) and AIDS prevention services activities will broaden access to and demand for health services, improve the quality of health care and strengthen the management and supervision of the decentralized primary health care system. The program will build on successes in responding to demand for contraceptive products through the private sector to further increase use of these products and oral rehydration salts. An increased effort to empower citizens and communities to participate in and influence health decision-making is planned. USAID will continue to use monetized proceeds from P.L. 480 Title II vegetable oil for investment in programs to promote nutrition.

Educational activities will continue to support multi-donor efforts to reform primary education. The reform aims to improve quality and equity of primary schooling and increase local community participation. USAID assistance will improve the Ministry's planning, management, and decision-making capabilities; improve instruction through in-service teacher training and provide low-cost teacher and student materials; and improve opportunities for regional and gender equity by increasing local communities' capacity to directly support education. A major strategy to accomplish these goals is through increased community participation and decision-making such as parent-teacher association development.

In the area of democracy and governance, USAID will expand support to reinforce the nascent civil society at the local level through training, institutional development, natural resource management and health and education programs. In addition, USAID will support civic education programs and targeted activities with national governance institutions such as the legislature and justice systems to increase the responsiveness of national decision-making to citizens' interests. The program will also support democratic local governance which requires the establishment of democratic institutions of political competition, rule of law, accountability, transparency and open public debate.

GUINEA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategies and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resources Management Practices							
- DA	1,000	---	4,000	---	---	---	5,000
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	314	314
S.O. 2. Increased Use of Essential Family Planning, Maternal Child Health and STD/AIDS Services							
- CSD	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500
- DA	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
S.O. 3. Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children							
- CSD	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	5,000
S.O. 4. Improved Local and National Governance Through Active Citizen Participation							
- DA	---	---	---	1,800	---	---	1,800
Totals							
- CSD	---	2,500	---	---	5,000	---	7,500
- DA	1,000	2,500	4,000	1,800	---	---	9,300
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	814	814

USAID Director: John B. Flynn

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GUINEA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 675-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $5,000,000 DA; $314,000 P.L. 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Purpose: The Natural Resource Management objective assists the Republic of Guinea protect the country's fragile agro-ecological areas against accelerating environmental degradation caused by use of inappropriate agricultural and natural resource management practices, and by the lack of alternative income-generating opportunities for resource-poor rural households. This strategic objective helps Guinea manage its forest resources optimally, exploit its agricultural resource base for food production and income on a sustainable basis, and conserve biological diversity.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Through the pilot Natural Resource Management (NRM) project implemented in 1993, USAID has assisted the Government of Guinea (GOG) to improve the management of natural resources in three targeted watersheds in the Fouta Djallon Highlands where the sources of the three major rivers in West Africa -- Niger, Senegal, and Gambia -- are located. This community-based activity focuses on the improvement of natural resource management for profitable and sustainable agricultural production in these watersheds.

The NRM project has successfully achieved results envisioned for the pilot phase: 1) The areas of protected forests, the number of forest sites, and the areas under sustainable agricultural practices in the targeted zones have increased significantly, and 2) sustainable production of cash crops and new village enterprises have brought additional incomes to villagers. Through these approaches farmers will eventually stop slash-and-burn farming on the fragile marginal lands and concentrate their activities on more productive lands which are less subject to erosion. The success of the NRM project is due largely to a dynamic partnership of USAID, U.S. Peace Corps, Guinean non-governmental organizations (NGOs), U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs), public services, and local communities. This partnership not only fosters improved natural resource management, but it also enhances the empowerment of local populations to improve their broader economic and social well-being.

USAID has fostered joint community-government management of common natural resources. This model for natural resource management in Guinea will greatly extend the impacts of the NRM project beyond the three targeted watersheds. A partnership was established among the Forest Service, local authorities, a Guinean non-governmental organization, and local villagers to develop a co-management plan for a highly degraded forest reserve. This plan calls for the GOG and the resource users to share the responsibility and the benefits of protecting the forest. Another positive result is the transformation of the public forest agent's role from a repressive regulation enforcer to a technical advisor.

Description: This objective will be achieved through on-going and newly designed activities. These activities will: (1) transfer sustainable agricultural and natural resource management technologies and practices to resource users; (2) empower local populations to manage their natural resources; (3) create a sustainable increase in farm production and productivity; (4) improve agricultural marketing; (5) develop village micro and small enterprises; and (6) establish an enabling policy environment.

Using the New Partnership Initiative approach, USAID will work with the GOG, other donors, international organizations, private businesses and enterprises, U.S. PVOs, NGOs, U.S. Peace Corps, and other elements of civil society to foster enabling conditions and create linkages and synergies among these and other partners. This cooperation will support sustainable natural resource management by improving smallholders' agricultural production and revenue, increasing off-farm income-generating

opportunities for land-poor households, and strengthening the capacity of local populations in managing their natural resources.

Activities under this strategic objective will start mainly in the Fouta Djallon Highlands and the Forest Region, and then will gradually expand into other regions in Guinea. U.S. PVOs and U.S. Peace Corps will be the principal implementors, working in close collaboration with the GOG's Forest Service and Guinean NGOs and communities. USAID will also support actions to mitigate the adverse impacts of hundreds of thousands of refugees on the environment in the Forest Region.

Host Country and Other Donors: Natural resource management in Guinea is a multi-donor effort. The United Nations Development Program, France, Germany, Canada, the European Union, Italy, and the World Bank have supported activities in the ecologically fragile Fouta Djallon Highlands as well as in other regions of Guinea. Their total contributions to recent and on-going activities are about $269.5 million. The GOG has contributed significantly to the NRM project in both direct budget allocations and in-kind contributions such as personnel salaries and facilities.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this objective are primarily smallholders who account for 96% of the rural households in Guinea. Strong emphasis will be placed on women, especially the socially and economically disadvantaged, as they play a crucial role in natural resource management. Agricultural traders and micro and small entrepreneurs are also ultimate customers. From the regional perspective, millions of people in countries whose livelihood depends on the water flows in the three important rivers which originate in the Fouta Djallon Highlands can be considered secondary beneficiaries. The success of this strategic objective in improving water levels and river flows in the countries downstream will contribute to sustainable economic activities in agriculture, livestock and fisheries throughout the region.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements these activities through U.S. PVOs (Winrock, Volunteers in Technical Assistance), Guinean non-governmental organizations, U.S. Peace Corps, and the Guinean Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forests.

Major Result Indicators: Activities under this objective will be implemented on a large scale and scope in newly targeted geographic areas in Guinea. A survey will be conducted in early 1998 to establish the baseline which will be used to set the targets for the following results indicators which will also validate the previously obtained baseline data: 1) Percentage of producers using appropriate practices, 2) Average yield per hectare of key crops over time on fields where appropriate production practices are used, 3) Number of enterprises newly established or expanded, 4) Number of individuals engaged or earning money in newly established or expanded enterprises, and 5) Percentage of people satisfied with the application of policies, regulations, and legislation that affect their economic and natural resource management activities.

	Baseline (1997-98)	Target (2005)
Area of forests or tree plantations under sustainable management by communities and/or households (in hectares)	10,000	100,000
Area of land under sustainable agricultural practices by communities and/or households (in hectares)	80	400
Number of acceptable NRM plans prepared by communities	5	100
Number of NRM plans successfully implemented by communities	0	80

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GUINEA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Essential Family Planning, Maternal Child Health, and Sexually-transmitted Diseases and AIDS Services, 675-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,500,000 CSD; $2,500,000 DA; $500,000 P.L. 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Purpose: Increased use of essential family planning/maternal child health and sexually transmitted illnesses and HIV/AIDS-prevention services and practices.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID will build on recent success in increasing demand for family planning products and services and will utilize its experience in social marketing and public sector integration to establish a broader range of reproductive health services. USAID's Health objective calls for a major effort in community involvement at the central and peripheral levels to achieve overall improvements in preventive health care and health delivery services. Since 1991, USAID has helped reduce population growth and has brought family planning services to 106 of the 150 national primary health system facilities that offer family planning services. This has created access to services for over two million people in remote and sparsely populated regions of the country. Public knowledge of family planning and sexually transmitted illnesses and AIDS prevention has increased markedly in Guinea due almost entirely to USAID's information, education and communication strategies. A nationwide network of commercial outlets for family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention products has also been established. Through this extensive network, over ten million retail condom sales were made available through the private sector during the past five years with sales increasing by at least 25% in 1996.

Description: USAID's population activities in Guinea have focused on three areas: improving the policy and legal climate for family planning; integrating family planning services into the national primary health care system; and distributing contraceptive products and oral rehydration salts in the private sector through a social marketing system. In FY 1998, USAID began the implementation of a new Family Planning and Health program. This program will build on current successes in demand generation, social marketing and public sector integration through introduction of a broader range of family health services. Under this program, USAID in partnership with the Ministry of Health and other donors, will broaden access to and demand for health services, improve the quality of health care, and strengthen management and supervision of Guinea's decentralized primary health care system.

Critical to the delivery of primary health care services is the building of sustainable linkages and relationships with multiple partners, including other government ministries, donors, NGOs and PVOs, and creating community participation and support for these programs. In addition to supporting USAID's New Partnership Initiative, such linkages will support democracy and governance by working directly with communities to empower their members to participate in health decision-making at the community level. In addition, linkages will be established with business associations, religious and traditional leaders to underscore community participation. USAID will continue to target proceeds from P.L. 480 Title II vegetable oil sales in the local market for investment in programs to promote nutrition.

Host Country and Other Donors: Through government and donor coordination, a dedicated effort has been made to prevent duplication of efforts to ensure effective use of limited resources. This government-donor partnership has been crucial to establishing and sustaining the delivery of health and family planning services to Guineans. USAID and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) are the two major donors supporting family planning in Guinea and conducting similar activities in their respective target regions. UNFPA's budget is approximately $7.7 million for 1997-2001. United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) is the principal provider of assistance for integrating primary health care services into the national health system. The World Bank is providing credit to the government for a variety of health,

population and nutrition activities with an estimated budget of $26 million for 1994 - 2001. The German Development Bank is planning to finance social marketing activities with an estimated budget of $6.7 million from mid-1997 to 2002. A demographic health survey will start in the first quarter of 1998 with financing from USAID, UNFPA and UNICEF. Other donors include the European Community, the African Development Bank, Italy and Japan.

Beneficiaries: Women of child-bearing age and sexually active adults are the primary beneficiaries of USAID's current assistance. Over two million sexually active Guineans now have access to USAID-supported health centers in the most remote regions of the country, and nearly 40,000 couple-years of protection are supplied to Guinean couples per year due to the success of this activity. Under the new activity, children under five years of age and pregnant women will become direct beneficiaries of child survival and maternal health interventions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Management Sciences for Health, Population Services International and its local affiliate, and Africare are the principal grantees for the implementation of the new family planning and health program.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Increase in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (%)	2 % (1992)	5 % (2001)
Increased use of immunizations services (children under 5) (%)	55% (1995)	80% (2001)
Improved prenatal care (tetanus immunization %)	39% (1995)	75% (2001)
Oral Rehydration Therapy use rate (%)	42% (1992)	85% (2001)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GUINEA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Quality Primary Education Provided to a Larger Percentage of Guinean Children, with Emphasis on Girls and Rural Children, 675-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $5,000,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To ensure that an increasing number of school-aged children receive, on a more equitable basis, an improved quality of primary education which adequately prepares them for a productive role in Guinean society.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Since 1990, USAID has been part of a multi-donor effort to assist the Government of Guinea (GOG) implement its primary education sector reform program. The first phase of the reform, from 1990 - 1995, focused on increasing primary school enrollment, which stood at 28% in 1990. Initially, USAID leveraged increased GOG budget share for primary education. As a direct result, the GOG's allocation for its education sector budget rose from 13% of the national budget in 1989 to 26% in 1996. Primary education's share of the education budget rose from 35% to 39% over the same period, and over 1,800 teachers were redeployed from the secondary to the primary school level. USAID's technical assistance to the Ministry of Education helped bring planning closer to the local school level as certain key budgeting and management functions were decentralized with the creation of 46 regional and local finance and administration units. These units maintain a regular reporting system based on actual local primary school expenditures. Finally, USAID was the first donor in Guinea to emphasize the issue of equity in primary schooling. USAID helped the Ministry of Education's Equity Committee to carry out a highly successful social awareness campaign for the education of girls and rural children in the mid-1990's. As a result, girls' enrollment rates for grades 1 - 6 rose from 17% to 35% between 1990 and 1996, and the share of girls' enrollment in first grade went from 34% to 45%. Overall, the success of USAID and other donors' contributions to the GOG's education reform effort is reflected in the increase in the primary school gross enrollment rate, which rose from 28% in 1990 to 50% in 1996.

Description: The second phase of the GOG primary education reform program (1996 - 2000) focuses on improving the quality and equity of education, and increasing local community participation in school-level education management. USAID supports these goals as part of a multi-donor effort, through the Fundamental Quality and Equity Levels Activity. The three main areas of emphasis are:

1) Improving the Ministry of Pre-University Education's (MEPU) strategic planning, management, and decision-making capabilities. USAID activities strengthen strategic planning capacity and the link between budgeting and planning. Personnel are trained to analyze policy options within a context of budgetary and human resource limits. USAID aids the decentralization process and trains regional units that plan, budget, and are held accountable for good resource management. MEPU staff will also receive training on how to increase stakeholder participation in planning and developing guidance and procedures for regular policy dialogue with public and private sector stakeholders.

2) Improving instruction in primary schools. To improve classroom quality, USAID supports in-service teacher training and assists the National Pedagogical Institute to develop its capacity to produce low-cost teaching manuals and student materials. Eliminating biases and stereotyping in school materials and teaching methods is an important aspect of USAID's curriculum development efforts.

3) Improving opportunities for regional and gender equity in primary education. Several U.S. and Guinean NGOs and associations are taking the lead in building the capacity of local NGOs and parent associations to increase community support for primary schooling. These efforts are taking place in some of the poorest rural communities in Guinea, where equity and access to education are major

problems. Special priority is given to changing attitudes toward girls' education. USAID's Girls and Women Education Activity works with the MEPU's Equity Committee and a newly formed National Working Group for Girls' Education to develop, plan, and manage activities that increase girls' and rural children's participation in education. Broadening support for education of disadvantaged groups beyond the education sector, to include the private sector and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, is an important component.

Host Country and Other Donors: The primary education reform program is one of the most successful examples of multi-donor cooperation. For the period 1996 - 2000, the World Bank education reform program will total approximately $53 million: 80% of this comes from the Bank, 16% from the MEPU, and 4% from communities. The French are financing approximately $5 million in education assistance, providing technical advice on monitoring and evaluation of program impact, personnel issues, and curriculum reform, particularly at the secondary level. The World Bank finances school construction, school nutrition programs, and school management micro-projects. Donors coordinate their activities through a series of joint reviews and periodic meetings to collaborate on technical and policy issues. The GOG provides office space for technical advisors and pays the salaries of all Guinean participants in USAID's education activities as part of its contribution.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of USAID assistance in the education sector are the approximately 1.3 million primary school-aged children in Guinea and 13,000 primary school teachers. They will receive school materials in the form of low-cost brochures and teacher manuals, training to improve the classroom learning environment. They also will be the focus of efforts to improve overall quality and equity in schools. Intermediary beneficiaries include individuals and entities at the MEPU, parents' associations, and community associations and NGOs that work to support primary schooling. All of these groups will receive training and other support from USAID activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through a contract with Education Development Center and subcontractors, Research Triangle Institute and Creative Associates, and grants to U.S. PVOs, World Education and Save the Children, and the local NGO affiliate of Plan International, "Plan Guinée."

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Gross Enrollment Rate	28% (1990)	56% (1999)
Girls' Gross Enrollment Rate	17% (1990)	43% (1999)
Rural Gross Enrollment Rate	21% (1990)	41% (1999)
First Grade Admission Rate (7 year old)	49% (1997)	53% (1999)
Girls' First Grade Admission Rate (7 year old)	40% (1997)	44% (1999)
National Equity Strategy defined, approved, and being implemented		(1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GUINEA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Local and National Governance through Active Citizen Participation, 675-SO04
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,800,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Purpose:: To improve local and national governance through active citizen participation.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: A democracy and governance (DG) assessment was completed in 1997, and provided the framework for the new DG strategic objective. Previous DG studies, including a study on local community organizations in Upper Guinea, and elections assessments (1993 presidential and 1995 legislative), also contributed to the development of the new DG strategy. USAID provided funds to the U.S. private voluntary organization, National Cooperative Business Association, to work with local-level organizations in the maritime region to train members in democratic and transparent management principles and practices, and to be more involved (as individuals and organizations) in political and economic decisions impacting their lives and communities. Several of these associations have already created financial oversight committees, increased their participation in general assemblies, restructured their organizations, demanded more transparency from their executive boards and rural development committees, and effectively mobilized financial resources for their activities. Based on this success, 15 rural development committees (locally elected government units) are now participating in the same programs. Another USAID partner, the African Development Foundation (ADF), is training local community organizations and rural development committees in participatory rural infrastructure management techniques, a pilot project which will be replicated throughout Guinea with World Bank support. The International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES) was a USAID partner in supporting civic education and technical training in electoral processes for the 1993 presidential, the 1995 legislative and will continue to provide assistance for the 1998 presidential elections. In 1996, USAID supported an educational visit to the U.S. for 12 key members of Guinea's first multi-party National Assembly to observe and interact with both national and state policymakers. Members increased their understanding of the role and functioning of the legislative branch within a democracy, and increased their capacity in the areas of budget review and negotiation with the executive branch. USAID is also sponsoring an intensive organizational development training program for key national non-governmental organizations to become better representatives of citizens' interests.

Description: USAID is implementing this strategic objective with targeted activities at the national level and more comprehensive activities in selected local areas. Civil society strengthening activities in the Guinea Maritime region and with national NGOs will increase the capacity of local citizen organizations and associations to democratically manage their own institutions and to collaborate effectively with local government units. A comprehensive national NGO training program for key national NGO partners will increase their capacity to articulate and represent their interests and to influence the Government of Guinea's (GOG) plans and policies at the local and national levels. At the same time, greater demand for citizen input will be fostered through targeted interventions with the National Assembly. The successful National Assembly educational visit to the U.S. will be reenforced through specific activities to strengthen the policy-making and outreach capacity within the National Assembly. USAID will also conduct targeted training activities in elections administration and monitoring, and civic education for the 1998 presidential elections. Through increased accessibility of legal codes and information, and promotion of civic education, citizens will become more aware of their rights and responsibilities and participate actively in the decision making processes which affect their daily lives. In addition to these DG-specific activities, USAID/Guinea's New Partnership Initiative (NPI) approach supports improved governance across all the strategic objectives. Examples include training parent teacher associations

and community health committees in democratic management practices and creating an enabling policy environment to facilitate community management of forest resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOG has a decentralization program and provides limited training activities for local elected and appointed officials. The same ministry (Decentralization and Interior) is also responsible for administering national and local elections, and has already contributed roughly 15% of the projected cost (in staff and material resources) for conducting voter registration for the 1998 presidential election. France provides most of its support to strengthening government structures, particularly at the central level, and through material support and short-term training. The European Union and Canada also provide support to NGO and civil society strengthening, in material resources and training programs. Germany has provided support (conferences and training programs) to civic advocacy groups, to state and independent media organizations, and the National Assembly. The United Nations Development Program is currently developing a decentralization program with the GOG and is hoping to get co-financing from other donors. The World Bank is beginning a 12-year participatory community development and infrastructure program to strengthen the capacity of local community development associations to develop and maintain basic community infrastructure (roads, sanitation, schools, health centers) throughout Guinea.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of these activities include the National Assembly, national NGOs, and targeted local citizen organizations. However, all the citizens of Guinea stand to benefit from a strengthened civil society and more responsive local and national governance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities are currently being implemented by the National Cooperative Business Association, the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the African Development Foundation, and Guinean NGOs. As USAID expands its activities, additional contractors and grantees will be identified.

Major Results Indicators:

The DG program design stage will be completed in June 1998 at which time baseline information will be collected and specific targets will be set. Possible indicators are:

Number/percent of targeted communities with mechanisms for citizen participation in decision-making.

Percent of locally generated revenues reinvested in public services in targeted local communities.

Number/percent of targeted local and national government units and civil society organizations demonstrating improved democratic governance processes.

Number of consultation meetings between local government and citizens and civil society organizations in targeted areas.

Number/percent of bills and/or resolutions amended or initiated by the National Assembly.

Number/percent of legislators which organize informational and consultative meetings with their constituents.

Percentage of targeted elections (national, local, and NGOs) planned and held according to defined procedures and schedules.

Number of civic education activities organized by targeted public/private/civil society organizations.

KENYA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$ 5,600,000	$ 5,500,000	$ 5,700,000
Development Assistance	$14,077,650	$14,000,000	$13,600,000
Economic Support Fund	$ 390,000	---	---
P.L. 480 Title II	$11,470,000	$14,519,100	$ 8,227,710

Introduction.

It is in the U.S. interest to stay engaged in Kenya because of its economic potential and overriding strategic importance in the region. Kenya's continued stability is crucial to regional stability and development, and therefore contributes to U.S. national interests of peace, stability, and economic growth throughout the entire region. Kenya remains the strongest economy in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region. It has a vibrant private sector and serves as the trading and commercial hub for countries in the region. It is important in providing sea access for several landlocked countries. It is also a major port of entry and transfer for humanitarian commodities for needy populations throughout the region. Kenya has a relatively developed and sophisticated financial system. The Nairobi Stock Exchange has grown to become a real stock market. Trade with the U.S. private sector is on the rise. There are more than 75 American companies, representing investments of almost $300 million, doing business in Kenya and pursuing opportunities in East and Central Africa.

Because of its regional influence and stature, Kenya plays a critical role in President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAT). As one of the largest and most stable countries in the region, Kenya is pivotal to the success of the East Africa Community and increased integration through the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), as well as other efforts to resolve ongoing crises or prevent future crises in the GHA.

Development Challenges.

The most daunting development challenges facing Kenya are: poverty reduction, illiteracy and falling school enrollment, democratic reform, slowing rapid population growth, child mortality and emerging diseases, and preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS, and infrastructure destruction due to floods.

Kenyan presidential and parliamentary elections were held on December 29-30. While logistical chaos prevailed on election day, the results, on the whole, reflected the wishes of the Kenyan people, according to domestic observers and international observers from 22 diplomatic missions, including the United States. It was principally the work of many of the organizations supported by USAID that prompted the GOK to accede to reforms prior to the December 1997 elections which helped to ensure a more open electoral contest than in 1992, when the previous elections were held. Due to this support, Kenya has many fundamentals of a democratic society: strong civic institutions, including a vocal press, and citizens committed to the ideals of democracy. USAID will continue to assist Kenyans to undertake the constitutional and legal reforms necessary for the political transformation of their country.

USAID is addressing poverty reduction through its support to microenterprises and commercialization of smallholder agriculture. Past commercialization reform work in the cereals market has resulted in the Government of Kenya (GOK) reducing control over grain marketing, farmers receiving over 80% of the market price compared to less than 70% in 1992, an increase in the number of grain retailers and maize meal consumers in urban areas saving up to $20 million annually as they shift from highly refined meal to more nutritious whole meal. USAID support to the Kenya Association of Manufacturers and the Fresh Produce Export Association of Kenya has led to diversification of Kenya's overall export base.

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Finally, USAID is addressing population growth; HIV/AIDs; and major preventable diseases affecting child survival. As the leading donor in this sector, USAID has contributed to a rapid decrease in the total fertility rate (8.1 in 1978 to 4.8 in 1997). Condom sales are estimated to have averted about 190,000 new HIV infections.

Kenya's external debt burden service stands at about 157% of exports. Although this figure is below the debt/export ratio of 200-250% considered as the threshold for heavily indebted countries, it is still high for a developing country.

Other Donors.

Currently, the United States is the fifth largest bilateral donor to Kenya, and eight overall among donors. Other donors that complement the USAID program include Japan (the largest bilateral donor providing about $200 million annually), the World Bank (the largest multilateral donor), the International Monetary Fund, the Africa Development Bank, Britain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Netherlands, the European Union, United Nations Development Program, and the World Food Program. USAID is still seen as a leading donor because of its long engagement in Kenya's development.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID's strategy for assisting Kenya to achieve broad-based and sustainable economic growth and improve quality of life of the poor concentrates on three objectives: (1) creating effective demand for sustainable political, constitutional and legal reform; (2) increasing commercialization of smallholder agriculture and natural resources management; and (3) reducing fertility and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through sustainable, integrated family planning and health services. The USAID strategy emphasizes transition from dependency on donors to more sustainable development.

The USAID democracy program seeks to increase civic participation by creating effective demand for sustainable political, constitutional and legal reform. The program focuses on three areas: 1) strengthening civil society, with an emphasis on women's participation; 2) developing a more transparent and fair electoral process; and (3) promoting conflict management. In the Spring of 1998, USAID will examine its democracy and governance strategy in light of the December 1997 elections and USAID'S investments in this sector. USAID will continue to focus resources on developing civil society groups and working with the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to continue their efforts to strengthen the role of civil society in demanding political, constitutional and legal reform.

USAID's economic growth program strives to commercialize smallholder agriculture and natural resource management. The key to economic growth in Kenya lies in the agricultural sector which employs 70% of the Kenyan workforce and in the microenterprise sector which is exhibiting the fastest employment growth rate. USAID's program is designed to strengthen private sector participation and competitiveness in export and agricultural markets in Kenya and to increase employment opportunities in the microenterprise sector. USAID also supports income generating programs that support the sustainable development of the natural environment by communities living adjacent to national parks. Programs not only preserve the natural environment, but they contribute to the tourism industry as well. USAID's population and health program focuses in reducing fertility and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through sustainable, integrated family planning and health services. USAID provides family planning assistance related to service delivery and quality of care, information and education, and commodities management. Health reforms supported by USAID include restructuring and decentralization of health care management and financing, rationalizing the drug procurement and distribution systems, and promoting sustainability of the health sector in order to reduce donor dependence. USAID also concentrates increased resources in HIV/AIDS, child survival, and emerging diseases.

KENYA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O 1. Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created.							
- DA	---	---	---	2,500	---	---	2,500
S.O. 2. Increase Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resources Management.							
- DA	4,000	---	800	---	---	---	4,800
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	8,228	8,228
S.O. 3. Reduce Fertility & Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services.							
- CSD	---	5,700	---	---	---	---	5,700
- DA	---	6,300	---	---	---	---	6,300
Totals							
-CSD	---	5,700	---	---	---	---	5,700
- DA	4,000	6,300	800	2,500	---	---	13,600
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	8,228	8,228

USAID Mission Director, Dr. George Jones

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Effective Demand for Sustainable Political, Constitutional and Legal Reform Created, 615-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To create effective demand for sustainable political, constitutional, and legal reform. This will be achieved through strengthening of civil society organizations, with emphasis on the participation of women, and working towards a more transparent and fair electoral process.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The results of USAID support to civil society were dramatically demonstrated this year as groups which USAID funded effectively challenged the Government of Kenya (GOK) and demanded election reforms. These groups put the reform on the agenda and pressured the GOK to accede to the reforms proposed by the Inter-Parties Parliamentary Group (IPPG). Due to the IPPG and continued demands for reform, most political parties that were denied registration were registered; laws were amended to allow for freedom of assembly; government officials were largely removed from the administration of the electoral process; equality of media time for opposition parties was allowed and a commitment was made by the GOK and the IPPG to participate in a post-election constitutional review process. The reforms, while late and not as far reaching as they should have been, meant that campaigning went on in a relatively open and peaceful manner, far more peaceful than in 1992. Kenyan presidential and parliamentary elections were held on December 29-30. While logistical chaos prevailed on election day, the results, on the whole, reflected the wishes of the Kenyan people, according to domestic observers and international observers from 22 diplomatic missions, including the United States. While the U.S. Embassy and USAID put pressure on the GOK to reform, the real pressure came from the Kenyan civil society. The main lesson learned is that the most important pressure for change in Kenya comes from the Kenyan people themselves and that the pressure for change must continue.

Another success story for USAID investment in elections was the domestic monitoring effort. With USAID and other donor funding, the National Council of Churches of Kenya, the Catholic Church, and the Institute for Education in Democracy trained about 28,126 local monitors who were deployed, at least two per polling station and three per counting hall. Earlier, 840 monitors observed the nomination and campaign process. This extensive effort enabled the non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to issue the most authoritative assessment on the conduct of the elections. The National Democratic Institute (NDI) played critical role in this electoral process. NDI trained the trainers of these monitors as well as some party observers. Through NDI's efforts, the numbers and quality of trained monitors and observers was greatly increased. Thus, Kenyans took the ownership of the process and Kenyans passed the final judgement on the acceptability of the elections.

USAID-assisted civil society organizations have also focused public attention on vital problems of governance, including the rising crime rate, police brutality and the abuse of human rights. The Kenya Human Rights Commission has persistently taken the government to task on the issues of police brutality including police killings and forced confessions. They have produced and publicized documentary evidence of such injustices which has been carried in the print media, quarterly reports and other periodic local and international publications. This forced the GOK to acknowledge the existence of such abuses, especially the mistreatment of prisoners and suspects.

Description: USAID's democracy and governance program has three primary concerns: 1) strengthening civil society, with an emphasis on women's participation; 2) developing a more transparent and fair electoral process; and (3) promoting conflict management.

Between FY 1998 and FY 2000, activities will be tightly focused on strengthening civil society and collateral activities supporting the growing demand for legal and constitutional reform, and in building indigenous capacity for policy analysis and information generation. Throughout the period, special emphasis will be given to enhancing the capacity of Kenyan civil society and government to avert, contain, manage, and resolve violent ethnic, racial or religious conflicts.

In spring 1998, USAID will reexamine its democracy and governance strategic approach to determine the most appropriate direction for further assistance in light of the election process and the impact of USAID'S investments in this sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID'S Democracy and Governance program is designed specifically to work solely with NGOs, not with the GOK. Many donors look toward USAID for coordination and leadership in policy dialogue and resource allocation. In terms of funds channelled through civil society NGOs, the United States is the leading donor. Other donors include the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, Finland, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and the Ford Foundation.

Beneficiaries: The people of Kenya, through USAID's work with the politically active NGO community. USAID supports the civic work of the three main churches in Kenya - the National Council of Churches in Kenya, Catholic Justice & Peace Commission and Church of Province of Kenya.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: To the extent possible, USAID will implement this program through Kenyan NGOs. U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) will be encouraged to enter into partnership with local NGOs in order to enhance the capacity of local NGOs and to promote sustainability. Currently, USAID has awarded 35 grants to local NGOs active in the Democracy and Governance sector. The major grantees are: NDI, Marquette University, the Kenya Human Rights Commission, Institute of Policy Analysis and Research, International Commission of Jurists, International Federation of Women Lawyers-Kenya Chapter, National Commission of Status of Women, Public Law Institute, National Council of Churches and Catholic Church.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1992)	Target (2000)
Weighted Effective Demand Index Increases*	1.0	4.0
USAID-supported organizations offering civic education programs	10%	75%
Number of women candidates contesting local and national elections	150	200
Petitions challenging election outcomes filed as percentage of total election contests	19.6	25

*This composite index is calculated by summing up the weighted values assigned to the following factors, on a scale of one to five, one being the lowest and five the highest possible score: interest groups initiate debate; local groups respond quickly to adverse actions/condition; and, relevant interest groups form coalitions.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increase Commercialization of Smallholder Agriculture and Natural Resource Management, 615-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $4,800,000 DA; $8,227,710 P.L. 480, Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To increase productivity and incomes of smallholders in agriculture and improve natural resource management.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: USAID support for economic growth includes efforts to increase agriculture production, employment, income, and foreign exchange earnings. Between 1972 and 1993, key strategies of agriculture investments by USAID in areas such as research, policy reform, education, grain storage, and non-traditional agricultural exports contributed significantly to Kenya's economic growth. One area in which Kenya has excelled is horticulture exports, which have been increasing annually by more than 10% in recent years. Creating new markets for agriculture and providing jobs for surplus agriculture labor requires attention to microenterprise development, an activity integrally linked to USAID's economic growth strategy. USAID has been and continues to be a lead donor in microenterprise development, a sector that provides more opportunities for rural and urban labor than any other sector in Kenya. Finally, USAID supports programs encouraging sustainable development of natural wildlife and tourism resources. These programs, which contribute significantly to the tourism industry in Kenya, foster strong community participation as communities themselves manage the majority of the programs' operational components.

Description: USAID's activities seek to: 1) strengthen and make more competitive agricultural markets, 2) increase off-farm job opportunities for smallholders through microenterprise development and natural resource management-related businesses, and 3) increase growth of non-traditional agricultural exports. These activities contribute significantly to key Agency initiatives, particularly the Greater Horn of Africa and microenterprise development. USAID investments in markets and high-yielding inputs will support Kenya's role as a regional model for research and source of improved seed varieties. In addition, USAID policy analysis and reform dialogue will facilitate regional trade. USAID investments in non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that provide services to microenterprises include assistance to the first African microenterprise-lending NGO to become a viable banking facility. As smallholder agriculture is commercialized, agricultural productivity will increase, thereby stimulating positive growth in the agriculture sector. Such growth will directly affect economic growth, employment creation, income opportunities, and food security for all Kenyans. In the more marginal areas, USAID investments in community wildlife development and P.L. 480 projects will help move those communities from relief dependency to sustainable development.

USAID's support of the P.L. 480 Title II program helps USAID to reach over 300,000 smallholder farmers and pastoralists living in marginal agricultural zones of the country. Apart from their substandard living standards and chronic food insecurity, these populations fall victim to extremities of natural disasters such as cyclical droughts, and/or flooding resulting from torrential rains.

The P.L. 480 Title II programs seeks to address, on a sustainable basis, the problems of these communities through interventions such as:

- promotion of effective health, nutrition and sanitation practices, especially among women and children;
- promotion of modern agricultural production, extension, agro-forestry, post-harvest grain handling and marketing practices;

- promotion of appropriate natural resource management practices to check environmental degradation; and
- promotion of improved water management practices.

The program directly supports two agency goals; "broad-based economic growth" and "providing humanitarian assistance." Additionally, Title II activities directly contribute to the accomplishment of the mission's sub-goal of "increased food security". Monetization of Title II commodities by PVO partners will continue to be the main source of funding for P.L. 480 Title II development projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank is the major donor for agriculture. In addition, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Germany, the European Union and USAID support applied agricultural research, agricultural policy analysis, infrastructure development, macroeconomic stabilization, and biodiversity conservation. In environment and microenterprise, the GOK, USAID, the British Department for International Development, the European Union, the World Bank, and the Netherlands are the principal donors and closely coordinate investments.

Beneficiaries: Approximately three million smallholder farmer households, who constitute 80% of Kenyan households and account for 75% of total agriculture production, will be the main beneficiaries of this program. Secondary beneficiaries include local implementing agencies whose capacity has been strengthened by USAID programs. Examples of these beneficiaries include Kenya Agriculture Research Institute, Fresh Produce Export Association of Kenya, Kenya Association of Manufacturers, and Kenya Rural Enterprise Program. The disadvantaged pastoral communities in the arid and semi-arid regions of Kenya benefit most significantly from the community-based eco-tourism programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement the activity through U.S. universities, private and public non-profit organizations, and U.S. and host country NGOs. The major grantees and contractors include Food for the Hungry, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Development Alternative, Inc., Technoserve, Fresh Produce Exporters of Kenya, Kenya Rural Enterprise Program, Kenya Management Assistance Program, American Breeders Service, Appropriate Technologies for Enterprise Creation, and the International Center for Economic Growth.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Percentage of smallholder maize production marketed	35% (1996)	50% (2000)
Percentage of maize/milk sales to state corporations	5%/40% (1995)	15%/25% (2000)
Employment in micro-and small-enterprises (millions)	1.2 (1994)	1.7 (2000)
Non-traditional export earnings as a percentage of total export earnings	22% (1995)	35% (2000)
Growth in selected natural resource management related investments in USAID target areas	0% (1995)	38% (1998)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: KENYA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Reduce Fertility and the Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission Through Sustainable, Integrated Family Planning and Health Services, 615-SO03.
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $5,700,000 CSD; $6,300,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To reduce fertility and the risk of HIV/AIDS transmission through sustainable, integrated family planning and health services.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Since 1984, USAID has been the lead donor to the Kenya national family planning (FP) program, despite significant budget cuts beginning in 1995. USAID's financial, technical and commodity assistance has contributed to one of the fastest fertility declines in the world: from 1977-78 to 1996, Kenya's total fertility rate (TFR) dropped from 8.1 births to 4.8 births per woman. The population growth rate declined from over 4% per annum in 1980-85 to 2.6% in mid-1997. A major contributing factor to these declines has been an increase in the modern contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). From 1984 to 1996, the CPR increased from 8% to 28% among all women of reproductive age (15-49), due in part to intensive USAID assistance. Successful donor financing and USAID technical leadership to launch the 1998 Demographic and Health Survey will provide a wide variety of data in FY 1998 to further measure progress in the areas of population, HIV/AIDS control and child survival (CS).

USAID continues to be at the forefront of a move by key donors to assist the Ministry of Health (MOH) to adapt a sector-wide approach to programming of donor and government resources in the health sector. USAID additionally provides technical assistance to the MOH Division of Health Care Financing concerned with strengthening and institutionalizing the MOH's health care financing program. USAID is developing alternative private health care financing mechanisms, enhancing the management and financial self-sufficiency of FP/AIDS non-government organizations (NGOs); and ensuring a reliable public sector supply of drugs. The MOH cost-sharing program, initiated in 1989 with USAID assistance, has generated over $28 million in revenues to be used for non-wage recurrent expenditures (e.g., gas, electricity, water).

In the area of HIV/AIDS, USAID continues to provide AIDS information and behavior change services through NGOs, building upon previous support to the Kenya NGO AIDS Consortium and MAP International, which works with religious organizations. Broader programs aimed at youth and at disadvantaged groups will be developed, as well as preparation in FY 1998 of a full-scale assessment to guide USAID HIV/AIDS efforts from FY 1999 through FY 2004. Actual use of condoms continues to increase: condoms sold through the social marketing project have increased to almost 800,000 a month, improving access to this critical AIDS prevention measure. Finally, USAID's input to prepare the book, "AIDS in Kenya" outlining the detrimental effects of AIDS on Kenya's economy and society, formed the basis for the successful passage of a national AIDS policy in Parliament in FY 1997.

Description: USAID's AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance (APHIA) Project provides bilateral support to key implementing institutions and technical assistance to the Kenya MOH and to NGOs. APHIA emphasizes advocacy and policy change (through population and AIDS projections and by seeking improved standards for FP service provision); commodity management and logistics (for both FP commodities and sexually transmitted diseases drugs); training of health workers (more effective, integrated FP services); operations research, special studies and national surveys (including the Demographic and Health Survey); public education and communications for behavior change; community-based delivery of integrated FP and CS services; commercial marketing of health commodities (condoms as well as other health commodities); and development of pilot projects in malaria control. APHIA will help public and private sector implementors of FP, HIV/AIDS and CS

services focus more on sustainability and selected NGOs will be targeted for endowments to enable them to become self-sustaining. In the public sector, technical assistance will improve the National Health Insurance Fund's efficiency in collecting reimbursements from its clients, thereby increasing the level of revenues available to the MOH.

Host Country and Other Donors: In the population sector, the GOK, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development provide the widest range of technical and commodity assistance. Other donors include Sweden and Germany. The World Bank finances contraceptives, but this project is winding down. Under the United States/Japan Common Agenda, the Japan International Cooperation Agency and USAID have identified several potential areas of collaboration in the health sector, including assistance to a provincial hospital which is a lead institution in health sector reform. In HIV/AIDS and control of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), major donors include the United Kingdom, Belgium, Japan, Finland, the United Nations Development Program, the European Union, and the GOK. The World Bank's $40 million credit for a project to control STIs is a major source of assistance. The United States is ranked fifth in the STIs sector, but plays an important part in donor coordination.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include 6,735,000 women and 7,935,000 men of reproductive age, and 4,741,000 children under five.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the GOK, 13 international private voluntary organizations/universities, and several dozen Kenyan NGOs. The major ones are the Kenya AIDS NGO Consortium, MAP International, Family Planning Association of Kenya, Christian Health Association of Kenya, national women's organization, and the Church of the Province of Kenya.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1996)	Target (2000)
Cost-sharing revenue in the public sector	$6.7 million/year	$9.0 million/year
Contraceptive supplies maintained at service delivery points	80% of required supplies on hand at service service delivery points	90% of required supplies on hand at service delivery points
Private sector condom sales	500,000/month	1 million/month
External grant and loan resources available for FP and HIV/AIDS activities (other donor assistance)	35% of total grants/ loans from non-USAID sources	50% of total grants/ loans from non-USAID sources
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (all women)	28%	38%

LIBERIA

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Development Assistance	$6,500,000	$6,500,000	$6,500,000
Economic Support Funds	$1,000,000	---	$5,000,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$23,142,000	$28,623,000	---

Introduction.

Liberia's seven-year civil war ended and free and transparent elections were declared by international domestic observes on July 19, 1997. The United States has an interest in seeing the current fragile peace in Liberia hold, its young democracy grow stronger, and its battered economy reformed and revitalized. Successful national reconstruction and economic recovery programs will help reduce the likelihood of future emergency humanitarian and peacekeeping activities which tend to require substantial levels of U.S. assistance. A politically stable, economically viable Liberia supports the U. S. interest in a stable West Africa subregion. During the cold war, Liberia was an important, close U.S. ally. U.S. business interests in Liberia were also significant, including the large Harbel rubber plantation. When peace and stability are consolidated, the country may well become one of Africa's better performing developing states.

The Development Challenge.

Liberia has two broad-based development challenges: (1) establishing a stable effective democracy, and (2) rehabilitating and reforming the country's economy. In his August 2 inaugural address, President Taylor promised to give high priority to national reconciliation, human rights, the rule of law, economic development, and eliminating government corruption. However, after an encouraging start, the human rights situation in Liberia has deteriorated with the recent killing of an opposition figure and numerous incidents of press harassment, including the closing of newspapers and radio stations. The reintegration of refugees and displaced persons is moving slowly.

There are a number of positive economic signs the Government of Liberia has made progress in working with the international financial institutions in developing a financial reform plan. The Government has also improved its fiscal discipline by enacting a balanced budget. However, Liberia has only just started the work that must be done to overcome the destruction of the civil war and years of mismanagement. The country has a high unemployment rate and owes approximately $2 billion in foreign debt. The depleted infrastructure cannot support a population needing housing, jobs, and social services.

Other Donors.

The Donor Coordination Committee (DCC) in Monrovia includes the United States, the European Union, the United Nation (UN) and nongovernmental organizations working in Liberia. Donor activities include food aid, seeds and tools distribution, and public works activities that rehabilitate the social and economic infrastructure as well as generate jobs. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are providing guidance to the government in developing fiscal and monetary policies. The World Bank is considering providing grants in 1999 to assist with the rehabilitation of Liberia's social sectors.

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The United States was Liberia's largest donor in 1997, followed by the European Union and UN agencies. Other donors assisting Liberia include the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, France, Britain, Japan, China, and Canada.

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, in collaboration with the DCC, is preparing a document for a donor's conference tentatively set for April 7, 1998. The document will lay out the government's economic recovery program and seek donor cooperation in carrying out planned activities.

FY 1999 Program.

In May 1997, USAID approved a post-crisis strategy for FY 1998 and FY 1999 designed to assist Liberia's transition from emergency assistance to sustainable development. The strategy calls for continued humanitarian and food aid assistance for vulnerable groups, strengthening of democratic institutions, support for the reintegration of displaced populations into society, and rehabilitation of the social and economic infrastructure.

To help consolidate democracy, USAID carried out a comprehensive democracy and governance assessment in January 1998. The assessment examined the role and effectiveness of key government and private institutions to identify potential areas for assistance. The assessment also looked at the judiciary, legislature, media, civil society, and the Human Rights Commission. Based on the assessment, USAID will develop a program, to be implemented in FYs 98-99, to promote participatory democracy, respect for human rights, rule of law, and good governance.

USAID will continue supporting repatriation and resettlement programs. Activities will include small-scale, labor-intensive projects identified, designed and implemented by local communities. These activities will focus on food production, potable water supply, establishment or rehabilitation of market places, repair of schools and health clinics. Programs that generate employment, training, education and rehabilitation of the estimated 33,000 ex-combatants will also be continued. USAID will also establish employment generating activities and a revolving fund which will finance private sector investment in rubber, cocoa, and coffee production. Modest investments in these sectors have enormous potential to generate employment, income, and foreign exchange in a short period of time.

USAID will continue child survival activities and will start new activities in primary health care. Minimum health care services are essential for the successful reintegration and resettlement of displaced Liberians. USAID's activities will include maternal and child health care, nutritional surveillance, and child immunization. The United States, the European Union and United Nations agencies are working closely with nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), communities, and the Government of Liberia on these activities.

Assessments carried out in FY 1998 will determine the timetable for phasing out humanitarian assistance for Liberia. During the 1998-1999 period, humanitarian assistance will focus on health care and agriculture, and P.L. 480 assistance will support repatriation and resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees. Assistance will also continue for cash-crop farmers to increase food crop productivity, while food-for-work programs will generate employment and support infrastructure.

LIBERIA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Successful democratic transition including free and fair elections							
- DA	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	2,000
- ESF	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	3,000
S.O. 2. Successful transition from relief to recovery through a community reintegration program							
- CSD	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
- DA	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	4,500
- ESF	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
Total							
- CSD	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
- DA	4,500	---	---	2,000	---	---	6,500
- ESF	2,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	5,000

USAID Representative: Rudolph Thomas

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: LIBERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fairs Election, Human Rights, and Rule of Law 669-SO01
STATUS: NEW
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,000,000 DA; $3,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To consolidate the democratic transition in Liberia by creating favorable conditions for sound governance, respect for human rights, and the rule of law.

USAID's Role and Achievements to Date: USAID's overall program under this objective emphasizes rebuilding civil society, promoting conflict resolution, mediation, reconciliation, conducting media campaigns on democracy and human rights, and providing support for elections. The main result in FY 1997 was the conduct of national elections.

Under a USAID-funded grant, the International Foundation for Elections Systems (IFES) provided technical assistance to the Independent Elections Commission (IECOM). IFES assisted in the purchase of election commodities, party training, voter and civic education, communication/media support, and international and domestic monitoring assistance. IFES provided subgrants to other nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including the Friends of Liberia, the African Leadership Forum, the African Refugee Policy Group, the Carter Center, and Search for Common Ground, which implemented elections projects. This assistance was coordinated with the National Democratic Institute (NDI), which established elections monitoring and groups, and with the International Republican Institute (IRI), which trained party agents as election monitors. These organizations helped Liberia hold its first competitive multi-party election in 12 years.

To promote democratization institutions in the post-elections environment, a comprehensive democracy and governance assessment was conducted in January 1998, to update and finalize USAID's activities in this sector. The assessment examined the new government's priorities, and identified obstacles to democracy building, including obstacles to the rule of law. In addition, the assessment evaluated the progress and mandate of the new Human Rights Commissions to determine possible USAID funding in FY 1998.

Description: USAID will continue: (1) seminars and workshops to re-enforce pre-election efforts to build a vigorous civil society, with the capacity to participate in the democratization process; (2) technical assistance to Liberian civic organizations that play a role in overseeing the work of governmental institutions and in improving aspects of the new democracy such as the electoral systems; (3) rule of law efforts; and (4) activities to strengthen national institutions, particularly the newly elected legislature.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations has established a small political office in Liberia to monitor political developments and to provide technical assistance to domestic human rights groups. The European Union (EU) currently provides modest assistance in this area. The EU may increase its assistance in this area following a proposed joint U.S./EU assessment this spring.

Beneficiaries: Local NGOs and other organizations constituting civil society will be the primary direct beneficiaries. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the people of Liberia.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: IFES, NDI, IRI, the Carter Center, and other NGOs have indicated their willingness to help develop democracy and governance programs, including assistance to civic organizations and human rights groups, and strengthening political parties in the role of loyal opposition.

Major Results Indicators: To be determined following the January 1998 assessment.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: LIBERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through A Community Reintegration Program (Better Health Practices), 669-S002.1
STATUS: NEW
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,000,000 CSD, $1,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To provide assistance in the revitalization of primary health care services in Liberia.

USAID's Role and Achievements to Date: The war caused a total collapse of both the public and private systems. Many hospitals and clinics were looted, and staff fled to safety in neighboring countries. The displacement of the general population created conditions for outbreaks of epidemic diseases and the lack of health care resulted in soaring rates of malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, parasites and anemia. USAID, through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), has funded health activities throughout the civil crisis which focus on basic health care, primary health care preventive services, including immunizations, reactivation of rural clinic networks, water and sanitation, health training, and nutritional feeding for malnourished children. The NGOs developed a health and nutritional surveillance system which has increased significantly their ability to identify and respond to emergencies as they occur.

In anticipation of the phase-out of humanitarian assistance by the end of FY 1998, USAID recently provided a grant to UNICEF to begin an immunization program for children. However, this is just the beginning of a long process to retrain veteran health workers and hire new ones, encourage the return of health specialists who fled the country, conduct an inventory of the health system and its needs, and design a new national health policy, including cost recovery issues. Moving back to a revolving drug fund approach to health care and way from the free care policy of the emergency period will also have to be a part of the recovery effort and will have to be linked to other interventions that stimulate economic growth and recovery at all levels of society.

Description: USAID will assist the health sector through a series of primary health care activities focusing on reproductive health (including family planning) and child survival. These areas are essential for successful reintegration and resettlement of Liberian refugees and internally displaced persons. With other donors interested in the southeastern counties, USAID will concentrate on central and northern Liberia.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Health, donors and NGOs recently drafted an action plan for revitalizing the health sector in Liberia. Thus far, the Ministry of Health has reactivated county health teams in half of the country.

USAID, the European Union, and the United Nations (UN) are the main health sector donors. The EU provides technical support to the National Drug Service and is funding rural clinics and county hospitals. The UN provides county health teams, drugs and vaccines, and technical support to the Ministry of Health. The World Bank is considering assistance in this sector.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will include vulnerable groups consisting of approximately 700,000 women and children in the central and northern regions of Liberia. Successful program implementation will improve the quality of health and life expectancy.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement health activities through International and Liberian NGOs and UN agencies.

Major Results Indicators: Indicators and results will be identified during the development of the activity proposal.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: LIBERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through A Community Reintegration Program (Rehabilitation of Liberia's Food Production Capacity), 669-SO02.2
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,000,000 DA

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2000

Purpose: To increase food productivity and improve food security by rehabilitating key elements in he agriculture sector.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has addressed the food insecurity crisis by providing roughly 75% of Liberia's food aid throughout the civil war. Nongovernmental organizations have assisted more than 120,000 farmers under USAID's seeds and tools distribution program. As a result, total food production will significantly increase in FY 1998. Programs of seed rice distribution, promotion of chicken raising and vegetable gardening are among the principal activities underway. As repatriation and reintegration takes places on a larger scale, this market area could be assisted to meet more of the consumption needs of the urban and semi-urban population by expanding on what as been done to date under the emergency programs and addressing some of the longer term issues of rice policy (including pricing policy), market networks, and improved technologies.

Description: The activity will increase Liberia's food production by replenishing the seed supply, introducing improved farming practices, resupplying the country's depleted poultry and livestock supply, improving the availability of agriculture inputs and services, and using food for work activities to rehabilitate the rural road network. The project will increase the prospects for the successful return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons and lead to an increase in food security. Increasing food production and employment opportunities will decrease the dependency on international aid. The marriage of food-for-work activities (income generation for self sufficiency) and increasing food production (self sustaining) is important to Liberia's transition from emergency to sustainable development Consideration will be given to using P.L. 480 food assistance in support of this activity.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID will work closely with Liberia's Ministry of Agriculture in developing and implementing this activity. Other donors include the European Union and the United Nations Development Program.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the roughly 1.5 million refugees and internally displaced persons who will return to their rural areas to practice farming. The larger population will benefit from a more stable population and increased food security.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The major implementing partners will include the World Food Program and the Catholic Relief Service, who could manage food for work programs under a P.L. 480 Title II program. Africare and other NGOs will introduce improved agricultural practices.

Major Results Indicators: Indicators and results will be identified during the development of the activity.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Liberia
TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through A Community Reintegration Program (Community Reintegration Assistance), 669-SO02.3
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1997: $2,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To enable a successful transition from relief to recovery by supporting resettlement, reintegration, and repatriation activities.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Liberia faces the challenge of repatriating over 500,000 refugees, resettling approximately one million internally displaced persons, and reintegrating the 33,000 ex-combatants, into functioning communities. This effort is proceeding slowly. Although the Government Of Liberia does not have the resources to meet this challenge, it is essential that it take the lead in establishing a conducive atmosphere for the repatriation and reintegration of its people. Otherwise, the repatriation of refugees and reintegration of internally displaced persons may come to a standstill, particularly if they believe that security conditions are not conducive to their return.

USAID is implementing several activities under this objective. Under the War Affected Youth Support (WAYS) activity, the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) has assisted more than 3,800 demobilized child soldiers and other disadvantaged youth. Assistance includes: an immunization program to combat childhood diseases, trauma counseling, and vocational and literacy training. The WAYS activity also includes programs that care for young single mothers, young prostitutes, and abused girls. The Opportunities Industrialization Center International has trained more than 1,450 demobilized fighters and other young adults in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, and plumbing. This activity also provides trauma counseling and has a community sensitization component. In October 1997, the Phelps-Stokes Fund re-opened the Booker Washington Institute (BWI) under the Accelerated Rehabilitation Technical/Vocational Training activity. Five hundred students, 70% of whom are demobilized fighters, are being trained in agriculture (production/poultry), electricity, trades (carpentry, masonry, painting, plumbing), and home economics. Housing for 500 students is provided at BWI for students who live outside the immediate area.

In September 1997, USAID, the United Nations Development Program, and the Netherlands launched a National Reintegration program to support repatriation and resettlement. Over an 18-24 month period, approximately 366 schools, clinics and medical facilities will be reconstructed; access and farm-to-market roads will be repaired; and agricultural projects will be implemented, including swamp rice cultivation, warehousing, and food processing. The activity also includes more socially oriented activities, i.e., community organization, public forums, and conflict resolution workshops to strengthen civil society at the local level.

Description: In FY 1999, USAID will concentrate on the resettlement, reintegration, and repatriation effort, including programs that train, educate and rehabilitate the estimated 33,000 ex-combatants. Repatriation and resettlement activities include small-scale, labor-intensive projects identified, designed and implemented by local communities. These quick turn-around activities will focus on food production, water supply, establishment or rehabilitation of market places, repairing schools and refurbishing health clinics. USAID's micro-project activities will be complemented by a revolving fund which will finance inputs needed to rehabilitate rubber, cocoa, and coffee plantations. These activities have enormous potential to generate employment, income, and foreign exchange in a short period of time with a modest investment.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID, the Netherlands, and the United Nations Development Program co-fund this $12 million community reintegration program which operates in eight of Liberia's 13 counties. The European Union implements complementary activities in the remaining five counties.

Beneficiaries: Communities, local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) , and other organizations constituting civil society in rural areas will be the main direct beneficiaries. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the demobilized ex-combatants, the resettled internally displaced persons and the repatriated refugee.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Grantees include NGOs and UN agencies, including: Opportunities Industrialization Centers, International, United Nations Children Fund, the United Nations Development Program, Phelps-Stokes Fund, Save the Children, and Equator Bank. Liberian NGOs will receive support from international NGOs to ensure their participation in the reconstruction of Liberia.

Major Results Indicators: Baseline data was not available when the activities were started because of insecurity in the country. Below are illustrative targets:

	Illustrative Target (FY 2000)
Micro-projects implemented	366
Reintegration Dev. Centers Established	8
Children in school/training program	60,000
Training Programs sites	20
Adult Education Programs	10
Training-of-Trainers Programs	17
Persons Resettled	1,500,000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: LIBERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through A Community Reintegration Program (Government Institution Capacity Building), 669-SO02.4
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,000,000 ESF

INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2000

Purpose: To provide assistance to pertinent Government of Liberia (GOL) ministries to improve government practices to spur improved governance, private enterprise, trade and foreign investment

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: In July 1997, Liberia successfully concluded presidential and legislative elections which were determined free and transparent by international election monitors. The U.S. played an important role nurturing this process of democratization. Liberia now must immediately deal with two critical development challenges: (1) establishing a stable effective democracy, and (2) rehabilitating and reforming the national economy.

Liberia's seven year civil war has devastated the economy and reviving the economy presents an immense challenge. This will require Liberians to establish a transparent, conducive tax, investment and legal climate and develop a comprehensive economic plan that promotes private enterprise and reduces the government's role in the economy. The U.S. Government recognizes that sustainable development and economic growth require building individual, institutional and societal capacity. Assistance under this activity will support Liberia's efforts to rehabilitate and reform its economy.

Description: Through technical assistance, budgetary support and training for ministry staff (finance, commerce, planning, justice, and agriculture), this activity will facilitate: (1) policy formulation; (2) legal and regulatory reforms which promote decentralization, reduce bureaucracy and promote private sector investment; and (3) private sector interest in policy, legal, regulatory and judicial reforms. USAID will initially work to revitalize the rubber, cocoa, and coffee subsectors. These subsectors have the potential to create continued economic growth thereby improving the well-being of the vast majority of the country's population.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID will work closely with Liberia's ministries in developing and implementing this activity. Other donors include the European Union and the United Nations Development Program.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the private sector, social and legal groups and specific ministries (commerce, agriculture, justice, finance, planning). All Liberians are the ultimate beneficiaries.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Implementers may include U.S. Departments of Commerce, Treasury, and Customs. International nongovernmental organizations may also participate.

Major Results Indicators: Indicators and results ill be identified during the development of the activity.

MADAGASCAR

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$3,300,000	$3,000,000	$2,900,000
Development Assistance	$12,950,000	$14,000,000	$13,600,000
Economic Support Fund	$80,000	---	---
P.L. 480 Title II	$3,699,000	$4,970,000	$5,941,179

Introduction.

Madagascar is Africa's most important biodiversity priority, and among the world's top five for species diversity and uniqueness. Yet, pervasive poverty, high population growth, and poor agricultural practices have led a frontal assault on these unique national and global treasures. Despite years of economic stagnation, Madagascar holds tremendous development potential. Recently, the Government of Madagascar (GOM) initiated a major Structural Adjustment Program to reverse its economic decline and launch sustained growth and poverty reduction. The U.S. interest in Madagascar lies in its globally unique biodiversity and its high potential to break out of its poverty cycle to become one of Africa's emerging market economies. Assistance to Madagascar advances U.S. interests by helping to establish a legal and policy environment which encourages private initiative and investment and by helping the Malagasy to manage of one of the earth's most extraordinary sources of biodiversity.

The Development Challenge.

Over the last quarter century, the Malagasy people have experienced a marked decline in their standard of living. Real per capita income fell by more than 40% between 1970 and 1995, putting the country among the world's poorest today. During that period, Madagascar's policy and regulatory environment discouraged private sector investment and growth. Lax fiscal and monetary policies, inward-looking trade and exchange rate policies, heavy state involvement in the productive sector, marketing and price controls, weak legal commercial codes, and a poor tax administration contributed to the nation's decline. Madagascar also suffers from high population growth rates, intensive deforestation and soil erosion, declines in soil fertility, declines in health status (particularly among children), and political and social turmoil. The World Bank estimates that approximately 70% of Madagascar's population currently live in absolute poverty. Despite this bleak picture, it is also clear that donor unity on structural reform, carefully designed programs, and a focus on strengthening civil society netted remarkable results in 1997. These include: saving the Masoala tropical forest, achieving 99% coverage in the national polio campaign, and bringing the global communications revolution to this island nation through the Leland Initiative.

After four years of economic half-measures following Madagascar's successful transition to democracy, the government stabilized the economy, and negotiated an ambitious Structural Adjustment Program with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). U.S. leadership is credited with having brought the International Financial Institutions, donors and government together on this key step leading to Paris Club debt reduction, enabling the debt-service ratio to fall from 46% in 1996 to 25% in 1997.

USAID anticipates being involved in Madagascar's economic development over the long-term. USAID is working to reduce poverty by encouraging sustainable resource use and conservation of the nation's rich biodiversity, the adoption of sound family planning and health practices, as well as the establishment of a legal and policy environment. These interventions encourage Malagasy citizens and businesses to take private initiative, which increases their productivity and incomes. Working with civil society, USAID also supports greater public participation, accountability and the rule of law.

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Other Donors.

In FY 1997, ranking fourth among donors, the United States provided $16.4 million. France, the lead donor, provided $125.8 million followed by the European Union ($55 million), International Development Association ($22.5 million) and Japan ($8.6 million).

FY 1999 Program.

USAID's FY 1999 program of assistance will focus on the following priority sectors: health (including important child survival programs), family planning, and HIV/AIDS prevention; conserving Madagascar's unique biological diversity; and supporting private initiative. USAID's assistance strategy for Madagascar is fully compatible with the Government of Madagascar's own development priorities and initiatives. For example, USAID has worked in partnership with the GOM and the donor community in the preparation and implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). The overall objective of the NEAP is to assist the Malagasy people to protect and improve their environment, while concurrently working for sustainable national development and economic growth. Building on the successes and lessons learned in Phase I, the GOM, USAID, and other donors designed and began implementation of Phase II of the Plan in 1997. USAID's support further shifts natural resource management responsibility to Malagasy institutions, expands local community participation, increases ecotourism and private sector involvement in conservation enterprises. This support reinforces Madagascar's commitment to biodiversity conservation through effective management of its expanded national parks and forests.

Madagascar faces serious developmental problems. Madagascar's high rate of population growth is a major contributor to the country's declining standard of living. USAID's innovative family health strategy combines state-of-the-art nutrition, child survival, food aid, disaster preparedness and family planning programming. To achieve smaller, healthier families, USAID supports the improvement of the quality of care, strengthens local organizations' capacity to manage programs and provide services, and promotes use of program data to measure progress and impact, and adapt services to clients' needs. USAID is the main donor for polio eradication efforts and supports the overall immunization program. USAID is also helping define policies for effective nutrition programs, while encouraging communities and families to plan an active role in disease recognition and prevention. For population and HIV/AIDS control, the highly successful family planning and condom promotion program will be complemented by AIDS prevention activities targeted at high-risk populations. USAID's P.L. 480 Title II program aims to improve the food security of vulnerable populations. The community-based program combines village-level health promotion activities with food distribution targeted to vulnerable groups. Since natural disasters regularly occur in Madagascar, USAID spearheaded the creation of a joint government-donor Disaster Response Steering Committee and plays a lead role in coordinating disaster preparedness, mitigation and prevention efforts. Disaster and relief efforts are linked to development programs through an innovative Title II monetization program in disaster prone regions.

Reducing poverty in Madagascar also depends on the country's success in pursuing an integrated strategy aimed at encouraging and enabling Malagasy families and businesses to take private initiative which effectively increases their productive capacities, incomes, and contributions to the nation's sustainable economic development. For this to happen, Madagascar must establish a legal, policy, and institutional environment which encourages and rewards private initiative. Thus, USAID supports commercial law and judicial reform aimed at protecting and promoting economic actors' right to invest and employ their resources productively, the expansion of sustainable microfinance (and supportive financial policies), and a more informed public participation in economic and legal issues. USAID programs encourage a public dialogue on economic and legal issues, with the expectation that a more informed and participatory public dialogue will lead to improved policy formulation and implementation. In addition, USAID has planned activities to improve Madagascar's trade and investment regime and its effective participation in regional and global trade agreements.

USAID MADAGASCAR
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population and Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
SP. 01 Improved Environment for Private Initiative							
- DA	1,000	---	---	1,200	---	---	2,200
S.O.02 Smaller, Healthier Families							
- CSD	---	2,900	---	---	---	---	2,900
- DA	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	3,500
- P.L. 480 Title II	---	---	---	---	---	5,941	5,941
S.O.03 Biologically-Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Zones							
- DA	---	---	7,900	---	---	---	7,900
Totals							
- CSD	---	2,900	---	---	---	---	2,900
- DA	1,000	3,500	7,900	1,200	---	---	13,600
- P.L. 480 Title II	---	----	---	---	---	5,941	5,941

USAID Mission Director: Karen M. Poe

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Environment for Private Initiative, 687-SP01
STATUS: CONTINUING
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY1999: $2,200,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1996 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To support specific objectives of the Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) aimed at improving Madagascar's environment for private initiative. After successfully restoring macroeconomic balance and negotiating a SAP with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (WB), the challenge is to sustain these efforts and to implement reforms needed to unleash private initiative and economic activity.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Over the past several years, USAID's program of assistance in support of an improved environment for private initiative focused on assisting the Government of Madagascar (GOM) in its efforts to strengthen macroeconomic management and establish the conditions necessary to promote financial market development and private sector growth. Support to the Central Bank was aimed at establishing the Bank's independence and strengthening its capacity to conduct sound monetary policy. Significant progress was made toward realizing these objectives as measured by the dramatic reduction in the Central Bank's advances to the Treasury (from 9.8% of gross domestic product in 1994 to 4% in 1996) and in the rate of inflation (from 61.2% in 1994 to 8.3% in 1996). Technical support has also been provided to the National Savings Bank of Madagascar (CEM), the foremost institution serving low-income clients. Since USAID began working with the CEM, its client base has grown by more than 100,000, and its deposit base is up threefold. Support to the Central Bank is scheduled to end by the end of FY 1998. Newer activities are aimed at establishing a legal and judicial framework which enables and encourages private initiative and promotes more informed public participation in economic and legal issues.

The GOM formed the National Business Law Reform Commission to provide leadership in reforming the country's commercial codes, and increased its budget by 43% in 1997 for the administration of justice. This increase has enabled the Ministry of Justice to fund long-overdue upgrades to the nation's courts. With the aim of strengthening public financial accountability, USAID has provided training in modern audit methods to auditors at the Chamber of Accounts and the Inspector General. Training in financial management to the finance directors of major municipalities strengthened their capacity to assume expanded managerial roles associated with fiscal decentralization. Informed public debate on key public interest issues has also been promoted via USAID's support for *Rary,* an activity implemented by a U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO), PACT. This activity has helped improve the flow of information and communication between "powerholders" and citizens' groups on key policy issues in two large cities of Madagascar.

Description: USAID is implementing targeted interventions aimed at improving the legal, policy, and financial conditions for investment and trade. Madagascar's legal and judicial system at present discourages economic actors from taking risks and making productive investments. USAID is providing technical assistance, training, and limited commodities to help the GOM and legal community reform the commercial codes and judicial system. Complementing this activity, USAID is continuing its work in support of improved public financial accountability to strengthen the Chamber of Accounts' capacity to conduct quality audits using modern audit techniques. Work is underway to sensitize the Malagasy public and government to the importance of fighting corruption and improving transparency in public administration. Another key constraint to promoting private initiative in Madagascar is the lack of reliable access to basic financial services. Building on USAID's significant contributions to the CEM, USAID proposes to continue its support of this institution as the CEM makes the transition from a public establishment to an independent company. Support will focus on ensuring the CEM's financial sustainability and operational effectiveness.

USAID proposes to build on its ongoing work to improve the flow of information and exchange of views between powerholders and citizens on key public interest issues. Support would aim at strengthening civil society groups' capacity to analyze key public interest issues and facilitate informed exchange between their constituents and policymakers. Support for the expansion of the internet under the Leland Initiative also strongly encourages improved public information and dialogue. USAID will also continue to provide limited assistance to support quality economic analyses of issues of importance to achieve USAID's program objectives and goal of reducing poverty in Madagascar. Current support includes collaborative work between Cornell University and the National Statistics Institute on the analysis of poverty in Madagascar and the effects of policy change on poverty and income distribution. Other analytical work involves the analysis of agricultural marketing policies and conditions and their relationship to the welfare and productivity of rural households. Finally, USAID seeks to provide support to analyze the trade and investment regime and its impact on Madagascar's resource allocation and growth potential. As a first step, USAID proposes to conduct an "investor road map" -- an analysis of the steps an individual or company must take to invest in Madagascar.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM strongly supports USAID's programs in legal and judicial reform, providing the equivalent of not less than $500,000 in cash or kind which includes $250,000 in investment and personnel costs for the Ministry of Justice and the courts. In-kind contributions are also provided by the GOM ministries and agencies collaborating on policy analyses.

USAID is executing its program of assistance in support of key elements of the SAP in collaboration with our major donor partners. The World Bank has two projects which most directly support the Structural Adjustment Program: the Public Management Capacity Building Project -- providing support ($2 million) for civil service reform, legal and judicial reform, decentralization, and support to the Technical Secretariat for Structural Reform and the National Statistics Agency; and the Private Sector Development Project (PATESP) -- the principal donor vehicle providing support for privatization. PATESP also supports the Competitiveness Committee and the Private Sector Support Fund to promote the participation of business leaders in policy dialogue and to finance small and medium enterprise investments ($5.9 million). The World Bank and European Union are the principal donors supporting improved tax and customs administration. Several donors are operating in the area of microfinance: the World Bank, which is planning a second phase of its support ($750,000) to promote savings and credit network; the French, who support regional groupings of small savings and credit operations; and the United Nations Develop Program which will support ($904,000) microcredit groups in two regions of Madagascar.

Beneficiaries: All Malagasy households and businesses will benefit from an improved environment for private initiative and increased confidence to invest and employ their resources productively. Additionally, the GOM will benefit from its strengthened capacity to develop and implement sound policies and laws promoting private initiative.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements current activities through various profit and non-profit institutions including Cornell University; the International Food Policy Research Institute; a U.S. PVO, a U.S. minority firm, and a Malagasy law firm. Future activities will be implemented through U.S. and Malagasy firms, and local non-government organizations.

Major Results Indicators	Baseline	Target
Deposits at National Savings Bank	$3.25 million (1992)	$11 million (1999)
Public issues discussed with the participation of civil society	0 (1996)	6 (1999)
Number of areas of law (financial, company, property, and labor) reformed	0 (1997)	4 (2001)
Key policies and actions taken by GOM to increase trade and investment	0 (1997)	10 (2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Madagascar
TITLE AND NUMBER: Smaller, Healthier Families, 687-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999, $2,900,000 CSD; $3,500,000 DA; $5,941,179 P.L. 480, Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To improve the well-being of families by reducing the average number of children born to each woman; improving the health and nutritional status of children under five; and preventing the spread of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Madagascar has serious health and population problems. Its current population of 14.2 million will double in 25 years if the annual growth rate of 2.8% is not slowed. Of every 1,000 children born, 162 die before the age of five and over half of those children who live are stunted from malnutrition. Less than 15% of Malagasy women use contraceptives. The prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) is exceptionally high which poses the threat of rapid spread of AIDS in the future if effective action is not taken now.

USAID is using a two-tiered approach under this program: (a) intensive work in field sites at local levels to initiate programs, refine tools and create partnerships between communities and health centers, and (b) more extensive work at the national level to influence policies, strengthen networks and improve systems. USAID has forged a strong partnership among representatives of the Ministry of Health, local non-governmental organizations and USAID contractors and grantees, which permits concerted, effective action and increases the sustainability of programs initiated with USAID funding. USAID's role in coordinating multiple public and private-sector partners, including other donors, has amplified the impact of USAID funds for health, population and nutrition programs. A key objective is to increase the number of health centers offering high quality family planning and child survival services, and to increase the numbers of people using these services by focusing on client needs and concerns. Another important goal of the program is to use P.L. 480 Title II food aid effectively in support of improved health and nutritional status. Results to date are impressive; the use of modern contraceptive methods has increased from 5% in 1992 to an estimated 12% in 1997. In 1996, USAID launched a condom sales program targeted to young adults and other groups at risk of infection of AIDS which resulted in sales of over 3 million condoms within 18 months of start-up. USAID initiated a variety of child survival programs in 1996, and community-level programs are underway. USAID is the principal supporter of a Polio Eradication Initiative which resulted in an estimated 99% coverage of children under one year with oral vaccine in the first year of the campaign. Overall immunization coverage has also increased, with diphtheria-pertussis-tetanus toxoid (DPT3) coverage increased from 43% in 1991 to 61% in 1996. A policy in support of Integrated Management of Childhood Illness has been adopted by the Government of Madagascar (GOM) as a result of USAID technical assistance.

Description: USAID focuses on five activities: (a) increasing the use of modern contraceptives; (b) improving the health of children age five and under; (c) preventing AIDS and STIs through activities targeted to high-risk populations; (d) increasing the dissemination of quality program data and the use of these data by health program managers in day-to-day implementation; and (e) integrating the P.L. 480 food aid program with the child survival program to increase food security and improve development impact. A key focus of USAID support is to strengthen the capacity of local organizations to provide high quality services. For key program elements (family planning, child survival and AIDS prevention), USAID provides funds for local public and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through a sub-grant mechanism.

This Strategic Objective targets two regions which include slightly over half of the total population of the country. For family planning, the program supports technical assistance, training, provision of

contraceptives, equipment, and some local costs. An innovative aspect of the program is provision of family planning methods at worksites such as factories and plantations, which has attracted thousands of new clients. For child survival, USAID supports the national immunization program through a grant to UNICEF, promotes community-based health education and behavior change, and supports the improvement of health care services through training, technical assistance and provision of clinical equipment. An important strategy to improve child health is the involvement of communities in promoting changes in care-taking behavior, such as improved child feeding and immunization of all children. For AIDS prevention, USAID is implementing the highly successful social marketing program for condom use, and is adding new activities to promote behavior change in key "hot zones" of the country, to be implemented by U.S.-registered Private Voluntary Organizations (U.S. PVOs).

Droughts, cyclones, and locust infestations are regular "plagues" in Madagascar which greatly affect food security and nutritional status. Under the pressure of repeated natural disasters, child health cannot be maintained or improved without improving food security and disaster management. USAID has helped set up an inter-agency Disaster Response Steering Committee and continues to play a lead role in disaster preparation, mitigation and prevention. At the same time, U.S. PVO grantees and other partners are supported under USAID's P.L. 480 Title II program to improve the food security of vulnerable populations and to make the transition from disaster response to development. Even with scarce food resources, much can be done to reduce malnutrition rates among young children. Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) and CARE have programs which use USAID food resources for development and food security, with a focus on utilization of available food to reduce malnutrition. The CRS child health program includes community-based identification of malnutrition, with food aid provided for pregnant women and malnourished children below the age of two.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM places a high priority on child survival and family planning, and the national health policy calls for key reforms in decentralization of the health system, initiation of cost recovery, and improvements in drug management. USAID provides 70% of donor funds for the national family planning program; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) covers 20%; and Germany 10%, in a highly collaborative effort. For child health, the World Bank, France and the European Union provide funds for health system development and national drug policy (50% of overall donor support for health). The United Nations agencies including UNICEF, World Health Organization and the United Nations Joint Program on AIDS provide 30% of donor support and USAID contributes strong technical leadership and 20% of all funding related to child health, focusing on key interventions to produce maximum impact. Over the coming three years, USAID and the World Bank will provide 80% of total funding for AIDS prevention, with Germany, the European Union and UNICEF providing the remaining 20%.

Beneficiaries: Women of child-bearing age and children under five years represent 42% of Madagascar's estimated 1996 population of 13.3 million. USAID programs will reach 2.5 million women and children by 1999.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through a U.S. non-profit institution, Management Sciences for Health, a U.S. non-profit consortium (Partnership for Child Health), Peace Corps, CARE International, CRS, ADRA, the GOM, 25 local NGOs, and UNICEF.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Average lifetime fertility per woman	6.1 (1991)	4.8 (2002)
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	5% (1991)	14% (1997)
Immunization Coverage DPT3	43% (1992)	75% (1999)
Number of family planning clinics	150 (1992)	750 (1999)
Child health policies in place	0 (1996)	4 (1998)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR
TITLE AND NUMBER: Biologically-Diverse Ecosystems Conserved in Priority Conservation Zones, 687-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES: FY 1999: $7,900,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To conserve biologically diverse ecosystems in priority conservation zones of Madagascar through improved natural resources management.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has been a lead donor to Madagascar's National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) since 1990, providing support in the areas of biodiversity conservation, forest management planning, policy development, and institutional strengthening. One key result in these areas is the establishment of a Malagasy institution to manage national parks and reserves (the National Association for the Management of Protected Areas). USAID also supports the National Office of the Environment in policy formulation and implementation coordination. In 1995, the National Assembly approved a new law requiring environmental review for all investments in Madagascar, and the Government of Madagascar (GOM) established the first private Malagasy environmental foundation called "Tany Meva" (Beautiful Country) to finance local-level environmental management efforts. Tany Meva became operational in 1997, with the first national-level foundation grants being given by this private agency. In 1996, the National Forest Service adopted a policy of preparing environment impact studies for all forest management plans. Over the past year, USAID has supported the development and implementation of four forest management plans which will serve as models for local participation in the planning process as well as to encourage local participation in the general management of the forest. Revised stumpage fees for commercial timber species and other forest products have produced a 12-fold increase in forest revenue collection over a three year period. This increase has directly funded field activities of the National Forest Service. Efforts to achieve the goal of encouraging positive changes in local level natural resource use have shown that communities in conservation priority zones are adopting alternatives to destructive resource use practices. Community associations and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in five priority zones are recipients of grants which promote sustainable natural resource management and capacity building of village groups to diminish pressures on the natural resource base. Further, village development committees receive a share of park entrance fees for community-managed projects, thereby establishing a conservation/development link.

Description: The second five-year phase of Madagascar's National Environmental Action Plan (1997 - 2001) focuses on the transfer of natural resource management responsibility from centralized to local and regional Malagasy institutions. USAID will focus on results in two broad areas: (1) foster biodiversity conservation and sustainable natural resource management based on an applied landscape ecology approach; and (2) establish a national level enabling environment (policies, institutions, financial mechanisms, and information) necessary for NEAP success.

In the first priority area of sustainable natural resources management, the program will work closely with government, the private sector, NGOs, local communities and other donors in and around protected areas (national parks and reserves), in national forests, and in broader (regional) landscapes. The program will demonstrate innovative approaches for managing protected areas, forests and agricultural areas to meet both conservation and development needs. These efforts will highlight park and forest management, local community participation, more efficient and sustainable use of natural resources, the development and application of selected agro-ecological policies and technologies, promotion of conservation enterprises and the development of a eco-regional planning process. The second priority area of the program will continue USAID's work at a national level assuring enabling conditions for a positive policy environment. These policies and procedures help to assure ecological

and sustainable development within a conservation context. This priority area also provides basic administrative and financial capacity building for key GOM and private environmental institutions, as well as creates sustainable financing mechanisms for designated institutions. A final component of this area is the establishment and use of low-cost information technologies and program monitoring and evaluation systems that will provide necessary information to decision makers in the environmental arena.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM strongly supports the NEAP, providing 20% of the total program costs through contributions to operating costs and tax reductions. The NEAP provides an overall framework for the intervention of donors with the goal to maximize the use of available resources and to avoid the duplication of efforts. The World Bank has provided institutional support to key NEAP institutions and funding for micro-projects to address the problems of soil and water conservation. Sweden has been instrumental in the development of a new forest policy and, along with Germany, will promote its implementation within the Malagasy Forest Service. The United Nations Development Program has been active in setting biodiversity priority and support through funds from the Global Environment Facility. France provides primary support to establishing an effective environmental information management system. USAID will provide $22 million to directly support the $150 million NEAP program and another $18 million to support rural development and financial sustainability activities which indirectly support the NEAP. The U.S. Government is considered the second largest donor in the environmental sector after the World Bank with $30 million. Germany will contribute $8.4 million, Sweden $6 million, France $4.6 million and the United Nation Development Program $2 million.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of the environmental program are the subsistence farmers and natural resource consumers who live in the villages in and around the national forests, national parks and protected areas. Improvements in national level policies will have the long term effect of benefitting the population as a whole, creating more natural spaces under protected areas management, and assuring a legacy of environmental sustainability for future generations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through U.S. firms, the Peace Corps, the United States Geological Survey, U.S. and local NGOs, and U.S. Universities. Current grantees and contractors include World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, Cornell University, University of New York at Stony Brook, Chemonics, International Rice Research Institute, Tropical Forest Management Trust and the International Resources Group.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Natural habitats contained in Malagasy national parks (no. of hectares)	1,120,472 (1993)	1,500,000 (2001)
Percentage of qualified park management plans developed and implemented	0% (1992)	90% (2001)
Percentage of qualified forest-management plans developed/implemented	0% (1992)	95% (2001)
Number of community participation events in priority zones that support alternatives to destructive practices	0 (1992)	100 (2001)

MALAWI

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$13,377,000	$10,300,000	$7,300,000
Development Assistance	$20,935,000	$25,800,000	$25,161,000
Economic Support Funds	$500,000	---	---

Introduction.

After 30 years of authoritarian rule, Malawi now has a democratically elected government following its free and fair presidential and parliamentary elections in May 1994. The political transformation has been accompanied by fundamental economic liberalization and structural reform. Its ability to sustain the hard-won political change and to consolidate and make further progress on democratic governance, while promoting broad-based, equitable, economic growth and development will contribute to a more stable country and region, and in the long-term, to a stronger economic relationship with the United States.

The Development Challenge.

Malawi's political and economic development has been impeded historically by its narrow economic base, concentrated ownership of assets, limited foreign and domestic investment, authoritarian leadership, high population growth, and low education levels. Life expectancy at birth is under 45 years. The infant mortality rate (134 per 1,000) and malnutrition are among the highest in Africa. Only half the population has access to safe drinking water and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS is high and growing. Annual per capita gross domestic product is estimated below $200, and external debt in 1996 was $2.28 billion. The country's food and agricultural problems have been exacerbated by three serious droughts in four years between 1991 and 1995. High population density, disease, small land holdings, traditional agricultural techniques and pervasive poverty contribute to deforestation, overworked soils and low agricultural output. Despite the daunting challenge of managing an open economy that is subject to intermittent droughts and instability while nurturing a young democracy, the government's commitment to economic and political reforms remains strong and it is an excellent partner for U.S. development assistance.

Other Donors.

The United States and the United Kingdom are Malawi's largest and most influential bilateral partners. Other major bilateral donors include: Germany, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden. Multilateral donors include the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Bank. Donor coordination is strong in-country, as evidenced by the local donors' leadership in implementing a pilot effort by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to coordinate assistance in participatory development and democracy. The Malawian experience is becoming a model for Africa.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID's strategy for helping Malawi achieve broad-based, sustainable economic growth concentrates on raising agricultural incomes. USAID is helping to improve the standard of living of the majority of the population through institutional and policy reforms plus targeted projects to promote competition, liberalize markets, and improve the management of the country's constrained natural resources. Improving access to family planning services, child health programs, primary education, and sexually transmitted disease (STD) services to reduce HIV/AIDS transmission will lead to greater human capacity and contribute to the sustainability of economic growth. Building decentralized public, private and

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voluntary institutions for Malawi's democratic future will ensure that more Malawians have a greater say in how their resources are allocated and enable them to participate more fully in the benefits of growth.

USAID's agricultural programs develop market-based service institutions, increase economic opportunities for smallholders, develop public capacity for policy reform, and introduce low-cost agroforestry practices to improve soil fertility and increase crop yields. USAID FY 1999 support, including funds from the Africa Food Security Initiative, will further transform the agricultural sector by expanding smallholder enterprise development, continue development of crop diversification and sustainable agroforestry technologies, and extend food security monitoring and the famine early warning system. USAID/Malawi's activities to strengthen agriculture and food security will expand farmer access to research results for drought resistant root crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes, improve farmer incomes through the development of business-oriented producer associations, and support policy-oriented research and analysis on household level food security concerns.

Malawi's economic growth potential is constrained by high levels of illiteracy. The country's basic education system is weak, schools are overcrowded, teachers are not adequately trained, and teaching materials are inadequate. USAID's support for a community-level social mobilization campaign has resulted in: a marked increase in girls' enrollments; a substantial reduction in the female dropout rate (for the first time the drop-out rate for girls was lower than that for boys); and a dramatic increase in the number of girls entering secondary school. FY 1999 funds will expand social mobilization efforts and continue to support increased efficiency in primary education. Women's economic empowerment, and transparency in economic policy are also elements of this objective.

USAID's goal in Malawi is to help lower the population growth rate by encouraging the adoption of modern contraceptive methods, promoting technologies to reduce infant and child mortality, morbidity and malnutrition; and encouraging behavioral change to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. Because government adoption of fertility reduction programs has been slow due to a lack of qualified personnel, weak budgeting and management, USAID focuses its support on activities aimed at behavioral change and expanded service delivery. USAID's substantial on-going investments will continue to provide detection and treatment of STDs, and promote the use of condoms, both of which are critically important to fighting the transmission of HIV/AIDS.

USAID environmental efforts focus on developing a unifying, comprehensive policy and legislative framework to govern natural resources management; strengthening human capacity in public and private institutions responsible for managing natural resources and the environment; introducing management systems that improve community-level performance; and ensuring sustainability of financing for private initiatives. Efforts in this area are relatively new, but, build on successful pilot programs in agroforestry. Strong government and donor coordination is now being forged and lends confidence that substantial improvements in the policy and legislative framework will be achieved in the near term. FY 1999 funding will support the expansion of community-based action programs, environmental monitoring, an environmental education program, and wildlife conservation activities.

One of USAID's objectives is to increase Malawian participation in transparent and accountable political and economic institutions. In FY 1999, USAID will provide technical support to Malawi's Electoral Commission in conducting the 1999 presidential and parliamentary elections including voter registration and voter education. USAID also will work with non-governmental organizations and political parties on election monitoring. Work with Parliament will focus on strengthening the committee system and the women's caucus. In addition, USAID will work with local human rights organizations and with the High Court to improve efficiency in the administration of justice.

MALAWI
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1 Increased ag. incomes on a per capita basis - DA	10,011	---	---	---	---	---	10,011
S.O. 2 Increased sustainable use, conservation and management of renewable natural resources - DA	---	---	8,900	---	---	---	8,900
S.O. 3 Increased adoption of measures that reduce fertility & HIV transmission, while promoting child hlth practices - DA - CSD	--- ---	4,000 3,100	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	--- ---	4,000 3,100
S.O. 4 Increased access to, and quality and efficiency of basic education, especially for girls - CSD	---	---	---	---	4,200	---	4,200
S.O. 5 Strengthened & broadened Institutional base for democratic participation - DA	---	---	---	2,250	---	---	2,250
Totals - DA - CSD	10,011 ---	4,000 3,100	8,900 ---	2,250 ---	--- 4,200	--- ---	25,161 7,300

USAID Mission Director, Kiertisak Toh

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Agricultural Incomes on a Per Capita Basis, 612-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $10,011,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To increase smallholder access to agricultural inputs, markets for crops, and cash crop production alternatives.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID focuses on increasing smallholder farmers' cash incomes to ensure that they can purchase agricultural inputs and food. To increase food security, USAID has promoted crop diversification away from the rain-fed staple, corn, to more drought resistant root crops like cassava and sweet potatoes. USAID support also has contributed to liberalization of the agricultural markets which has allowed smallholders to grow and competitively market cash crops including paprika, coffee and spices. Almost 40% of smallholder acreage is now planted in crops other than corn, principally sweet potato, cassava and peanuts. These crops provide both increased food sources and a significant cash return for the smallholder. Whereas in 1991 only 11% of hybrid corn seeds and six percent of the fertilizer was sold through private commercial channels, in 1997 more than 75% of hybrid seed and 70% of the fertilizer was sold through a growing number of commercial entities. USAID support for the credit union movement has resulted in a 93% increase in membership in targeted credit unions in the last 15 months with savings increasing by more than 55% and loans for productivity by more than 133%.

Description: Achieving broad-based economic growth in Malawi depends on increasing rural agricultural incomes. Rural income growth is restricted first and foremost by the prices farmers receive for their crops. In the past the Government of Malawi (GOM) controlled input and output prices, and maintained policies that inhibited the development of competitive markets and kept a lid on farm gate prices. High transportation costs for imported inputs, such as fertilizers, also constrained agricultural productivity and rural income growth. USAID's primary focus is on increasing per capita rural incomes as the foundation for broad-based economic growth. This will be achieved through activities aimed at: (1) reducing government control of markets for both agricultural inputs and crops, thereby creating a conducive environment for increased production; (2) expanding farmer-owned rural agribusiness and cooperative marketing activities; and (3) reducing the transportation costs of imported agricultural inputs and exports. Funding under the new Africa Food Security Initiative will complement these activities and help to link them directly to national and household-level food security. The initiative will expand farmer's access to new technology for drought-resistant root crops, increase farm household income by supporting and expanding producer associations, and promote direct food security activities such as Malawian-led monitoring and research on household vulnerability and safety net interventions.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other major donors include the World Bank and European Union (EU). The World Bank provides agricultural research, extension services, rural credit assistance and rail transportation assistance. The EU provides assistance in improving household food security through expanded use of fertilizers, improved management of the strategic grain reserve, and agroforestry. While other donors are also involved in the sector, their contributions are more limited and geographically focused. Host country contributions include in-kind and budgetary support.

Beneficiaries: The 2.2 million smallholder farm families with limited access to resources, including 475,000 female-headed families, and all farmers who rely on imported inputs and export markets.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the Harvard Institute for International Development, Agricultural Cooperative Development International, Development Associates Incorporated, the World Council on Credit Unions, Lincoln University, and local non-government organizations.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline	Target
Real per capita incomes for smallholders in target areas.	$153 (1991)	$266 (1999)
Share of smallholder cultivated area planted in non-maize crops.	36% (1997)	43% (1999)
Ratio of smallholder root crop area to smallholder maize area.	6.8% (1990)	18.5% (1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased sustainable use, conservation and management of renewable natural resources, 612-S002
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999; $8,900,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To increase the sustainable use, conservation, and management of renewable natural resources.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID is the lead donor in environmental policy reform efforts which has resulted in the development and approval of Malawi's first national environmental policy and environmental management bill. Both the policy and the bill are critical to establishing a comprehensive framework for governing natural resource use in Malawi. An achievement of the environmental bill was the establishment in 1997 of the National Council for the Environment to coordinate environmental programs and activities. Policy reform efforts are now focusing on harmonizing sectoral legislation with the new national umbrella policy and legal framework. A key issue is ensuring that all new policies and legislation encourage partnerships between government, communities and the private sector in managing the country's natural resources. Thus far, new legislation has been passed in both the forestry and fishery sectors, and revised policies in the irrigation and wildlife sectors have been drafted. In response, commercial operations and cost-sharing arrangements with local communities have been initiated in several of Malawi's protected areas.

In other areas, noteworthy progress has been made on the prototype environmental information system (EIS), a system for which USAID is the lead donor. Specific locations experiencing severe rates of degradation have been identified, causes are being investigated, and the resulting information will be used to efficiently target interventions. A joint program with the European Union (EU) is promoting soil conservation and agroforestry practices on 200 demonstration sites throughout the country. Program efforts also support local capacity building in the areas of environmental monitoring and research.

Description: The major thrust of USAID's involvement in natural resources management has been to promote policy reforms. Increased incomes and food security can only be assured if Malawi protects the natural resource base upon which over 90% of its population depends for food, employment and energy. Failure to undertake policy and institutional reforms or to initiate community-based protection activities entails enormous risks for chronic malnutrition, worsening national incomes, civil strife and long-term donor dependence. Improved natural resource management is also linked to achievement of other U.S. Government objectives in Malawi: improved land management contributes to increased agricultural productivity and hence increased rural incomes. With an increase in rural income, Malawi will solidify gains in economic security and reducing family size.

Under this USAID-supported program initiated in FY 1995, the Government of Malawi (GOM) is developing and implementing an ambitious policy and institutional reform agenda leading to a unified national policy and legal framework governing natural resource management. In addition, the GOM will strengthen the capacity of Malawians to coordinate and monitor natural resource use, including implementing a prototype EIS in the critical watershed which is the source of drinking water for Malawi's major urban area and is key to the generation of the country's electric power. The program also will work toward sustainable financing of environmental initiatives through the creation of a privately managed endowment fund. Finally USAID support will strengthen community capacity to manage natural resources with an emphasis on soil conservation and agroforestry on a sustainable basis.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank, European Union, United Nations, and the British and Danish governments are implementing assistance programs to address environmental constraints that complement the USAID program. It is widely acknowledged that USAID's focus on policy reform will enhance the feasibility, success and sustainability of all GOM and donor-financed programs in this sector. To promote improved donor coordination among a wide variety of stakeholder organizations, including Malawian government agencies, donor organizations, communities and private sector entities, USAID chairs monthly meetings of the Natural Resource Management Donor Coordination Group.

Beneficiaries: The 90% of Malawi's population who live and work in rural areas, particularly women, who are responsible for 70% of the farming practices and most household chores such as collecting firewood. Overall, improved natural resource management contributes to increased agricultural productivity and sustained rural incomes and food security.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: University of Arizona, Clark University, Washington State University, and local non-governmental organizations.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Sectoral policies revised and upgraded	0%	(1996)	100 %	(1999)
Prototype EIS developed & applied	10%	(1996)	100%	(1999)
Hectares under soil improving technologies	2,850	(1996)	10,100	(1999)
Protected areas and neighboring communities with revenue sharing programs	0	(1996)	12	(1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased adoption of measures that reduce fertility and HIV transmission including improved child health practices 612-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999; $4,000,000; DA $3,100,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To reduce fertility and HIV transmission by supporting the Government of Malawi (GOM) and private sector in family planning, HIV/AIDS and child survival programs.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Malawi's total fertility rate declined from 7.2 to 6.7 between 1984 and 1992. In a five year period, the under-five mortality rate dropped from 246 to 234 deaths per 1,000, while the infant mortality rate remained about the same, at 134 deaths per thousand. Since 1992, USAID efforts contributed to a doubling of the contraceptive prevalence rate from seven percent to 14% in 1996. With the support of USAID, a national family planning policy has been issued, thousands of health workers have been trained, and family planning and child health services have been expanded from hospitals to health centers and into communities. USAID-funded private voluntary organizations (PVOs) will soon complete water systems to serve over 200,000 villagers. The revised malaria treatment that was pioneered with USAID assistance is still effective and is being made more accessible to communities as medicines are being supplied through community drug revolving funds. USAID-funded efficacy studies help to ensure the continued effectiveness of the malaria treatment program. Although the prevalence of HIV has not decreased, there has been a significant increase in the numbers of condoms distributed and sold through a USAID-funded social marketing program, and an increase in the number of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) cases treated under the new syndromic management approach.

Description: USAID-funded activities focus on increasing access to family planning and child health services. USAID's implementing agencies provide prevention and treatment of STDs and sponsor activities that promote behavior change to reduce the risk of HIV transmission. This includes: increasing access to condom and related education messages; providing greater access to family planning information and services through public, non-governmental and private agencies; and, expanding family planning and HIV prevention services at the community level. USAID partners work directly with health districts to increase their management capacity, strengthen support systems, and improve the delivery of maternal, child, and reproductive health care services to the health centers and village levels, including supplying water and sanitation, malaria treatment, and oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM is currently revising its approach to delivery of health services with emphasis on decentralization and efforts to improve coordination of donor programs. Other donors include the European Union, the World Bank, Great Britain, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Family Planning Agency (UNFPA), the United Nations Development Program, and Germany. UNFPA supports a number of training and family planning service initiatives. British assistance is working with a non-governmental organization (NGO) to expand the availability of quality reproductive health services to urban and semi-urban areas. Great Britain and UNFPA assist USAID with provision of contraceptives and support for the logistics system. The World Bank supports training of health workers, clinic facility improvement and provision of drugs and supplies. Germany co-funds the condom social marketing program with USAID and works in two districts strengthening management and services delivery.

Beneficiaries: Women of reproductive age, infants and children under five, youth and men.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Principal U.S. organizations involved in implementation include: John Snow, Incorporated; Africare; Population Services International; Save the Children; Project HOPE; International Eye Foundation; University Research Corporation; and the Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception. Malawian implementing agencies include local NGOs, the Ministry of Health and Population at all levels, the National Family Welfare Council, and the Ministry of Education.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (% married women using modern methods)	7.4%	(1992)	17%	(1999)
Percentage of condom use reported-male with last non-regular partner	7.0%	(1992)	47%	(1999)
Percentage of condom use reported-female with last non-regular partner	1.4%	(1992)	27%	(1999)
Oral rehydration therapy use rate of under 5 with diarrhea (fluids, food, oral rehydration salts)	63%	(1992)	77%	(1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased access to, and quality and efficiency of basic education, especially for girls, 612-SO04
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999; $4,200,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To increase children's attainment, especially that of girls, in basic education by increasing access to and quality and efficiency of primary education.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: With USAID's assistance, and in spite of its fiscal problems, the Government of Malawi (GOM) has demonstrated its strong commitment to primary education by allocating more resources to this subsector. Since 1992, the share of the GOM budget allocated to education has risen from 12% to nearly 21%, and primary education received approximately 56% of the total recurrent budget for the education sector in 1997. USAID assistance has resulted in progress in reducing the pupil/teacher ratio from 68 in 1992 to 61 in 1996 by hiring approximately 22,000 new teachers. The total education budget devoted to learning materials has increased from about one percent in 1993/1994 to 8.6% in 1994/1995. USAID provides technical expertise to the GOM to introduce more efficient and better quality teaching methodologies. The USAID program's focus on girls has paid off as all measures indicate rising numbers and proportions of girls in school at both the primary and secondary levels. This is reflected through increases in girls' enrollment which is now 47% of total enrollment in first grade and persistence -- girls' enrollment in the eighth grade is now 39% compared to 35.6% in 1991. Girls' overall repetition in grades one to eight has also declined from 20% in 1991 to 15.5% in 1996. The utilization of Malawi's teacher training college has been improved. Nationwide registration of all primary pupils is now done regularly, providing basic planning and management data for school administration. A pilot social mobilization campaign was completed, and the campaign was launched nationwide in October 1997.

Description: USAID's program focuses on three areas: increasing the long-term financial resource base for primary education; improving the quality, availability, and efficiency of primary education; and improving the relevance of primary education for girls. Technical assistance, training, research, limited commodities, and support of policy reform help to: improve education sector planning and budgeting; construct schools; recruit and train teachers; privatize distribution of learning materials; develop gender-sensitive curriculum and train teachers in its use, and establish a girls' scholarship fund. Among USAID's innovative programs are its social mobilization campaign to develop community action programs for increasing girls' enrollment and retention and a grant to a private voluntary organization to test new approaches for community governance of schools.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank provides support to primary and secondary education. While Great Britain has traditionally concentrated on secondary and tertiary education, it has recently launched a community schools project at the primary level. The United Nations Children's Fund has been involved in several small projects supporting adult literacy, pre-school and out-of-school youth. The United Nations Development Program and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization support curriculum development and the Ministry of Education's efforts to decentralize planning and management. The European Union provides assistance for school construction, and equipment. Germany has supported teaching of science in primary schools and is about to launch a basic education project. The African Development Bank supports building and equipping primary and secondary schools, and is developing a new education sector credit.

Beneficiaries: All children in Malawi's primary school system, estimated at over three million students.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the U.S. firm,

Creative Associates as well as through local non-governmental organizations, local firms, and three government ministries.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Net enrollment rate in Primary School - overall	55%	(1991)	87%	(1999)
Net enrollment rate in primary schools - girls	52.4%	(1991)	87%	(1999)
Primary repetition rate - overall	20.2%	(1991)	15%	(1999)
Primary repetition rate - girls	20.4%	(1991)	15%	(1999)
Primary pupil teacher ratio	72	(1992)	60	(1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALAWI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Strengthened and broadened institutional base for democratic participation, 612-SO05
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,250,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 ; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To establish and consolidate democratic and civic institutions in Malawi by supporting efforts to establish and strengthen participatory and transparent governance.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has incorporated activities throughout its portfolio aimed at the development of indigenous organizations important to civil society. These organizations promote human rights, civic education, services to smallholder agricultural families, primary education and basic health services. USAID played a significant role in supporting the remarkable political transition that began in 1992 and ended with the successful multiparty democratic elections in 1994. Following the elections, USAID has assisted in building and supporting much needed democratic institutions, from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) to Parliament, the judiciary and the electoral commission.

Description: USAID focuses on strengthening newly-formed and weak institutions to ensure that Malawians will benefit from the democratic transition. USAID supports a local human rights NGO to pioneer a paralegal program in Malawi and to begin a program of free legal assistance and education using the trained personnel. The use of paralegals will be adopted as an approach to assist the chronically overstretched legal personnel in the ministry of justice. USAID's support for the high court will help the dispensation of justice to become more uniform and informed. Additional activities will contribute to a participatory process of dialogue towards an enabling environment for NGOs. The first of the women's bills prepared by the parliamentary women's caucus have been enacted and parliamentary committees are increasing their contact with civil society by holding consultations with stakeholders about legislation. USAID is also working with key financial institutions to make the economic policy making and budget process more transparent. USAID will support the country's second national election in 1999 through activities such as voter education and election administration.

Host Country and Other Donors: Donor coordination has been effective in promoting political liberalization in Malawi. The United Nations Development Program supports constitutional and legal reform. The European Union has developed a project focused on reform of the legal system, and human rights. The United Kingdom helps the Ministry of Justice improve administration, by providing lawyers to reduce the current backlog of cases and training for court interpreters. It is also providing support to police reform. Donors continue to work together and with the Ministry of Justice and other stakeholders on a strategy for overall legal reform. The Germans are providing support for civic education and government decentralization.

Beneficiaries: All Malawians will benefit from a more transparent and responsive political and governance system. Direct beneficiaries include court users, civil society organizations, the judiciary, women, parliament, disadvantaged citizens, and local NGOs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. organizations include the International Foundation for Election Support, National Democratic Institute, World Learning International, Harvard Institute for International Development. Local partner are various local NGOs, other key government institutions, Parliament, the judiciary, and the electoral commission.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Number of occasions parliamentary committees consult with non-governmental and/or private sector associations.	1	(1996)	5	(1999)
Percentage of lst and 2nd tier court decisions set down for review by the High Court	20%	(1996)	45%	(1999)
Number of laws discriminating against women amended or overturned by parliament.	0	(1996)	5	(1999)
Percentage of elections judged free and fair by independent observers	100%	(1996)	100%	(1999)

MALI

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$12,100,000	$11,800,000	$10,384,000
Development Assistance	$19,050,000	$24,100,000	$20,216,000
Economic Support Fund	$350,000	---	---
P.L. 480 Title II	$3,889,860	$1,062,000	$409,255

Introduction.

Mali is important to the United States' interests in a politically and economically sound partner in the West Africa region. Mali's economic liberalization is essential for increased U.S. trade and investment in Mali and neighboring countries. Mali's relations with the United States are at a high point. In mid-November 1997, Malian President Konare visited President Clinton in the White House. It was agreed that Mali would expand collaboration with the United States in order to maximize the advantages of U.S. expertise in education, democratic governance, commercial trade and business investment. President Konare affirmed Mali's commitment to a vibrant, free and liberalized private sector and welcomed U.S. business investment in Mali. From his 1996 visit to Mali, Secretary of State Warren Christopher concluded that Mali was an oasis of freedom, a champion of good governance and a model for other African nations to follow.

The Development Challenge.

Since the 1991 overthrow of the 23-year-old one-party government, Mali has embarked upon ambitious social, economic and political liberalization. Mali's most important current development challenges are: (a) a rapidly growing population (two-thirds under age 25); (b) producers still struggling to take full advantage of positive economic policy reforms; (c) a fragile natural resources environment; and (d) community-level organizations with limited skills.

As one of the poorest countries in the world, Mali has a per capita income of $250 and a population of 10 million, which is growing at 3% annually. Mali's socio-economic indicators are among the worst in the world. The 1996 infant mortality rate is 122.5 per 1,000 births, the literacy rate is 19% of Mali's population and the rate of primary school enrollment, while steadily increasing, is only 47.5% of Mali's school-aged children. The World Bank also classifies Mali as a severely indebted, low income country. Mali's external debt was equal to 147% of its gross domestic product in 1996. Despite a high debt load, the International Monetary Fund praised Mali for its outstanding performance in economic reform. A decrease in Mali's dependence on foreign assistance hinges upon progress in the expansion of economic growth and the reduction of population growth.

Mali's economic strength was demonstrated by the remarkable 5.1% annual growth in the Gross Domestic Product since the 1994 currency devaluation. Mali has liberalized virtually all consumer prices and made the private sector the engine of its economic development. The Malian Government and its citizens have demonstrated their commitment to social development through improved access, quality and equality in health and educational services. Mali's community leaders strongly support the creation, local financing and community management of schools in order to address a large and unmet demand for basic education. American and Malian private voluntary associations implement well over 30% of the USAID program each year since 1996.

The transparent and fair 1997 presidential and national assembly elections endorsed Mali's commitment to political liberalization. With the peaceful resolution of an armed ethnic conflict in the North and the demobilization of combatants, the Malian Government can now better promote decentralized development. Given these positive signs, the people of Mali are generally optimistic.

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Other Donors.

Bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental organization donors provided about $550 million in assistance to Mali in 1996. The United States, while not among the five largest donors, provided over 5% of the 1996 total assistance to Mali. Other major donors (in descending order of importance) include: European Union, France, the World Bank, Japan, United Nations agencies, Germany, the Netherlands, Canada, Norway, and Switzerland.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID activities through 2002 seek to: (1) improve access, demand for and quality of services to help youth development, (2) increase economic growth through investment in major economic subsectors, and (3) help community organizations work with the Malian Government to better govern the country, and (4) improve access to and facilitate use of information through the Internet and community radio systems. The requested FY 1999 funding will provide for significant growth in education, democratic governance, commercial trade and business investment. USAID support to new objective launched in 1998 will help extend these activities to northern Mali, which will improve political and social stability and promote integration of the north into Mali's political, economic and social structures.

The health program supports family planning, maternal child health, sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS prevention. The private sector is very active in the delivery of family planning services. The child survival program supports national immunization programs focused on children's diseases, such as polio. The 1996 Mali-wide demographic and health survey indicated that infant mortality decreased nearly 20% since 1985. However, the persistence of excessively high malnutrition levels among Malian children identified by the 1996 study generated a cause for concern about how to effectively improve children's nutrition levels in tandem with improvements in the economic sector.

The human capacity building program supports establishment of community managed and financed primary schools to enhance school enrollment, especially for girls. USAID also supports improvements in the Malian Government's supervision and management of the Malian primary education system.

The economic growth activities encourage Malian agricultural communities to become more efficient producers and increase their incomes through agricultural best practices and better management of their natural resources. The economic growth activities address resolution of obstacles to increasing the value-added by each stage of producing, processing and marketing in the most important economic subsectors. USAID is a valuable partner supporting Malian legal and economic reforms, including liberalization of cereals marketing, elimination of export taxes and establishment of both commercial courts and administrative courts to resolve disputes. USAID participates in the Africa Food Security Initiative, supporting data collection and analysis on food production and marketing. USAID supports agricultural research, extension, credit and environmental management to assure that Malian farmers increase crop production and export. USAID also supports expansion of the export of non-traditional agricultural products, as well as Mali-U.S. trade and investment initiatives.

The democratic governance activities stimulate community organizations to advocate for improved policies and infrastructure. USAID sponsors training for election observers critical to conducting transparent local elections. Likewise the democratic governance program help community associations and civic action groups to better position themselves to form partnerships with the fledgling local government "commune councils" to be elected in 1998.

The information and communication activities stimulate rural radio stations to disseminate needed information supportive of decentralization and community empowerment. Under the Leland Initiative, USAID supports Mali's private Internet service providers to enhance access to information needed by Mali's private-sector business decision-makers. USAID also supports training to improve user application of the Internet to resolve critical problems.

MALI
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth and Agriculture	Population and Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Totals
S.O. 1. Improved Social and Economic Behaviors among Youth							
- CSD	---	4,544	---	---	4,840	---	9,384
- DA	1,512	4,704	---	---	---	---	6,216
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	409	409
S.O. 2. Sustainable Economic Growth- - Value-Added from Specific Subsectors							
- DA	3,650	---	4,500	---	---	---	8,150
S.O. 3. Democratic Governance-- Strengthen Community Organizations							
- DA	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	3,000
Sp.O 1. Information & Communica-tions - Improved Access to and Use of Information							
- DA	500	---	100	250	---	---	850
Sp.O 2. Promote Stability in Norther Mali Through Broad-based Development							
- CSD	---	500	---	---	500	---	1,000
- DA	500	500	900	100	---	---	2,000
Totals:							
- CSD	---	5,044	---	---	5,340	---	10,384
- DA	7,662	5,204	5,500	1,850	---	---	20,216
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	409	409

USAID Director, James Hradsky

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Social and Economic Behaviors Among Youth, 688-S001
STATUS: Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $9,384,000 CSD; $6,216,000 DA; $409,255 P.L. 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To improve social and economic behaviors among youth under the age of 25 and to give young Malians a clear stake in a stable, progressive Mali by boosting as many as possible into the middle class. This will be accomplished through improving national and community capacity in basic education, child survival, reproductive health, environmental education and job skills development.

USAID's Role and Achievements to Date: With USAID assistance, infant mortality has decreased significantly from 145/1,000 births in 1988 to 122.5/1,000 births by 1996. In 1997, the child survival program supported the first Mali-wide Polio Eradication Day immunization effort. Private sector contraceptive sales points increased to 9,500 sites in 1997. Subsequently, oral contraceptive use increased 21% and condom use increased by 25% in 1997. A socially-marketed injectable contraceptive was also launched. USAID is largely credited with the increase in the number of women using modern contraceptives from 1.2% in 1987 to 5% in 1996.

USAID supports human capacity building. The establishment of over 400 community-managed and community-financed schools since 1994 contributed significantly to increasing primary school enrollments from 22% in 1989 to 46.4% in 1997. Gross primary school enrollment for girls expanded from 16% to 38.4% in seven years. The average number of girls completing sixth grade has increased from 23% in 1990 of 40% in 1996. Between 1990 and 1997, the number of girls entering first grade increased by over 100% and enrollment in grades one through six increased by 60%.

Description: USAID seeks two major sets of results with respect to youth: (1) healthier women and men making responsible decisions about child survival and reproductive health; and (2) better educated women and men with skills relevant to the market economy. Both sets of results focus on increasing access to and demand for social services, improving their quality and improving the capacity to provide these services in targeted geographic areas.

Activities will include improving the training of health staff; institutionalizing norms and procedures for child survival and reproductive health; establishing training programs to provide youth with greater job and life enhancing skills; fostering community-managed schools; rehabilitating public-school classrooms; helping the Malian Government improve its management of essential school supplies; institutionalizing school health education programs; and improving the quality and sustainability of Malian Government supervision of education and health services delivery.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is a major donor along with the World Bank, Canada, and United Nations Children Fund. Other donors include Japan, the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Switzerland. The Malian Government funds the human resources associated with these projects.

Beneficiaries: Youth under age 25 years in targeted geographic areas will be the major beneficiaries of this program. The program will have major national impact.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement these activities through contracts with private firms, such as John Snow, Inc., and grants to U.S. private voluntary organizations, such as Africare, Plan International, Save the Children Fund, CARE and World Education.

Major Results Indicators	Baseline	Target
Increased contraceptive rates for modern methods among 15-24 years old youth:	5% in 1996	11% in 2002
Increased % of children 1-12 months receiving a full range of immunizations:	21% in 1996	80% in 2002
Increased percentage of 7-12 year old children enrolled in primary school:	42% in 1995	62% in 2002
Increased percentage of students completing sixth grade:	41% in 1995	55% in 2002
Increased percentage of 7 year old children attending first grade:	33% in 1995	56% in 2002

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Sustainable Economic Growth: Value-Added From Specific Subsectors, 688-S002
STATUS: Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $8,150,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To increase the value-added of specific economic subsectors. This will be accomplished through increasing access to financial services and boosting Mali's competitiveness in producing and marketing cereals, livestock, and non-traditional products.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID supported revision of the National Forestry Code which devolves management control of forests and other natural resources to Mali's local communities. Malian farmers see the benefits of efficient management and use of resources: chemical fertilizer use has decreased by 77.4%, while overall crop production has increased by 93.4% in targeted areas. USAID supports agricultural research and extension, resolution of marketing problems, privatization, export promotion, mobilization of savings, and micro-enterprise. USAID-sponsored research resulted in the adoption of two new cropping practices and eight new technologies in several geographic zones, which have increased farm productivity and income. USAID has contributed to achievement of a 59% increase in agricultural production in the Upper Niger River Valley, a major agricultural zone, between 1989 and 1997.

USAID helped address the obstacles to increasing the value-added by each stage of producing, processing and marketing in the most important economic subsectors. USAID is a valuable partner supporting Malian legal and economic reforms, including liberalization of cereals marketing, elimination of export taxes and establishment of both commercial courts and administrative courts to resolve disputes. USAID helped Mali regain its role as a cereals exporter. Growth in grain production surpassed growth in population between 1989 to 1997. With USAID assistance, savings and loans associations have provided over $750,000 in credit to almost 18,000 Malian women and men. USAID investment in the livestock sector helped producers and traders to increase the value of exports 66 percent from 1994 to 1997.

Description: For each subsector, USAID seeks an improved policy environment, better use of technology, improved skills, and greater access to financing and market-relevant information. For livestock, activities include improving animal production (for cattle and poultry) through feed processing units and privatization of veterinary services; encouraging the use of cattle by-products; developing livestock processing units for meat products, hides and skins; and developing commercial transport of live animals and meat for local marketing and export. For cereals, activities include improving land tenure policies, promoting private and community investment in irrigated rice production, improving natural resource management practices in cereals production, developing cereals-based products and promoting cereals export. USAID supports Malian efforts to increase access to credit and business training. Under the Africa Food Security Initiative, USAID supports improvements in marketing information collection and reporting systems critical to dissemination of food and agricultural products market information. For financial services, activities include developing an improved regulatory framework, developing sustainable micro-finance institutions and increasing access to financial services throughout the country. For non-traditional products, activities include improving post-harvest storage and processing for fruits and vegetables, improving the access of exporters to market information and helping develop new markets and products. USAID also supports Mali-U.S. trade and investment initiatives, including a U.S. business delegation investment workshop in Mali. Together, the private-sector emphasis of this program and USAID's participatory approach are expected to create the demand needed to sustain these activities after USAID funding ends.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank and France are the largest donors in agriculture and natural resources. Other major donors include Germany, the Netherlands, the European Union, Denmark, the African Development Bank and Japan. Several donors, along with the Malian Government and USAID, jointly manage a cereals marketing reform project. Donor coordinating bodies in the sectors of livestock and agricultural research meet regularly. While donors finance almost all of the Malian Government's investment budget, the Government of Mali funds a majority of the human resources development associated with donor projects.

Beneficiaries: The program will have its greatest impact in rural areas, where 80% of Mali's population lives. It also will help increase employment and income in the urban areas, particularly through support of the micro-enterprise activities of women and artisans. Increased personal incomes will have the indirect effect of increasing both consumption of locally-produced products and government tax revenues.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement these activities through a contract with Ronco, a disadvantaged enterprise, and through grants to U.S. private voluntary organizations, such as Appropriate Technology International, Cooperative League of the United States of America and World Education.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline	Target
Increased value added: livestock:	$171,000 in 1995	$232,000 in 2002
Increased value added: cereals:	$291,000 in 1995	$376,000 in 2002
Increased value added: non-traditional products:	$118,000 in 1995	$155,000 in 2002
Increased savings mobilization:	$45,000 in 1996	$1,665,000 in 2002
Increased amount of loans:	$445,000 in 1996	$2,182,000 in 2002

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Democratic Governance - Strengthening Community Organizations, 688-S003
STATUS: Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $3,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To make community organizations in targeted communes effective partners in democratic governance, including decision-making and planning for development.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Many of USAID's democratic governance activities have supported local non-governmental organizations and community organizations which have been able to build and manage their own schools and community health centers effectively and to manage their income-producing activities better. USAID activities have contributed to the participation of civil society in development decision-making and advocacy, resulting in increased primary-school enrollment and basic health coverage in Mali, and promoting opportunities for economic expansion. Registration of over five hundred new non-governmental organizations, as well as sixty-six private radio stations and more than twenty-five newspapers, confirms Mali's progress.

Description: USAID focuses on two major areas: (1) helping target community organizations to engage in democratic governance and civic participation primarily at local levels; and (2) helping put in place an enabling environment that empowers community organizations, non-governmental organizations and federations. USAID supports the Malian Government's steps toward decentralization. USAID will provide community organizations with training and technical assistance, fund the creation of local democratic governance information centers, and provide grants for civic action. To ensure sustainability of community organizations, USAID will strengthen the income-generating capacity of local non-governmental organizations, federations and representative partner organizations. USAID will identify, analyze and address constraints in existing regulations affecting community organizations, non-governmental organizations and federations. USAID will also conduct civic education campaigns on decentralization, as well as improve laws and policies affecting the sustainability of community organizations.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Malian Government is in the process of implementing an ambitious decentralization campaign. The following donors are supporting the Malian Government in these efforts: the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, France, Germany, the European Union, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Canada. The Government of Mali is funding the costs of personnel and management for the decentralization campaign.

Beneficiaries: Community organizations at village and commune levels are the major beneficiaries. By 2002, USAID will reach approximately 750 community organizations in 20% to 25% of the country's 701 communes. Other community organizations in other communes are expected to spontaneously replicate USAID's efforts.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement activities through private nonprofit organizations, including U.S. private voluntary organizations such as CARE, Save the Children and World Education.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline	Target
Percentage of total target community organizations forming good partnerships with local government for services delivery:	21% in 1996	65% by 2002
Percentage of target community organizations expanding development services and activities:	38% in 1996	85% by 2002
Percentage of target community organizations that mobilize non-USAID, non-member resources:	35% in 1996	75% by 2002

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Information and Communications: Improved Access to and Use of Information, 688-SP01
STATUS: Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $850,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To achieve improved access to, and facilitated use of, information through Internet and community radio broadcasting.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: In collaboration with the Leland Initiative's Internet connectivity effort, USAID analyzed Mali's radio and telecommunications policies, determined no significant restraints to information access and with various partners connected Mali to the Internet in 1997. With USAID assistance, an association of private, community radio stations was created, and community radio station staff received professional, technical and management training. USAID supported creation of a Malian association of private radio stations, also a first in Mali.

Description: Activities will focus on expanding the dissemination of existing information by: (1) enhancing the existing liberal enabling environment associated with the information and communication sector; (2) increasing the number of Malians who obtain and use current development information; and (3) enhancing communications. USAID will support the Malian Government's encouragement of the private sector involvement in the distribution of Internet services. USAID will provide dissemination and management training to community radio stations staff and the federation of free radio stations representatives. USAID will provide community radio stations with critical spare parts and maintenance equipment. To enhance sustainability, USAID will help community radio station managers to develop community programming that responds to people's needs. With USAID assistance, selected private sector, entities will provide on-site access to the Internet and develop the capacity to exploit its multiple resources. An information resources center will be established at USAID to promote and demonstrate Internet use to solve development problems.

Host Country and Other Donors: Mali has established policies supporting community-owned rural FM radio stations and is working with USAID to insure its policies promote the use of the Internet and increased access to government information. To expand Internet services, USAID is collaborating with the Canadian International Development Agency, whose efforts focus on financing telecommunications infrastructure to enhance nation-wide availability. In the community radio sector, USAID has created an inter-donor coordination committee to ensure synergy among actors and to avoid duplication of services.

Beneficiaries: All levels of Malian civil society will benefit from this program. Decision-makers using access to key additional information will lead to more viable activities in health, education, self-governance, trade and investment. Private sector Internet service providers and end-user business entrepreneurs will enhance employment opportunities for skilled members of the Malian work force.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement this program primarily through the private sector and with grants through private non-profit organization, including U.S. private voluntary organizations and local non-governmental organizations.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline	Target
Improved community radio coverage: Increased numbers of radio stations:	46 stations in 1996	100 stations in 2000
Improved access to information through increased number of Internet information providers:	0 in 1996	10 providers in 2000
Increased number of Internet users in Mali:	0 in 1996	3,000 users in 2000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MALI
TITLE AND NUMBER: Promoting Stability in Northern Mali Through Broad-based Development, 688-SP02
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $1,000,000 CSD; $2,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: The major thrust of the Special Objective for the North (SPON) is that the people of northern Mali acquire the capacity and confidence to promote stability through broad-based and sustainable local development. This will be enhanced by: (1) strengthening civil society's ability as an effective partner with government in planning and decision-making; (2) increasing economic activity and income; and (3) increasing availability and access to basic social services.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: This is a new special objective and activities have yet to be launched.

Description: Regional insecurity, unequal provision of services by the Malian Government, low confidence of the populace in local institutions, and shortage of economic opportunities have all led to a lack of stability and economic decline in northern Mali. For sustainable development to occur, the people of northern Mali must be committed and capable of participating in the political, social and economic development of the three regions of Gao, Timbuktu and Kidal.

In partnership with other donors, USAID will embark upon an effort to create the capacity and confidence in the people of the North to undertake broad-based and sustainable local development. This is essential for the stability of northern Mali and for the country as a whole. To work towards achievement of this overall objective, efforts will be concentrated on three main results: (1) civil society is an effective partner with central and local government in development planning and decision-making; (2) economic activity and incomes from productive sectors are increased significantly; and (3) increased availability of and access to basic social services (education and health) approach parity with southern Mali.

Under civil society strengthening efforts, activities to be undertaken may include management training of community organizations, associations, government officials and elected representatives. Assistance to media, mainly local radio, will be considered. To expand and create economic activities, possible interventions include improvement in small irrigation, livestock and handicrafts, micro-finance, emergency relief and environmental protection. To improve basic social services, activities may include development of community schools and improvement of public schools, development of community health centers and improvement of public health centers, and development of potable water resources for humans and livestock. Performance measures will be selected when specific interventions and baseline starting points are identified.

A major criterion for selection of activities to be undertaken will be their sustainability. Although certain social services may not be self-sufficient solely with community support, mechanisms will be explored which increase the potential for self-financing. Economic activities will be thoroughly studied in an effort to lessen risk and increase reliability.

Host Country and Other Donors: A close partnership with Malian governmental bodies is essential for success, as it is the people's confidence that the government is representing their interests which must be achieved. Locally elected bodies and the key ministries of health, basic education, and agriculture will all be participants in SPON. Collaboration and close coordination with other donors, especially World Food Program, United Nations Development Program, United Nations Children Fund, and bilateral

organizations active in northern Mali are essential to leverage resources and to have the greatest impact possible. USAID is already working closely with many of these institutions.

Beneficiaries: Major beneficiaries will include repatriated families displaced by the recent rebellion. These people face limited access to the modest economic opportunities and social services in the North. Another beneficiary is the overall populace in northern Mali, which will benefit from increased stability within northern Mali and throughout the country.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: These will be selected through full and open competition.

Major Results Indicators: When interventions are selected in late FY 1998, baseline data will be collected and performance targets and indicators of progress will be identified.

MOZAMBIQUE

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$10,832,500	$ 10,596,000	$9,920,000
Development Assistance	$21,100,000	$27,800,000	$31,300,000
Economic Support Funds	$500,000	---	---
P.L. 480 Title II	$21,181,000	$23,854,800	$18,779,955
P.L. 480 Title III	$4,000,000	$5,000,000	$6,000,000

Introduction.

Given Mozambique's importance in providing ocean access for several landlocked countries and its proximity to the Republic of South Africa, political stability and economic growth in Mozambique contribute to U.S. national interests of peace, stability, and economic growth throughout the entire southern Africa region. Mozambique is also a growing market for U.S. exports. In addition, Mozambique continues to attract U.S. investment in its vast agricultural land, valuable fisheries resources, and significant mineral and natural gas reserves.

Mozambique is a major success story of war-to-peace transition in sub-Saharan Africa. USAID's support has been vital to this process, which began with the signing of the Peace Accords in October 1992, and has encompassed the demobilization of opposing armies, resettlement of almost five million displaced persons and refugees, successful democratic elections, and the installation of a new government that has managed a stellar economic revival. Mozambique's transition from war to peace, and from crisis to sustainable growth is nearly complete.

The economy grew at 6.6% in 1997, with substantial increases in agricultural production. A streamlined investment code is expected to facilitate project commitments worth $6 billion in foreign investment. Land tenure reform is critical to economic progress and began in 1997 with new legislation that promotes equitable land tenure security. The government's decentralization program will take an important step forward in 1998 with the first local government elections. The government restructured its budget to direct major increases to education and health, investments critical for sustainable growth. In 1997, government revenues increased by 21%, reducing Mozambique's budgetary dependency on external resources. Finally, Mozambique's eligibility for Highly-Indebted Poor Countries debt forgiveness currently scheduled for FY 1999 will help to reduce its annual debt burden and will reinforce positive perceptions of this African success story.

The Development Challenge.

In spite of the successful transition, Mozambique still has a long road to travel to eradicate poverty, eliminate malnutrition, reduce mortality and increase incomes. Eighty percent of the population lives in rural areas, two-thirds in absolute poverty. Rain-fed subsistence agriculture leaves the rural poor particularly vulnerable to recurring drought and natural disasters. The average daily caloric intake in Mozambique is just 77% of daily requirements. Chronic malnutrition is estimated to affect 30% to 40% of Mozambique's children. Slash-and-burn agriculture and indiscriminate logging are leading to erosion and soil loss, sedimentation of waterways, and destruction of the marine ecosystem.

The population growth rate of 2.7% per annum erodes improvements in the standard of living. One-third of all rural health clinics were lost during the war, and 70% of the population lives without health services. Fifty percent of child deaths in Mozambique are the result of common treatable diseases, and HIV infection is estimated to be 8% to 10% of the adult population. Illiteracy rates are 25% higher than the average for sub-Saharan Africa.

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A prerequisite for both rapid economic growth and democratization is good policies, and USAID has been influential in supporting Mozambique's reform agenda. The Government of Mozambique (GRM) has carried out ambitious financial sector reforms and promoted privatization and decentralization. All of the commercial banks and over 780 other entities have been privatized and the customs services are now under private management. As a result, the economy has grown at an average rate of over 6% annually for the past five years, the currency achieved stability in 1996, and inflation was cut to 4.5% in 1997. Continued economic growth is still vulnerable to Mozambique's debt problems, and revenue increases are still insufficient to make many needed development investments.

Mozambique's transition to democracy is still fragile. The executive branch's sensitive relationship with an increasingly strong National Assembly will require patience and continued political commitment. Following the 1998 local elections, newly-constituted municipal governments will be extremely weak. Regulations to support new laws in the areas of the land, business, and environmental management are required to support the pace and sustainability of economic growth.

Other Donors.

The United States is the largest bilateral donor in Mozambique and in FY 1997 provided over $51 million in grants and food aid. In 1997, the donor community at large pledged about $790 million for development assistance. Major contributors are: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the United Nations agencies, the European Union, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, France and Norway. Portugal and South Africa maintain a major investment position in Mozambique.

FY 1999 Program.

In FY 1999, the USAID program will continue to focus on Mozambique's central provinces, which were the most affected by war, contain 50% of the country's population, and boast the greatest agricultural potential. Increasing rural incomes will reduce absolute poverty and improve nutritional status. Income growth will stimulate on-farm investment and expand rural enterprises. Mozambique will participate in the Africa Food Security Initiative through rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, expansion of producer business associations, and increased capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture to promote sound sector policies. In FY 1999, USAID will also support an agriculture sector investment program in conjunction with the GRM and other donors to enhance effectiveness of limited public sector activities.

Democracy and good governance, which requires and promotes informed participation, accountability, and respect for human rights are inextricably linked to sustainable development. USAID will also support Mozambique's second national elections -- a critical juncture for this young democracy. The program will support capacity building of the National Assembly, civil society groups, more effective judicial processes including alternative dispute resolution, and new municipal governments.

Primary health care is critical to enhancing human productivity, participation in an open economy, and improved family well-being. In FY 1999, USAID will increase focus on building local capacity in public and non-governmental institutions to ensure sustainable provision and access for basic health services, especially those related to child survival, malaria and polio. The program to combat HIV/AIDS will continue throughout the country.

In FY 1999, USAID will initiate a new strategic objective, increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices, to assist Mozambique to address growing environmental pressures related to economic growth. Activities will support increased capacity to assess environmental impacts, build sustainable environmental enterprises, and expand knowledge of sound environmental practices.

MOZAMBIQUE
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O.1 Increased Rural Household Income in Targeted Areas							
- DA	15,000	---	4,300	---	---	---	19,300
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	15,980	15,980
- P.L. 480/III	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	6,000
S.O. 2 Government and Civil Society are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance							
- DA	---	---	---	2,700	---	---	2,700
S.O. 3 Essential Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning Services							
- CSD	---	9,920	---	---	---	---	9,920
- DA	---	6,300	---	---	---	---	6,300
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	2,800
S.O. 4 Increased Sustainable Natural Resource Management							
- DA	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	3,000
Totals							
- CSD	---	9,920	---	---	---	---	9,920
- DA	15,000	6,300	7,300	2,700	---	---	31,300
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	18,780	18,780
- P.L. 480/III	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	6,000

Mission Director: Cynthia F. Rozell

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Rural Household Income Increased in Targeted Areas, 656-S001
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: DA: $19,300,000; P.L. 480 Title II $15,980,000; P.L. 480 Title III $6,000,000
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To increase household income of the rural poor in targeted areas by increasing access to markets, expanding rural enterprises and increasing sustainable agricultural output.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: This activity focuses on increasing the capacity of rural households to increase incomes and enhance their food security. After 16 years of civil war, the resurgence of agricultural production is proceeding ahead of expectations. In the past two years, the country has increased coarse grain production from 72% to nearly 100% of requirements. The production of other important food crops such as cassava, beans, and peanuts has increased for a third year in a row. USAID's programs have significantly increased economic activities. Production of cashews, the principal small-holder cash crop, increased from 22,000 tons in 1995 to 40,000 tons in 1996, already exceeding USAID targets. USAID assistance in developing farmer associations has led to an increased ability to operate profitably. Informal and formal traders of food crops have effectively supplied urban centers with basic commodities at reasonable prices, while at the same time offering remunerative prices to producers.

In the first year of a multi-donor roads project, USAID financed the rehabilitation of over 200 kilometers of rural feeder roads to help move products from farm to market. Microenterprise activities also have grown throughout the country, and provide supplementary cash for basic household needs. Modest improvements in peoples' lives from increased agricultural production can be credited to the Mozambican government's commitment to improving the macroeconomic policy environment and implementing sectoral reforms, such as liberalizing the pricing and marketing of agricultural commodities. Eight U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) carried out programs in 1997 to improve access to inputs and techniques for sustainable agricultural production, as well as to provide technical and organizational expertise in promoting marketing, microenterprises and microfinance.

Description: Mozambique depends upon smallholder agriculture to make a major contribution to economic growth. USAID baseline survey results show that in 1996 annual per capita income in areas where USAID is concentrating its efforts was only $50 per capita. USAID resources promote improvements in the policy framework, labor-intensive rehabilitation of farm-to-market roads, the adoption of sustainable farming practices, and the creation and growth of microenterprises. This approach is producing significant increases in rural household incomes and output.

The P.L. 480 Title III program is supporting the adoption and implementation of policies to replace government-mandated prices for agricultural commodities with broadly diffused market information and to reduce the role of the cereals marketing parastatal. Additional food aid policies seek to privatize all major ports and rail services; establish a private system for road maintenance; simplify business licensing, registration, and operations; and offer greater security and transferability of title to land. In addition, USAID is pursuing establishment of a legal framework for rural financial institutions and the liberalization of agricultural input markets throughout several programs.

To increase sustainable agricultural output and expand rural microenterprises, USAID finances collaborative efforts between government and private sector extension agents to introduce improved farming techniques, and help farmer-led associations process and market agricultural production and acquire entrepreneurial skills. Other income-generating activities that result in the preservation and enhancement of the agricultural resource base are being adopted. The rehabilitation of smallholder

cashew orchards, largely abandoned during the war years, is a priority because of its importance to sustainable agriculture and increased household incomes. Private voluntary organizations working with USAID are able to use local currency generated from P.L. 480 Title II sales to expand programs.

USAID is rehabilitating several key roads to connect agricultural production zones with urban markets and opening up new marketing opportunities for farming households. In conjunction with local communities, PVOs promote manual labor-based road rehabilitation to extend the network of farm-to-market roads. Over 1,000 kilometers of feeder roads will be improved and opened over the coming three years. USAID also supports the Mozambican government in ensuring road maintenance by providing technical assistance to a new road authority which administers maintenance funds, through training local private contractors in rehabilitation and maintenance, and through involving local communities who benefit directly from the roads.

Host Country and Other Donors: Key donors (World Bank, United States, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, European Community, United Nations Development Program) and the Mozambican government regularly consult on policy and implementation issues. The Ministry of Public Works and Housing effectively coordinates donor assistance for the rehabilitation of rural roads under the Roads and Coastal Shipping Project. The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and donors are engaged in the preparation of a sector investment program scheduled for appraisal in FY 1998. A donor working group on microenterprise and microfinance meets regularly to share information and coordinate efforts. USAID and other donors are active in macroeconomic and sectoral policy dialogue with the Mozambican government.

Beneficiaries: An estimated 9 million people, 52% of Mozambique's population, live in USAID program target areas. Virtually all of these will benefit from the improved policy environment and USAID-financed technical interventions. The multi-donor roads program and market information systems will improve market access for 65% of this population. Food assistance ensures affordable wheat flour and edible oil for millions of poor urban Mozambicans, commodities which Mozambique does not produce in sufficient quantities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: U.S. PVO partners of USAID include World Vision, CARE, Africare, Food for the Hungry, National Cooperative Business Association, Heifer Project International, Save the Children, World Relief, the Adventist Development and Relief Agency, and Technoserve. U.S. university partners include Michigan State University and the University of Wisconsin. Morrison Knudson International provides engineering services for the rehabilitation of rural roads.

Major Results Indicators:		Baseline		Target	
Increase in rural per capita income		$ 50	(1996)	$ 98	(2001)
Change in volume of marketed goods	(corn)	83,000 tons	(1995)	134,000 tons	(2001)
	(beans)	12,500 tons	(1995)	20,100 tons	(2001)
	(cashews)	22,000 tons	(1995)	35,400 tons	(2001)
Change in the:					
a) No. of small and microenterprises		840,000	(1996)	1,020,000	(2001)
b) % of firms with more than one employee		41%	(1996)	55%	(2001)
Increased total crop production	(corn)	346,500 tons	(1995)	449,000 tons	(2001)
Increased small livestock production		90,500	(1995)	145,500	(2001)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Government and Civil Society Are Effective Partners in Democratic Governance at National and Local Levels, 656-S002
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,700,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To promote citizen participation and increase the effectiveness of both government and civil society in democratic governance.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Mozambique represents one of the few "transition-to-democracy" success stories in Africa. USAID played a key role in this process by providing crucial support for the 1994 national elections which are considered a model by international observers. More recently, USAID activities have supported the consolidation of democracy in Mozambique through assistance to both government institutions and civil society organizations. Achievements include multiparty representation in an active National Assembly, now capable of seriously analyzing and debating, rather than simply rubber-stamping, legislation. The recent nationwide voter registration drive was a success, due in part to USAID assistance. Support to civil society institutions has resulted in initiatives to bring together political actors who have a history ranging from poor communication to deep distrust.

Description: USAID democracy and governance (D/G) activities focus on two complementary areas. The first involves increased citizen participation in governance, achieved through broadening debate and discussion of public policies, combined with increased informed participation in the electoral process. USAID activities are helping create the environment for improved public debate on key issues by developing opportunities for discussion and improving the substantive content of debate. For example, nationwide "citizen fora" have provided an opening for members of the legislature to meet with citizens and discuss issues of mutual concern. USAID support for public hearings on proposed bills within the National Assembly has led to the incorporation of citizen viewpoints into final legislation. Activities also improve the capacity of civil society organizations to constructively participate in public policy debate.

Recent activities supporting the electoral process include nationwide civic and voter education programs, and the training of voter registration and electoral monitors. Both sets of activities are being implemented in conjunction with Mozambique's first-ever local elections, which are planned for May 1998. Working with the Government's electoral administration, USAID supported the development of a comprehensive voter education program designed to increase informed participation in pre-election voter registration. This undertaking, supported by USAID through the National Democratic Institute (NDI), represented the first updating of the voter registry since the 1994 post-civil war general elections. The educational materials developed by NDI were used both by the Government's civic education workers, and by civic educators working with NDI's local non-governmental organization (NGO) partner. Working with the country's independent National Elections Commission, another USAID activity trained over 300 political party representatives responsible for monitoring the registration process. While the monitors reported some irregularities, which in most cases were promptly rectified, the overall registration process was considered a success. In fact, at the conclusion of the registration period an estimated 90% of the country's eligible voters were registered -- a remarkable feat given the many isolated rural areas throughout Mozambique.

The second D/G area is focused on institutional strengthening to improve the effectiveness and accountability of both government and civil society organizations. USAID's principal activity in this area supports the National Assembly. Implemented by the State University of New York, the main objectives of this multi-year program are to strengthen the legislative capabilities of Assembly commissions,

improve the two-way flow of information between the Assembly and constituents, and increase the effectiveness of both elected representatives and staff. Another capacity-building program is underway with the Maputo court system which emphasizes improvements in civil procedures. At the same time, USAID is supporting the development of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in Mozambique. The possible use of arbitration to resolve commercial disputes is anticipated by the end of 1998. Support will be given to civil society organizations to improve their ability to promote change, and after local elections are held in mid-1998 assistance will be directed at newly constituted municipalities as well.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since the end of 1996, USAID has worked closely with the Mozambican government in programming democracy-related activities, while at the same time continuing to support civil society institutions. The World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, and the European Union will likely continue their significant programs. In terms of resource levels, the USAID program ranks third among bilateral democracy/governance programs in this area. USAID works closely with other donors through the Development Partners Group, and several technical level working groups (USAID chairs the group on parliamentary assistance). USAID's principal governmental partners include the Ministry of State Administration, the National Assembly, and the Supreme Court.

Beneficiaries: All Mozambicans stand to benefit from the democracy program. Given the programmatic emphasis on greater participation, historically disenfranchised groups, including rural residents and women throughout the country, will benefit particularly. Although democracy and governance are clearly national issues, due to resource constraints USAID will necessarily focus its rural field activities in the four central provinces selected as the target of the overall USAID program. Given the potential impact of improved governance on USAID's economic and social sector efforts, such a strategy will promote useful synergy between many of USAID's activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Democracy and governance activities are implemented primarily through U.S. and local non-governmental organization partners and government entities. U.S. organizations involved with the current program include the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the International Foundation for Election Systems, the National Center for State Courts, and the State University of New York Research Foundation.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target	
Citizen perception of influence on public decisions (percentage of public polled in nationwide public opinion survey (POS))	39% (1997)	50%	(2001)
Citizen perception that government works for citizens (POS)	15% (1997)	33%	(2001)
National Assembly provides substantive input into legislation proposed by the executive branch (percentage of total legislation per year)	0% (1995)	25% 43%	(1996 target) (1996 actual)
No. of times civil society representatives testify before National Assembly committees	0 (1995)	1 2	(1996 target) (1996 actual)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Essential Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning Services in Focus Areas, 656-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $9,920,000 CSD; $6,300,000 DA; $2,800,000 P.L. 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To increase the use of essential maternal child health and family planning services by expanding access to and demand for community-based services.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Access to health care services and information is the major constraint to improved health. Only 30% of the population have access to health care, and 40% of health facilities have no trained staff. Use of essential services is constrained by inadequate knowledge of safe health practices and how to obtain these services. The health sector itself lacks institutional, human and financial resources to provide adequate services.

USAID focuses its efforts on rural provinces where health conditions are most acute. Through its primary health care activities, USAID has supplied essential drugs to most rural health facilities. USAID has improved management skills at Ministry of Health (MOH) clinics, and USAID technical assistance to the ministry supports decentralized planning and management in three provinces. Significant progress has been made in strengthening MOH capacity for provincial level planning, human resource management, supervision, as well as for improved budgeting and financial management systems.

USAID also supports the work of U.S. and international private voluntary organizations (PVOs) working with the MOH to improve the health of mothers and children through delivery of basic health information and services. USAID assistance has evolved from emergency relief to focus on sustainable development of rural health services. Over 5 million people in USAID's focus provinces now have access to improved services. USAID emphasizes beneficiary participation in program design and implementation through partnerships with indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in collaboration with public sector counterparts at national, provincial and community levels.

USAID-funded activities are contributing to increases in immunization coverage, prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease with oral rehydration therapy, child spacing, prenatal care, births assisted by trained personnel, improved nutrition, and exclusive breast-feeding. There have been notable achievements in raising the awareness of HIV/AIDS and changing high-risk behavior. Through the USAID-funded social marketing project, 1,800 private commercial sales outlets have been established and 100 sales agents trained. Condom sales have far exceeded expectations, with more than 16 million sold.

Description: USAID's program has three targets: 1) increased access to health services; 2) increased demand for these services; and 3) strengthened management of decentralized services.

In order to expand access, health services are being brought closer to the people. USAID supports the development of a strong outreach program in the focus provinces. With the help of PVOs, the MOH is emphasizing outreach from fixed facilities and the placement of health volunteers in communities. The USAID strategy also recognizes the need to improve the quality of clinic-based health services. By ensuring the availability of essential commodities, and by expanding and improving the human resource base, USAID support helps to ensure that facilities have the capacity to provide basic quality care. This includes the development of functional referral systems, essential to ensure basic standards.

With prevalence of HIV/AIDS increasing rapidly, and knowledge and use of safe child spacing being very limited, increasing awareness of and demand for reproductive health services is important to achieving an improvement in the health of Mozambicans. USAID is working with the MOH to expand family planning services into all basic health programs. Efforts are underway to build provincial level capacity to implement education campaigns aimed at producing changes in sexual behavior. To combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, USAID supports a social marketing activity to increase condom demand and access.

USAID also supports MOH decentralization, improved pharmaceutical management, health care financing and improved systems for data collection and analysis. These activities are strengthening the capacity of the government and local non-governmental organizations to develop and sustain effective health policies and to expand effective and efficient service delivery.

Host Country and Other Donors: Mozambique relies heavily on donors for health sector support, particularly in rehabilitating rural health facilities destroyed during the war. Switzerland, at the request of the Ministry of Health, has taken the lead in coordinating donor activity in the health sector. Other donors include the Netherlands, Finland, Denmark, the European Community, the World Bank and the United Nations Children's Fund. They are also supporting USAID-led programs to move from centralized to provincially-based management systems.

Beneficiaries: Children under five years of age and women of child-bearing age in Mozambique represent almost 40% of Mozambique's population. The USAID program focuses on the most densely populated rural provinces, where needs are the greatest. USAID support will reach over 8 million people by the end of 2001.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID works with the Ministry of Health and U.S. and international PVOs to carry out activities in support of this strategic objective. U.S. PVOs, such as World Vision Relief and Development, Save the Children, CARE, and Project HOPE are particularly effective in supporting community outreach activities and in helping the MOH train health workers. Several other U.S. PVOs, such as Pathfinder, Population Services International and Health Alliance International have formed partnerships with Mozambican NGOs to build indigenous capacity. USAID also works with U.S.-based cooperating agencies to provide technical assistance for education programs, logistics management, data collection and analysis, and specialized reproductive health services.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Children 12-23 months vaccinated with diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (third dose)	49%	(1997)	65%	(2001)
Infants fed solely on breast milk	37%	(1997)	60%	(2001)
Cases of diarrhea in children treated with oral rehydration therapy	40%	(1997)	60%	(2001)
Women using a modern contraceptive method	2.3%	(1997)	12%	(2001)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices; 656-SO04
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $3,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** 2001

Purpose: To increase Mozambique's capacity to protect the environment and manage natural resources sustainably.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID's strategy integrates environmental protection in program activities that support sustainable agricultural development and economic growth. To date, USAID-funded activities focus on rural income increases through rehabilitation of Mozambique's agriculture sector on an environmentally sustainable basis, including rehabilitation of an important agroforesty crop, cashews. Community groups are actively working together to expand use of sound, on-farm environmental practices. Through the University of Wisconsin's Land Tenure Center, USAID provided technical assistance which led to 1997 legislation that will enable easier land access and titling for smallholders and communities -- a critical step to promoting the sound, long-term use of resources. USAID support has also strengthened Mozambique's capacity for environmental impact analysis in the area of road rehabilitation.

Description: The majority of USAID's target population is rural and poor. With little formal education and few formal sector employment opportunities, rural Mozambicans depend on subsistence agriculture, fishing and exploitation of forest products. Mozambique is experiencing rapid rural economic expansion, both small-scale and through large commercial concessions with the end of its civil war. Clearcut logging and slash-and-burn farming are destroying natural habitats and lead to soil fertility loss, erosion, siltation of waterways and coastal water quality degradation. If not addressed, this trend may diminish the sustainability of USAID, Government of Mozambique and other donor investments and create long term liabilities.

Environmental awareness among Mozambicans is minimal, and the country is yet to benefit from significant public interest in environmental regulation and enforcement. In USAID target areas there is very limited ability to manage natural resources sustainably. These are the same areas where conservation of watersheds, forests, wildlife, and important ecosystems is important for production of primary commodities and economic diversification. Achievement of rural economic growth requires a holistic approach, with integrated land-use planning and mechanisms whereby communities or individuals retain the right to manage their resources.

Mozambique is poised for large projects by foreign investors, such as exploitation of natural gas fields, a large aluminum smelter and mining activities. These are natural resource-intensive activities and carry the potential for significant environmental impact. Given weak in-country capacity, an inability to carry out required environmental assessments will ultimately delay these projects or result in insufficient consideration of environmental issues.

The lack of technical capacity is also felt at the local level, where there is a dearth of natural resource management planning capacity. As part of the new Land Law, groups including communities seeking land tenure for economic purposes will require environmentally-sound land use plans prior to titling. Sufficient expertise does not currently exist in Mozambique for this large effort, and there is a clear need for greater private capacity in country.

In FY 1999, USAID proposes to initiate a new strategic objective to support increased use of sustainable natural resource management practices, building on past USAID experience in promoting

sound agricultural practices and alternative economic activities through sustainable natural resource use.

USAID proposes three program targets. First, USAID activities would increase the knowledge and adoption of sound environmental practices, through community-based education programs to increase environmental awareness and adoption of sustainable resource use technologies. Second, USAID would strengthen Mozambican capacity for environmental public information and analysis. This would include activities to strengthen the private sector's role in meeting communities' needs for land use planning, and in promoting the protection of important ecosystems and conservation of economically-significant natural resources. USAID also would strengthen the government's regulatory role and private sector capacity to analyze the impacts of proposed investments. Third, USAID would increase sustainable environmental enterprises in USAID target areas. These would include the sustainable harvesting of forest timber and resins, medicinal herbs, and honey; multiple resource use activities in coastal zones and protected areas, including, ecotourism.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID works closely with other donors through its participation in the Development Partners Environmental Working Group. Under the proposed new program, USAID will support the broader objectives of the Government of Mozambique and other donors. The Netherlands is the largest donor and is strengthening directly the capacity of the Ministry of the Environment. The World Bank supports coastal zone management through the Global Environmental Fund. Other donors with more limited environmental interests include United Nations Development Program, Denmark, Sweden, and Canada.

Beneficiaries: USAID's rural target group of 8 million people in four focus provinces would benefit from increased protection of natural resources that are critical to sustainable livelihoods. This would result from an increase level of environmental awareness, a public demand for protection of economically-important ecosystems, increased capacity to analyze environmental impacts, and diversified income-earning opportunities through environmental enterprises.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Current agricultural-related environmental activities are implemented primarily through U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) including Food for the Hungry, World Vision, CARE, Adventists Relief and Development Agency, Technoserve, and PACT. USAID anticipates that local organizations would play a significant role in managing activities under this new program. In addition, building environmental assessment capacity would focus on private sector organizations, limiting direct assistance to government's role in environmental regulation.

Major Results Indicators: As this is a new objective, baseline and indicators are being established but will include:

Increased environmental awareness
Adoption of sustainable natural resource management practices
Private sector entities strengthened in land use planning
Individuals trained in environmental impact assessment
Environmental enterprises initiated

NAMIBIA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$1,100,000	$2,800,000	$2,000,000
Development Assistance	$7,400,000	$5,200,000	$6,650,000

Introduction.

Southern Africa is a growing market for U.S. exports and U.S. investment, but it can achieve its potential only if the region remains a positive environment for democracy, stability, and economic growth. Although small in terms of population, Namibia is important within the region. The United States played a strong diplomatic role in helping Namibia achieve independence and in helping it make a peaceful transition from minority domination to democratic majority rule. USAID is supporting Namibia to become a model for democracy and development in southern Africa and to become an even stronger constructive role in the region. Completion of the Trans-Kalahari highway will improve regional linkages with neighboring landlocked countries and will reduce transport time and increase trade. USAID support since 1991 has resulted in significant reforms in both education and in parliamentary operations. The primary education sector is being transformed through improved curriculum and training. There is already evidence of a positive impact at the first and second grade levels. Through USAID's assistance, the Namibian parliament is actively soliciting and using citizen input on pending legislation and promoting public debate on upcoming issues.

The Development Challenge.

Eight years after independence, Namibia remains committed to removal of the last vestiges of apartheid's social and economic policies. Health and education have continued to receive an increasing share of the Government of Namibia's (GRN) development budget: up from 38% in 1996 to 42% in 1997. High student failure rates (40%), high unemployment (40%), high population growth rates (3%), and the growing incidence of HIV/AIDS (estimated 150,000 cases) are major development challenges. Although Namibia has a per capita income of $1,917, the richest 5% minority receives 70% of the national income. Approximately 60% of the majority black population live in rural areas in the north on communal lands, surviving on annual incomes of $100-200 per annum with limited access to basic social services. Namibia's fragile ecological base suffers from chronic drought. The strong 1997 rainy season which ended the multi-year drought is now threatened by prospects of another drought period caused by the El Nino phenomenon.

In 1997, Namibia's economy grew at the rate of 4.3% due to strong performance of the mining sector which accounts for 15.1% of gross domestic product (GDP). External debt is minimal and is only $75.8 million. Namibia's free market policies also resulted in increased U.S. investment. In 1997, the American-funded Southern African Enterprise Development Fund (SAEDF) approved $1 million in equity for an ostrich processing plant in southern Namibia, and SAEDF is negotiating with the Government of Namibia for credit guarantees for indigenous small and medium scale enterprises and for a regional airline. General Motors will open its new $33 million vehicle assembly plant in March, 1998.

Other Donors.

In FY 1997, the U.S. Government provided $12 million in total assistance (including humanitarian demining and disaster relief). USAID was among the larger bilateral donors, along with Germany ($28 million), Sweden ($18.9 million), Norway ($15.1 million), France ($8.5 million) and China ($8.4 million). Bilateral donors provide 80% of all external aid, followed by multilateral organizations (18%) and the remainder (4%) by international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Norway supports secondary education through NGOs. Sweden supports secondary education, Germany supports environment and

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vocational training, and the United Kingdom provides assistance for democracy and human rights as well as human resources development. Donor coordination meetings are held under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Program.

FY 1999 Program.

In FY 1999, the USAID program will continue to focus on strengthening Namibia's new democracy through the social, economic, and political empowerment of Namibians disadvantaged by apartheid. Support will continue to accelerate human resources development; improve basic education; replicate successful environmental income generation activities in natural resources management; and promote multi-party participation in the 1999 regional and national elections. USAID will also support activities to strengthen parliament and civil society organizations.

The United States, with its $1 million per annum degree level training program, as well as managerial training, is a lead donor in providing training and human resources development (HRD) support. USAID will accelerate the pace of its HRD efforts in order to ensure that there is a cadre of skilled and trained Namibians in place by Namibia's planned graduation from U.S. assistance in 2005. Interventions involve short-term management and skills training, long-term graduate level training in the U.S. and non-formal skills upgrading for adults, as well as strengthening the capacity of indigenous non-governmental and civil society organizations. More than 100 participants, from both private and public sectors, have benefitted from short-term management skills training and internships in the United States and the region.

The United States is the major donor supporting the GRN's lower primary education reform. This major program has produced a successful collaborative effort between USAID and Peace Corps to improve indigenous teachers' capacity to implement improved curricula. At the national level, USAID is providing technical assistance to improve the Namibian Government's planning and monitoring and evaluation capacity for primary education, as well as long-term training. USAID assistance will result in a more efficient and more sustainable education system for Namibia.

The United States is the major donor in natural resources management. USAID and the Namibian Government have implemented a number of successful pilot programs which will be replicated at the national level. The first fully operational U.S.-funded conservancies have been identified and are scheduled to be inaugurated by President Nujoma in February 1998. Major attention is devoted to income-generating activities at the local level, especially for women.

The United States is also the major donor providing assistance to the Parliament. The chairman of the National Council (the bi-cameral legislature) was exposed to U.S. legislative processes through USAID assistance and is now playing a more proactive role in leadership at Parliament. Continued USAID support will enable greater multiparty participation in planned regional and national elections and will continue support to NGOs and grassroots organizations. In 1999, support will include assistance to the proposed independent elections commission; work with parliamentary party caucuses to promote outreach and open public debates; and training of NGOs and the media to enhance their roles as watchdogs and advocates in the elections process.

U.S. funding to the Government of Namibia's Emergency Management Unit resulted in the development of a national drought task force and national drought mitigation plan to help improve Namibia's drought preparedness. U.S. assistance also led to the GRN's establishment of an inter-ministerial committee to improve the country's drought preparedness.

NAMIBIA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O.1. Enhanced roles for historically disadvantaged Namibians in key public sectors, NGO's and Private sector - DA	3,900	---	---	---	---	---	3,900
S.O.2. Impr. Delivery of Quality Primary Ed to Namibian learners in grade 1-4 - CSD	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
S.O.3. Increased Benefits to HDNs from sustainable local mgt of Natural Resources - DA	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000
S.O.4 Increased Accountability of Parliament to all Namibian Citizens - DA	---	---	---	750	---	---	750
Totals - CSD	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
- DA	3,900	---	2,000	750	---	---	6,650

USAID Representative, Edward J. Spriggs

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: NAMIBIA
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TITLE AND NUMBER: Enhanced roles for Historically Disadvantaged Namibians (HDNs) in key public, non-governmental organizations (NGO) and private sector organizations, 673-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $ 3,900,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Purpose: To develop a critical mass of trained technicians and managers in both the private and public sectors, and the non-governmental organization (NGO) sector.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Because of the dire shortage of trained personnel in Namibia's private and public sectors, USAID's impact is felt in both the quality of training provided and in the numbers of people trained. To date, 75 candidates have undergone short-term management training courses in the U.S. and six in South Africa. In addition, 280 individuals have attended in-country workshops and seminars. USAID assistance supported a public workshop on the Government of Namibia's (GRN) draft equal employment opportunity legislation. Amendments proposed at the workshop are expected to meet the Namibian Government's approval. USAID also sponsored a delegation of white Namibian private sector Chief Executive Officers on a U.S. study tour to observe and learn from American companies which have strong workforce diversity management programs. This has resulted in a growing awareness and readiness on the part of conservative Namibian businesses to promote new roles for historically disadvantaged Namibians (HDNs). In addition, USAID studies of returned long-term training participants have shown that these individuals are making a difference in their organizations where they have assumed increased roles and responsibilities.

Description: The USAID program will support enhanced roles of historically disadvantaged Namibians through: a) the development of short-term management training programs which will produce well-trained, highly skilled and competent HDN managers in both the public and private sectors; and b) continued and accelerated degree-level training to create a cadre of Namibians who will become leaders in the twenty first century in critical disciplines. A new human resource development assistance program will continue work with businesses which are taking significant steps toward diversifying their management-level workforce. USAID expects the participating businesses to become industry leaders and role models for other businesses and public agencies in Namibia in workforce diversity. The bilateral program also will provide skills to disadvantaged Namibian training providers who operate outside the formal educational system, but require recognized credentials. Finally, USAID will assist businesses to establish personnel systems which will include formal hiring procedures and career development practices to support public and private sector performance.

The new USAID effort will assist: a) large, predominantly white family-owned enterprises, which currently collectively control a major segment of the economy, to restructure and incorporate more black Namibians into management; b) upscale, black-owned business with the potential to expand their market share in the economy; c) business and professional associations which are promoting increased employment and utilization of HDNs in private enterprises; d) government agencies that play key policy roles and which promote hiring and utilization of HDNs in public service and private business; and e) NGOs which have demonstrated potential for sustainability and capacity to be effective advocates for the economic and social empowerment of HDNs.

USAID's academic programs will continue the preparation of a limited number of individuals with the necessary depth and breath of background for employment at the more senior levels across all sectors.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID has been working with the Namibian Government's National Planning Commission to develop a comprehensive human resource development strategy as part of the

country's National Development Plan for the five year period 1996-2000. Human resource development and investing in people are identified as high priorities in the plan. USAID also works with key economic institutions in the public sector and has set the prerequisite of having staff development plans in place prior to assistance. Namibia's Government is highly committed to human resource development. Under long-term training the host country pays the salaries of participants and travel costs. The Ford Foundation, a major donor, assisted the Namibian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry to establish an Affirmative Action Advisory Service that helps businesses increase their hiring of HDNs in management. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is assisting the GRN to identify its human resources development requirements. UNDP also entered into an agreement with a Namibian parastatal, National Development Corporation, to support small and medium enterprises.

Beneficiaries: Historically disadvantaged Namibians who represent nearly 70% of the population across all sectors of the Namibian economy. At least 35% of participants will be women.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The current implementing partners for USAID-funded training are three U.S. private voluntary organizations, the African American Institute, Africare, and World Education, Inc. Other local partners include the GRN, the national chamber of commerce, private sector companies, and NGOs. Under the new activity additional partners will include the newly formed Indigenous People's Business Council, the Windhoek Chamber of Commerce, the Center for Public Service Training, the Namibia Trainer Network, and private training consultants.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Targets	
Number of USAID trained HDNs assuming increased responsibilities	0	(1995)	251	(1998)
Number of target organizations with enhanced roles for USAID trained HDNs	0	(1993)	41	(1998)
Number of public sector units and private sector organizations with HRD plans that support HDN professional development	0	(1995)	37	(1998)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: NAMIBIA
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Delivery of Quality Primary Education to Grade 1-4 Learners in the Most Disadvantaged Schools, 673-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,000,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Purpose: To support the Government of Namibia's (GRN) educational reform policy initiatives, including strengthening of the Ministry of Basic Education and Culture (MBEC) and the Ministry of Higher Education, Vocational Training, Science and Technology while improving learning in the most disadvantaged schools.

USAID's Role and Achievements to Date: USAID's intervention in basic education continues to provide technical assistance, training and commodity support for the development of an improved curricula at lower primary grades one through four. A series of USAID-funded teacher training modules have been accepted in the National Instructional Skills Certificate Program which will be required for all teachers within the next five years. The incorporation of these training modules by the Namibian Government has positive long-term implications for higher educational standards and project impact and sustainability. Activities assist teachers to test and apply better curriculum and teaching methods. There is evidence already that the quality of education provided to students in grades one and two in targeted schools has improved from some of these education reform policy initiatives. USAID, as the major donor at the primary level, has played a key role in assisting the GRN to refocus its resources and personnel on primary education and the lower primary level in particular. This will result in fundamental, long-term benefits for Namibia with respect to reduction of illiteracy, improved quality of education provided, and increased efficiency of the entire education system.

Description: Over the next four years, USAID will build upon the lessons learned and successes of its earlier support for basic education. USAID will: (a) support the Ministry of Basic Education in coordinating in-service training modules for primary teachers at the national level in concert with the National Institute for Educational Development (NIED), (b) increase regional education staff capacity and skills, and (c) expand support to the Ministry of Higher Education in the areas of planning and policy strengthening. In addition, USAID will support Namibian efforts to carry out educational reforms at the primary level to ensure continuation of in-service training for lower primary teachers nationwide through FY 2000.

At present, USAID is supporting curriculum development, reproduction and distribution. As the program progresses, this operation will become more sustainable as key staff at NIED return from long-term training and assume direct responsibility for the curriculum program. Additional long-term training will result in increased capacity at the Ministry of Higher Education to plan for vocational training, research and other priority areas. A linkage will be established between University of Namibia (UNAM) and U.S. universities which will increase UNAM's capacity to offer a wider range of courses in critical technical areas. Further USAID support will result in an increased institutional capacity for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at both the Ministry of Higher Education and the University of Namibia.

USAID will continue to support the GRN education reform program. Curricula for grade three will be developed and implemented and instructional curricula for grade four will be completed during 1998 and 1999. USAID will assist in building the capacity of the Ministry of Basic Education to manage monitoring systems and to establish a nationwide M&E system for tracking results at the primary grade levels. Other capacity building efforts include specialized long-term training for ministry officials involved in the areas of curriculum development, assessment, policy planing and research. This long-term training employs distance education methods with both U.S. and South African institutions and will ensure sustained pursuit of the MBEC's reform agenda, while at the same time providing training

to ministry officials and building local capacity and partnership for sustaining MBEC's advanced training in the long term.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is the principal donor providing assistance at the lower-primary education level. Other donors supporting the GRN in primary education include the United Nations Children's Fund, Great Britain, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Program.

Beneficiaries: All Namibian school children and teachers, principals and inspectors in grades one through four, as well as staff and officials from the Ministries of Basic and Higher Education and the University of Namibia.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Key U.S. implementing partners include the Institute for International Research, Ohio University, Harvard Institute for International Development, Peace Corps, University of Montana. Additional regional and Namibian institutions are University of Western Cape University of Namibia, and Rossing Foundation (Namibia).

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Targets	
Materials Production Unit distribution				
Production and distribution of Grade 1 instructional materials and assessment tools complete.	0	(1995)	Complete	(1997)
Production and distribution of Grade 2 instructional materials and assessment tools complete.	0	(1995)	Complete	(1998)
Trained cadre of Namibian specialists in NIED	0	(1995)	Complete	(1999)
Classrooms in target schools meeting established criteria for improved quality education inputs and services	0	(1996)	448	(1998)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: NAMIBIA
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TITLE AND NUMBER Increased benefits to historically disadvantaged Namibians from sustainable local natural resource 673-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999; $2,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 1999

Purpose: Increase benefits to historically disadvantaged Namibians who live in communal areas by ensuring they have rights to manage their natural resources including wildlife.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID's presence in Namibia supports the Ministry of Environment and Tourism's (MET) community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) program. The key to this program is the establishment of conservancies in communal areas which provide for sustainable use and management of wildlife and other natural resources. USAID has achieved outstanding results in this activity over the past five years. The Namibian Government has one of the most progressive policy environments for supporting CBNRM in the southern African region with the passage of Namibia's 1996 Conservancy Development Policy. To date, one conservancy agreement has been signed by the MET minister, two more are ready for signature, and two others are in the final stages of being submitted to MET's Conservancy Committee for review. These five conservancies will put over 1,692,000 hectares of communal land under the direct management of Conservancy Management Committees. Once the management plans are initiated, over 21,000 individuals living in the targeted areas will begin to receive benefits. Even as the conservancies are being developed some income-generating activities have already begun. To date, ten activities in the target areas have produced positive net economic benefits for the communities amounting to a total of $142,200. It is expected that this income will increase significantly once conservancies have full user rights over their natural resources, including tourism concessions.

Description: USAID is focusing on improving natural resource management and conservation in targeted communal areas in northern and eastern Namibia. The most important components of these efforts are: a) policy dialogue to facilitate timely improvement in the enabling environment for CBNRM in the communal areas; b) support to MET and non-governmental organization (NGO) efforts to establish viable pilot CBNRM activities involving sustainable use and management of wildlife and other natural resources, generation of income from such resources and development of community management and income distribution structures that support broad participation in decision making on benefits; and c) working with conservation NGOs and Government of Namibia (GRN) entities to develop a sustainable support base for eventual expansion of CBNRM nationwide.

The policy environment still continues to be a priority for USAID, even after passage of the 1996 conservancy legislation. Now, as other ministries develop policies, particularly land policies, it is important that all new policies comply with the current conservancy law. Therefore, activities related to policy development continue to be given priority. USAID will support additional environmental efforts which will take the lessons learned from the targeted areas and apply them in a national CBNRM program.

Host Country and Other Donors: In support of CBNRM activities, contributions from the GRN remain on target. In addition to host country contributions, Namibia and the USAID activity have been able to attract and mobilize an additional over $4,000,000 from among 20 different donors to support CBNRM activities in Namibia. Germany is supporting natural resources management, fisheries, and water management along with range and livestock activities. Sweden is supporting natural resource accounting and community-based tourism. The other major donor in this sector is Austria, which supports the MET in planning for community-based tourism.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the historically disadvantaged Namibians located in targeted communal areas. The intermediate beneficiaries are NGOs and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism that work together to carry out conservancy development in targeted communal areas.

Principle Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID supported activities are implemented by the World Wildlife Fund, a U.S.-based NGO, and the Rossing Foundation (a local NGO).

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline		Target	
Community income (gross) from program-supported natural resource management activities	0	(1993)	$383,720	(1999)
Number of individuals in target communities that benefit from program supported CBNRM activities	0	(1993)	21,000	(1999)
Hectares of communal land under local management	0	(1993)	1,215,000	(1999)
Number of conservancies created	0	(1993)	5	(1999)
National policies, legislation and regulations adopted that promote environmentally sustainable resource management practices	1	(1993)	5	(1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: NAMIBIA
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Accountability of Parliament to all Namibian citizens, 673-SO04
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $750,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: Support the establishment of stronger linkages between citizens and their elected representatives as a means of strengthening Namibia's fragile democratic institutions.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID support to increase the accountability of Parliament has exceeded expectations to date. USAID support for the National Assembly Committee system, established only in 1995, has enabled it to actively scrutinize legislation and solicit public input on key public interest bills. To date, both houses of Parliament have held hearings on 12 issues; input from these hearings resulted in amendments to nearly all bills. Another benchmark achievement has been public input on the national budget and for the first time, an amendment by Parliament of the national budget. Members of Parliament are being supported in their work by the effective operations of the Parliamentary Research Information and Library Service, a focal point of USAID assistance. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and interest groups are clearly taking advantage of opportunities created by the Parliament for public input, including providing direct input on over 40% of public interest bills. USAID assistance has enabled a public interest law firm to produce and distribute bill summaries that have enhanced citizen understanding of legislative activities. Since the implementation of this activity, NGOs and interest groups have initiated over a dozen long-term, comprehensive public education campaigns on development and social reforms.

Description: USAID will support upcoming regional and national elections in 1998 and 1999, and will also consolidate progress with Parliament and non-governmental organizations. In May 1997, USAID conducted an assessment that identified aspects of the parliamentary strengthening activity that could be consolidated or expanded. Although USAID assistance has resulted in increased public hearings, increased public participation and enhanced skills of legislators, the Parliament's capacity to operate effectively is not yet institutionalized. Continued USAID support will aim to institutionalize training and promote sustainability of parliamentary and NGO programs; train local and regional government officials, media and NGOs in legislative skills such as bill and budget analysis; and support the development of ethics and anti-corruption policy and legislation. USAID also will work with the newly formed Parliamentary Women's Caucus and NGOs that are working to bring policy and legislation in line with the constitutional provision of gender equality and improved rights for women. The activity will support Namibia's second round of regional elections to be held in December 1998, as well as the third round of Presidential and Parliamentary elections, slated for the end of 1999. Support will include assistance to the proposed independent elections commission; work with parliamentary party caucuses to promote outreach and open public debates; and training of NGOs and the media to enhance their roles as watchdogs and advocates in the elections process.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Namibian Parliament has committed itself to establish fora for public participation in the legislative process and to strengthen the operation of library, research and public outreach units. This support will include provision of computer equipment and infrastructure, in-kind staff support, and implementation of institutional programs. USAID remains the principal donor providing direct assistance to the Parliament; however, in 1997, other donors, including Germany and Australia, provided equipment and staff training opportunities on an ad-hoc basis, and a German NGO is supporting some of the activities of the Standing Committee on Economics. The German government is providing core assistance to the Namibia Institute for Democracy, an indigenous NGO, for voter and civic education program and the European Union is assisting the GRN in the same areas. The United Kingdom is supporting public-service reform.

Beneficiaries: All Namibian citizens.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: Currently, USAID is implementing its democratic institution building program activities through U.S. private and voluntary organizations, including the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) and World Education International, as well as through GRN partners and local NGOs.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline		Targets	
The extent to which the legislative process meets criteria for representing the concerns of different citizen groups. Measured by a qualitative index indicator comprised of the following: - citizen input into review of legislation - citizen input into formulation of legislation - responsive and deliberative budget process - responsive and deliberative committee(s) review/s - Influence of backbenchers (non cabinet parliamentarians)				
Number of issues on which public hearings, including committee hearings are held	0	(1995)	25	(1999)
Number of open public debates by party candidates in national and regional election campaigns	2	(1944)	5	(1998)

NIGERIA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$2,500,000	$5,000,000	$6,000,000
Development Assistance	$1,600,000	$2,000,000	$1,000,000

Introduction.

A politically stable and economically strong Nigeria is in the vital interest of the United States because of its major oil resources, huge potential market for American products, role as a peacekeeper in the region, and major political and economic influence throughout Africa. Current U. S. investments in Nigeria are estimated at $8-10 billion. Unfortunately, Nigeria remains a politically troubled country in crisis with difficulties in democratic transition, human rights abuses, narcotics transiting, and international business scams. It is in the interest of the United States to avoid instability in Nigeria which could spread widely throughout the region, and to work constructively to the extent possible to help the country resolve its current crises. Targeted U.S. humanitarian and developmental assistance during this difficult and politically uncertain period supports the objectives of a balanced and broad-based foreign policy towards Nigeria.

The Development Challenge.

A stable and democratic political environment is essential in developing Nigeria's recognized economic potential but this goal has eluded Nigeria for over three decades. Nigeria has been under military dictatorship for 28 of its 37 years. The current military regime has attracted worldwide condemnation for its disregard of the electoral will of its citizenry, as well as its record of human and civil rights abuses. The regime maintains, amidst widespread skepticism and cynicism, that it will return the country to democratic rule in October 1998. Most observers now believe the process is being managed to ensure that the current rulers will be the inheritors of power under a civilian government. Such a transition will be fundamentally flawed as the current rulers have not demonstrated a genuine interest in free and fair elections in their ostensible search for a political arrangement accommodating Nigeria's diverse ethnic and religious population.

Nigeria's economy has been in a downward spiral for two decades, although a slight upturn in economic growth and stability of the national currency was recorded from 1995 through 1997. The gross domestic product has declined from a high of $1,000 per capita in the mid 1980's to an estimated $250 for 1996. In January 1993, the inflation rate spiraled upward from a baseline of 22%, to a peak of 73% in 1995. As a result of initial economic reforms and a tight monetary policy, inflation has been reduced to 12% for the twelve-month period ending in the third quarter of 1997. However, if implemented, the 1998 budget would produce reflation.

A 1996 national survey revealed that ordinary Nigerians continue to suffer. Approximately 49% of Nigerians are below the poverty line of eight dollars or less of monthly household income. Nigeria's declining economy and deteriorating infrastructure are confirmed by the United Nations Development Program which shows Nigeria losing ground. In effect, past gains in life expectancy, literacy, education, child mortality, human rights, communications, and health care are being reversed. These indicators reflect poor Government of Nigeria (GON) leadership.

Nigeria's population of approximately 106 million continues to grow at 3.1%, well above the regional average of 2.8% and outpacing the GON's ability to provide social services. Contraceptive prevalence which reached approximately 12% among women in 1995 at the peak of USAID's family planning assistance is now reported at 7%. The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in the general population has risen from 3.8% in 1994 to 6.7% in 1996 with over 3.5 million Nigerians infected with HIV/AIDS. This

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constitutes over 60% of the regional HIV/AIDS burden. Nigeria's health and social sector services collapsed in the midst of the political crisis following the 1993 election annulment. The plight of Nigeria's vulnerable women and children has worsened. Chronic and acute malnutrition are commonplace. Although the GON has recently embarked on immunization campaigns which have increased the immunization coverage for most antigens including polio to approximately 56%, infant and maternal mortality rates remain very high at 84 per 1000 and 1000 per 100,000 respectively.

USAID ceased all support to the Government of Nigeria in 1994 and downsized its non-governmental assistance program from $23.5 million to $7 million per year and staffing from four to one U.S. direct hire employee. The program is catalyzing the growth and leverage of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working at the community and national levels in health care support and democratization. Although the program cannot provide adequate resources to address the myriad development and political problems in Nigeria, it is providing pivotal moral and material support to the NGO sector, and bears witness to the political aspirations of the majority of Nigerians who are disenfranchised by the current regime.

The short term benefits of energizing and strengthening the NGO sector are already quite apparent as authorities are concerned about the growing community power and leverage of NGOs in community affairs and the political transition. The long term benefits will be an educated and strengthened civil society in Nigeria with the capability of sustaining a sound democratic transition in a stable political environment. The health portion of the program is contributing to basic needs at a time when the public sector services are largely ineffective, and also confronts regional disease outbreaks such as polio and HIV/AIDS.

Other Donors.

Because of doubts concerning the GON's sincerity about generating a genuine political transition as well as ineffective public sector agencies, most donors have cut back drastically or eliminated development assistance to the Government of Nigeria. However, many donors have redeployed some resources to humanitarian activities in the private sector. Multilateral donors including the African Development Bank and United Nations agencies (United Nations Childrens Fund, United Nations Population Fund, and United Nations Development Program) continue to work with the GON and provide the largest share of development assistance to the GON.

The United States remains the largest bilateral donor in health and democracy/governance, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany, Norway, Ireland, Sweden and Denmark. Other countries of the European Union (EU) have small assistance programs. USAID and the U.S. Embassy meet quarterly with most of the EU countries who have increased their support for good governance projects. Other American NGOs such as the Ford and Macarthur Foundations are active in Nigeria with the Ford Foundation financing projects well in excess of USAID's planned funding levels.

FY 1999 Program.

Proposed assistance to Nigeria is very modest and reflects a policy disapproval of previous GON actions and a measured response to the uncertain outcome of current political events in a country of vital interest to the United States. In response to the constraints identified above, USAID resources are channelled through NGOs and focused on integrated health and democracy activities. From a political viewpoint, the current program reflects a holding posture in Nigeria, pending implementation of the promised transition to a civilian government and an improvement in the U.S.-Nigerian bilateral relationship.

NIGERIA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

USAID Strategic and Special Objective	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 2. Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices - CSD	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000
Sp.O 1. Improved HIV/AIDS Prevention, Control & Mitigation - CSD	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000
Sp.O. 2. Strengthened Civil Society Contribution to Democratic Participation and Civil Rights - DA	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000
Total - CSD	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	6,000
- DA	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000

USAID Affairs Officer: Felix Awantang

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: NIGERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Maternal and Child Health Practices, 620-S002
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES: $4,000,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To promote a healthier and more productive society through the provision of integrated maternal and child health services through non-governmental organizations (NGOs.)

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has led donors in efforts to develop private sector alternatives in the delivery of health services in Nigeria after the collapse of the public health services delivery system in 1995. These efforts have been focused on the identification and strengthening of the service delivery capacity of private, religious and for-profit health services networks. Support provided to these networks and their facilities have been in training, management, equipment, supplies and human resources development. The technical capacity of the NGOs has been reinforced in the areas of immunization, malaria treatment and prevention and oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea. Over 2,152 community-level voluntary health workers, traditional birth attendants and community-based distributors have been trained and equipped to provide quality services.

USAID assistance has been acknowledged by the Government of Nigeria (GON) in the support of recent National Immunization Day (NIDs) campaigns to increase the immunization levels of Nigerian children which remain the lowest in the region. In the latest series of immunization drives conducted in November and December 1997, USAID assistance through NGOs was critical in providing publicity and mass mobilization through over fourteen radio and ten television stations and community-level campaigns nationwide. Preliminary results of these efforts in support of this campaign indicate that the immunization coverage including polio has risen nationwide from approximately 30% to 60%. Encouraged by these results, the GON is planning more campaigns and procuring the vaccines and other supplies required for this effort. To strengthen routine, mass and accelerated immunization activities, community immunization days have been scheduled by some NGOs as follow-up to the national campaigns. USAID plans to continue funding to NGOs in future campaigns in support of the Global Health Summit goal of 90% coverage for all immunizations by the year 2000.

USAID has been strengthening NGO capacities to respond to periodic epidemics of cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis (CSM) and yellow fever. During the CSM and cholera epidemics of 1996, USAID mobilized all collaborating NGOs in support of mass immunizations and over 50,000 people were immunized. GON approved plans have been concluded for an epidemic preparedness and response strategy, which includes mass immunization. In collaboration with the GON and other donor agencies, USAID has completed the training of NGOs in the north in the technical requirements of the strategy and will soon initiate training in the southwest and east.

Description: USAID supports the delivery of child and maternal health services as a component of an integrated health care package. Implementing U.S. Cooperating Agencies (CAs) and their Nigerian NGO partners work in three geographic focus areas including a total of 14 northern, southeastern and southwestern states. NGO activities at the health facility and clinic level are directed at reducing high maternal and infant mortality rates by promoting routine, accelerated and mass immunizations activities, the use of oral rehydration therapy for diarrhea treatment, malaria prevention and treatment, appropriate home-based management of acute respiratory infections (ARI), and childhood nutrition including exclusive breastfeeding.

At the community and organizational level, USAID funds NGOs in mobilizing community-based organizations to create partnerships with private health establishments or networks. These establishments may be urban for-profit clinics, as is the case with the Community Partnerships for

Health (CPHs) in Lagos and Kano, or extended health networks such as those of the Christian Health Association of Nigeria. Such partnerships have become pivotal in community mobilization, service delivery and creating a sense of community and hope in some of the major urban areas. Twelve urban CPHs have been created in Lagos and Kano and nine sub-projects are being implemented in collaboration with the religious groups.

The community mobilization which characterizes these projects has helped to identify some critical needs of women. Women are being taught how to improve their negotiating skills in the making of critical decisions in the home. Micro-credit schemes are also being sponsored with other donor funding to empower women economically. These two activities appear to have emboldened women to initiate a third activity, political participation in NGO affairs. Youth, men and the community at large, have been motivated to promote community sanitation for malarial prevention, oral rehydration therapy and exclusive breastfeeding.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides a broad range of infant, child and maternal health inputs including vaccines, vaccine storage equipment and other essential commodities, through the public sector. UNICEF and the British also finance essential drugs for health facilities. The World Health Organization funds limited technical assistance in support of health planning and the integrated management of childhood illnesses. Polio-plus and Rotary International made significant contributions in the area of social mobilization during the NIDs. The United Nations Development Program continues to provide some support in poverty alleviation programs including guinea worm disease eradication. The GON has for the first time in 1997 made available sufficient quantities of vaccines for all antigens and vaccination supplies. These concerted efforts by the GON and other donors have led to the revision of USAID's target for 1998 from 40% to 60% and 90% by the year 2000.

Beneficiaries: Infants, children under the age of 5 years and mothers. USAID-supported programs target 14 focus states with a total estimated population of 55 million.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through a participating agency services agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and through U.S. CAs who work with Nigerian NGOs. Major CAs include the Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival Project, Initiatives, the Johns Hopkins University and the International Center for Research on Women.

Major Results Indicators	Baseline	Target
Improved Immunization Coverage: i.e.measles	20% (1995)	60% (1998) 90% (2000)
Increased proportion of children given correct home management of diarrhea	30% (1995)	40% (1997) 80% (2000)
Improved Home Management of Malaria and Acute Respiratory Infections	30% (1995)	35% (1997) 60% (1998) 80% (2000)
Child Nutrition (Exclusive Breastfeeding)	3% (1995)	15% (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: NIGERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: HIV/AIDS Prevention Control and Mitigation, 620-SPO1
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES: $ 2,000,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 1999

Purpose: To promote a healthier and more productive society through the prevention of HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmitted diseases (STDs) through non-governmental organizations.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID-supported programs focus on 14 focus states with an estimated population of 50 million. The program supports NGO efforts at the community level. Information, education and communication services have been provided to over 900,000 men and women who are at increased risk of contracting these diseases. This educational effort has been supported by 172 media spots and 440,000 information, education and communication material packages reaching a broader audience. Four hundred and sixty-two peer educators have been trained in various social groups to serve as agents of behavior change.

HIV/AIDS awareness rose from 47% in 1993 to over 70% in 1997 among target populations of USAID-funded AIDS Control and Prevention Project (AIDSCAP) sub-project activities, while consistent use of condoms among some targeted high-risk groups increased by 26% to 62%. One million condoms have been distributed to high-risk populations through these sub-projects. This is stimulating the demand for condoms from other sources, and contraceptive social marketing sales rose from 24 million condoms in 1993 to 45 million in 1994 and 55 million in 1995. Projections in 1997 estimate annual condom sales have now reached 60 million. As a result of USAID's achievement in the empowerment of NGOs for community program implementation, the Government Of Nigeria (GON) now recognizes these donor-funded community NGOs as the most significant organizations working in HIV/AIDS prevention.

Description: The HIV/AIDS epidemic threatens millions of Nigerians. Current sero-prevalence estimates indicate that 3.5 million Nigerians are infected with the HIV virus. Thus over 12% of the global HIV burden is attributable to Nigeria alone. USAID has been leading the effort to enhance awareness and stimulate programs addressing the HIV/AIDS crisis and has a three part strategy: (1) behavior change communication through peer health education outreach, (2) sexually-transmitted disease management, emphasizing a diagnosis and treatment approach based on symptoms, and (3) the promotion of condom use. Due to the widespread disempowerment of women in marriage and sexual situations and the vulnerability of adolescents and young adults, the program provides peer support and training in negotiation skills for women and youth.

In order to address the vulnerability of women and youth to HIV infection, improved participation of women in decision-making and adolescent reproductive health have been introduced as cross-cutting program implementation strategies in all USAID-funded projects in Nigeria. NGO institutional strengthening and sustainability is being vigorously pursued through NGO capacity development and enhanced organizational sustainability which is another implementation parameter that cuts across all projects.

New cases of full-blown AIDS are on the increase and anecdotal evidence indicates that an average of three to five new cases are seen each day in some tertiary health institutions in the country. The number of cases of full-blown AIDS reported by the GON to the World Health Organization increased rapidly from 1,148 in April 1994 to 10,803 in November 1997, more than an 840% increase. These figures constitute the tip of the iceberg but still indicate an exponential growth in the magnitude of the AIDS epidemic in Nigeria.

Some available data, especially from Uganda, have shown that positive behavior change leading to a significant reduction in HIV transmission can take place among youth. USAID will therefore expand its country program to give more attention to youth, in and out of school, who constitute over half of Nigeria's estimated population of 106 million. USAID will also support operational research initiatives that complement and help direct the implementation of its country program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON established the National AIDS/STD Control Program to implement and coordinate their anti-AIDS efforts at the federal level. Similar program units have been established at state and local government levels. The total annual commitment from these three tiers of government to HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts is $5.7 million, but disbursement has fallen short of this amount. The British provide screening equipment to the GON. The British also currently support commodity (inclusive of condoms for disease prevention) social marketing through a three-year $5.9 million contract with Population Services International. The United Nations Joint Program on AIDS has supported the GON's anti-HIV/AIDS efforts with a $200,000 grant to the National AIDS/STD Control Program and plans further inputs.

Beneficiaries: Sexually active adults and adolescents, particularly high risk populations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities through the AIDS Control and Prevention Project with Family Health International.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline	Target (1999)
Improved availability of condoms through social marketing programs	17 million (1990)	60 million
Increased proportion of men and women knowledgeable about AIDS	47% (1993)	70%
Increased proportion of AIDS patients managed at home without stigmatization and discrimination	0% (1997)	50%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: NIGERIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Strengthened Civil Society Contribution to Democratic Participation and Civil Rights, 620-SPO2
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCES: $1,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To strengthen civil society's contribution to democratic participation and civil rights.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: The Nigeria Democracy and Governance (DG) Program is in its second year. First-year activities implemented through the Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA) and the Johns Hopkins University Population Communication Services Project, were built on the linkages USAID had established with the non-governmental organization (NGO) community through its health programs. Operating at the community as well as the national level, the NGO and pro-democracy groups have emerged as leaders in the struggle for democracy in Nigeria, and look to the U.S. for material and moral support. A small-grants program, managed by the United States Information Agency (USIA) through an inter-agency transfer, and the Embassy-managed Democracy and Human Rights program complement the USAID-managed DG activities and reach a wide range of NGO organizations that address a broad spectrum of DG issues pertinent to restoring democratic rule in Nigeria.

The DG program focuses on promoting popular democratic participation at the community and national levels, as well as on women's political empowerment and respect for fundamental human rights. In the first year of the program 31 small grants were given to partner NGOs and Community-Based Organizations in 14 States in the northern, south-western and south-eastern regions of Nigeria. Through NGO partners, awareness of gender inequalities and fundamental human rights has increased. Women in the target states have been mobilized and sensitized for increased participation in politics and decision making. In addition, the capacity of women journalists to provide effective media coverage to women's empowerment and DG activities has been strengthened. Legal centers for women have been established and para-legal assistants have been trained to run these centers. Media campaigns on DG issues are promoted through print media, radio and television. This has significantly increased the awareness of the public in target states in democracy, human rights and civic responsibilities. The program is estimated to have reached over 30 million women, men and youth.

Description: The current program provides modest technical assistance to NGOs that contribute to strengthening democratic participation and greater respect for human rights in Nigeria. The recipients include private consultant groups, the independent press, pro-democracy opinion leaders and others. The United States Information Agency, the U.S. Embassy and USAID collaborate to identify committed, credible and accountable grantees and to facilitate linkages among the various components of the DG program.

At the end of the first year, a stakeholder's workshop was organized to review the first phase of activities, results achieved, and lessons learned, and to establish guidelines for the second phase. Based on the recommendations of this review, USAID has identified additional stakeholders in other communities to expand the reach of the program and more clearly defined and focused activities for increased impact on political processes in society. A framework has also been developed to accommodate recommendations from the review. The new framework has been divided into three sub-objectives: a) to strengthen the capacity of the NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs), with special emphasis on institution-building, internal democratic practices, transparency and accountability. b) to politically empower major groups and organizations of civil society, and c) to strengthen networking among NGOs/CBOs and other components of civil society in Nigeria for better advocacy.

The intermediate results identified in the new strategic framework are: an increased number of organizations promoting women's decision- and policy-making skills and empowerment, an increased number of organizations promoting youth's involvement in democratic practices and civic responsibilities, targeted civic organizations engaged in democratic self-governance and civic education, and strengthened and accountable local, state and national democratic institutions. As the country approaches the scheduled hand-over of power from the military to elected civilian government, the DG program will intensify pressure on the Government to keep its promise of a genuine and transparent transition to civil rule.

To further support the transition to democratic rule, USAID will broaden the scope of the DG Program to include conflict resolution, capacity building, sustainability of existing NGOs and networking among NGOs and CBOs within focus states and other areas. In the event of a credible transition to civil rule, USAID will review and redesign its DG Program to accommodate new challenges.

Host Country and Other Donors: Western democracies belonging primarily to the European Union have been active in supporting the pro-democracy groups to restore civilian rule in Nigeria. These countries include Germany, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Norway, and Ireland. Most other donors have focused on human rights and made small grants to opposition groups.

Beneficiaries: The People of Nigeria who have been disenfranchised and suffered human rights abuses. Women are specifically targeted in most of the programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Center for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA), Johns Hopkins University and USIA. Management Systems International has recently been awarded a contract to provide technical assistance in DG work in Nigeria.

Major Result Indicators	Baseline (1997)	Target (1999)
Increased number of NGOs/CBOs participating in USAID-funded DG activities.	762	882
Increased number of women leaders/politicians who go through USAID funded public life skills training.	450	980
Increased number of women exposed to DG sensitization and political awareness activities	445,000	660,000
Increased number of USAID sponsored legal clinics	4	12
Increased number of networking and coalition DG groups working on political issues.	226	665
Increased number of media NGOs involved in Publicizing DG activities.	6	12

RWANDA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$2,500,000	$1,340,000	$2,500,000
Development Assistance	$2,000,000	$6,160,000	$7,000,000
Economic Support Funds	$500,000	---	---
P.L. 480 Title II	$70,899,729	$10,680,900	---

Introduction.

In her December 1997 address to the Organization of African Unity, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright articulated U.S. policy objectives in the Great Lakes region: to support peace and the rule of law, promote good governance and democracy, and encourage economic development and integration. These objectives form the basis of the development assistance program in Rwanda, which is based on the premise that achieving a lasting peace is crucial to regional stability and in the clear interest of the United States. In addition, the Secretary announced a Great Lakes Initiative, which will support strengthened mechanisms for justice and reconciliation. The USAID Rwanda program will be a key component of this Initiative, building upon its existing justice sector activities. The USAID program also plays a key role in the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), with a focus on the GHAI's twin objectives of conflict resolution and food security, as well as its cross-border approach to these issues.

The Development Challenge.

In the last year, there have been strong indications that Rwanda is making progress on the political, social and economic fronts, but many daunting problems remain. Over 1.5 million Rwandans (almost 20% of the population) peacefully returned to the country between November 1996 and February 1997. The Government of Rwanda (GOR) mounted a herculean effort to provide shelter, health, and economic support for those people -- a monumental challenge. In addition, Rwanda faces an unsustainable external debt burden. At the end of 1996 external debt stood at $1.1 billion, or 83% of gross domestic product. In the near future, high debt service will continue to crowd out development priorities.

In the political arena, the GOR's Ministry of Justice has made significant progress in processing over 120,000 detainees accused of genocide crimes by establishing basic files for 50% of these cases and releasing over 3,000 people. Bringing the cases to trial remains a formidable task, but prospects are now improved for speedier resolution of cases and establishment of standards for detention and arrest. This is but a first step toward developing a functioning justice system. Progress has been made in other areas as well. The GOR created a National Judicial Council, which provides a mechanism for an independent judiciary. The first National Bar Association was launched and a framework established for a National Human Rights Commission. Five thousand Rwanda Peoples Army (RPA) soldiers were demobilized in the first phase of a program designed to reduce the size of the army and assist former soldiers to return to peaceful lives. Such a program should not only temper security concerns and reduce potential for conflict, but also enable the GOR to devote its scarce financial resources to the productive and social sectors and address severe budget shortfalls.

Despite these encouraging actions, political violence worsened considerably in 1997, principally in the northwestern prefectures where extremists seek to reignite the genocide. The outbreak was due in part to the GOR's admirable decision to open its borders to the refugees, during which time armed insurgents also entered. The RPA has generally been able to respond effectively, beating back and pursuing opposing forces perpetrating attacks on refugee camps and other sites. High civilian casualties persist, as in the brazen assault on Mudende camp where over 300 refugees were murdered. To address accusations that the RPA has violated human rights in its sometimes violent and poorly

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targeted reactions to insurgent actions, the GOR has publicly detained, convicted and punished soldiers and officers found guilty of such actions through due process of law. Throughout the country there is a pervasive need to rebuild trust among neighbors and in local and national institutions.

With a growth rate over 3%, Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa. Infant mortality is also high (130 per 1000 live births). Due to a tremendous shortage of physical, fiscal, and human resources, much of the population has only rudimentary coverage and relies on non-governmental health services. To effectively and sustainably solve these problems, the Ministry of Health is decentralizing its resources in order to rapidly improve service delivery in an integrated primary health care system which incorporates maternal child health, family planning and HIV/AIDS interventions.

Nearly 100% of Rwanda's population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, yet over 50% of these households do not produce enough for their families to eat. Rwandan per capita food production has declined steadily since the early 1980's. Much of the human and physical resources which constituted the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) were destroyed in 1994. However, during 1997, the MOA reestablished data management and planning capacities, and continued to support seed multiplication efforts using contract farmers. There is an urgent need to develop off-farm employment opportunities through agricultural processing and small and micro-scale industry and enterprise.

Other Donors.

A broad array of multilateral and bilateral donors are actively engaged in Rwanda in close cooperation with the GOR, which has taken a true leadership role -- one of the key principles of the GHAI. USAID works in coordination with the Netherlands, Germany, Canada, Belgium, the World Bank, the European Union, and the United Nations Development Program.

FY1999 Program.

The USAID Integrated Strategic Plan for 1997-1999 responds to development challenges in the political, social, and economic sectors by focusing on three strategic objectives: 1) increased rule of law and transparency in governance; 2) increased utilization of primary health care and basic social services in target regions; and 3) increased ability of rural families to improve household food security in targeted communities.

Related to USAID's goal of strengthening democracy and good governance, funds are requested to combat the pervasive sense of impunity in Rwanda through the creation of an independent judiciary and an expanded cadre of trained legal professionals; to promote an increased sense of security on the part of the general population through demining, an improved police force, and the establishment of a civil-military dialogue conducive to reducing the size and role of the military; and to strengthen civil society at the national and local level. Funds are also requested to support in Rwanda's national demobilization program. The Great Lakes Initiative, described in a separate section, will complement these activities.

Funding is requested to increase availability of decentralized, quality primary health care (PHC), and sexually transmitted infections and human immuno-deficiency virus (STI/HIV) services in target areas; to improve knowledge and perceptions related to reproductive health and STI/HIV in target areas; to enhance sustainability of PHC services through improved financial and administrative accountability and health care financing; and to increase GOR capacity to provide basic social support activities.

Related to USAID's overall goals of promoting broad-based economic growth, agricultural development, providing humanitarian assistance, as well as the objectives of the GHAI, funding is requested to increase GOR capacity to improve access to agricultural inputs and staple foods for rural families through expanded production, market access, an improved environment for small scale private enterprise, and through increased capacity to monitor and respond to those most affected by food insecurity.

RWANDA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Increased Rule of Law and Accountability in Governance - DA	---	---	---	2,500	---	---	2,500
S.O. 2. Increased Primary Health Care and Utilization - CSD	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500
S.O. 3. Increase Ability to Rural Families to Improve Household Food Security - DA	4,500	---	---	---	---	---	4,500
Totals							
- CSD	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500
- DA	4,500	---	---	2,500	---	---	7,000

USAID Mission Director: George E. Lewis

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: RWANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance, 696-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To build the capacity to improve the administration of justice and decentralized local governance by providing the tools and improving the skills necessary to develop legal and governmental structures and civil society associations.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID efforts during 1997 were directed towards establishing the basis for justice and good governance. Major accomplishments included: 1) training for 140 law students at the national university thus addressing the critical shortages in legal expertise within the country; 2) material assistance in preparing dossiers against individuals accused of genocide crimes; 3) continued training for an estimated 1,200 public safety officials at the local and national level in order to lay the institutional foundation for the rule of law and respect for human rights; 4) building a capacity within the National Demining Office (NDO) to identify and destroy land mines and unexploded ordnance; 5) in partnership with the Dutch Government, enabling the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MOIA) to issue new identity cards, free of ethnic affiliation, nationwide, thus enabling freedom of movement while still maintaining security; and 6) establishing a decentralization unit within the MOIA to build consensus for national policies that will transfer decision making to local communities.

Description: In FY1998/99, activities will focus on: 1) creating the institutional capacity for more timely and effective administration of justice; 2) increasing security of property and persons; and 3) building consensus for greater participation in decision making at the local and national level. USAID assistance in improving the administration of justice will: 1) continue to train new legal professionals (scheduled to graduate in 1999) and produce legal materials in English; 2) fund placement of Rwandan journalists in Arusha to provide extensive reporting, in the local language, on the proceedings of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR); 3) assist the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) to develop and implement an effective awareness campaign informing the population at large, and the detainees in particular, about the genocide law and duties and responsibilities of all citizens in a country governed by the rule of law; and 4) provide material and technical assistance to the newly authorized National Judicial Council which is the body tasked with selecting and supporting judges.

To improve security, USAID will: 1) continue to train public safety personnel, including police trainers and new police officers, and equip public safety institutions to provide the basis for civilian law enforcement; 2) continue to build the capacity and self-sufficiency of the NDO so that all land can be returned to productive use; and 3) support the Government of Rwanda (GOR) demobilization effort through participation in a multi-donor program, funded through the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) trust fund, and provide technical assistance to the Rwanda Demobilization Commission and training for demobilized soldiers.

To improve accountability and transparency in governance, USAID will: 1) promote participatory processes at the community level that enable communities to plan, and allocate resources, for rehabilitation activities; 2) assist the MOJ and the MOIA to develop sound financial management and accounting systems; 3) continue to support policy dialogue on decentralization to increase local ownership of communal government; 4) provide technical assistance and material support to develop and strengthen civil society through local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that represent professional associations, such as the Bar Association, human rights groups and other associations; and 5) provide technical assistance to the National Assembly to improve the technical staff's legislative analysis and drafting skills.

These activities all play a key role in resolving the traumatic events of the past, and in establishing a framework to mitigate future conflict as Rwandan society rebuilds.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID works closely with the GOR's MOIA and MOJ for its activities in the Justice sector. The Netherlands and Germany are the major donors in this sector, each contributing more than the United States. UNDP has placed advisors with the MOIA and the MOJ. The Netherlands joined USAID in providing a matching 50% of funds for the identity card project. The World Bank has provided $3 million to promote decentralization based on work to date in the USAID Local Government Initiative. Canada is supporting the local language publication of material on the work of the ICTR. Belgium furnishes defense lawyers for those accused of genocide crimes through the NGO, "Lawyers Without Borders". Demobilization and reintegration efforts will be a multi-donor funded activity through the UNDP Trust Fund with a total estimated budget of $39 million. The United States has allocated $1.7 million to date.

Beneficiaries: All Rwandans will benefit from increased confidence in legal and governmental structures, decentralization and improved security of person and property. Immediate and direct beneficiaries are the institutions which underpin administration of justice, rule of law and broad-based development, including at least 350 civil servants in the areas of justice and local government, 20,000 rural citizens in target communities, up to 5,000 former soldiers in reintegration activities and 100 members of local NGOs committed to improving civil society.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The MOIA, United States Information Agency, the University of Quebec at Montreal, Africare and Ronco are currently implementing activities.

Major Results Indicators	Baseline (1997)	Target
Increased availability of legal expertise	40 lawyers working in Rwanda	250 lawyers (1999)
Increase in military personnel demobilized and assisted	5,000 personnel from the Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) demobilized and assisted	Additional 10,000 RPA and 40,000 personnel of the previous government's army assisted (1999)
Improved personal security through increased area of land demined	600 sq. km of land compromised by mines and unexploded ordnance as surveyed by the NDO	50% of compromised area cleared (1999)
Mechanism established for local resource allocation	All local government development resources allocated from the central government	Mechanism established in 12 communities for broad-based participation planning for and using development resources (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: RWANDA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Primary Health Care and Social Service Utilization in Target Regions, 696-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUND SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,500,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2001

Purpose: To increase the utilization of quality primary health care (PHC) and basic social services in target regions and contribute to increased stability and strengthened development capacity.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID assumed a leadership role in rebuilding Rwanda's health and social service capacity to serve Rwandans reintegrating into their communities after the genocide and war of 1994. Infrastructure assistance through the rehabilitation and refurbishing of over 60 health clinics and training facilities (using both emergency and development resources as part of an integrated program) was complemented by technical assistance to improve management and accounting systems in the national health care system. The quality of health and social welfare services in target regions improved through better clinical practices, establishment of community-based education and communication networks, improved referral systems, technical training, and innovative sexually transmitted infections/human immunodeficiency virus (STI/HIV) communication interventions. In addition, USAID has strengthened the capacity of the public sector to provide basic child welfare services to the community while simultaneously mobilizing community social and income-generating networks which target foster families and unaccompanied and vulnerable children.

Description: Activities include building a public capacity to deliver quality PHC and social welfare services for children as well as strengthen existing community social, communication and economic networks and services. To increase the availability of decentralized PHC services in target areas, USAID provides technical assistance to improve PHC planning, management and implementation with an emphasis on STI/HIV prevention and control interventions. USAID assistance is used to improve knowledge and perceptions related to reproductive health, emphasizing STI/HIV, through innovative peer education programs and aggressive education at the community level of political, religious and opinion leaders. Technical assistance to the Ministry of Health (MOH) to enhance sustainability of PHC services through improved financial, administrative and management systems and accountability at the central and regional levels has led to the establishment of a Finance and Administrative Division at the MOH. This will improve reporting on donor accounts, produce a greater decentralization of resources, and create standard costs to be paid by customers for national health system services and pharmaceuticals. USAID support to basic social welfare services for children has resulted in a national action plan to decentralize such services and has mobilized community-based parent networks to assist families with foster children through improved communications and income-generation activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID and the World Bank jointly fund a Rwandan-managed national communications center. USAID and the World Bank also collaborate with the MOH to decentralize and improve STI/HIV services nationally. USAID and the United Nations Development Program share in the joint planning and financing of a community based comprehensive health and sanitation intervention in the Umutara region. USAID collaborates with the Ministry of Health to implement their national health policy and action plans and with the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Affairs to strengthen coordination, develop policy and build a community capacity for the care and protection of children .

Beneficiaries: Direct program beneficiaries are the general population of the prefectures of Byumba (772,500), Gitarama (858,800), Kibungo (671,000), the health districts of Nyagatare in Umutara (300,000) and Kigali (600,000) as well as 30,000 unaccompanied or orphaned children and their foster families. Three hundred Rwandans working in the public health delivery system and social service sector will be direct beneficiaries of professional training activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Gender, Family and Social Affairs, and international non-government organizations (CARE International, Save the Children, Family Health International, Samaritan's Purse International, Population Services International).

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Improve access to quality PHC services in five regions.	Baseline figures will be determined by the implementing organization and the MOH	30% increase (from the 1998 baseline) of clients with STIs who are correctly diagnosed and treated (2000) Increased use of STI services cited by health centers in the Gitarama Prefecture
Improved management of national health delivery system.	Inability to provide U.S. funds to the MOH (1997)	Acceptable accounting and administrative systems in the MOH (central and regional levels) provide eligibility for direct USAID funding (1999)
Increased capacity to recover costs incurred in health delivery.	Absence of cost recovery system (1997)	Institutional and public tariff system established nationally (1998)
Improved knowledge and perceptions relating to STI/HIV infections.	No national strategy for local leaders to mobilize their communities in STI/HIV prevention and control	National IEC strategy implemented in 5 pilot communes (2000)
Reduction of children in institutions and residential centers.	6,600 children (1998)	1,200 children (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: RWANDA
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security, 696-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & FUND SOURCE: FY 1999: $4,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To increase access to agricultural inputs and staple foods for rural families through expanded production, better market access, an improved environment for small-scale private enterprise, and through increased capacity to monitor and respond to those most affected by food insecurity.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: During 1997, USAID was instrumental in meeting the emergency needs of 1.5 million people with timely and effective use of humanitarian assistance. Approximately $29 million in U.S. food assistance (out of a regional total of $72.5 million) was provided to the World Food Program (WFP), representing 40% of all food assistance to Rwanda. This assistance was distributed to vulnerable groups and used to improve the productive sector through Food for Work programs which promoted agricultural recovery, built houses and rehabilitated basic infrastructure. Other emergency assistance, totaling more than $26 million, provided life saving and rehabilitation assistance including clean water, sanitation, health supplies, seeds and agricultural tools, food distribution and emergency shelter assistance. In addition, over 550 small grants were made to community-based women's associations. 165 groups purchased livestock, and over 200 groups initiated income generation projects. The balance received support for shelter and agricultural activities.

Description: As emergency needs at the household level and national levels are met, USAID's transition program addresses rehabilitation and development requirements by shifting assistance from humanitarian and emergency aid to establishing sustainable livelihoods and promoting productive activities that lead to long-term food security. USAID assistance will: 1) increase capacity in the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to plan and implement sound food security practices; 2) increase agriculture expertise in the public and private sector by refurbishing and improving training at the national agriculture training center; and 3) promote conditions that encourage off-farm enterprises, employment and regional trade. Proceeds from the monetization of food aid will be used to: 1) increase the GOR's understanding of and ability to respond to the root causes of food insecurity; 2) improve farming practices; and 3) strengthen internal market channels. All USAID activities aim to increase rural purchasing power by expanding agricultural production and off-farm employment and improving market services including agro-processing, storage facilities and trading networks with neighboring countries.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID will work with: (1) the MOA and a U.S. institution to restore the agriculture statistical data base in the MOA and provide policy development assistance; (2) the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the European Union (EU) to refurbish and provide courses at the national agriculture training center; and (3) the Ministry of Commerce, Cooperatives and Industry, the MOA, a U.S. institution, the EU, World Bank and UNDP to promote conditions that encourage off-farm enterprises and regional trade.

Beneficiaries: Successful transition activities will help diversify economic opportunities for targeted poor rural households by increasing both agricultural production and purchasing power, thus reducing vulnerability to food insecurity. Beneficiaries include: 1) households and farmers in target communities who will benefit from growing trade with neighboring countries, increased availability of agricultural inputs at reasonable prices and improved rural market access; 2) an estimated 20 technical staff plus decision and policy makers within the Food Security Technical Unit (FSTU) and GOR as well as an estimated 700,000 persons acutely affected by food insecurity through effective monitoring and provision of appropriate assistance; and 3) an estimated 200 students, GOR staff and private participants who pass through the national agriculture training center.

Principal Contractors/Grantees: The MOA and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Cooperatives are USAID's principal partners in these endeavors. Contractors and grantees include U.S. universities, U.S. and international non-governmental organizations, international and United Nation organizations and private sector firms.

Major Results Indicators	Baseline	Target
Increased GOR capacity to plan and implement sound agricultural practices.	FSTU has been established, but is not yet functioning or operational in 1997.	Analyses used to develop policy by 2000.
Increased household food security in targeted communities.	25% of the population, or two million persons, are food insecure. (FAO 1997)	10% reduction in food insecure persons in targeted areas by 2001.
Increased off-farm enterprise.	Post-genocide period rural enterprises are minimal.	Rural enterprises provide off-farm employment in target areas by 2001.

SENEGAL

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	2,300,000	$2,100,000	$5,935,000
Development Assistance	$18,900,000	$15,200,000	$18,591,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$72,000	---	---

Introduction.

Senegal is one of America's most important francophone partners in sub-Saharan Africa. Largely Moslem, politically stable, and a multiparty democracy, it is a moderate secular nation. A voice of moderation on peace in the Middle East and conflict resolution in Africa, Senegal has demonstrated commitment and professionalism in peace keeping operations in, among other places, Bosnia, Liberia, Rwanda, the Sinai, and Lebanon. Senegal was the first sub-Saharan country to volunteer forces for Operation Desert Storm. Senegal is also a charter member of the U.S.-proposed African Crisis Response Initiative. Senegal's 35 years of political stability, its increasing political pluralism, and good record on human rights buttress partnership with the United States.

Development Challenge.

Long recognized as a "democratic model" in Africa, Senegal is still among the world's least developed countries. Despite its political stability and relatively modern capital city, Senegal's economic growth has only recently improved, and it has virtually been negated by high population growth -- currently 2.7% or doubling every 26 years. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP), $534 in 1997, has stagnated since independence. Sustainable economic growth is essential for Senegal to maintain its stability and to continue its democratic evolution. Strong structural adjustments, including a 50% devaluation of currency in 1994 and recent efforts to privatize and liberalize the economy, have shown Senegal's resolve. Inflation is about 3%, and Senegal's external debt has decreased in recent years to approximately $3.1 billion (66% of GDP) as of December 1997. While economic growth is now positive, it is not yet strong enough at 5% to have a substantial impact on per capita incomes. Senegal needs to create an environment conducive to generating additional employment and higher incomes.

Senegal's deteriorating natural resource base continues to be a major concern. The Sahelian ecosystem is vulnerable to erosion, droughts, deforestation and locusts. In spite of its relatively small share of GDP (20%), agriculture is still the principal source of income for about 60% of the population. Yet annually, one-third of Senegal's cereal needs must be met by imports. Improvements in crop yields have kept up with the population growth rate, but not closed the gap in food grain needs. Only 19% of Senegal's land is suitable for agriculture, and only 1.5% is currently irrigated. In addition, an overall decline in rainfall over the past 30 years, as well as the fact that 57% of energy needs is supplied by fuelwood and charcoal, translate into extreme pressure on natural resources.

Social services in Senegal remain extremely limited, especially for women and children. Maternal mortality is high (510 per 100,000 live births), and many infants die of preventable diseases. The country suffers from relatively high childhood mortality rates (139 per 1,000), and women still bear on average 5.7 children each. Life expectancy is 50 years, with half the population under 18 years old.

Senegal's Socialist Party has been continuously in power since before Independence, and the Presidency has not changed in 18 years. The disorderliness of local and regional elections in November 1996 cast a shadow over democratic procedures and has heightened awareness of the need to assure a more transparent process in the future. The 1996 Decentralization Law was a major step toward

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democratization by creating regional and local elected bodies to decentralize political decisions. Success of this ground-breaking experiment will depend on how well the new political institutions can mobilize local revenues and manage their natural resources.

USAID experience in Senegal has yielded a number of successes. While graduation from USAID assistance is not anticipated within the next ten years, our successes demonstrate that we are moving toward that end. USAID has been and will remain the preeminent donor in the family planning sector. Declines in infant mortality and the low incidence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) are largely attributed to USAID assistance. USAID also can be credited with an increased emphasis on preventive as opposed to curative health care. USAID also played a major part in increasing the private sector's role in the economy. As an example, the private sector, not the government-owned corporations, now controls the supply and pricing of rice, which is Senegal's largest grain import. When prices start to rise, the private sector responds with additional imports to assure a regular supply of rice. Privatization of the Senegalese national airlines, vegetable oil processing, and a hotel are planned for 1998.

In the management of natural resources, USAID efforts have helped formulate a National Environmental Action Plan, and put in place local natural resource management (NRM) committees. Those who use the land are now in a position to make sure that it is sustainably maintained. In the area of democracy and good governance, USAID assisted with voter education for the first-ever election of the newly created local and regional positions. Many problems were avoided and others identified, which led to the creation of the National Observation of Elections, a neutral body charged with monitoring the next elections.

1998 will be a crucial year for Senegal. Senegal needs another International Monetary Fund stand-by agreement conditioned upon tight fiscal policies, yet there will be great pressures to increase public spending prior to the May 1998 national legislative elections.

Other Donors.

The donor community is large and pledges about $500 million per year, which funds 60% of Senegal's investment budget. The next Consultative Group meeting is slated for March 1998, at which further debt relief, among other topics, will be discussed. USAID provided approximately 4% of total external financing assistance to Senegal in 1997, placing the United States as the sixth largest bilateral donor (behind France, Germany, Japan, Taiwan and Saudi Arabia) and the ninth largest donor overall. Other major funders are the World Bank, European Union, and the International Monetary Fund. These donors are active in sectors assisted by USAID, but they also cover those that USAID does not, such as education and physical infrastructure. USAID is at the forefront of donor coordination, particularly in the areas of economic liberalization, family planning and HIV/AIDS, good governance, and natural resource management.

FY 1999 Program.

Senegal's new 1998-2006 strategy will take effect. Its focus is on the opportunities created by Senegal's recent macro-economic reforms and passage of the 1996 Decentralization Law. During FY1999, USAID will focus on resolving three problems critical to Senegal's future: 1) USAID will increase sustainable private sector income-generating activities. 2) USAID will foster more effective, democratic, and accountable local management of services and resources. 3) USAID will increase sustainable use of reproductive health services (child survival, maternal health, family planning, and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STD/AIDS)) in the context of decentralization in targeted areas.

SENEGAL
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors.							
- DA	4,900	---	1,620	200	---	---	6,720
S.O. 2. More Effective, Democratic & Accountable Local Management of Services & Resources in Targeted Areas.							
- DA	1,500	---	1,620	1,700	---	---	4,820
S.O. 3. Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health (Child Survival, Maternal Health, Family Planning, and STD/AIDS) Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas.							
- CSD	---	5,935	---	---	---	---	5,935
- DA	---	6,951	---	100	---	---	7,051
Totals							
-CSD	---	5,935	---	---	---	---	5,935
- DA	6,400	6,951	3,240	2,000	---	---	18,591

USAID Mission Director, Anne M. Williams

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SENEGAL
TITLE & NUMBER: Sustainable Increases in Private Sector Income Generating Activities in Selected Sectors, 685-SO01.
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & SOURCE OF FUNDING: FY 1999: $6,720,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Purpose: To achieve sustainable increases in private sector income-generating activities in selected sectors.

USAID's Role and Achievements to Date: In October 1998, USAID will begin implementing its new strategy building on the successes of past USAID-funded activities. These include, inter alia: (a) pursuing a policy dialogue with the Government of Senegal (GOS) which has already significantly liberalized the marketing of rice, ending government controls and artificial shortages or surpluses; (b) financing micro- and small businesses through building sustainable savings and credit systems, as successfully completed in Kaolack, Senegal; (c) institutionalizing village banks with a focus on financial services for women as begun under USAID's non-governmental organization support activity; and d) providing credit, technical assistance and business, entrepreneurial, literacy, and numeracy training to farmers for the development of natural resource management (NRM) based enterprises as a way of stimulating incomes as initiated in various USAID training activities.

Description: Not only is USAID embarking on new activities under its new strategy, but it will also use a new mode of implementation. In addition to traditional detailed assessments of the private sector environment to define specific activities, USAID will emphasize soliciting the needs and participation of Senegalese organizations (thus creating ownership and increasing the likelihood of sustainable development). USAID's new Strategic Plan has already identified three major groups of results that will be attained during the next eight years.

First, the legal, regulatory and policy environment will be improved to promote income-generating activities by:

- Enhance the policy and regulatory framework based on an "Investment Barrier/Road Map Survey" that USAID is completing in collaboration with other donors ; and
- Adapting judicial process to business needs, e.g. promoting private arbitration centers.

A proposed activity for achieving these results is the completion of an Investment Barrier/Investment Road Map Survey, which would document bureaucratic red tape that should be reduced. Other activities under consideration include training judges in commercial law and supporting private Arbitration Centers.

Second, access to financial services will be improved by:

- Expanding and strengthening the Decentralized Financial System (DFS);
- Increasing client awareness of financial instruments;
- Reducing financial risk; and
- Mobilizing more savings.

Proposed activities include: (1) expanding village banks with a focus on financial services for women; (2) technical assistance to train managers of financial services, expand savings services, and enforce regulation; and (3) implementing a loan guarantee mechanism to increase access to formal bank services by lowering banks' perceived risk in lending small amounts to new clients.

Third, the use of improved technical and managerial practices will be increased, with a focus on:

- Increasing access to information;
- Increasing use of appropriate technologies for Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) development and NRM practices; and
- Strengthening private businesses, associations, and groups.

Proposed activities include: (1) training in entrepreneurship, management, and business plan development; (2) training to improve professional associations; (3) public education campaigns on the benefits of free markets and the appropriate role for government. In the Natural Resource Management (NRM) sector, activities will continue to focus on dissemination of improved NRM technologies and the translation of NRM-based initiatives into viable profit-making enterprises.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS has demonstrated its commitment to private sector development through a comprehensive package of policy reforms. These have included a 50% CFAFr (West African Monetary Union Franc) devaluation, price and trade liberalization, reform of the labor code, and the abolition or renegotiation of special agreements under which the GOS conferred special protection, subsidies and tax exemptions to certain enterprises. A special provision in the tax code has also encouraged groups of entrepreneurs to form Economic Interest Groups, which essentially are micro-enterprises or cooperatives.

The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and France are the leading donors for Senegal's private sector. The World Bank-supported programs aim at encouraging competition, liberalizing the sector, and reducing energy costs, major obstacles to the sector's growth. In 1997, the International Finance Corporation opened an office in Dakar to respond to financial needs of SMEs.

After successfully completing its 1994-1997 Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), the IMF is considering in early 1998 a new program that centers on a "new generation of reforms" with a declared objective of promoting the private sector, alleviating poverty, and strengthening governance.

Other key donors include the African Development Bank, the European Union, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Development Program, the West African Development Bank, Canada, Germany, and Italy. USAID will take a lead role in donor coordination over the next few years.

Beneficiaries: This strategic objective will support promising income-generating activities that will target youth and women in rural, urban, and peri-urban areas. Primary beneficiaries include: (1) individuals and community groups engaged in private enterprise activities; (2) NRM-based enterprises; (3) micro-enterprises (employing up to ten people with modest investment); and (4) SMEs employing 5 to 100 employees with under $800,000 in equity.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Development Alternatives, Inc. has been instrumental in policy reform in the rice sector. Africare's current grant ends in September 1998, but USAID will encourage Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and other disadvantaged organizations to join in partnership with USAID to achieve some of the results mentioned above. Awards will be also made to Senegalese organizations in order to develop local capacities.

Major Results Indicators:

Sustainable increases in private sector income generating activities in selected sectors measured by:

The amount of income distributed through activities targeted and/or supported;

The number of newly established businesses/SMEs;

The number of businesses/SMEs remaining in business at least (a) one, and (b) two years.

Baseline data and the exact magnitude of results will be determined in 1998 after the Mission has selected specific locations for its work.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SENEGAL
TITLE & NUMBER: More Effective, Democratic, and Accountable Local Management of Services and Resources in Target Areas, 685-SO02
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & SOURCE OF FUNDING: FY 1999: $4,820,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Purpose: To achieve more effective, democratic, and accountable local management of services and resources in targeted geographic areas.

USAID's Role and Achievements to Date: USAID's new strategy (to begin in October 1998) builds upon the success of the current program. The Community-Based Natural Resources Management program is working in 15 communities to help villagers develop land use management plans. The Kaolack Agriculture Enterprise Development project has aided organizations in 56 villages to create new income generating activities. The Southern Zone Water Management Project has established over 70 village water committees that equitably and profitably control water allocation from newly built dikes. USAID also helped establish the National Environmental Action Plan and a national committee that coordinates actions to sustainably manage Senegal's natural resources. Two multi-country seminars held in Senegal recently with USAID assistance focused on the nature and extent of corruption. USAID also helped to improve the management of local and regional elections by providing voter education materials.

Description: USAID's new Strategic Plan has identified four major groups of results that will be attained during the next eight years.

First, the capacity of local institutions will be increased, with a focus on:

- Improving managerial, leadership, planning, and analytical skills;
- increasing access to good information through as many media as possible; and
- Improving systems for transfer of information and human resources from national to local levels.

Second, access to financial resources will be increased. This is essential because the demand for resources at the local level far exceeds the amount that the central government can provide. Activities will focus on:

- Improving systems for the transfer of funds from national to local levels;
- Improving management and enforcement of tax collection procedures; and
- Improving implementation of a policy and legal framework for local government authority to raise revenues.

Third, popular participation in the management and oversight of local affairs will be increased by:

- Establishing multiple and regular channels for citizen access to information; and
- Informing and strengthening local development groups including local media concerned with good governance.

Fourth, implementation of policies and regulations related to decentralization will be made more effective by:

- Improving coordination systems among levels of local government; and
- Increasing knowledge of decentralization texts and related legislation through various channels including local media.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOS passed a landmark decentralization law in 1996, marking a turning point in Senegal's devolution of authority and transfer of technical competence to local governments and new regional councils. In 1996, a donor coordination committee on decentralization was established under the leadership of the Canadian International Development Agency. Canada's assistance focuses initially on fiscal discipline and financial transfers among levels of government, and training for the national association of newly elected regional officials. The European Union is providing equipment to the new local governing bodies as well as helping with information systems. The French, upon whose governing system the decentralization law was modeled, are providing training and equipment. The United Nations Development Program, the World Bank, the Netherlands, and the German Friedrich Ebert Foundation are also providing training to newly elected officials, while Germany's technical assistance agency, GTZ, is conducting literacy programs.

Beneficiaries: This strategic objective will essentially benefit: (1) local government institutions and other groups in Senegal's 10 regions, 60 urban communes, and 320 rural communities; (2) youth associations; (3) women's groups; (4) expatriate Senegalese associations who send money back to their Senegalese families and communities; (5) Senegal's journalists and local media; and (6) local and regional unions and federations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Through the end of October 1998, Africare, the South-East Consortium for International Development (SECID), the Earth Research Observation System (EROS), and the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) will continue to provide assistance. Under the new strategy, new contracts/grants will be competed and awards will also be made to Senegalese organizations in order to develop local capacities.

Major Results Indicators:

- Proportion of citizens who benefit from programs provided by local governments;
- Proportion of local governments implementing land use management plans;
- Proportion of local governments implementing 90% of their planned budgets; and
- Proportion of local governments in which 60% of eligible voters participate in local elections.

Baseline data and the exact magnitude of results will be determined in 1998 after the Mission has selected specific locations for its work.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SENEGAL
TITLE & NUMBER: Increased and Sustainable Use of Reproductive Health (Child Survival, Maternal Health, Family Planning, and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)/AIDS) Services in the Context of Decentralization in Targeted Areas, 685-SO03.
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION & SOURCE OF FUNDING: FY 1999: $5,935,000 CSD; $7,051,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Purpose: To increase use and sustainability of selected primary health care services to decrease infant and child mortality, reduce fertility, and stabilize STD/AIDS prevalence rates, working in both public and private sectors.

USAID's Role and Achievements to Date : Past USAID investments in the population and health sector in Senegal have contributed to some remarkably good results. A leading donor in the population and family planning sector, USAID has provided improved service delivery and information. As result, Senegal's total fertility rate declined from 6.6 to 5.7 between 1986 and 1997. USAID's Child Survival activities have helped significantly to decrease the child mortality rate from over 250 to 139 per 1,000 between the 1960s and 1996.

Since 1980, USAID has been instrumental in assisting the Government of Senegal (GOS) to contain the expansion of HIV/AIDS through a combination of early and aggressive control efforts, including the involvement of religious, political and traditional leaders; intensive information campaigns for greater condom use among young adults; and an effective epidemiologic surveillance system for high-risk groups. Senegal presently has one of the lowest levels of prevalence (about 1.4%) and incidence of HIV infection in Africa.

Description: To combat Senegal's high maternal and child mortality rates, USAID interventions will focus on selected services that reflect priorities established by the GOS in its 1998-2002 national plan. The program will emphasize reproductive health and safe motherhood services as summarized below:

Child Survival activities will include: vaccination, control of diarrheal diseases, nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding, acute respiratory infection, and malaria.

Maternal Health activities will include: family planning, prenatal visits, assisted deliveries, and post-natal services.

STD/AIDS activities will include: treatment of sexually transmitted infections, epidemiologic surveillance of HIV and STDs, and Information, Education and Communication activities.

It is anticipated that the program will result in a doubling of levels of use for these key services by improving the access to, the demand for and the quality of the services. For long-term sustainability of the service system, USAID will improve the effective mobilization and use of internal resources for a better balance between external funds, the GOS central health budget, and local-level tax and consumer cost-recovery sources.

In addition, USAID will reinforce its emphasis in recent years on stimulating private and voluntary-sector initiatives (e.g. social marketing of condoms) to enhance Senegal's political and administrative decentralization.

Host Country and Other Donors: At least 16 donors including the World Bank, Japan, France, the European Union currently contribute in the sector. Under the GOS national health plan for the period 1998-2002, it is estimated that the GOS will cover about 60% of the planned health budget by providing human and material resources, while donors will fund about 30% of the budget mostly for preventive health and family planning. Cost-recovery systems will contribute the remaining 10%.

The national health plan provides an assessment of needs, the duration of interventions and results expected, and the location and costs of interventions so that donors can select their areas of assistance based on their comparative advantages. A formal institution is being developed to monitor and coordinate assistance, serving as the liaison between donors and the Ministry of Health on a daily basis.

Beneficiaries: The program will benefit three (3) categories of the Senegalese population: (1) 1.6 million children under five will be the primary beneficiaries of the child survival activities; (2) couples and individuals, specifically women of reproductive age, will be targeted as main beneficiaries of the family planning and maternal health activities; and (3) 1.5 million sexually active persons at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS in urban and peri-urban areas will be targeted as direct beneficiaries of the STD/AIDS component of the program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Contracts and grants under the current strategy end September 30, 1998. New ones will be issued in early FY 1999. USAID anticipates awarding contracts and grants to U.S.-based organizations, including an emphasis on Historically Black Colleges and Universities and disadvantaged firms.

Major Results Indicators: While a firm estimate of the magnitude of impact in the targeted areas of intervention can only be made after USAID has selected these areas on a demand-driven basis, it is expected that the USAID program will contribute to the achievement of the following nationwide results:

	Baseline (1996)	Target (2000)	Target (2006)
Prevalence (%) of use of modern contraceptives	8	9	15
Percentage of population reporting condom use with non-regular partner	29	33	51
Percentage of pregnancies receiving at least one prenatal visit	82	85	98
Percentage of children fully vaccinated by age one	39	45	65
Rate (%) of use of oral rehydration therapy	33	35	60
Rate (%) of exclusive breastfeeding	14	15	30

SOMALIA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,300,000	$ 1,000,000
Development Assistance	$ 2,693,000	$ 2,700,000	$ 1,700,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$ 2,248,020	---	---

Introduction.

The United States seeks to avert large scale death and displacement that would result from a new humanitarian crisis and to ensure that continuing instability in Somalia does not spread to other countries in the Horn of Africa. While massive starvation experienced earlier in the decade is being averted, Somalia is faced with new threats caused by horrific flooding and disease. In addition, clan warfare, along with radical Islamic elements, present formidable obstacles to political stability. So Somalia continues to teeter on the edge of dual humanitarian and political crises. Yet grassroots efforts, as well as national reconciliation efforts by the Egyptian and Ethiopian Governments, may lead to peace and stability.

The Development Challenge.

Somalia remains a "failed state" and one of the poorest countries on the planet. There has been no government for almost 10 years. It ranks near or at the bottom in terms of life expectancy, per capita income and child mortality. Superimposed on this is the clan factionalism and elements of radical Islam which are constant and unpredictable threats to peace within Somalia and to its neighbors. The country also faces persistent food insecurity because of the fragile environment, vagaries of the weather (both drought and flooding), and insecurity. Food insecurity is also exacerbated by the low purchasing power of most Somalis, who lack employment opportunities. Undernourished children and mothers are particularly susceptible to killer diseases. Vaccine-preventable diseases continue to occur because of poor immunization coverage. Poor maternal and post-natal care, compounded by the widespread practice of female genital mutilation, result in a high maternal mortality rate. The disruption of water supply and sanitation facilities, due to conflict, drought, and floods, has led to inaccessibility, unreliability and inadequacy of potable water. Civil strife has resulted in substantial population displacement. Nevertheless, in the midst of this morass, there are some bright spots. Indigenous non-government organizations (NGOs) are flourishing in some areas. Building the institutional capacities of these nascent organizations offers some promise for a viable and peaceful Somalia in the years to come.

Other Donors.

In the post-United Nations Operations in Somalia (UNOSOM) period, a unique, voluntary donor coalition, the Somalia Aid Coordination Body (SACB), is functioning. The SACB is comprised of over 150 organizations including donors, United Nations (UN) agencies and international NGOs. The SACB has established sectoral committees to address specific issues such as health and food security in order to ensure an efficient, low cost program for meeting the most basic human needs of Somalis. USAID is the second largest donor after the European Union. Other major donors include the UN, the European Union, Italy, France, and Germany. Total donor assistance to Somalia in 1997 was approximately $73 million.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID assistance aims to minimize future crises and keep the country from sliding into chaos. Through a combination of humanitarian and development assistance, USAID will support an early warning and

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quick response system for the inevitable crises as well as build up the infrastructure to help prevent some of them. In more secure areas, development and food aid support rehabilitation, such as agricultural activities which could mitigate some of the need for emergency food aid. In less secure areas, disaster and food assistance support shorter term relief and rehabilitation activities targeting the displaced, malnourished and other vulnerable groups. USAID also provides assistance to build the capacity of Somali NGOs so that they can take increased responsibility for their own development. It is hoped that these organizations can contribute to building civil society and in the event of reconciliation, play an important role in moving Somalia forward. The Somalia program is consistent with the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative's goals of food security and crisis prevention/mitigation.

SOMALIA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1 Improved Foundation for Food Crop Production in Target Areas							
- DA	500	---	500	---	---	---	1,000
S.O. 2 Critical Needs Met for Targeted Vulnerable Groups							
- CSD	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
- DA	200	---	---	---	---	---	200
SPO. 1 Community Capacity Increased to Meet their Own Needs in Target Areas							
- DA	500	---	---	---	---	---	500
Totals							
- CSD	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
- DA	1,200	---	500	---	---	---	1,700

NOTE: S.O.2 is also supported by USAID emergency disaster assistance of approximately $6 million annually, depending on the severity of the chronic man-made and natural disasters in Somalia.

USAID Representative: John H. Bierke

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOMALIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improve Foundation for Food Crop Production in Target Areas, 649-SOO1
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: USAID assistance seeks to rehabilitate the deteriorating agriculture sector in Somalia with the specific goal of improving household food security. USAID aims to prevent the decline of current production levels and, if possible, to increase these levels.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID supports efforts to rehabilitate Somalia's agriculture sector, which has been extensively damaged due to drought, floods, and civil strife. As a result, 1,370 kilometers of farm-to-market feeder roads have been improved; 132 kilometers of irrigation canals rehabilitated; 334 flood control measures put into place; and 2,406 farmers instructed in techniques on how to increase their crop yield. An important contribution, but difficult to quantify, is that by providing these food-for-work opportunities for the poor in society, USAID helps to increase their sense of self-worth, as dependence on free food aid is decreased. Regrettably, disastrous flooding in 1997/98 wiped out many of the infrastructure gains made previously.

Description: Somalia, even in the best of circumstances, is a chronically food insecure country and so is dependent upon food aid. In the last few years, Somalia has made gains in increasing household food security. These gains, however, are quite fragile. The disastrous heavy rains and floods of 1997/1998 are a case in point, when many of the gains made in the past were literally washed away. USAID is focusing on relatively more secure agricultural areas in Lower and Middle Juba, and Lower and Middle Shabelle. Much of USAID's assistance in the agriculture sector will be with an eye to stabilizing areas where internally displaced persons and returning refugees are expected to reintegrate. USAID aims to make the agricultural sector more productive through flood prevention, rehabilitation of arable land, rural feeder road rehabilitation, more efficient use of available water supplies, and increased availability of agricultural inputs and services for farmers, such as seeds and tools. In areas where security conditions permit, Title II food aid will be used to support local initiatives that enhance food security through rehabilitation of the agricultural sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is the main donor for most of the activities in the agriculture sector. The governments of Japan, Italy and other European countries provide monetary and food resources designed to complement the USAID-supported strategy. The Somalia Aid Coordination Body Food Security and Rural Development Sectoral Committees help to coordinate donor, non-government organizations (NGOs), and United Nations implementation of these projects.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are farmers and their families in the Lower and Middle Juba and Lower and Middle Shabelle regions. All of the people of southern Somalia benefits from lower food prices. Additionally, improved food security will help anchor returning refugees and displaced people in their home areas.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements these activities through World Food Program, CARE, World Vision and other U.S., international, and Somali NGOs.

Major Result Indicators:

	Baseline (1996)	Target (1999)
Hectares planted with food crops in target areas during the main growing season	12,600	17,000
Number of farm families using improved agricultural techniques for food crop production in target areas	2,406	3,300
Hectares directly irrigated through new or rehabilitated canals in target areas	3,730	18,891
Hectares protected by riverine flood control measures in target areas	62,500	360,000
Number of vulnerable farm families in target areas affected by crisis that received seeds	11,900	13,500
Number of vulnerable farm families in target areas affected by crisis that received agricultural tools	3,500	1,000
Length of roads facilitating agriculture constructed or rehabilitated in target areas	1,370	6,710
Percentage of irrigation canal costs assumed by the local community in target areas	5.2%	5.5%
Number of agricultural loans taken by farm families in target areas	420	3,920

Note: Targets may have to be adjusted depending upon the final impact of Somalia's recent floods.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOMALIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Critical Needs Met for Targeted Vulnerable Groups, 649-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,000,000 CSD; $200,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: USAID's activities help to prevent the return of mass starvation, epidemic and death, especially to the most vulnerable groups.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Several areas of accomplishment deserve to be noted: much improved child immunization coverage, increased and more regular availability of drugs in health centers, and higher percentages of chlorinated wells in urban areas. Perhaps, the most noteworthy achievement of USAID and its partners was the timely delivery of disaster relief during the first phase of the devastating floods of late 1997. Thousands of lives were saved in southern and central Somalia due to the provision of food, medicines and shelter materials.

Description: USAID, including disaster assistance, aims to assist the critical life saving needs of the most vulnerable groups, including women, children, and internally displaced persons. The majority of USAID's assistance is targeted at South and Central Somalia - areas most severely affected by the ongoing conflict as well as drought, and more recently, catastrophic flooding which has left hundreds of thousands homeless. With USAID support, UNICEF continues to work towards its goal of reducing child and maternal mortality and morbidity rates, increasing individual family and community capacities to improve their health and nutritional status, and laying the foundation for sustainable provision of preventative health services in Somalia. The basic health care network to underserved populations in southern and central populations is being strengthened by providing essential drugs to health centers, necessary managerial support and training to the health service providers. USAID also supports non-government organizations (NGOs) which focus on preventative community level primary health care services. Activities include the establishment of village health posts and maternal/child health centers, training community health workers and traditional birth attendants, child survival interventions, and health education. USAID also supports improving the availability and accessibility of potable water and improve environmental sanitation and hygiene conditions. The main aim is to decrease water borne diseases, particularly cholera and dysentery. Wells and latrines are being constructed and rehabilitated and regular chlorination is taking place, along with community hygiene awareness education.

Vulnerable populations who face chronic malnutrition from year to year are supported with food aid. Supplementary and therapeutic food is being provided through supervised health clinics to children with acute or severe malnutrition. In addition, emergency food aid is being distributed to people who are in immediate need from the floods. In order to better deliver these critical services, USAID aims to improve its identification of vulnerable groups. The Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) program analyzes factors contributing to food insecurity, including rainfall data, livestock grazing patterns and market prices of food. By analyzing these and other trends, FEWS can help to predict areas of food insecurity and facilitate early targeting of vulnerable groups.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is one of the main donors for relief activities in Somalia; the other major donor is the European Commission Humanitarian Organization (ECHO). Somalia Aid Coordinating Body (SACB) sectoral meetings in the areas of health, water and sanitation, and food security are attended by donors, United Nations agencies, and NGOs. UNICEF, in partnership with NGOs receiving sub-grants from USAID, is collaborating with the SACB Health Sectoral Committee in formulating a common policy and strategy framework for assistance to the health sector in Somalia. USAID participates in the SACB sectoral groups to develop better methods for more timely and accurate identification of vulnerable groups.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include approximately 1.5 million women and children and other vulnerable groups in the central and southern zones of Somalia. Target populations include children under the age of five, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and handicapped, war wounded, displaced families, orphans and the unemployed.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Currently, USAID implements these activities through UNICEF, CARE, World Food Program, World Vision, American Refugee Committee, International Mercy Corps, Action Contre la Faim/France, International Committee for the Red Cross, Comitato Internzionle Per Lo Sviluppo Dei Popoli, and Adventist Development and Relief Agency.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1996)	Target (1999)
Percentage of target health centers receiving at least 90% of essential drugs on time	86.5%	97%
Percentage of wells chlorinated in target urban centers	54%	70%
Number of people with access to potable water in target areas	293,155	335,000
Percentage of children under twelve months fully vaccinated in target areas	30%	65%
Number of persons who received food aid within an appropriate timeframe	228,513	300,000
Number of mothers attending oral rehydration therapy training	28,350	53,200

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOMALIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Community Capacity Increased to Meet their own Needs in Target Areas. 649-SPO1
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $500,000 DA
Initial Obligation: FY 1997 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: After years of dependency on international assistance, USAID hopes to help build Somali capacity to meet their own needs.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Even though no national government has emerged in Somalia, a number of embryonic local governments, known as local administrative structures (LAS), have and are being formed. Some of these show great promise. In addition, many Somali non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are carrying out a vast array of activities throughout the country, many of which warrant greater support. Somalis also possess natural entrepreneurial talent, which needs to be further tapped. USAID resources have been used to strengthen the LAS to make them more efficient and more responsive to the needs of citizens. Also, the capabilities of NGOs are being increased to address community needs outside the reach of local government and to facilitate entrepreneurial income generating activities of the private sector. In short, civil society is being strengthened at the local level. USAID supported an inventory of needs of LAS and the design of technical assistance and training packages to address those needs. Several local government administrations are receiving technical assistance that is permitting them to provide increased and better municipal services to their constituents. Through CARE, a number of NGOs have developed and grown in Somalia and have provided service delivery that would otherwise go unmet. At USAID's instigation, a Tri-Regional Road Authority has been established in the North East, which is collecting revenues to maintain a critical commercial road link.

Description: USAID has supported several activities in Somalia to help build civil society and local governance. Embryonic local administrative structures are being assisted through a grant to the United Nations Department on Somalia (UNDOS). UNDOS has provided technical expertise to local governments to enable them to better service the needs of their constituents. USAID has encouraged regional government and local community involvement in the repair and rehabilitation of a vital road linking three regions with the major commercial markets in the northeast. A revenue collection system is being put in place to assure the continued maintenance of the road. The three regions are now working more closely and collaboratively together to complete the road and this effort may in fact lead to greater collaboration in other areas in the northeast. USAID is bolstering another pillar of civil society, the non-governmental sector. The NGOs are mostly indigenous and are engaged in grassroots development activities that are addressing needs beyond the means of local governments. USAID activities include training and funding to implement activities. Small entrepreneurs will also be given technical assistance.

Host Country and Other Donors: Work with LAS has sparked a lot of interest and generated strong collaboration among the international donor community. The European Union (EU), Italy, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the United Nations Development Program are also making contributions to UNDOS. The EU is also assisting local governments unilaterally to help rebuild damaged local government buildings as well as other damaged or deteriorated infrastructure. USAID is a key donor in building Somali NGO capacity.

Beneficiaries The beneficiaries are citizens who benefit from improved services, recipients of NGO assistance, and small entrepreneurs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: UNDOS, CARE, and Adventist Relief and Development Agency

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target (1999)
Percentage of NGOs receiving training that are rated competent	(1996) 50%	85%
Small loan repayment rate	(1996) 70%	80%
Number of target LAS with a system for collecting taxes in place	(1997) 2	7
Percent increase in revenues collected in target LAS	(1996) 10%	20%
Number of LAS which have developed an annual municipal work plan	(1997) 2	7

SOUTH AFRICA

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$26,500,000	$17,100,000	$12,400,000
Development Assistance	$39,108,700	$53,500,000	$38,131,000

Introduction.

South Africa remains a towering symbol to the world on the possibility of resolving severe political, racial and ethnic differences through negotiation and compromise. This is underscored by the role that South Africa plays in the political stability of southern Africa, and the importance of South Africa's economy to the entire sub-Saharan region. U.S. private sector investment is large and growing. In recognition of this, the United States increased development assistance to South Africa following the historic 1994 national election of Nelson Mandela as President. Subsequently, in March 1995, Presidents Clinton and Mandela agreed to establish the U.S. - South Africa Binational Commission, co-chaired by Vice President Gore and Deputy Executive President Mbeki.

Given South Africa's strategic and economic importance in Africa, it is in USAID's interest to help ensure that South Africa achieves its fullest potential. The United States is contributing both through USAID's economic assistance program and through the U.S. - South Africa Binational Commission. South Africa is a solid investment for U.S. foreign economic assistance. USAID assistance supports a government that has demonstrated a strong commitment to human rights, to participatory democracy, and to meeting the needs of its citizens. It also supports a civil society engaged with government in achieving the nation's potential. Moreover, U.S. economic assistance to South Africa is structured so as to assure solid medium-term returns which will support the phase out of U.S. assistance by the end of 2005. The benefits from continued U.S. assistance, in conjunction with that of other major international donors and South Africans themselves, include: (a) South Africa as a broader, more diverse economic base within the region; (b) a stable democracy with broad civil society participation and pluralism; (c) more equitable social service delivery systems and capacity; and (d) more equitable access to domestic and international markets.

The Development Challenge.

The principal development challenge facing South Africa is to overcome the vestiges of apartheid which, for decades, denied its majority population access to quality education, health, housing and economic advancement opportunities, and also denied participation in policy and development decisions affecting their lives. Failure to address these needs in a sustained manner could jeopardize the considerable progress already made in deepening democratic values, and in keeping South Africa on its chosen path of pragmatic economic development.

Reducing poverty in South Africa is the critical challenge, and it requires continued economic growth, balanced with pragmatic interventions that support more equitable development. About 50% of South African households lack adequate housing while 45% lack safe water and sanitation. Over one third of the adult work force is unemployed, while 33% is functionally illiterate. Generally, poor access to basic health care services, especially in the rural areas, and the increased incidence of HIV/AIDS threaten the country's economic and development goals. Despite some advances, too many South Africans remain unable to afford more than shacks in apartheid township shanty-towns, lacking electricity, running water and basic sanitation services. Most South Africans continue to have limited access to capital for productive investment. Sound macroeconomic management is a priority and requires strong policy and a solid base of technically skilled individuals and viable economic institutions.

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The Government of South Africa has made striking progress during its first three years in establishing policies to address these needs and a host of other critical problems. The fact that such policies were developed with broad-based consultation is equally impressive. However, the historic changes occurring in South Africa continue to challenge the public sector at the national, provincial and local levels implementing these policies. Similarly, while progress has been made in increasing the representation of the majority population in both government agencies and private sector enterprises, much remains to be done in this arena.

Other Donors.

The United States is one of the largest bilateral donor in the Republic of South Africa. Other major donors are: (1) the European Union (total 1996 program $139 million) which assists Parliament in programs for staff training and administrative management and in labor sector programs on economic issues; (2) the United Kingdom (total 1997 program $147 million) which assists in the development of public administration placement programs to prepare middle management for positions in national and provincial governments; and (3) Germany (total 1996 program $16 million) which assists German organizations working in voter education, human rights awareness, political party training and business skills training. Japan and the United Nations Development Program are also donors with large programs and are providing assistance in urban development, policy formulation and health. Donors with smaller programs include Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

FY 1999 Program.

The FY 1999 program will support South Africa's efforts to strengthen and consolidate democracy in four main areas: access to justice (including knowledge of rights and access to legal aid); public policy participation (including public management); election support; and local governance (including conflict resolution).

USAID programs in education and workforce development will prepare black South Africans for leadership roles that are needed by the country to successfully compete in the global economy. USAID is improving curriculum and teacher training for basic education, expanding continuing education, and strengthening support of higher education institutions. These programs accelerate the pace at which black South Africans move into leadership positions in an economy where gross inequalities of opportunity threaten social stability.

Effective economic policy will be essential for South Africa to assume an increased role in the global economy. USAID works with the government, universities, and the private sector to improve South Africa's capacity to develop, analyze, and implement economic policy options in areas ranging from trade and labor polices, to agriculture and employment. USAID will provide scholarships in advanced economics training for key individuals who will be the leaders and policy makers in the South Africa economy in years to come. USAID also supports additional private sector investments through the Southern African Enterprise Development Fund.

USAID supports the development of an integrated primary health care system rather than the delivery of specific health interventions, such as family planning. Recently, USAID developed an HIV/AIDS strategy aimed at improving the health care system through focusing on priorities at the national level.

USAID aims to improve access to shelter and urban services for the historically disadvantaged population. Technical assistance will help develop and implement policies that make housing and urban services more available to those in need. Grants, technical assistance, and training will increase access to credit for shelter and urban services. Capital is being made available to provide housing to those with limited access to funds. USAID will assist in developing the capacity to apply sustainable, participatory environmental management principles to local level urban development. In addition, USAID will contribute to the program to combat Global Climate Change through activities in South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTAL
S.O. 1 Democratic institutions strength'nd through civil society participatio							
- DA	2,600	---	---	14,200	----	----	16,800
S.O. 2 Transform education based on equity of access and quality							
-CSD	---	---	---	---	5,300	---	5,300
-DA	2,919	---	---	---	-----	---	2,919
S.O. 3 A more equitable, unified and sustainable system delivering integrated primary health care services							
- CSD	---	7,100	---	---	---	---	7,100
- DA	300	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,300
S.O. 4. Improved capacity of key govt and non-govt entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policies							
-DA	4,812	---	---	---	---	---	4,812
S.O. 5 Increased access to financial markets							
-DA	300	---	---	---	---	---	300

USAID Strategic Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTAL
S.O. 6 Improved access to environ mentally-sustainable shelter and urban services - DA	500	---	9,000	---	---	---	9,500
Totals							
-CSD	---	7,100	---	---	5,300	---	12,400
-DA	11,931	3,000	9,000	14,200	---	---	38,131

USAID Mission Director, Aaron S. Williams

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Selected Areas of Democratic Governance Deepened and Consolidated, 674-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $16,800,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Purpose: To strengthen democratic institutions through civil society participation by: (1) increasing access to an improved justice system; (2) strengthening local governance; and (3) supporting participatory and effective policy development and implementation. USAID investments in these areas contribute to long-term democratic consolidation in South Africa.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: In 1994, South Africans elected a democratic government, ending the long apartheid era. Since then, a new constitution has been ratified, provincial and local governments formed, and South Africans have forged ahead with the business of strengthening and consolidating this nascent democracy. USAID's democracy and governance program seeks to strengthen representative linkages between citizens and state institutions at national and local levels of government. Key accomplishments of the program in FY 1997 include: (1) continued support to South Africa's historic Truth and Reconciliation Commission whose work in addressing human rights violations committed during apartheid contributed to South Africa's democratic transition; (2) nationwide civic education efforts which have increased rights awareness throughout the country; (3) continued decline in political violence in KwaZulu-Natal; and (4) a high degree of civil society participation in key pieces of legislation, including the Local Government and Welfare Bills.

Description: A bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Justice supports increased access to legal services by the majority population. USAID funds competitively-awarded grants to South African non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and U.S. private voluntary organizations which carry out a range of democracy and governance activities in three programmatic areas described above. Support for South African NGO programs in human rights promotion and conflict resolution continues, with a special focus on the latter in the KwaZulu-Natal Province and through efforts to strengthen local governments' capacity to mediate and resolve conflict. Public and civil society participation in policy development is being promoted by assistance to legislatures and NGOs while training is being provided to senior government officials in effective policy implementation. Beginning in 1999, it is anticipated there will be greater program emphasis on strengthening participatory local governance.

Host Country and Other Donors: At the national level, the European Union, Sweden, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Canada, the United Nations, Australia, and Germany are providing democracy and governance assistance. Many of the same donors are working at the provincial level to strengthen the capacity of government and local community support organizations. Through USAID's bilateral agreement with the Ministry of Justice, the South African Government is providing significant resources to expand legal access and also to coordinate assistance from other donors to achieve complementary objectives. Throughout the process of developing this strategic objective, USAID has carried out extensive consultations with government representatives, local NGOs, U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and other donors.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of improved governance and democratic processes are South African citizens, in particular members of the historically disadvantaged majority population. Intermediate beneficiaries are national, provincial and local governments, parliamentarians, and civil society organizations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID funds activity implementation through a wide range of South African NGOs and U.S. PVOs. South African partners include the Institute for a

Democratic South Africa; the Institute for Multiparty Democracy; the South African Institute for Race Relations; the National Institute for Public Interest Law and Human Rights; Lawyers for Human Rights; the Center for Human Rights; the Black Lawyers Association; the African Center for the Cooperative Resolution of Disputes. Principal U.S. agencies include the International Republican Institute; the National Democratic Institute; the American Center for International Labor Solidarity; the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies; and PACT. USAID's assistance to local NGOs will be supported by a grants management contract awarded in FY 1997 to the U.S. firm, Creative Associates.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline		Target	
% of nationally representative sample of citizens who say that democracy is always best.	47	(1996)	55	(2002)
% of bill passed by parliament with civil society input	13	(1996)	37	(2002)
No. of politically related deaths in Kwa-Zulu Natal	2087	(1994)	400	(2002)
% of human rights cases received by Human Rights Commission which are processed	2093	(1997)	4487	(2005)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Transformed Education System Based on Equity of Access and Quality, 674-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,919,000 DA; $5,300,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Purpose: To assist South Africa to transform its education system so that it provides quality education to all South Africans.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Since 1994, USAID's investments have co-financed education policy development with the South African Government. USAID's support for education management information systems provides decision-makers with the ability to target resources to the neediest schools, directly addressing the quality and performance gap. USAID-financed materials and teacher training programs emphasizing critical thinking and problem solving skills have reached over 21,000 teachers who, in turn, taught approximately 350,000 other teachers.

In 1997, national policy frameworks and work plans for Adult Basic Education and Further Education and Training were completed by the South African Government with USAID assistance. These will be used to formulate investment plans that target under-educated youth and adults. In higher education, USAID scholarship programs have trained over 5,000 black South Africans since 1985, a significant percent of all black degree-holders. USAID assistance to the Ministry of Education in support of policy development led to a new Higher Education Act in 1997 and strengthened 15 historically disadvantaged universities and technical training schools through staff training, linkage grants to U.S. universities, and institution-specific capacity building activities.

Grants to education non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working closely with the Ministry of Education strengthened civil society participation and underwrote many of the ideas, materials, and methodologies that are now being brought to full implementation in a profound transformation of the education system. USAID's investments focus support to the Ministry of Education to redress past inequalities by improving quality and efficiency at the lower levels; expanding access for uneducated youth and adults who were denied opportunities to learn by the apartheid government; and increasing both quality and access to tertiary education. These efforts are designed to produce the qualified leadership required by the country to manage its transition, grow its economy, and become globally competitive.

Description: USAID assistance in basic education will continue to target the country's four neediest provinces. Support to provincial Departments of Education (DOEs) will include use of management information systems as a tool to effectively inform and improve decision-making processes and teacher training in outcomes-based education, math, science and technology. As part of President Mandela's Education Initiative, to which President Clinton pledged $19 million in 1996, USAID will support the introduction of a new curriculum being developed by the National Department of Education. This new curriculum is intended to replace the rote learning that was emphasized in the past, with a curriculum that encourages concrete learning outcomes. A USAID grant to the Children's Television Workshop, in partnership with the national DOE, will produce a South African version of Sesame Street that will provide millions of South African pre-schoolers a head start in their formal education. In the area of further education and youth, USAID will assist the national DOE and the National Youth Commission to identify service delivery options. The conversion of redundant teacher training colleges, primarily in the former homelands, into community colleges is one cost-effective option being explored by the South Africa Government.

To increase access to quality higher education, USAID will award three to seven linkage grants to United States universities over the next year. These grants will strengthen South Africa's historically disadvantaged institutions (HDIs) in the areas of curriculum development, management and administration, student affairs, and staff development. USAID also will assist these institutions to develop programs that strengthen the math and language skills of the large numbers of underprepared students who are admitted but are unable to cope with university-level work. Two other areas that will receive considerable support over the next three years are the revision of curriculum and the development of research capacity. A restructuring of curriculum at all of the HDIs is necessary to ensure conformity to the recently-developed national qualifications framework that provides students with greater flexibility in constructing their degree programs, and emphasizes minimum learning outcomes.

Host Country and Other Donors: Education is clearly a priority for South Africa which currently allocates more than 21% of its national budget to education. USAID in the largest bilateral donor in this sector. Other donors include the United Kingdom, Denmark, European Union and Canada in basic education; the Ford Foundation and Australia in tertiary education; the Netherlands, and Norway and Sweden in NGO strengthening.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of improved education policies, programs and materials are the more than six million students who will be better prepared to live and compete in a diverse and changing society. Employers will benefit through a better-educated work force. National and provincial governments will have greater capacity to plan and manage public resources.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through South African and U.S. universities, NGOs, and contractors. Principal U.S. contractors/grantees are: Abt Associates, Research Triangle Institute, Academy for Educational Development, Institute for International Education, Howard University, DevTech Systems, and the Children's Television Workshop.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
% of schools implementing new curriculum 2005	0	(1997)	80%	(2003)
% of Higher Education Graduates that are black Africans	7.5%	(1996)	29%	(2003)
% of Black African students completing Primary Education	43%	(1996)	65%	(2003)
% of centers utilizing the integrated Adult Literacy program in focus provinces	0	(1996)	60%	(2000)
% of teachers trained in Math, Science and Technology	45%	(1996)	65%	(2000)
% of black students at HDIs attending compensatory programs	5%	(1996)	35%	(2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: A More Equitable, Unified and Sustainable System Delivering Integrated Primary Health Care Services to all South Africans, 674-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $3,300,000 DA; $7,100,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2004

Purpose: To support a more equitable, unified and sustainable health care system which delivers integrated primary health care services to all South Africans by increasing access to an integrated package of primary health care (PHC) services (including HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) interventions), and improving the institutional sustainability of critical PHC management and service delivery systems.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The rationale for supporting the development of an integrated primary health care system rather than the delivery of specific health interventions, such as family planning or HIV/AIDS, is that the Republic of South Africa (RSA) has identified integration as the cornerstone of its new health system. In 1997, activities were carried out concurrently with the development of a new USAID program in an attempt to fill the gap between design and full implementation. Recent achievements include: (1) implementation of a nationwide demographic and health survey; (2) development of an in-service training program in integrated primary health care principally for rural nurse clinicians; and (3) development of an in-service management training program for health managers at the provincial level and below. Current USAID-supported health activities aim to strengthen the capacity, first, of the Eastern Cape Department of Health, and later of other provinces through adaptation of lessons learned in the Eastern Cape. USAID investments in this sector are increasing and recent achievements have set the stage for high impact in coming years.

Description: The five major results anticipated through support for integrated primary health care program include: (1) increased access to integrated PHC services for the underserved population; (2) establishment of an effective health care referral system to ensure that clients initially seek care at the appropriate level and are referred to another level as needed; (3) improved management of integrated PHC (including HIV/AIDS and Sods) delivery systems at the provincial level; (4) PHC training program strengthened and institutionalized at the provincial level; and (5) increased capacity of the PHC system to deliver appropriate HIV and STD prevention and treatment.

Host Country and Other Donors: Key donors in this sector include: the European Union, the United Kingdom, the World Bank, United Nations Population Fund and United Nations Children's Fund. The RSA has also demonstrated its strong support for the USAID health initiative by providing counterpart support well above required levels.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of improved health systems are those individuals previously denied adequate health care, particularly mothers and children in the rural areas. As described above, intermediate beneficiaries will be health care professionals, provincial and local government health departments, and health training institutions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Management Sciences for Health, a U.S. non-profit institution, is the principal institutional contractor.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Improved health status:				
--reduced infant mortality rate for the black population	43/1000	(1994)	30.1/1000	(2002)
--reduced under five mortality rate	29/1000	(1992)	20.3/1000	(2002)
--reduced fertility rate (Eastern Cape Province)	4.6	(1995)	4.1	(2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Capacity of Key Government and Non-Government Entities to Formulate, Evaluate and Implement Economic Policies, 674-SO04.
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $4,812,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2005

Purpose: To improve the capacity of key government and non-government entities to formulate, evaluate and implement economic policies which are improving human resource development in economics and policy analysis, strengthening the capacity of government departments to effectively manage economic policy matters, enhancing the ability of "think tanks" to formulate and evaluate economic policy options, and improving the effectiveness of economic training centers.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: This is a new strategic area for USAID/South Africa. The approach, which focuses on developing analytical capacity, within and outside of government, complements broader U.S. Government dialogue on economic policy. USAID provides scholarships and technical assistance and participates in a consultative process with steering committees, composed of key government, non-governmental, and USAID representatives to guide investments in this area. Support has been provided for the development of the Government of South Africa's employment generation strategy, strengthening governmental units responsible for labor market, trade and agricultural policies. Support for the restructuring of the government's budgetary and inter-governmental fiscal relations is also being provided.

Description: Associated with this development priority objective are the following areas of activity which, cumulatively, will strengthen the capacity of South Africans to formulate, evaluate and implement policies that promote economic growth: (1) human resource development in economics and policy analysis for key government entities through the Mandela Economics Scholars program which will finance post-graduate economics training to improve the capacity of individuals who serve in government; (2) strengthened capacity of government departments and "think tanks" to formulate economic policy reforms through technical assistance, training, and research support; and (3) improved effectiveness of centers of economics training, especially within the historically disadvantaged institutions through support to the University of the Western Cape.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donor support in the field of economics and economic policy include: Australia in building "think tank" resources, economic policy, economic information generation and dissemination and labor union strengthening; Canada in increasing governmental economic capacity, economic policy, and economic information generation and dissemination; the European Union and the Netherlands in labor union strengthening; the United Kingdom in economics training, increasing governmental economics capacity and economics research; and the World Bank in economics training, increasing governmental economics capacity, economics research and economic information generation and dissemination.

Beneficiaries: Intermediate beneficiaries are senior staff who work in South African Government departments involved in economics policy formulation and evaluation, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), university economic "think tanks" and others who employ and use the services of trained economists. Ultimately, enhanced economic policy capacity will benefit all South Africans through improved economic policy development.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The long-term management contract for this activity has been awarded to Nathan Associates who will be responsible for implementing most activities under this program. Specific activities will be implemented through a variety of South African NGOs, the

Government of South Africa, the University of the Western Cape, other South African universities, and the U.S. Departments of Treasury and Labor.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline		Targets	
Centers of excellence in economics established	0	(1996)	1	(2000)
Mandela Economics Scholars completing training in the United States	0	(1996)	14	(2000)
Economic policy units established or strengthened	0	(1996)	6	(2000)
Economic policy think tanks with plans for sustainability	0	(1996)	5	(2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Access to Financial Markets for the Historically Disadvantaged Population, 674-SO05
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1998: $300,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: To increase access to financial markets for the historically disadvantaged population through an improved policy environment, improved capacity of the financial sector to serve the disadvantaged population, and improved capacity of historically disadvantaged enterprises to respond to financial market requirements. The Southern African Enterprise Development Fund (SAEDF) is a venture capital facility which provides financial support to small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), through debt and equity investments.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The SAEDF has approved four investments for South African entities, and disbursed financing to one, Rural Housing Financing. In this latter transaction, SAEDF's investment of $550,000 for low income housing leveraged four times USAID's investment. There are other investments currently under consideration, including $500,000 to an intermediate financial institution (IFI) for small and medium enterprise lending. These will provide 2,000 micro loans to indigenous SMEs which are expected to result in the creation of over 1,000 jobs. Other actions include $900,000 to a start up venture for a private medical center, and $1.5 million to an IFI for low income housing loans.

Description: The United States established the SAEDF in order to provide equity capital and other financial services to Southern Africa disadvantaged populations. This $100 million fund -- $50 million for South Africa and $50 million for the other southern African countries -- is designed to provide employment and increased incomes. It carries out these activities as a venture-capital facility that provides financial services to small scale and medium-scale enterprises. The SAEDF operates as an independent, non-profit corporation.

Host Country and Other Donors: Principal donors in SME development in South Africa are the Danish, the European Union, British, Norwegian and Swedish development agencies. The World Bank negotiated its first loan to South Africa to support small enterprise development. The Japanese are investigating bilateral support measures for the Department of Trade and Industry.

Beneficiaries: These consist of small and medium-scale enterprises in Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The SAEDF.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Total rand value of funds made available for informal and microenterprises and SAME of the historically disadvantaged population (Rand)	200M	(1994)	8000M	(2000)
Total number of small, medium and microenterprise formal loans made to the historically disadvantaged population	13,000	(1994)	70,000	(2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improved Access to Environmentally-Sustainable Shelter and Urban Services for the Historically Disadvantaged Population, 674-S006
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $9,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To improve the shelter conditions of the historically disadvantaged population, the vast majority of whom currently live in substandard shelter conditions, through improved access to environmentally-sustainable shelter and urban services.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID is assisting the government in fostering policy reform, furnishing technical assistance and providing capital for the housing and municipal infrastructure sectors in South Africa. In addition, through support provided by the Housing Guaranty (HG) program, more than $350 million in investments will be made in shelter and municipal services by the private sector. In FY 1997, another HG program was authorized with the Infrastructure Finance Corporation (INCA). INCA is the first purely private-pooled municipal bond fund in the developing world and in its first nine months of operation, it has lent over $125 million for municipal infrastructure including water, waste water, solid waste, and electrical distribution systems. The HG program is complemented with policy reforms and technical assistance programs which support the delivery of services to low-income households. These efforts also assure that the policies and infrastructure investments are environmentally sustainable. The 1998 program will provide additional resources for municipal infrastructure by working with local authorities to assist in packaging projects for water, waste water, solid waste, and electrical distribution for private debt and/or equity financing.

The impacts of USAID's programs with the Department of Constitutional and Provincial Affairs (DCPA) and the Department of Housing (DOH) continue to show impressive results. The DOH has announced the creation of a Social Housing Program and its intent to create a secondary mortgage market with technical input from USAID and Fannie Mae. DCPA is also moving forward by creating and implementing the legal and regulatory framework necessary to foster private investment in municipal infrastructure, with USAID assistance.

Description: Improved access to shelter and urban services for the historically disadvantaged population will be accomplished through USAID assistance in four areas in the urban sector. First, technical assistance to help develop and implement policies that facilitate the provision of housing and urban services. For example, USAID supports the creation of a secondary mortgage market and programs to facilitate the flow of private capital for municipal infrastructure. Second, USAID provides grants, technical assistance and training to increase access to credit for shelter and urban services. For example, three USAID-supported project trusts are leveraging high levels of local resources for community-based housing programs. The HG programs are leveraging resources as high as four dollars for every one dollar of HG funds provided. Third, USAID provided non-credit mechanisms linked to the provision of shelter for the lowest income households. This includes capacity building and skills training for community leaders. Finally, USAID provides support to utilize sustainable, participatory, environmental management principles in local-level urban development. For example, USAID is assisting municipal associations in the training of city managers in a host of technical areas, including environmental management. In FY 1999, USAID will initiate activities in South Africa under the Global Climate Change program which focus on urban and industrial emission reduction.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other major donors currently active in the housing and urban development sector are: (1) the World Bank, with studies and project preparation/assessment and technical assistance; (2) Japan, through bulk infrastructure loans and grants; and (3) Germany, through project preparation technical assistance, training programs for local officials and a $22 million urban

upgrading program in the Eastern Cape. Also, other donors, primarily the Scandinavian countries, are implementing urban sector programs. However, these are essentially small technical assistance programs in urban environment and/or municipal management.

Beneficiaries: Primary beneficiaries are historically disadvantaged households, communities, developers and builders. A secondary layer of beneficiaries includes provincial and local-level officials and community support organizations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID will implement activities through the South African Department of Housing; Department of Constitutional and Provincial Affairs; the Department of Water and Forestry; private South African Banks; the Urban Services Network; and the KwaZulu-Natal Municipal Association.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline		Target	
Increased total dollar value of funds made available for environmentally-sustainable shelter and urban services for historically disadvantaged population households	$0	(1992)	$300M	(1992-99)
Increased total number of full or partial shelter units and urban services made available for historically disadvantaged communities by participating partners	0 units		150,000 units	

TANZANIA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$ 7,000,000	$ 7,400,000	$ 6,400,000
Development Assistance	$10,800,000	$12,300,000	$15,250,000
P.L. 480, Title II	---	$ 8,745,700	---

Introduction.

Tanzania stands as a model of multi-ethnic balance in a region racked by turmoil and instability. Politically, Tanzania has progressed from a single party, authoritarian regime with a state-controlled media to a multi-party system with a lively and independent press. Substantial progress has been achieved in economic reform as well. Tanzania is playing an active role in efforts to resolve the multiple (and costly) crises afflicting the Great Lakes region. The country is rich in natural resources and contains some of the world's most biologically diverse ecosystems. It is in the U.S. interest to continue supporting this key east African country which, despite its limited financial resources, actively champions regional cooperation, has set aside one-fourth of its land in protected areas, promotes private sector-led development, and is committed to democratic governance and a market-driven economy.

The Development Challenge.

Tanzania has embarked upon a program of economic and political liberalization designed to resurrect the economy after nearly 30 years of stagnation. Over the past two years, a foundation has been established for sustainable growth and improved human welfare, USAID's twin program goals.

High fertility and high rates of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, contribute to elevated adult and infant morbidity and mortality in Tanzania. In response, USAID supports training for public and private health providers in family planning (FP), maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS prevention and control measures; provides contraceptives, equipment and supplies to clinics; and produces and distributes informational materials. Results to date include a doubling of modern contraceptive use in five years; availability of at least three FP methods at more than 90% of service delivery sites currently offering family planning services; an increase in proportion of infants exclusively breastfed; and over 180 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) assisted and capacity built to provide AIDS information and services.

Tanzania's substantial network of protected areas (floral and fauna) is not sustainable as currently managed. Adequate authority has not been devolved to the resource users. Consequently, USAID is providing technical assistance, training and commodities to key environmental organizations to arrest the loss of biodiversity. Results include more decentralized environmental management, improved donor coordination and a greater awareness of the economic benefits from strengthened partnerships among tour operators, government and local communities.

The lack of effective participation by citizens in decision-making is a major problem in Tanzania. To strengthen the participation of civil society in the democratic process, USAID works with NGOs to strengthen their ability to advocate for their legal rights, with the courts to speed access to justice, and trains journalists to improve their reporting skills. Results to date include the swift removal of a land rights bill from the parliamentary agenda due to pressure from NGOs to allow for greater public discussion, establishment of an alternative dispute resolution system in the judiciary and more broad-based and analytical news reporting.

Decades of central government control of productive activities left Tanzania with an inadequate and

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crumbling infrastructure and a civil service more attuned to servicing state enterprises than regulating a market-based economy. Taxes are high and complicated, there is a lack of access to land and resource tenure rights, and the legal framework is out of date and inappropriate for a private sector-led development strategy. In response, USAID is working to improve the regulatory and tax environment for private sector-led growth and is providing business management skills through training and technical assistance to micro and small enterprises and to business associations. Achievements to date include a restructuring of the financial sector which has resulted in an increase in the number of private financial institutions and a more market driven economy, establishing the Tanzania Revenue Authority which has increased revenue collection by 40%, and identifying and resolving procedural bottlenecks stifling the establishment of new firms.

Rural roads in Tanzania are in such poor condition that they constrain the economic growth of the country. The conditions contributing to this include unsustainable institutional and financial structures for the development, operation and maintenance of the road network. The private sector was until recently virtually excluded from provision and maintenance of infrastructure. Hence, USAID provides technical assistance and training to key government and private sector staff which has resulted in new institutional arrangements. These include decentralized road operations to the regional level, adoption of transparent and competitive road contracts with the private sector, and financing road maintenance contracts through locally-generated funds. This has resulted in improved rural roads and a cost effective system for road rehabilitation and repair.

Tanzania's external debt is $7.8 billion of which less than $30 million (including $15 million of commercial debt) is owed to the United States. Almost all Tanzanian bilateral debt owed to the United States (nearly $300 million) was cancelled between 1990 and 1993. USAID estimates that from seven to 20 years (depending upon the sector) will be required before sustainable development systems are in place in Tanzania.

Other Donors.

In 1996, the United States provided nearly 4% of total bilateral assistance to Tanzania. USAID's program is closely coordinated with other major bilateral donors which, in 1996, were Japan, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands. While the level of U.S. assistance is small, both USAID's contribution in key sectors and USAID's active policy dialogue are highly valued by Tanzanians and have led to significant improvement in Tanzania's enabling environment for private sector-led growth, including health services, road work and business development.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID's FY 1999 assistance program will continue to focus on the following priority sectors: health, HIV/AIDS and family planning; environmentally sustainable natural resources management; democratic governance; micro and small enterprise development; and rural roads improvement. Due to a well-established tradition of ongoing dialogue with the Government of Tanzania (GOT) during planning and implementation stages, there continues to be strong government ownership of, and support for, the USAID program and its goals. In fact, USAID's assistance strategy for Tanzania is fully compatible with the GOT's recently articulated Long-Term Development Vision. The objective of the Vision is to ensure that Tanzania attains sustainable human development by striking a careful balance between development objectives, cultural considerations, basic human needs and the preservation of the natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations.

TANZANIA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Increased Use of Family Plan/Maternal & Child Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention							
-CSD	---	6,400	---	---	---	---	6,400
- DA	---	4,100	---	---	---	---	4,100
S.O. 2. Foundation Established for Environ. Sustainable Nat. Resources Mgt. Practices							
- DA	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	3,000
S.O. 3. Foundation for the Transition to Democratic Governance Established							
- DA	---	---	---	2,150	---	---	2,150
S.O. 4. Increased Micro/Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy							
- DA	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	3,500
S.O. 5. Rural Roads Improved In a Sustainable Manner							
- DA	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	2,500
Totals							
- CSD	---	6,400	---	---	---	---	6,400
- DA	6,000	4,100	3,000	2,150	---	---	15,250

USAID Mission Director, Lucretia Taylor

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health (FP/MCH) and HIV/AIDS Preventive Measures, 621-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $6,400,000 CSD; $4,100,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To increase knowledge of and access to family planning (FP), Maternal and Child Health (MCH), and Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) information and services in order to reduce high fertility rates, high risk births, infant mortality, and rising rates of HIV transmission.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID provides commodity, management and technical support to government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), all of which implement a variety of FP, MCH, and AIDS prevention education and service delivery activities. Results to date include a doubling of modern contraceptive use (from 5.9% to 11.7%) in five years; availability of at least three FP methods at more than 90% of service delivery sites currently offering family planning services; and over 180 NGOs assisting in the provision of AIDS information and services. Use of various media to provide information on AIDS prevention and an innovative program to sell condoms using modern marketing techniques have resulted in sales of over 29 million, nearly double the anticipated goal for the end of the project which is four years away.

Description: USAID assistance is concentrated in two areas aimed at improving human welfare: (1) family planning and maternal and child health, and (2) prevention, education, counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS. USAID also supports regular research surveys which provide national level data on FP, AIDS, and child survival (CS). Building on success to date, the activities in FY 1999 will continue to focus on these areas.

USAID assistance promotes enhancing client choice of and access to safe, effective FP methods achieved through training personnel (clinic-based and community-level); provision of contraceptives, equipment and supplies to clinics, and to community-based workers/distributors and peer educators; and production and distribution of information, education, and communication materials. Activities in support of CS include service provider training, promotion of sexually transmitted disease (STD) and family planning services, and institution and capacity building of the Ministry of Health and NGO/private sector organizations. Support is also provided for an integrated MCH care delivery system, including the development of integrated training curricula (which incorporates family planning, child survival, reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS components), promotion of breastfeeding, and antenatal care. USAID's program incorporates PVOs that administer CS activities in two regions of Tanzania and focus on reduction of maternal and child morbidity and mortality, improvement of childhood nutrition, control of malaria, provision of family planning and reproductive health services, and implementation of HIV/AIDS and STD interventions.

USAID assistance promotes the establishment and support of an indigenous, community-based approach to AIDS prevention and family support through "networks" or clusters of NGOs which cover approximately 50% of the country. Work sites are targeted for intervention and education activities, since working adults in Tanzania suffer from high rates of HIV infection. Social marketing of condoms and training of NGO personnel in the identification and management of STDs, and provision of targeted sites for HIV counseling and testing are key innovative AIDS prevention interventions.

Sustainability of USAID assistance in the health and population sector will be achieved through the Government of Tanzania's (GOT) ability to technically manage the National FP Program on its own; continued host government support of recurrent costs for clinic-based personnel; NGO ability to raise

their own funds and implement programs; and greater efforts to enable service sites to manage cost-sharing responsibilities.

Planned activities during FY 1999 include enhanced and expanded NGO activities in the delivery of quality reproductive health services (including STD/HIV/AIDS services); introduction of the female condom as a dual protection method against pregnancy and STD/HIV infection; and social marketing of oral contraceptives.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOT oversees the FP and AIDS programs and supports recurrent costs for most clinic-based service providers. The United Kingdom, United Nations Children's Fund, the World Bank, Germany and Denmark provide extensive support for child survival interventions, including essential drugs, maternal and child health services, health infrastructure and logistics. USAID and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities are the main donors supporting family planning. The United Kingdom and Germany also support family planning and reproductive health activities. The European Union provides STD drugs and training through the National AIDS Control Program. Total health sector donor contribution over a seven year period is estimated at $250 million. GOT support to the health sector over the same period is $15 million plus physical infrastructure and maintenance.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include men and women of reproductive age (50% of the population) who wish to space/limit births and prevent HIV infection or sexually transmitted diseases; youths (25% of the population) who are at risk of pregnancy or STDs and are seeking services from public and private sector providers; and children who benefit from improved MCH and child health services.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Host government, private non-profit companies, U.S. universities such as Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina, and University of Michigan, U.S. NGOs, such as CARE, AFRICARE, Pathfinder, Access to Voluntary and Safe Contraception International, Population Services International, The Population Council, Family Health International, and MACRO International, and a diverse array of Tanzanian NGOs.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Targets (2003)
Modern method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate among all/currently married women 15-49	5.9%/6.6% (1992)	20%/23%
Proportion of men who know using a condom is a way to avoid AIDS	49% (1994)	90%
Percentage of service delivery sites with a service provider trained in FP and reproductive health	24% (1994)	80%
Percentage of infants less than six months exclusively breast-fed	22% (1992)	32%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Foundation Established For Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable Natural Resource Management Practices, 621-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $3,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To stem the loss of biodiversity by advancing environmental policies, legislation and improved natural resource management practices in and around selected protected areas.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID supports institutional strengthening, policy dialogue, legislative reform, and village-level activities designed to support community-based natural resources management around protected areas with rich biological diversity. Achievements to date include: strengthened strategic planning capacity of the country's wildlife institutions resulting in more decentralized environmental management for enhanced resource use; improved donor coordination on key environmental issues which has meant more focused interventions towards conservation of biodiversity of mangrove ecosystems; and the completion of a comprehensive assessment of the economic opportunities of photographic tourism for communities resulting in better wildlife conservation. USAID works in partnership with the Peace Corps and local communities to introduce soil conservation/land management techniques to increase community benefits resulting from coexistence with wildlife. The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership has begun development of an integrated coastal management policy to address environmental degradation and sustainable use of coastal resources.

Description: To protect Tanzania's abundant biodiversity in the evolving policy environment in the natural resources sector, four management regimes have been identified for strengthening: 1) the network of National Parks; 2) Game Reserves as a second and more widespread network of protected areas; 3) community-based approaches in areas adjacent to protected areas on lands owned by communities and supported by local districts; and 4) coastal resources at both the national and local levels. To achieve this objective, a consortium of the U.S. Department of Interior, Peace Corps, and USAID have formed a Partnership for Biodiversity which is providing assistance in anti-poaching, ecotourism, and protected areas management. It is also designing new and innovative wildlife governance systems that establish economic incentives for community and local government to sustainably manage wildlife resources. The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership is facilitating a participatory and transparent process to unite government and civil society to wisely conserve and develop coastal ecosystems and resources. An important principle guiding all USAID work is to ensure that a balance is achieved between conservation and production goals and that resource owners and users are able to recoup a fair share of the benefits from resource use. U.S. non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and universities are working alongside local NGOs to implement these programs.

Host Country and other Donors: USAID's key partners are the Office for Environment in the Vice President's Office, the Departments of Wildlife and National Parks, both within the Ministry for Natural Resources and Tourism, and at least 15 donor agencies. Together they provide over $50 million annually in broadly defined areas of environment and natural resources. Donors include Denmark, the European Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, United Nations Development Program, and the World Bank. USAID co-chairs a monthly donor focus group on the environment which fosters coordination of activities.

Beneficiaries: Over 80% of the country's labor force (about 12 million people) live in rural areas and

are involved in agriculture, herding, forest extraction or mining activities. Legislation and policies which support sustainable use of the country's natural resources will benefit over 40% of these residents directly as well as businesses involved in tourism, mining, and marketing of agricultural and forestry products.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities with the Peace Corps, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, CARE, University of Rhode Island, Tuskegee University, Tanzania's Sokoine Agriculture University, African Wildlife Foundation, World Wildlife Fund, World Resources Institute, Management Systems International, International Resources Group, Academy for Educational Development, and host country NGOs.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1998)	Target (2003)
Areas under improved conservation practices in selected zones as a % of total farmed area	0	35%
Percent of revenue increases from new and improved use of biological resources within reserve or game park (e.g., from tourism and beekeeping)	0	10%
Percent of selected communities effectively managing natural resources	0	40%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Foundation for the Transition to Democratic Governance Established, 621-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,150,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To promote and support democratic governance by assisting the Government of Tanzania (GOT) to become more responsive to citizens' needs, and by strengthening civil society to play an increased role in the democratic process.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The democratic governance strategic objective (SO) is multi-faceted. In the legal sector, USAID support is targeted at improving access to justice. One way this is being accomplished is through alternative dispute resolution (ADR). Previously it took a minimum of one year for a case to be resolved, whereas in late 1997, through the use of ADR, cases are resolved within four months from the time they are entered into the system. The introduction of a computerized court case flow management system is improving case load management and scheduling. It determines the case backlog, prevents tampering with records, prevents delays in hearing cases as a result of poor scheduling or bribery, and provides a transparent record keeping system. USAID is also providing support to strengthen the freedom of the press by training journalists and encouraging them to network and form professional associations. The number of press clubs in the country has increased from one to 12, thereby providing journalists with a network of organizations to support each other in their profession, particularly with respect to potentially politically sensitive news stories. The percentage of regional news articles appearing in the larger Dar es Salaam-based newspapers has increased from near zero to 37%. Reporting includes much more news analysis. As a result of training and technical support to GOT auditors, progress is being made in the area of accountability and transparency. GOT auditors have completed an audit of a family planning activity in the Ministry of Health, and a roads activity in the Ministry of Works. In addition, the Controller Auditor General (CAG) has taken the initiative of redrafting the Government Auditing Act in order to incorporate performance auditing into the procedures for auditing government ministries.

Description: To achieve the objective of improving access to justice, the following activities are planned: 1) the continued training of magistrates, judges and lawyers in the use of ADR; 2) the implementation of ADR in the new juvenile and commercial courts and in other courts across the country; and 3) the provision of additional computers and training for clerical staff to expand the court cases database for improved tracking and monitoring. Activities to strengthen the freedom of the press include: the continued training of journalists through workshops covering topics such as good governance, investigative reporting, interviewing techniques and economic issues; and encouraging the formation of press clubs to provide a means of networking for journalists within the various regions. Activities are also being implemented to educate the citizens of Tanzania on the principles of democratic governance (DG). Additional civic education centers will be opened in Tanzania to inform citizens of their rights, privileges and responsibilities. Additionally, a civic education curriculum for secondary schools will be developed. By providing institutional support to several women's organizations, the capacity of women throughout the country to hold seminars and workshops on issues of concern is being increased. As a result, more women are knowledgeable about their legal rights. Topics covered at workshops or seminars include: inheritance laws, domestic violence, and female genital mutilation. To improve the accountability and transparency of the GOT, technical assistance is being provided to the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) for the establishment of a tax research and policy unit.

Host Country and Other Donors: The following donors are active in the DG sector: Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. Donors are actively working on improving the legal system through support to the courts and the Attorney General's Office (the United Kingdom (UK) and Nordic countries); in promoting women's development (Netherlands); and improving the capacity of the

law school (UK) and the media (UK, Germany, and Denmark). USAID participates in a donor coordination committee and has assumed the responsibility for maintaining a database of donor supported DG activities. Government and local contributions to the DG effort are substantial. Depending on the year, the amount of funding the Government allocates to DG varies. In 1995, a national election year, the GOT's direct contributions were estimated to be $20 million. In relation to USAID objectives, the GOT supports electoral materials, judicial operations and civic education.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include court staff (judges and magistrates) and lawyers, journalists and press clubs, regional libraries, NGOs, and auditors in TRA and CAG. More broadly, the men and women of Tanzania will benefit from a more efficient and effective judicial system, a greater understanding of their civic rights and responsibilities, and a more accountable and transparent government bureaucracy.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements activities with the United States Information Service and host country NGOs.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Targets
Number of cases resolved by ADR	0 (1995)	50 (1999)
Percentage of citizens (male/female) knowledgeable of their legal rights	30/30(1997)	35/35(1998)
Percentage of citizens (male/female) demonstrating knowledge of selected democratic governance principles	50/20 (1997)	55/25 (1999)
Number of journalists that are members of press clubs	100 (1997)	150 (1999)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Micro and Small Enterprise Participation in the Economy, 621-SO04
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $3,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To increase access by micro and small businesses to financing, business services and management skills within an improved business environment in order to stimulate employment and reduce poverty.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID is addressing a wide range of constraints to private sector development. Major reforms have taken place in the financial sector where USAID assistance helped to free the banking sector of state domination and controls, set out a successful model for venture capital investment (creating 500 new jobs to date), and established programs for micro and small enterprise lending. USAID training and technical assistance to the Bank of Tanzania has helped make the bank a leader in the reform process. Tax collection and transparency in the tax process have improved with USAID assistance to help establish a new tax collection agency, the Tanzanian Revenue Authority. Policy studies have been a catalyst to a new industrial policy that is making foreign and local investment easier. The "Investor Roadmap" has identified a series of reforms in customs, immigration and business permits to make commercial and industrial operating procedures more business-friendly. Changes to streamline customs have already resulted from the Roadmap exercise. Further changes to improve procedures are in process. The USAID-financed Business Center has trained over 2,000 micro-entrepreneurs and assisted directly over 800 small businesses resulting in 1,325 new jobs and substantial increases in business incomes. USAID is recognized as the leader in private sector development in Tanzania by the government and donors alike.

Description: USAID will continue its work in the private sector but focus more on micro-enterprise development as the most effective way to create employment and economic growth. One focus will be on improving the enabling environment for business development with a priority on micro-enterprises including those in the informal sector. The Investor Roadmap activity to remove or change policy, procedural and regulatory impediments will be continued as well as work on areas specific to micro-enterprises. Policy and procedural change is achieved through funding analytical work, promoting a dialogue between government and business on proposed courses of action and offering, where requested, to help establish policies and procedures.

The second focus will be on identifying and establishing effective micro-business assistance arrangements that work in Tanzania. Non-governmental organization (NGO) spin-off entities from The Business Center and other NGOs will participate in the direct training of small and micro entrepreneurs throughout the country. There is a huge unmet demand for training in basic business skills including how to set up a business, accounting procedures, and basic marketing and advertising. Additionally, some micro-entrepreneurs in promising sectors or areas (e.g. seaweed production and small-scale mining) will receive specialized consulting services to improve management and operations. Direct loan programs through Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) will also be supported. Group lending and simplified procedures to keep overhead to a minimum will be appropriately tested and developed. NGOs and commercial banks will be participants in the establishment of effective MFI programs.

Business associations in Tanzania remain weak and do not yet articulate their members' concerns and needs for reform and assistance to national decision-makers. Strengthening these associations will give a voice, especially to rural-based businesses and perhaps the informal sector, to ensure that government policy assists rather than constrains private sector growth.

Planned activities during 1999 include a greater focus on micro-enterprise assistance, including financial services and possibly credit. USAID will monitor the start-up of MFIs. Micro-enterprise initiatives may include a Micro-enterprise Center that is flexible and proactive on the full range of micro-enterprise assistance needs. Business associations will receive specific help in strategic planning, software for tracking membership data bases, and maximizing income sources for sustainability.

Host Country and Other Donors: Donor coordination in assistance to the private sector is strong. USAID chairs the donor working group on private sector development. The GOT has placed priority on micro-enterprise development as the best approach to job creation and poverty alleviation. Specific to micro-finance, the Bank of Tanzania and the World Bank organized a multi-donor, micro-finance workshop to establish a national micro-finance policy, an important step in coordination. Other donors, specifically the Netherlands, United Kingdom, and Canada, will be included in the design and funding as appropriate in the micro-enterprise initiatives. USAID will continue to work closely with the Embassy of Sweden in creating a coordinated and complimentary approach to assist the Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture regional branches.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries will be the 100,000 Tanzanian entrepreneurs, managers, and business people, who will receive both direct and indirect assistance to improve their management capacity and their access to credit; the Bank of Tanzania's senior staff, and business associations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The program is implemented with the strong participation and leadership of the government as well as NGOs and private companies. Local businesses are important partners as well as beneficiaries. U.S. private company partners include Development Alternatives, Inc., Harvey & Co., Inc.; Gardiner Kamya Associates, and International Technology Investments Ltd.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline	Target (1999)
Estimate of the private sector's contribution to GDP (%)	64% (1992)	72%
Number of private sector financial institutions	0 (1992)	18
Value of private sector commercial loans ($ 000's)	324 (1992)	550
New jobs created (USAID related projects)	0 (1994)	3,000
Number of micro/small enterprise clients receiving credit for first time (USAID related projects)	0 (1997)	350

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: TANZANIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Rural Roads Improved In a Sustainable Manner, 621-SO05
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To establish a sustainable rural roads rehabilitation and maintenance system at the district level in order to increase farmers access to markets, inputs, and social services.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has assisted the Government of Tanzania (GOT) to establish sustainable, transparent, institutional, and financial systems for rural road rehabilitation and maintenance at the regional level. USAID now plans to extend these systems down to the districts which have the responsibility of supporting road maintenance on 60% of the country's road network. USAID's rural road rehabilitation and maintenance program at the regional level has reduced transport costs, more than doubled business activities, enabled farm income to increase by 25% and improved access to health services and schools in supported areas. It has also helped create a new private road building and maintenance contracting industry, introduced a more efficient, effective and transparent contracting system and established a user-financed Roads Fund that is assuming an increasing share of the cost of road maintenance. At least 90% of rehabilitation work is now carried out by private contractors, up from just 30% five years ago. Through focused training and technical assistance, the regional engineers of the GOT in all 20 regions of the country have developed the capacity to supervise and manage road contracts effectively and in a transparent manner. In addition, local private contractors and consultants have been instructed on and now use appropriate road technology, such as labor-based methods of road rehabilitation and maintenance.

Description: Technical assistance at the district level will be used to improve institutional and financial systems governing road maintenance. The successful regional level activities will be replicated at the district level in 20 of the 100 districts in the country. Local communities will also be involved and assist in the maintenance of district roads, initially on a cost sharing basis. Rural districts in Tanzania are the hub of agricultural production and home to 80% of the country's population. The selected 20 districts have the highest potential for surplus food crop production in the country. Planned road activities in these particular districts are expected to lower transport costs and improve year-round access to markets, thereby enhancing incentives for agricultural production and increasing food security. Specific activities to be undertaken include: decentralizing GOT procedures and operations of district roads to district level; providing technical assistance, training and limited equipment to build the capacity of the district staff to plan, budget, and supervise road contracts; assisting the district offices to establish and follow transparent procedures in the use of road maintenance funds; and funding actual district road maintenance contracts.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations Development Program and Denmark have started to assist the GOT in the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads in 10 of the 100 districts of the country at a combined funding level of $1 million per year. The GOT is providing $3 million per year from the Roads Fund for the maintenance of roads in the 100 districts of the country. All donor district road assistance is coordinated by the Prime Minister's Office.

Beneficiaries: The principal beneficiaries will be the residents in the 20 districts where roads will be improved and whose transport costs will decrease for goods and services. Additionally, over 1,000 Tanzanian contractors and consultants will receive both direct and indirect assistance in the management and execution of road rehabilitation and road maintenance contracts. More broadly, the Tanzanian people will benefit from easier access to markets, schools and health service centers.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Local private road construction firms, the Ministry of Works, the Prime Minister's Office and various local community groups at the regional and district levels.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline (1997)	Target (1999)
Sustainable system operating in districts[1]	None	8 districts
District road works contracted out to private sector as percent of all district roads executed	5%	30%
Reduction in the average transport cost of goods on district roads	100 (current cost index)	40-70% (of baseline cost index)

[1]Sustainable road maintenance system means decentralized and transparent operations by a well trained staff, private sector involvement, and utilization of locally-generated resources.

UGANDA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$ 18,599,759	$20,814,000	$19,100,000
Development Assistance	$ 23,918,319	$23,900,000	$29,200,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$ 25,071,955	$29,012,000	$ 5,284,000

Introduction.

Assistance to Uganda directly serves several vital U.S foreign policy interests. First, Uganda's economic re-birth and subsequent unparalleled growth, which have been achieved through adopting free market principles, serve as a model to other developing countries while directly increasing U.S. investment opportunities. Its political evolution allows it to serve as an increasingly stable regional ally which exerts growing influence on neighboring countries (Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan). A net food exporter with vast agricultural potential, Uganda is the country best-situated in the region to provide food for surrounding crisis situations (alleviating the U.S. and international burden). Uganda serves as a last refuge for several unique and globally important species including half the world's remaining mountain gorillas. Its effective and aggressive HIV awareness and treatment campaign has significantly reduced the rate of new infections and serves as a model for the rest of the world. Uganda's commitment to universal primary education provides the essential foundation to increase economic output and promote meaningful participation in governance. And, the unprecedented decentralization of government and the creation of a legal framework to guarantee women's political participation are unique innovations and deserve continued U.S support.

The Development Challenge.

Decades of neglect and abuse by corrupt governments, rebellions, and anarchy have left the country in extreme poverty which is exacerbated by population pressures coupled with unsustainable use of natural resources, diminished agricultural productivity, a non-functioning health delivery system, and a crumbling education sector (primary enrollment hit an all-time low of 50% in 1985-86). Starting from this backdrop, and amidst continued violence and conflicts, the challenges and constraints to development are formidable.

Constraints notwithstanding, Uganda has embarked on a remarkable transition over the past 10 years. However, Uganda still remains a "Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC)," with a debt burden of 64% of gross national product in 1995, and has been declared by the International Monetary Fund as one of the first beneficiaries under its HIPC-initiative. For continued growth, Uganda will require external assistance to finance a high percentage of its development budget for at least the next 10 years. Currently, approximately one-third of public expenditure is externally financed.

The USAID program supports Uganda's remarkable recovery from decades of complete social and economic collapse (gross domestic product has averaged 6.5% growth over the past three years), and assists in creating a more business-friendly environment to attract investment. USAID also promotes the successful economic exploitation of Uganda's comparative and competitive market advantages.

USAID addresses the development challenge by providing support in basic education, infrastructure (rural roads), decentralization, privatization, health, agriculture, the environment and financial services for small businesses. The program is also addressing constraints to full competitiveness through building human capital and technical competence. USAID's assistance has been instrumental in establishing a $100 million per year non-traditional agricultural export sector, rehabilitating 6,700 kilometers of agricultural feeder roads, reclaiming endangered habitat resulting in a surge of eco-

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tourism, reducing both fertility and HIV transmission, revitalizing the primary education system, and strengthening democratization.

Other Donors.

In November 1997, donors collectively pledged $800 million at the annual donors' meeting convened by the World Bank, Uganda's largest donor. In 1996, the United States was the fifth largest donor overall and the third largest bilateral donor after the United Kingdom and Denmark. Donor coordination is good and USAID provides parallel financing for major health and education sector reform programs with the World Bank and other bilateral donors.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID's program combines investments in economic growth, basic education, health, environmental management and pluralistic government. Broad-based, agriculture-led, market-oriented economic growth remains the linchpin of the program. USAID maintains a well-established predominance in the five strategic sectors in which it is active.

Smallholders, who dominate the agricultural sector, face limited access to credit and extension services, appropriate technology, adequate transportation systems, secure land tenure, marketing services and price information. Funds will impact Uganda's rural poor by focusing on agricultural productivity, infrastructure, access to financial services, and policy and regulatory reform to facilitate micro/small business development. Over the next three years, financial services will provide 50,000 new savers with access to credit, over half of whom are women. Development assistance will also build the basic educational skills necessary to raise productivity and provide an informed and responsible electorate. USAID's policy dialogue (through non-project assistance) has served as a catalyst to open the textbook market to competition, improve teachers' terms and conditions of service (salaries have increased ninefold), construct hundreds of classrooms, and train over 8,000 teachers.

Uganda's track record in expanding economic opportunity, USAID's successes, and on-going efforts in food security, favorably position Uganda to make effective use of funds to expand the production of food crops in direct support of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) principles.

Uganda, one of USAID's Biodiversity Priority Countries, contains unique ecosystems critical to the conservation of globally important bio-diversity. Population pressures and other constraints mentioned earlier pose substantial environmental threats. Funding will address these challenges by assisting Uganda in responsibly managing targeted ecosystems through expanding protected critical habitats, expanding eco-tourism, and creating management systems which financially unite surrounding communities to save the nation's resources.

HIV infection; high fertility, closely spaced births and teenage pregnancies; and chronic under-nutrition are major contributors to infant and child mortality. Poor quality, inaccessible obstetric care and a large number of illegal abortions combined with poorly spaced births produce high rates of maternal mortality. USAID will continue to play a pivotal role in reversing indicators in all these areas through an aggressive social marketing program of condoms, a mass media HIV public awareness campaign, improved community health education, training, and the provision of HIV testing and counseling.

In 1997, Uganda devolved nearly all central powers to its 45 districts where one-third of all local office holders will be women. USAID is assisting the Ministry of Local Government and the Decentralization Secretariat in implementing this bold political move which places political decisions and accountability directly at the district level. USAID will assist in establishing standards of performance and accountability while increasing public awareness and civil society advocacy. USAID is also assisting the Parliament in establishing research and reference facilities and working with the Uganda Law Reform Commission to codify Uganda's laws and regulations.

UGANDA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1 Increase Rural Household Incomes							
- DA	14,500	---	---	---	---	---	14,500
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	5,284	5,284
S.O. 2 Critical Ecosystems Conserved							
- DA	---	---	6,000	---	---	----	6,000
S.O. 3: Quality Basic Educ. for an Increased Percent of Ugandan Children.							
- CSD	---	---	---	---	8,780	---	8,790
S.O. 4: Increased Service use and Changed Behaviors for Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health.							
- CSD	----	10,310	----	-----	-----	-----	10,310
- DA	----	6,400	----	-----	-----	-----	6,400
S.O. 5: Demand for Constitutional Checks and Balances Institutionalizd.							
- DA	----	-----	-----	2,300	-----	-----	2,300
Totals							
- CSD	---	10,310	---	---	8,790	---	19,100
- DA	14,500	6,400	6,000	2,300	---	---	29,200
- P.L. 480/II	---	---	---	---	---	5,284	5,284

USAID Director: Donald B. Clark

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE and NUMBER: Increase Rural Household Income, 617-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $14,500,000 DA; $5,283,320 P.L. 480 Title II
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To increase the income of rural families by increasing land and labor productivity and production of basic food crops, promoting non-traditional agricultural exports and facilitating the start-up and expansion of micro and small businesses.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Nearly 90% of Uganda's population derives most food and income from small-scale and cash-crop agriculture. Over the past decade, the agricultural sector has decreased from 57% to 45% of gross domestic product as industry and services have revitalized. Unlike many African countries, Uganda's vast tracts of fertile, uncultivated arable land and abundant rainfall offer vast potential. Despite Uganda's record economic growth, the World Bank estimates that about half of Uganda's population lives on less than $1 per day. USAID activities impact Uganda's rural poor, focusing on smallholders who face limited access to credit and extension services, appropriate technology, transportation systems, land tenure, marketing services, and price information.

This activity directly tackles these constraints by: 1) increasing the productivity of basic food crop staples such as maize and beans (over 900 USAID-funded improved-seed demonstration sites each year reach about 40,000 maize and bean farmers; success can be measured by the demand for improved maize seeds alone which quadrupled this year) and 2) diversifying and expanding non-traditional agricultural exports (NTAEs). For example, one NTAE--flowers--has increased from two metric tons (MT) in 1990 to over 1,500 MT in 1997, worth over $12 million.

Over the past five years, over 100,000 micro and small businesses have been established. USAID has taken the lead in microenterprise development and works closely with other donors. This activity will affect trade and investment by reducing regulatory impediments; for example, USAID has supported efforts to remove government "red tape" by computerizing and simplifying forms for registering businesses. To create an enabling environment for businesses, USAID has contributed to policy and regulatory reforms; for example, USAID has supported the National Forum, facilitating public/private sector dialogue, which has proven highly effective in persuading the Government of Uganda (GOU) to change policies and regulations that impede private sector development. In addition, USAID has contributed to the development of the dairy sector, which is combining sound cooperative development with effective business practices.

Description: USAID is well-positioned to improve the enabling environment in the economic growth sector. The Investment in Developing Export Agriculture (IDEA) activity helps to expand and diversify Uganda's export base by increasing food crop production and exports such as maize and beans to the Greater Horn of Africa and high value commodities such as fruits and vegetables, vanilla, and cut flowers to U.S. and European markets. IDEA is expected to reach tens of thousands of smallholders and significantly expand the number of commercial NTAE enterprises over the next five years. The Private Enterprise Support, Training and Organizational (PRESTO) development activity is expanding rural financial services to micro and small businesses, tackling second tier policy and regulatory constraints to business development, and improving capacity of local associations to attract and increase trade and investment opportunities. Within the next three years, financial services will provide 50,000 new savers with access to credit. PRESTO will facilitate the GOU's adoption of an arbitration unit for settling business disputes; work with Parliamentarians to pass laws for tax arbitration; and work with the GOU to ease inter-departmental actions. For example, the Ugandan Investment Authority certifies the investment level for companies which dictates the number of work permits that the

Immigration Office can issue; but the linkage needs improvement. The Agricultural Non-Traditional Export Promotion activity focuses on food crop production by improving crop handling and post-harvest storage methods. Currently, crop loss value is estimated at $18 million a year; USAID aims to reduce these losses by 30%, in effect increasing rural incomes by approximately $6 million per year. Through the activities of the Cooperative Agriculture and Agribusiness Support activity, the Cooperative Bank, a formal financial institution with the most viable rural banking network, is being restructured to achieve long-term sustainability. Cooperative Bank's rural banking network will provide over 100,000 rural inhabitants with direct access to financial services. P.L. 480 resources will support the Cooperative Bank, as well as rehabilitate and maintain 2,500 kilometers of rural feeder roads to increase food security among rural farmers and businesses. Finally, Greater Horn of Africa Initiative activities, including the ongoing design of an economic recovery program for Northern Uganda through cash infusion and basic infrastructure rehabilitation, are included in this SO. The Northern Uganda Food Security activity provides food to displaced persons while promoting a return to food security and the revival of trade links with southern Sudan.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOU's "Poverty Eradication Action Plan," dated 1997, focuses on "increasing economic opportunities particularly in agriculture" as one component of its five-part strategy. Equally important is the GOU's commitment to creating a business-friendly environment through continued adherence to structural reforms and liberalized trade and payment systems. In addition to the GOU and the Ugandan private sector, USAID's partners in this sector include the World Bank, the European Union and bilateral donors including Denmark and the United Kingdom. Overall, donor assistance to economic growth activities is projected at $140.7 million over the FY 1997/1998.

Beneficiaries: Ten percent of Uganda's rural households, or 1,700,000 people, are expected to have increased incomes and improved food security directly as a result of USAID's program. Based on current experience, as many as 80% of the smallholders who grow non-traditional agricultural exports are expected to be women. Women are also expected to comprise more than half of the borrowers in USAID-supported micro-credit lending activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Implementors include Chemonics International, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers Overseas for Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), Foundation for International Community Assistance, Land O' Lakes, Mississippi State University, Management Services International, Africare, and World Vision.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target (1999)
Average household expenditures		
Central Region	$52 (1992/93)	$104
Western Region	$46 (1992/93)	$64
Eastern Region	$43 (1992/93)	$55
Production of maize and beans (in millions)	1.05 MT (1995)	1.8 MT
Gender-differentiated baseline data, available from 1995, and targets for one of the projects are:		
Average household income of NTAE project participants		
Low Value NTAE (MH)[1]	$74 (1995)	$97
Low Value (FH)[2]	$47 (1995)	$63
High Value (MH)	$83 (1995)	$102
High Value (FH)	$67 (1995)	$86
Number of rural savers and borrowers	5,000 (1995)	26,500

[1]MH = Male headed households

[2]FH = Female headed households

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Critical Ecosystems Conserved to Sustain Biological Diversity and to Enhance Benefits to Society, 617-SO02.
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: 6,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To maintain the integrity of biologically diverse, economically important ecosystems through strengthening appropriate management entities; to reduce destructive pressures on the ecosystems; and to promote an environmental policy framework compatible with conservation.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Uganda is one of USAID's key biodiversity countries because ecosystems critical to the conservation of globally important biological diversity lie within its borders. Improper or inadequate management of these ecosystems, together with external pressures brought on by poverty and population growth, have placed Uganda's unique biological diversity at risk. Managed wisely, these ecosystems can continue to serve as repositories for biological diversity while providing a foundation for sustainable economic growth in Uganda. The economic vitality of each component of the country's agricultural sector - livestock, fisheries, food and cash crops - hinges on the health of these natural resources. USAID assists Uganda in conserving targeted biologically diverse and economically important ecosystems through the Conservation of Biodiversity for Sustainable Development activity.

At the national level, USAID has strengthened Uganda's policy and institutional framework for environmental management. At the local (e.g., protected area) level, USAID assists the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), the organization responsible for managing protected areas (national park reserves), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local governments and communities to better manage critical ecosystems. USAID's efforts have led to major improvements in the policy and institutional framework. A National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) has been adopted and landmark enabling legislation passed. Dialogue on land tenure reform has led to a new draft law, compatible with both conservation and development. Six new national parks have been created since 1991, bringing to 10 the number of parks within Uganda's protected area system. These new parks currently represent the core of USAID's target ecosystems for conservation. Important progress has been achieved in these areas, as well as in other ecosystems not formally protected in Uganda. Implementation of the NEAP and its enabling legislation has been supported through the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), which is responsible for overseeing, coordinating and monitoring all activities concerning the environment. USAID has assisted NEMA to achieve important progress in enhancing monitoring and information dissemination capabilities, environmental impact assessment standards, environmental education policy, and sensitization of politicians to environmental issues.

USAID is a key player in the ongoing restructuring of UWA, helping to build a solid foundation for long-term effective management of Uganda's protected area system. Prospects for increases in nature-based tourism are good, although regional insecurity negatively impacted tourism levels during 1997. However, in western Uganda, further growth in the tourism sector is anticipated as security is re-established. Privatization of state-owned tourism concessions has been completed and important investment in tourism-related enterprises continues. USAID has successfully stimulated small-scale investment in conservation-friendly activities such as tourism ventures launched by local communities (for example, small lodges for accommodations and meals). Such investment continues to be an important factor in boosting tourism, local revenues and employment.

New policies for sharing the benefits of improved conservation of protected areas with neighboring communities, including revenue sharing, access to in-park resources, and participation in management planning and management have encouraged communities to embrace conservation of park resources.

Increasingly, local communities are seeing the benefits of conservation of these ecosystems and are becoming stakeholders, as opposed to adversaries, in conservation. For example, villages receive 15% of park revenues and have used this income to build classrooms and health clinics.

Finally, USAID assists the Government of Uganda (GOU) in its response to the uncontrolled spread of destructive water hyacinth plants in Lake Victoria, a regionally important ecosystem and the second largest fresh water lake in the world. Important progress has been made in devising a control plan and in deploying available resources to combat the hyacinth problem in severely affected areas.

Description: At the national level, USAID assistance focuses on development and implementation of a comprehensive strategy to address environmental issues through policy, legislation and institutional reform encompassed in the NEAP and its associated legislation. USAID provides technical assistance and training to NEMA, the institution charged with implementing the NEAP. USAID also supports the work of the GOU and U.S. and local NGOs to better manage ecosystems through capacity-building of local and national partners and through the development of sound natural resource management practices. These organizations also work to create conservation incentives for local communities that result in more broadly shared benefits from conservation and increases public awareness. USAID also supports management-oriented research designed to better inform the decisions of ecosystem managers.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID works most closely with NEMA on broad policy and institutional issues, and with the UWA on protected areas management. On conservation issues concerning non-protected areas, USAID works with local governments and NGOs. USAID collaborates with other donors, including the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, European Union, German Technical Cooperation, and Danish International Development Agency to ensure overall donor coordination in natural resource management. USAID also works closely with the U.S. Peace Corps and U.S. Department of Interior.

Beneficiaries: Loss of biological diversity presents a threat to the global environment. Within Uganda, activities implemented under this SO benefit the nation by increasing the efficiency of management of natural resources and by increasing foreign exchange and employment from the growing nature-based tourism industry. Activities implemented by NGOs in areas adjacent to national parks benefit rural communities. Water hyacinth control activities benefit the people of Kenya and Tanzania as well.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Activities under of SO 2 are implemented by U.S. contractors, private for-profit companies, and U.S and host country private voluntary organizations and NGOs, including Associates in Rural Development, Aquatics Unlimited, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), Consortium for International Development, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), World Wildlife Fund, and African Wildlife Foundation.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target (2001)
Annual park user fee revenues	$67,000(1990)	$3 million
Number of critical ecosystems operating under management plans	3 (1991)	22
Area under highest level of protective status (square kilometers)	7,540 (1991)	11,023
Population of key indicator species: Mountain Gorilla	280-300 (est. 1990)	300
Area of water hyacinth covering Lake Victoria (hectares)	6,000 (1995)	750

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Quality Basic Education for an Increased Percentage of Uganda Children, 617-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: 8,790,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1992; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2001

Purpose: To improve quality basic education for an increased percentage of Ugandan children by continuing the development of delivery systems to improve school quality and addressing issues of equity, specifically measured to increase girls' persistence in primary education.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Uganda's ability to build a free democratic society relies on the knowledge, attitudes and skills of its citizens. This ability is severely constrained by the poor quality of basic education. Decades of civil strife left the Ugandan education system in shambles. Although significant improvements have been made in the quality of primary education since 1992, these achievements will have to be recast in the context of the bold Government of Uganda (GOU) decision to embrace universal primary education (UPE). The UPE initiative which allows free education for four children in every family approximately doubled the primary school population from 2.7 to 5.2 million students in 1997. While the GOU's commitment to increased access for all children to primary school is laudable, it has put strains on the effectiveness of the primary education system. Sustaining Uganda's remarkable economic recovery and spreading its benefits require an effective education system. Evidence from other developing countries has convincingly demonstrated the link between investments in basic education and agricultural and manufacturing productivity, reduced fertility and poverty, improved income distribution, and the establishment and functioning of non-governmental institutions in civil society. USAID's decision to support primary education in Uganda is based on the recognition of the role education will play in the country's continued revival and the links between human resource development and the achievement of USAID's other strategic objectives.

USAID's Support to the Uganda Primary Education Reform activity finances key elements of the GOU's education reform program. After five years, significant results have been achieved. Some 8,000 principals, teachers, and tutors, representing 11% of the primary teaching force, are currently enrolled in USAID-sponsored in-service training programs. USAID policy dialogue was a major factor in the GOU's decision to quadruple primary education expenditures between 1992 and 1997 (from $30 million to $120 million) and increase teachers' salaries nine-fold (from $8 per month to $72 per month). Moreover, accumulation of savings has dramatically increased in selected pilot areas through the development of teachers' credit unions. In order to foster transparency, every school is now required to publicly display budgets specifying their GOU allocations, to inform parents and teachers and allowing them to fully participate in decisions affecting their locale. Instructional materials and textbooks, once a government monopoly, have been converted to a competitive market, eliminating inefficiency and corruption. This policy has led to the growth of vibrant local publishing and printing industries and to the growth of the local retail book market. Individual schools are now able to select the materials they need most. Approximately four million USAID-financed textbooks have been distributed to schools. Research on school quality is providing insights into the impact of educational reform activities and suggesting new approaches.

Description: USAID's education program targets five policy objectives as precursors to establishing an environment in which primary education can flourish for a majority of Ugandan children. First, USAID will work with the GOU to establish and promote a policy framework that enables all children to go to primary school. A related objective is to work with the GOU to formulate policies to govern critical financing decisions supporting UPE. Although the GOU has quadrupled its allocations to primary education over the past five years, the cost of UPE exceeds current levels of financing. A third objective is to continue improving the quality of instruction by expanding in-service teacher training

programs to the remaining half of the country, sustaining policies which improve teachers' terms and conditions of service, and providing instructional materials on a continual basis. Fourth, USAID will continue to actively promote analysis, dialogue and programs that improve girls' participation and achievement in primary school through community awareness programs. Finally, as the GOU's policy of decentralization places management responsibilities for primary schooling with local government, USAID will support activities that strengthen the institutional capacity of district administrations and promote the formation of civic organizations in order to effectively lobby for improved education services and increased accountability.

Host Country and Other Donors: Donor participation in the education sector has increased significantly since 1992 due to the GOU's proven commitment and because the GOU's educational reform program provides an effective framework for coordinating external finance to the sector. USAID has been the largest donor in the sector, and its resources are complemented by those of other donors. The educational activities of USAID and the World Bank were designed simultaneously to ensure integrated support to primary education reforms as identified by the GOU. Based on the results being achieved, other donors have entered the sector. The European Union and Dutch, Irish and British governments are financing expansion of educational reform activities to areas of the country that are underserved and are planning to provide budget support to common policy and implementation frameworks in coordination with USAID. Denmark, Germany, ActionAid, and other NGOs have been active in the area of education for teachers, adults, the handicapped, and disadvantaged groups such as AIDS orphans. UNICEF has a program to educate out-of-school girls through non-formal approaches.

Beneficiaries: Five million school-aged children and the country's 75,000 primary school teachers directly benefit from USAID's program.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities contributing to the achievement in basic education are implemented by a number of U.S. institutions including the Academy for Educational Development, the American Institute for International Research, Creative Associates, the University of Massachusetts, and the Research Triangle Institute.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1995)	Target (2002)
Grade 4 completion rate	63%	83%
Grade 7 completion rate	35%	60%
Gross enrollment ratio (Number of students as % of total school age population)	73%	85%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE: Increased Service Utilization and Changed Behaviors Related to Reproductive, Maternal and Child Health, SO04
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $10,310,000 CSD; $6,400,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 1999

Purpose: To reduce fertility, the transmission of HIV and maternal and child mortality by: 1) improving the availability and quality of reproductive, maternal and child health services; 2) increasing knowledge and changing attitudes related to reproductive, maternal and child health; and 3) enhancing the financial sustainability of primary health care services.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID-funded programs are active in 15 of Uganda's 45 districts, which include about 35% of the country's population. USAID has major program activities in 12 of those districts in addition to a national contraceptive social-marketing program.

USAID's program emphasizes maternal and reproductive health. Over the past several years, USAID has been responsible for major initiatives in upgrading the skills of health care providers in family planning and maternal health, mass-media communications, community health education, contraceptive social marketing, and HIV testing and counseling. More recently, USAID has increased its emphasis on sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), a major factor in HIV transmission, and in health-care financing and private-sector development.

These activities have increasingly measurable effects. In 11 of the 12 districts where USAID has major activities, contraceptive use has increased since 1995 from 13.2% to 19.4%. (Due to security concerns data can not be gathered in the 12th district at this time.) During the same period, women not using contraception because of incorrect information or lack of a known source of service have declined from 20% to 16.8%, and the percentage of adults who know that condom use can prevent HIV infection increased from 22% to 58%. Data continues to indicate that declines in HIV prevalence have continued for the fifth consecutive year among ante-natal mothers at sentinel surveillance clinics in areas where USAID programs are being implemented. USAID-funded HIV testing and counseling are now available at 18 sites in eight districts.

Description: USAID's greatest potential and established comparative advantage for reducing mortality and lowering high fertility are in those areas associated with childbirth and high-risk sexual behavior. USAID will continue to fund activities to: 1) increase the availability and quality of health services related to family planning, HIV and other STDs, and to the care of mothers and infants; 2) encourage the adoption of behaviors which will reduce the risk of acquiring HIV, unwanted pregnancies, and maternal and child death, including optimal breastfeeding and nutritional education; and 3) enhance financial sustainability of maternal and child health services by increasing revenue generation at public facilities and increasing the private-sector provision of care, including the establishment of endowments for private health-care organizations.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is the most significant donor in the areas of maternal and reproductive health in Uganda, in terms of the amount and the quality of resources provided. Donors of direct relevance to USAID's program include Britain's Department for Overseas Development, the UN Population Fund, and the World Bank. The World Bank is the largest donor in the sector with active projects related to STDs, delivery of basic health services at the district level and a new nutrition project which is about to begin. Other major bilateral donors include Denmark, which provides significant funding for essential-drug supply and management, support for the Ministry of Health's training and planning units, pre-service training, and improved primary care in three districts. UNICEF and World Health Organization provide assistance in child survival and maternal health.

Beneficiaries: Approximately seven million people are potential beneficiaries of USAID's health activities, including about 1.5 million women of reproductive age. In addition, the contraceptive social marketing program serves the commercial market for condoms nationwide.

Principal contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. NGOs: Pathfinder International, African Medical and Research Foundation, Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE), AVSC International; U.S. Universities: Johns Hopkins University, University of North Carolina; U.S. firms: E. Petrich and Associates, The Futures Group, John Snow International; Ugandan NGOs: The AIDS Information Center, The AIDS Support Organization.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Targets(1999)
Contraceptive Prevalence (9 districts)	13.2% (1995)	25%
Assisted deliveries (sample of facilities)	59,000 (1996)	77,000
Exclusive breastfeeding, 4-6 mos. (9 districts)	21% (1995)	50%
Condom sales	9.5 mil/yr (1996)	15 mil/yr
HIV testing/counseling (persons)	35,000 (1997)	80,000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: UGANDA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Demand for Constitutional Checks and Balances Institutionalized, 617-SO05
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,300,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To strengthen and increase the demand for constitutional checks and balances in the Ugandan political culture in order to make government more accountable to its citizens.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Uganda has embarked on a remarkable transition over the past 10 years, moving from endemic anarchy, internecine violence, pervasive human rights abuses, wholesale government corruption accompanied by outright looting, and the near-destruction of both a functioning government and civil society counterparts. The combined Amin-Obote era and its aftermath brought Uganda international notoriety and ridicule, leaving most observers in doubt as to whether order, let alone progress, could successfully be re-established. Beginning in 1986 when the National Resistance Movement gained control, Uganda has undergone phenomenal change and achieved enviable progress on all fronts. The resulting transition has changed Uganda's political culture from violent, arbitrary despotism and anarchy to respect for the rule of law and the emergence of democracy. Benchmarks of this change include promulgation of a new constitution, the election of a government by universal adult suffrage, the devolution of authority and resources to local government, and a reduction in state-sponsored human rights abuses - all important steps in the right direction. These achievements are, however, diminished by corruption, restrictions on free competition among political parties, and institutions, including the Parliament, the judiciary, the press, and citizen advocacy groups that are not yet effective in enforcing the checks and balances included in the new constitution. In addition, because statutes have never been revised, contradictory laws and accompanying regulations abound. Further, there is no compilation of statutes uniformly available to either the bar or the judiciary resulting in random access and inconsistency. In some cases, bills have been drafted only to discover that the law already exists.

USAID's partnership is strengthening constitutional checks and balances to achieve: 1) a better informed and functioning parliament, 2) a strengthened electoral system, 3) a cohesive framework of laws and regulations, 4) a more accessible and accountable government, 5) more efficient local government, and 6) a network of strong civil society groups. This vision of civil society as a cornerstone for fostering political pluralism and improved functioning is grounded in Uganda's unique decentralization of all government services, a move unparalleled throughout Africa. In August 1997, Uganda devolved nearly all central powers and decentralized the Government of Uganda (GOU) budget to its 45 districts. Constitutionally-mandated elections at the local government level in early 1998 will result in women holding one-third of elected local offices. USAID is assisting the Ministry of Local Government (MOLG) and the Decentralization Secretariat (DS) in implementing this bold political experiment which re-defines the roles of Members of Parliament (MPs) and central GOU ministries, and places political decisions and accountability at the district level.

To date, USAID has played an important part in assisting with drafting the constitution, assuring the success of presidential and parliamentary elections, and supporting the Law Reform Commission's complete codification of existing statutes and related regulations (which are not uniformly accessible and date back to the colonial era; laws and regulations have never been systematically repealed or homogenized by successive legislation). Other activities include workshops for women running for political office, building the capacity of women parliamentarians, and training the officials of the Interim Election Commission. In addition, funds have supported human rights efforts aimed at ending female circumcision, advising women of their legal rights, assisting prisoners' advocacy groups and assisting non-government organization (NGO) human rights advocates. Finally, U.S. assistance has been critical in the demobilization and reintegration of 37,000 soldiers and the expansion of civic education.

Description: USAID's four related approaches work together to achieve this objective through: 1) building parliament's capacity to be an effective check on executive authority; 2) standardizing the legal framework; 3) building local government capacity; and 4) strengthening civil advocacy groups.

MPs, all recently elected, are operating with a new constitution and committee system and have no organized access to reliable information. USAID is strengthening Parliament's institutional capacity though a series of workshops and seminars on a variety of topics from rules and procedures to budgeting, legislative drafting and revenue generation. Concurrently, USAID is assisting Parliament to establish and expand a research and reference capacity (currently non-existent) which will be available to all MPs with an emphasis on serving the standing committees. Meanwhile, USAID will continue its work with the Law Reform Committee which seeks to compile all existing legislation and applicable regulations and submit draft legislation which is coherent, current, and non-contradictory.

Host Country and Other Donors: Ugandans and other donors view the United States as being at the forefront, in both experience and innovation, in promoting pluralism and good governance. Donor participation in the democracy and governance sector, particularly in view of the rapidity with which decentralization was implemented, is increasing significantly. Denmark and Germany are working extensively in selected districts to strengthen decentralization. The United Kingdom is working closely with USAID to assist in publishing the revised statutes and regulations, once revision is completed and is assisting Uganda to redraft commercial legislation. USAID takes a lead role in building the capacity of parliament and in strengthening the MOLG and the DS.

Beneficiaries: Parliamentarians, local councils, women candidates and office holders at all levels, potential litigants who benefit from legal codification, citizens' advocacy groups, and voters.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities contributing to the achievement of this strategic objective will be implemented by a combination of U.S. and local institutions and NGOs. U.S. contractors and/or grantees will be competitively selected in 1997/1998.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1996)	Target (1999)
Parliament initiates major legislation	None	One sectoral reform initiated
Number of schools that publicly display budgets	None	75%
Uniform sectoral legal codes established	None	Coherent legal codes in place
More effective civil advocacy	None	Civil groups network established to affect policy reform and implementation in one sector

ZAMBIA

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$8,600,000	$7,300,000	$ 7,650,000
Development Assistance	$9,000,000	$11,011,000	$11,600,000
P.L. 480 Title II	$163,350	---	---

Introduction.

It is in the U.S. interest for Zambia to remain a friendly, democratic state contributing to regional stability and firmly on the path to sustainable development. Zambia shares borders with the new Democratic Republic of Congo and Angola and is a buttress against potential chaos. It has played a role in facilitating African conflict resolution, including peacekeeping, and it is in the U.S. interest for this to continue. Deep privatization reforms have created opportunities for U.S. trade and investment as well as for more Zambian economic participation in southern Africa. Zambia's large copper deposits are encouraging U.S. entry into the Zambian market, and leading American mining firms are in the process of acquiring large scale mining assets which are being privatized.

The Development Challenge.

There are fundamental constraints to Zambia realizing full economic potential. Labor productivity is low: the HIV/AIDS pandemic increases absenteeism and kills many senior managers; education levels, especially for girls, remain low and inhibit productivity gains; the outreach system to farmers is weak; rural markets are fragmented and undeveloped; corruption and weak governance erode public confidence; drought constantly lurks as a possibility in any year. In addition, internal transport links are poor, which makes the cost of marketing very high. Zambia is a landlocked country and therefore very vulnerable to high transport costs. Inflation, while down from the 200% of the past, remains around 20%; public expenditure controls are weak, the banking sector is also fragile; and domestic savings are low. Public external debt at the end of 1997 was $7.1 billion. These constraints are symptomatic of an economy in transition from the statist era to a free-market regime.

Zambian prospects for realizing its full potential are good if it stays the course on its reform path, and if it builds the systems to implement the necessary economic and political changes. Privatization of the remaining parastatals will lead to significant new investment, more productive employment, and increased demand for local goods and services. Zambia's open trading regime presents new opportunities primarily in agriculture, for traders, consolidators, producers, and processors. Large companies and multi-national corporations are ready to take on a major role under the new reforms. However, new and expanded small and medium enterprises must become more significant partners and fill the gap left by the departure of government marketing functions. With the agriculture sector as the primary growth area, and the privatized mining sector as a catalyst, the economy appears poised for a modest takeoff. Social services also have improved, and far-reaching reforms to decentralize the health system have resulted in reduced fertility, increased use of contraceptives and improved immunization coverage for Zambian children. Political reforms have achieved less progress, and the failure of multi-party cooperation continues to be a domestic and international issue.

Other Donors.

Development assistance to Zambia has been falling in recent years, although it still amounted to more than $740 million in 1995, roughly about 20% of gross domestic product. In that year the World Bank was the lead donor and contributed $281 million. Bilateral donors accounted for about $264 million

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in assistance to Zambia, with Japan being the largest donor, followed by the United Kingdom, Germany and the Netherlands. The United States was Zambia's seventh largest bilateral donor, with 2% of total development assistance.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID will foster an economic, political and social environment that promotes positive gains in living standards, increased opportunities for participation in the economy and the political system, and improved health for all Zambians.

In line with the Government of Zambia's desire to promote business development and encourage competition and investment for recovery and growth, USAID will facilitate broad-based participation by private enterprise in key economic sectors of the country. USAID support will move the majority of smallholder rural producers into the diversified market economy, develop the business skills of rural non-farm entrepreneurs, along with associated small and micro-enterprise finance. USAID also will support better and increased natural resource management. USAID will supplement Zambian-led privatization efforts which already have resulted in more than 200 privatizations to date by providing skills and management training to new rural entrepreneurs.

USAID's health sector support program will play a key role in ensuring that the Zambia health reforms lead to significant health impact. The GRZ is committed to providing equity of access to cost-effective, quality health care, as close to the family as possible. The Zambia health reforms which are widely acclaimed by the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund and bilateral donors, take a decentralized approach in ensuring that all Zambians have equitable access to both public and private sector health service delivery. The Government of Zambia's health sector reform program is an example of the African leadership that USAID seeks to promote in order to ensure ownership and sustainability of its development assistance efforts. In Zambia, the integrated delivery of health interventions has proven to be a cost-effective and technically sound framework for enabling individuals to improve their own health, for expanding access to services at the community level through the private sector, and for improving the quality of services.

Consolidating democracy in Zambia remains a challenge. In FY 1999, USAID assistance will continue support for civil society institutions, to deepen and broaden citizens' understanding of and demand for democratic institutions, and to help those institutions function better. New activities will include support for the judiciary, which has emerged as a defender of democratic values; and assistance to Parliament to enable it to be a more effective forum for citizen participation and public debate.

ZAMBIA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1 Increased Sustainable Rural Incomes -DA	4,900	---	2,000	---	---	---	6,900
S.O. 3 Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions -DA	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000
-CSD	---	7,650	---	---	---	---	7,650
S.O. 4 Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance -DA	---	---	---	1,700	---	---	1,700
Totals -DA	4,900	3,000	2,000	1,700	---	---	11,600
-CSD	---	7,650	---	---	---	---	7,650

USAID Mission Director, Walter E. North

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Sustainable Rural Incomes, 611-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $6,900,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To reduce the state's role in the provision of goods and services which are more efficiently produced by the private sector and to increase the efficiency and productive capacity of rural non-farm enterprises.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The government has largely fulfilled its stated commitment to disengage from its prominent role in national markets. To date, Zambia has privatized 225 enterprises, including the primary player in the Zambian copper industry, Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines. USAID's successful assistance to this large-scale privatization process has created market opportunities for both local and international investors and businesses, and has freed up public resources and talents. Zambian entrepreneurs in small manufacturing and commercial operations in rural markets now are faced with the challenge of learning how to do business in an unprotected environment; this includes entering into expanded trade within the southern Africa region. USAID assistance in business training and hands-on technical expertise is playing a large role in strengthening these small and medium-size private sector enterprises. The success of these programs is evident through the heavy demand for services, and the impact that program beneficiaries are having through increased production and incomes. Zambia's limited expertise in trade policy, and protocol negotiations is a major impediment to economic growth and the expansion of exports into regional and international markets. USAID will assist both the private sector and the Government of Zambia (GRZ) to increase analytical capacity in this crucial area.

USAID has also provided opportunities for rural families to improve their welfare. USAID supports the policies of the GRZ and other donors through examples of on-the-ground success and lessons learned in productive rural activities. Successes include an innovative sorghum seed distribution program, and a rural group business development program in which maize farmers selling in groups increased their incomes by 38% over selling as individuals. Other replicable activities include a small-scale oilseed press which in combination with improved sunflower seed has resulted in a profitable oilseed processing industry. Farmers crushing their own sunflower seed triple their harvests' value. USAID also has been successfully working with Zambian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in conducting training programs for village scouts in game management and natural resources conservation techniques.

Description: Private sector associations, such as the USAID-supported Zambia Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Zambia Association of Manufacturers are effectively lobbying for privatization of utilities. Both organizations are partnering with the government to implement trade protocols with neighboring countries, and they require assistance in trade policy, negotiations and protocol drafting. The Chamber is also taking the lead in providing training and services that enable new and newly privatized companies to cope in a market-oriented environment. These companies are significant partners in economic growth and are taking advantage of new business opportunities to fill the gap left by the departure of the GRZ from input supply and output marketing. USAID's continued support to these efforts is critical to their success.

USAID is helping create a prosperous small-holder private agricultural economy by supporting rural group business development, farmer-initiated marketing enterprises, and rural savings mobilization. USAID also supports food security programs managed through village committees and community-based natural resources management. With support from USAID's privatization efforts, the government has reduced its role in agricultural production and marketing, and a number of private agribusinesses have been revitalized. These include fertilizer and maize marketing firms, flour mills,

feed mills, oil extraction plants, cold storage plants, cashew and coffee plants, seed multiplication and distribution firms, and several food canning plants. With these developments in the agroprocessing economy, agribusinesses have turned to the small farmer as a raw material supplier and have developed management systems including outgrower schemes and contract producers which improve the economics of working with them as a group.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is the leading bilateral donor supporting privatization. The World Bank is conditioning balance-of-payment support on progress achieved in privatization. Norway, Denmark, Germany, and the United Kingdom are the other major bilateral partners in this sector.

Rural business activities are guided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Fisheries. Private voluntary organization activities were initially funded by Canadian and British assistance and rely on government agency expertise where appropriate. Other rural activities receive Dutch, International Fund for Agricultural Development, and World Bank financing and rely on government extension services. The European Union, Japan, Norway and Great Britain coordinate resource conservation programs with USAID.

Beneficiaries: The Zambian private sector which through privatization and a better enabling environment receives adequate rewards for their initiative. In turn, all citizens will benefit from a stronger and more open private sector through employment opportunities, lower prices, improved quality and diversity of products and services. Specific beneficiaries of rural-based activities include disadvantaged rural communities, people and animals in game management areas, small scale farmers, and agribusiness operators.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S-based implementing agencies working on privatization include International Executive Service Corps and Clark Atlanta University. The key local grantee is the national chamber of commerce. U.S. institutions involved in implementation of agricultural and rural activities include the Cooperative League of the United States of America, CARE, Africare World Food Program, Cargill Technical Services, Associates in Rural Development, and the New York Wildlife Society. Key local agencies include the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline		Target	
Private sector share of gross domestic product	45%	(1992)	60%	(1998)
Private sector share of formal employment	20%	(1992)	60%	(1998)
Gross revenues from the sale of state-owned enterprises	$80 million	(1995)	$1,500 million	(1998)
No. of farmers using improved technologies	22,500	(1997)	145,000	(2002)
Increased net income per rural non-farm enterprise member	$124	(1997)	$271	(2002)
Increased non-traditional exports (millions)	$271	(1996)	$450	(2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Use of Integrated Child and Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Interventions, 611-S003
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $3,000,000 DA; $7,650,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To improve delivery of decentralized integrated health services.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID's program is designed to ensure that the Zambia health reforms lead to sustainable improvements in the health status of Zambians. USAID's strategy is to increase the use of integrated child and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS interventions. USAID will develop sector program assistance support for the health sector to expand the capacity of the GRZ to bring the benefits of health reform to the people of Zambia.

Findings of the 1996 Zambia demographic and health survey (DHS) demonstrate that fertility continues to decline. Zambian women will have on average 6.1 children during their childbearing years. This rate represents a substantial decline from the 1992 DHS average of 6.5 children. In 1992, nine percent of married women age 15-49 used a modern method of contraception. Since then, this figure has reached 15% of women. Most of the growth in family planning has been the result of a significant increase in the use of USAID-financed oral contraceptives and condoms sales. In the last six years, childhood vaccination has become more widespread, with nearly 80% of children receiving childhood immunizations, as compared to 67% in 1992. USAID support for polio eradication in 1996 and 1997 contributed to two years of highly successful National Immunization Days, which reached over 90% of targeted children. While the 1996 DHS also found that infant and under-five mortality rates remain very high, the rate of increase is showing signs of slowing, despite the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic in Zambia appears to have evolved into a mature, endemic phase. Nationally, HIV seroprevalence seems to have stabilized over the past three years at 25% in urban and 13% in rural settings--with a national average of 20% in the 15-45 age group with significant behavioral impact, especially among youth. This impact has been manifested through delaying the onset of sexual activity by youth, increased condom use, and a decreased number of sexual partners. USAID funding supports a social marketing program with sales of male condoms now averaging more that 550,000 per month, which is one of the highest in Africa on a per capita basis. In 1997, USAID supported the introduction of the female condom, one of the first social marketing initiatives in Africa to promote this new method of family planning.

Description: To address critical child survival issues, USAID is assisting Zambia to become the first country in the world to implement an integrated program which combats primary childhood diseases including diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, measles, and malnutrition. This program also upgrades the capacity of health workers to improve clinical case management. USAID is also taking a leadership role in addressing malaria, which is the leading killer of children under five years of age, by including Zambia as one of four countries participating in USAID's Africa Integrated Malaria Initiative. USAID is also assisting Zambia to accelerate implementation of a national Vitamin A strategy. This will include support for making Zambia the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to fortify sugar with Vitamin A, and expanding Vitamin A capsule distribution to prevent micronutrient deficiency. In support of Zambia's child survival programs, USAID and the Embassy of Japan will increase joint support for malaria control activities, Vitamin A deficiency reduction, and to expand the participation of the private sector to deliver essential health services.

USAID will continue to expand contraceptive choice and to make contraceptives more accessible to women and men who choose to limit their family size. USAID recently launched a Men's Involvement

in Reproductive Health Initiative. USAID is planning to support the expanded implementation of interventions to address the high maternal mortality rate in Zambia. Efforts to expand the national response have included launching multisectoral strategies to mobilize efforts among the GRZ ministries, local government authorities, the military, police, local court justices, churches, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the development and implementation of HIV/AIDS programs. USAID is supporting the dissemination of an AIDS Impact Model for Zambia to expand leadership support for HIV/AIDS policies and programs and to provide inputs for action-oriented strategic planning at national, regional and district levels. USAID is accelerating efforts to address adolescents/youth as a key target group. Peer-educator-promoters, youth radio shows, and a youth newspaper called "Trendsetters" are expanding youth access to critical information.

The country's formal and informal social support systems are also in danger of being overwhelmed by the need to care for sick family members and for the enormous and growing number of AIDS orphans, conservatively projected to exceed 600,000 by the year 2000. In response, USAID recently initiated a new set of activities to improve the quality of life of orphaned/vulnerable children in Zambia. The majors elements of this program are expanding the delivery of cost-effective support services through NGOs and community-based organizations.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is the third ranking donor, behind the United Nations Children's Fund and Denmark, in support of child survival activities. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Sweden are close partners in overall funding, but USAID is the primary donor in support of HIV/AIDS prevention and family planning service activities.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of USAID supported activities are the urban and rural population who take increased responsibility for their own health. The intermediate beneficiaries include public sector institutions and facilities, private sector institutions and private voluntary organizations, Ministry of Health organizational units, cooperating partners (other donors) and contractors.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements family planning service activities through U.S. institutions which include CARE, John Snow Inc., Johns Hopkins University, Population Services International, and the Population Council. HIV/AIDS prevention activities are implemented through the U.S. groups Project Concern International and Population Services International; and child survival activities through the U.S. organizations of Management Sciences for Health, the Academy for Educational Development and John Snow, Inc.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Modern contraceptive prevalence rate	15%	(1996)	22%	(2002)
Condom use (female/male)	24/35	(1996)	45/50	(2002)
Children 12 -23 months immunized	78%	(1996)	90%	(2002)
Reported condom use in most recent, high risk sexual intercourse	35%	(1995)	55%	(2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Expanded Opportunity for Effective Participation in Democratic Governance, 611-SO04.
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,700,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To increase the participation in and transparency and accountability of government institutions.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The goals of USAID's program in democracy and governance in Zambia are: 1) to achieve government accountability; 2) to assure that public decisions are accessible and effective; 3) to support the role of privately owned media; and 4) to encourage the conduct of free and fair elections. To achieve these goals, USAID supports civil society non-governmental organizations (NGOs), training institutions, and the Government of Zambia (GRZ). Through USAID support, over 40 civic education NGOs have implemented grassroots programs encouraging citizens to register, and to vote, and seek accountability from their representatives. While the United States decided not to support international monitoring of the 1996 elections, it was the major supporter of the Clean Campaign Committee, a coalition of 18 NGOs which campaigned to level the electoral playing field and avoid violence in the elections. Noteworthy accomplishments during 1996 included: the level of voter turnout achieved and peaceful circumstances of the 1996 elections; the achievement of autonomy from government of a key public media institution, the Zambia Institute for Mass Communication; and the adoption of a new cabinet handbook incorporating new procedures developed with USAID support. Until June 1996, USAID also supported improved coordination of policy implementation in the Cabinet Office.

Description: Although actions by the current government to detain opposition leaders cast a shadow on the state of political reform in Zambia, there continue to be key points of entry for USAID support which will bolster democratic transition. USAID will continue to support civil society NGOs in their work of deepening democratic culture and norms in Zambia. In addition, USAID will explore options for continuing mid-career training for independent journalists through the Zambia Institute for Mass Communication. A new activity will be initiated in support of the judiciary, which, along with civil society NGOs and parts of the private press, has emerged as a pillar of democratic values.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United Nations Development Program and World Bank are major donors and support the public service and judiciary reform programs. The British have had an ambitious program of support for governmental decentralization and fiscal responsibility and support the training of senior civil servants. Ranking behind these participants, the Nordic countries have joined with USAID in a focus on civic education, election monitoring, electoral reform, and constitutional reform. Donors meet monthly for coordination purposes. In response to USAID's program to support qualitative improvement and training of journalists, the GRZ privatized the state-owned media training facility in 1996 including significant assets in plant and equipment.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries are the citizenry of Zambia. The immediate beneficiaries are the NGOs, journalists, and members of the judicial system.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: At the present there are no U.S. contractors involved in implementation of the program. The GRZ, local non-governmental organizations, the Zambia Institute of Mass Communications and local consultants and contractors are implementing activities.

Major Results Indicators: As previous activities under this objective have been completed and new ones are still in development, specific results indicators will be set after redesign activities are completed in FY 1998.

ZIMBABWE

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$4,200,000	$1,950,000	$1,550,000
Development Assistance	$12,700,000	$9,900,000	$500,000

Introduction.

The United States has a national interest in supporting Zimbabwean leadership to strengthen regional economic and political stability. Though Zimbabwe's performance under its economic reform program has been mixed, it has made impressive progress toward a market-oriented economy which will hopefully lead to greater investment, including investment from the American private sector. U.S. development assistance supports the continuation of free market reforms and enhances Zimbabwe's prospects of becoming an emerging economic success story in the southern Africa region. The U.S. is Zimbabwe's fourth leading import source (after South Africa, the United Kingdom and Japan) and trade flows are increasing. As Zimbabwe's economy grows, beneficial effects are an increasingly viable southern Africa regional market and a growing market for U.S. goods and services. The United States also values Zimbabwe's continued participation in regional peacekeeping activities.

U.S. development assistance in the 1990s has focused on bolstering Zimbabwe's economic potential, with a theme of increasing equity and participation of Zimbabweans in their economy. In helping to better balance population growth rates with economic growth rates, U.S. assistance to Zimbabwe in family planning efforts has made it one of the most successful programs in Africa (fertility rates dropped by one-third between 1984 and 1994). The United States has supported successful, sustainable natural resources management through decentralization and assistance to the private sector so that local communities, rather than the central government, are able to make decisions on natural resources on behalf of their own citizens. USAID's private sector activities have increased access to low-income home mortgages. Loans to micro, small and medium enterprises have provided successful models of how to address the difficult equity issues in Zimbabwean society. Finally, as the HIV/AIDS impacts have begun to emerge, the United States is providing key assistance to help reduce HIV transmission.

The Development Challenge.

If economic reform continues, Zimbabwe stands an excellent chance of becoming more independent of donor assistance. Thus, Zimbabwe has been slated to graduate from U.S. assistance in 2003. Current assistance in each sector will be progressively and rationally phased out. At the same time, clear developmental issues remain a concern in Zimbabwe, and USAID and other U.S. government agencies are actively engaged in promoting democracy and good governance in Zimbabwe. There are several crisis points in Zimbabwean society ranging from inequitable land distribution, to continued economic mismanagement, and underlying racial and ethnic tensions that have the potential for increasing social, political and economic instability. Recent civil disturbances and riots in Zimbabwe, resulting from price increases, steep currency declines and new taxation measures coupled with a heavy-handed government response demonstrate the vulnerability of the current state of democracy. USAID continues to pursue approaches fostering a new U.S. Government - Zimbabwe partnership focused on providing Zimbabweans with increased opportunities to participate in economic and political processes.

USAID has supported in significant impressive and measurable progress in Zimbabwe's key social indicators since achieving independence in 1980. This includes increasing life expectancy and immunization coverage rates and decreasing the fertility rate and illiteracy.

A number of significant development problems remain; most turning on issues of equity, such as the

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unresolved land reform problem. Many of the problems are due in part to austerity-related declines in real per capita expenditure in the social sector budget; for example, health sector gains are eroding. In addition, HIV/AIDS is an increasingly serious threat to the impressive gains made in public health over the past two decades. Despite fertility declines, population growth still outpaces economic growth. External debt, while not excessive in terms of overall gross domestic product, was approximately $4.9 billion in 1995. The investment climate has improved from the 1980s, but must be stimulated further through broadened participation and a reduced public sector role. Housing shortages remain critical, reducing living standards and dampening economic participation for most families. There is a demonstrated need for more rational use and participatory stewardship of the natural resource base. Drought remains a threat to food security and is a critical economic variable as El Niño threatens once again. Above all, a Government of Zimbabwe halt of recent reversals on macroeconomic reform is required to put the fiscal house in order so that the private sector can perform its role effectively as an engine of national and regional growth.

Other Donors.

In order of decreasing magnitude of annual assistance, the leading donors (1995) are: Japan with $66 million, the European Development Fund with $60 million, the International Monetary Fund with $51 million, the United Kingdom with $46 million and Germany with $42 million. While USAID is not a lead donor in terms of overall levels, it has been a key donor in specific sectors including low-income housing, family planning and natural resource management. At the macro level, donor coordination occurs through the World Bank Consultative Group mechanism, however, a Consultative Group meeting has not been held since early 1995. Additional working-level bodies exist to ensure sectoral coordination in each strategic objective area. USAID will contribute to enhanced donor coordination in FY 1999 by working with the United Nations Development Program to improve the frequency of contact and quality of communication within the donor community.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID is moving to phase out of several elements of its development assistance program as activities in low-income housing, private enterprise development and family planning will all end in FY 2000. During this period of final implementation the USAID strategy focusses on consolidating gains in these areas while maximizing sustainability. Assistance in the natural resources management sector will focus on replicating successes in wildlife management and extending into other natural resource areas such as fisheries, forestry, and mining. Economic growth programs will expand private sector participation in low-income housing while improving access to private sector opportunities for micro, small and medium enterprises. USAID will have ended its funding to Zimbabwean family planning programs focusing on increased private sector and GOZ participation. Efforts to increase the use of HIV/AIDS prevention methods will be reinforced by increasing private sector involvement--working with non-governmental organizations and the private sector in voluntary testing and counseling of individuals with HIV.

USAID will initiate a new activity that will focus on increasing Zimbabweans' participation in economic and political processes. Zimbabweans are increasingly disappointed with their lack of economic and political empowerment. The Zimbabwe American Development Foundation, one element of the new activity, is a private sector instrument that would work with local non-governmental development partners and remain after USAID departs Zimbabwe.

ZIMBABWE
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S .O. 3. Reduced Fertility and Increased Use of HIV/AIDS Prevention Measures - CSD	---	1.550	---	---	---	---	1,550
SP.O 1. Increased Opportunities for Participation in the Private Sector and Political Processes - DA	---	---	---	500	---	---	500
Totals - CSD	---	1,550	---	---	---	---	1,550
- DA	---	---	---	500	---	---	500

USAID Mission Director, Rose Marie Depp

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Reduced Fertility and Increased Use of HIV/AIDS Prevention Measures, 613-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,550,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To sustain reduced levels of fertility so that the population can gain from the benefits resulting from economic growth, and to help reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS in Zimbabwe.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: As the lead donor to Zimbabwe's family planning program, USAID has contributed to its significant impact. Between 1984 and 1994, the total fertility rate--the average number of children a Zimbabwean woman will have in her lifetime--declined by a third, from 6.5 to 4.3, and the contraceptive prevalence rate increased by 55%, from 27% to 42% of married women. USAID's involvement in HIV/AIDS prevention focuses on changing high risk behavior and on increasing local non-governmental organizations' capacity to implement HIV/AID prevention and control programs on a sustainable basis. Knowledge of HIV and how it is transmitted is near universal in Zimbabwe. However misconceptions about the disease persist, and positive behavior change is not occurring as expected and further work on this important topic is necessary.

Description: The key result anticipated from USAID assistance is increased use of complementary delivery systems for family planning and HIV/AIDS services. The government health care system is completely overburdened, and USAID will assist the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ), private sector players and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to find more optimal solutions for providing health care to Zimbabweans on a sustainable basis. USAID support for family planning will focus on improved quality of family planning services through both government and private sector providers; ensuring the adequate supply and proper management of contraceptive logistics; and improved policies such as reduced tariffs and taxes on family planning products, and increased provision of services by nurses.

The HIV/AIDS epidemic is a more recent phenomenon which poses daunting challenges. Zimbabwe suffers from one of the highest infection rates in the world, with an estimated one in five adult Zimbabweans HIV positive. Important and promising activities aimed at reducing high risk behavior are underway with a focus on condom social marketing and the strengthening of Zimbabwean NGOs working in AIDS prevention. In addition, an activity aimed at increasing positive behavior change and sexual responsibility through voluntary testing and counseling of HIV/AIDS will enter the design phase during FY 1998. A demographic and health survey in 1999 will measure progress in both the areas of family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is the lead donor in family planning. It works with several other donors including the World Bank Family Health Project II and the United Nations Fund for Population. The Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council coordinates support for this sector. Historically, the Government of Zimbabwe has relied on USAID for contraceptive commodities, however, in view of the impending end of USAID assistance in FY 2000, the GOZ will purchase $1.4 million worth of contraceptives in FY 1998. Numerous donors, including but not limited to the World Bank, the United Nations the Netherlands, and the British Government provide support to HIV/AIDS activities in Zimbabwe. The National AIDS Coordination Program, an organ of the Ministry of Health, coordinates the donor activities. USAID collaborates closely with the other donors, and in particular with the United Kingdom which co-finances the condom social marketing activity.

Beneficiaries: All Zimbabweans seeking to 1) plan the growth of their families, and 2) avoid contracting sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Key U.S. agencies involved in implementation of the program include Family Health International, the Futures Group, John Snow Inc., Macro International, PACT and Population Services International. Zimbabwean and international implementing partners include the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council, Ministry of Health, the National AIDS Coordination Program, and the United Nations Children's Fund.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Reduction in total fertility rate	4.3	(1994)	4.0	(1999)
Total number of condoms sold or distributed to target population	33 million	(1994)	72 million	(1999)
Percent of target group reporting condom use in last sexual intercourse	47% men 49% women	(1996) (1996)	59% men 62%women	(2000) (2000)
Percent of surveyed population reporting appropriate perception of risk of HIV infection	41% men 47% women	(1996) (1996)	52% men 58%women	(2000) (2000)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Opportunities for Participation in the Private Sector and Political Processes, 613-SPO1
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **COMPLETION DATE:** 2003

Purpose: To increase participation of Zimbabweans in private sector and political processes.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Weak democratic systems and a lack of transparent governance are long-term concerns that threaten the stability of Zimbabwe and may have adverse regional impacts. Promoting democracy and good governance and economic growth are important U.S. foreign policy objectives. USAID assistance is intended to strengthen support for these objectives. In 1997, USAID completed a Democracy and Governance Assessment and has begun developing a strategy that focuses on increasing opportunities for greater economic and political participation in Zimbabwe. This framework will define objectives, clarify anticipated results, and the resources required for the period 1998-2003. Full program implementation will begin by FY 1999; start-up activities will complement ongoing programs that assist with parliamentary training and reform.

Description: USAID is incorporating democracy and governance into its program in Zimbabwe in recognition of the serious nature of the constraints posed by limited participation and empowerment of the Zimbabwean populace. Issues including presidential transition, the role and size of the ruling party, and the relationship between local government structures and traditional leaders are still relevant nearly 18 years after independence. Anticipated areas of initial investment under this new objective include: 1) working with civil society organizations to increase the amount and quality of information available to Zimbabweans on economic and political participation issues, such as civic education, legal assistance, and legal rights, 2) increasing the variety of mechanisms for economic and political information dissemination such as independent media, more opportunities to interact with elected officials at the local and national level, and an increase in town meetings, and 3) assisting organizations which enhance opportunities for economic and political participation, including increased respect for human rights.

A Zimbabwe American Development Fund (ZADF) is being explored as a mechanism to promote broadened participation in the economy and democratic pluralism. If this concept proves feasible, it is expected that the ZADF would establish a long-term development partnership between Zimbabwe and the United States that engenders shared economic and political principles. It would have distinctive American ties through its founding and funding by the U.S. Government, U.S. businesses, private voluntary organizations and other non-governmental organizations which will draw on U.S. values, technology and collaboration.

As a first step toward the establishment of a foundation, USAID anticipates engaging a U.S. Private Voluntary Organization (PVO) to manage the start-up tasks of the ZADF and provide it the experience, training and monitoring necessary for it to be deemed capable of managing the annual income from a U.S-based endowment. In FY 1998, the PVO will receive funds for technical assistance and start-up expenses for the ZADF as well as seed grants over an initial 2-3 year period. USAID would provide another $10 million over a period between 1999-2002 for an endowment, expected to continue in perpetuity. Together, the ZADF and other direct mission activities in democracy and governance are expected to result in greater citizen participation in policy and regulatory issues which will lead to greater pluralism in Zimbabwean society.

Host Country and Other Donors: Donors including Canada, Denmark, the European Union, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United Nations are active in democracy and

governance programs in Zimbabwe. Many donors provide substantial assistance to improve governance at the local district level. In addition, several donors including the United Kingdom, Denmark and Canada support programs to improve the administration of justice. The U.S. and the United Kingdom have taken the lead in establishing regular donor meetings to discuss on-going programs and increased collaboration in this sector. USAID recently completed the first ever study documenting donor assistance to Zimbabwe in the democracy area. To date, USAID has provided only limited assistance for democracy initiatives in Zimbabwe; however with the planned level of assistance through a foundation, USAID would become a significant donor in the area of democracy and governance.

Beneficiaries: Key beneficiary groups will include a broad range of non-governmental institutions, including civil society organizations, women's groups, human rights organizations, economic and business associations, and development groups. Non-foundation support will be provided to support parliamentary reform and judges to enhance their capability in speedy and fair trial.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The implementing organization for the ZADF will be determined through a competitive process. Grantees and contractors for other activities will be determined based on the requirements of specific interventions.

Major Results Indicators: Baseline data and specific results will be part of the design phase to be undertaken in FY 1998 and could include (illustratively):

More information on how to participate in economic and political processes available to Zimbabweans.
More mechanisms for communication with citizenry established.
More conducive environment for citizenry participation.

AFRICA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate 1/	FY 1999 Request 2/
Child Survival and Disease	---	---	$2,500,000
Development Assistance	---	---	$18,500,000

Introduction.

The Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI) assists a broader renewed donor and African commitment to agriculture in order to improve childhood nutritional status and increase rural incomes. AFSI will use the lessons learned from USAID's strong past track record in successfully promoting agricultural development to help move a greater number of countries along the path to sustainable food security by reducing malnutrition, averting an explosion in food needs, and increasing trade and investment. The initiative supports expansion of existing bilateral and regional programs, building on recent successes in forming public-private partnerships, creating positive policy environments, and achieving significant results in agriculture and food security.

Development Challenge.

The AFSI addresses two important constraints for obtaining food security: childhood malnutrition and poor rural household. Current trends for Africa indicate an emerging food and nutrition crisis of major proportions for the continent. Without concerted and serious efforts, the food needs of Africa are predicted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Food Policy Research Institute, U.S. Department of Agriculture and other U.S. and international sources to double by the year 2015. There is hope that these trends can be reversed. This hope is based on the experience of a few countries, such as Uganda, which is starting to realize sustained high growth in food production, improvements in nutrition levels, and mature trading relationships through improved policies, technologies, and civil stability. A second group of countries such as Ethiopia and Mozambique have begun to lay a stable basis for sustained food security through some policy reform but have yet to realize the long term benefits. A third group of transition countries need to achieve significant progress before they are on a path of food security, however some of these such as Eritrea show positive signs. AFSI aims to assist these countries to shift to new paths of food security through expanding the opportunities which exist and building on USAID impact and success in agriculture. AFSI represents a ten-year commitment to agriculture as a critical source of economic growth, poverty reduction, and nutritional improvement in Africa.

Other Donors.

USAID's renewed commitment to African agriculture and food security has been developed as part of the United States Government's participation in and follow up to the 1996 World Food Summit in Rome. The United States, together with both African host governments and all major food and agriculture donors, agreed in that summit to the goal of cutting hunger in Africa in half by the year 2015, and agreed on the key approaches required to meet that goal. USAID's commitment to reverse the ten year decline in agriculture is one part of the broader US commitment to this Summit goal. This has been discussed in close coordination among USG agencies, and with other major donors who are themselves recommitting their own organizations to reestablish agriculture in Africa, in particular, the World Bank, FAO, and the European Union. The AFSI has been developed in close consultation with US partners in the business, land grant university, and nongovernmental organizations.

1/ In FY 1998 $25 million will be obligated through various bilateral programs.
2/ In FY 1999 an additional $10 million in DA is proposed in the Malawi and Uganda bilateral programs.

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FY 1999 Program.

The Initiative supports USAID's successes in three areas critical for achieving food security in Africa: increased food production, improved market efficiency and access, and increased trade and investment in agriculture. The particular host countries identified for the pilot phase are Ethiopia, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda.

Smallholder agricultural production and food availability activities will include food production programs, improving financial systems, research and technology transfer on food crops, increasing management capacity of production enterprises, and improving access to agricultural inputs. In several countries, such as Malawi, Mali and Uganda, research and technology related to important food security crops such as cassava, potato and sorghum will be strengthened. Smallholder farmer associations in Mozambique and Mali will be provided with production and agribusiness skills and access to financial mechanisms to procure farm inputs and thereby increase production. Global programs will expand support for work on policy research and technology.

Better market efficiency and access to food is to be brought about through the rehabilitation and maintenance of rural feeder roads, improved market information systems, and the creation of improved policy and regulatory environments. Farm-to-market roads in many Africa countries in transition out of crises, such as Mozambique, are crucial to improve access to markets for farm products. Improved marketing information systems developed in countries such as Mali and Mozambique open up prospects for increased regional trade and integration of African countries into the global economy.

The creation of a better agricultural trade and investment environment will be achieved through supporting regional agricultural networks, improving trade policy and removing regulations and promoting agricultural exports. For example, expanding Uganda's successful program for non-traditional exports will increase employment and raise incomes in rural areas. Activities in trade and investment will be developed in close coordination with the African Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) Initiative.

AFRICA FOOD SECURITY INITIATIVE
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
SP01. Food Security Initiative							
- DA	18,500	---	---	---	---	---	18,500
- CSD	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500
Totals							
- DA	18,500	---	---	---	---	---	18,500
- CSD	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500

Director, Office of Sustainable Development: Jerome Wolgin

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI)
TITLE AND NUMBER: Africa Food Security Initiative: 698-SP01
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $18,500,000 DA; $2,500,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** 2008

Purpose: The Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI) assists a braoder renewed donor and African commitment to agriculture iin order to improve childhood nutritional status and increase rural incomes. Recently, a few countries in Africa have started to realize sustained high growth in food production, improvements in nutrition levels and civil stability, however at currrent trends many countries face an emerging food and nutrition crisis with projections of doubling food needs in the next ten years. The Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI) will support bilateral and regional programs to expand successful agriculture and food security activities in three critical areas: increasing agriculture production; improving market efficiency and market access; and increasing agriculture trade and investment.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID is a recognized leader in addressing food security issues in Africa. USAID's approaches, partnership arrangements, monitoring, and policy expertise have lead the way for donor and African efforts to improve agriculture's contribution to reducing poverty and improving nutritional status. A recent assessment of USAID's agricultural programs in Africa showed that objectives were being met or exceeded in 89% of cases, and were having major impact on the lives of poor rural people. AFSI will build on and expand past successes. Examples of the successes are Mozambique's private-public-nongovernmental organization partnership through which, 160,000 smallholder farmers adopted new cash earning technologies, and 80,000 of them have simultaneously increased food crop production. New agricultural exports and small, local agribusiness ventures in Uganda and Ghana have led to rapid growth in rural incomes and employment opportunities. A market information system in Mali has permitted a smooth replacement of government grain markets by the private sector. Fertilizer privatization reforms have occurred in Ethiopia. Finally a rapid provision of seeds across African borders (including responding to emergency crises such as Angola and Rwanda) has stimulated a regional networks of crop scientists working together to share the latest information and technology.

Description: AFSI will primarily support the expansion of bilateral programs with modest funds for regional activities with U.S. universities, regional and international research organizations, and private voluntary organizations.

In the first pilot phase of the Africa Food Security Initiative, food security activities will be expanded in Uganda, Ethiopia, Mali, Malawi and Mozambique, and some regional and global programs will build on successful USAID experiences in expanding smallholder agriculture and incomes in Africa. Programs will be expanded in three general areas.

1. A smallholder agriculture production and food availability activity will focus on improving food production programs, smallholder financial systems, research and technology transfer on food crops, increasing management capacity of production enterprises, and improving access to agricultural inputs. For example, Malawi has proposed strengthening research and technology related to important food security crops such as cassava, potato and sorghum, and expanding work with smallholder associations to strengthen production and agribusiness skills. Uganda has planned the expansion of a program which has succeeded in increasing maize production and raising food security levels in the country. In addition, models of successful agricultural strategies will be transferred to the northern region of Uganda which has experienced instability.

2. Better market efficiency and access to food are basic for the AFSI. Rehabilitation and maintenance of rural feeder roads, improved market information systems, improved food security safety nets, and

the creation of improved policy and regulatory environments will be supported. More farm-to-market roads will be rehabilitated in Mozambique using proven labor-intensive techniques. In Mali, AFSI will support improved marketing information systems which will open up new prospects for regional trade and integration. In Malawi, where malnutrition levels are high, the transition to open market policies will be supplemented by food security safety nets.

3. The creation of a better agricultural trade and investment environment will be achieved through supporting regional agricultural networks, improving trade policy and removing regulations and promoting agricultural exports. For example, expanding Uganda's successful program for non-traditional exports will increase employment and raise incomes in rural areas. Activities in trade and investment will be developed in close coordination with the African Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) Initiative.

At the regional level, AFSI will focus modest funding on expanding two types of successful activities: (1) Strengthening partnerships between U.S. universities, international agricultural research organizations, and African regional and national research organizations. Global programs will expand support for work on policy research and technology. (2) Expanding partnerships and networks of public, private and private voluntary organizations focused on agriculture and food security within Africa. Activities in regional technology transfer, regional agriculture policy exchange, and the development of regional farm and business associations will be targeted.

Host Countries and Other Donors: USAID's commitment to renew the strength of food security programs in Africa represents an important contribution of USAID toward the goals of the World Food Summit. USAID will continue to work with the donors and other partners committed to the goals of the World Food Summit in the development of AFSI. The AFSI has been developed in close consultation with U.S. partners in business, land grant university, and nongovernmental organizations. The particular host countries identified for the pilot phase are Ethiopia, Mali, Malawi, Mozambique and Uganda. USAID missions work with host country counterparts and donors based in these countries in the development and implementation of AFSI activities.

Beneficiaries: Agriculture programs will benefit people in rural Africa through increasing incomes and making food more affordable, which contributes to improved nutritional status of children. Smallholder farmers (many of whom are women), farming families, agricultural laborers and small businesses will benefit directly from increases in market access, improved roads and access to inputs. As rural incomes rise and food prices decline, both urban and rural households benefit, especially the poor who spend most of their budget on food.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID Missions will identify appropriate contractors and grantees. These will include U.S. contractors, local and international private voluntary organizations, and host governments. In addition, regional programs will work with U.S. universities, international research organizations, regional agricultural research organizations and networks, and private voluntary organizations and other relevant African institutions.

Major results indicators: Two high level indicators will be tracked over the length of the Initiative: rural incomes and nutritional status. An important measure will be the change in the percentage of people who can purchase an appropriate amount of food each year. Direct program impacts will be monitored by operating units reporting within their existing programs, as appropriate, on increases in agriculture and food production, improved market access to food, and increased agricultural trade and investment.

AFRICA TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICY (ATRIP) PROGRAM

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Development Assistance	---	---	$30,000,000

Introduction.

As part of the President's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa, announced in June 1997, USAID's Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) program activities will help African private and public sector partners to design and implement policy reforms that will make their countries attractive to international trade and investment.

Development Challenge.

The strategic objective of the ATRIP program is to support African leaders who want to increase their "openness" to international trade and investment--a major ingredient in the recipe for economic progress and growth that has been demonstrated by historical experience of other developing countries from 1965 through 1990.

Economic reforms in Sub-Saharan Africa have accelerated in the 1990s. In many countries, policy reforms have significantly improved the overall economic environment, opened up domestic and foreign markets, increased competition, and improved the allocation of resources. Foreign investment has risen substantially, but Africa continues to have much higher obstacles to foreign investment and trade than other regions of the developing world.

During the 1970s and 1980s, slow progress on policy reform, and intermittent backsliding, were prominent features of African reform programs for a number of reasons. Limited African ownership of the reform process was a primary cause. The President's Partnership, and USAID activities within it, will focus US support primarily upon public and private sector leaders who are eager to take ownership of programs of deregulation, tax reform, privatization, and the breakdown of trade barriers.

Other Donors.

The IMF and the World Bank are extensively involved in parallel activities to improve macroeconomic policies (fiscal, monetary, exchange-market) and the "second-tier" policy problems that are the focus of the ATRIP program. USAID and the World Bank are jointly and separately conducting many "red-tape" or "investor roadmap" diagnostics to help recipient countries to pinpoint major policy reform needs. The British and German bilateral aid programs are assiting similar deregulatory, tax-reform, and privatization activities in the region.

FY 1999 Program.

The range of ATRIP program instruments that USAID intends to use may include:

-- technical assistance to help reform-oriented African countries to liberalize trade and improve the investment environment for the private sector;
-- assistance to catalyze relationships between U.S. and African firms through business linkages and business associations or networks; and
-- non-project assistance, as part of multi-donor commitments to help assist in the implementation of and reduce risks associated with the introduction of aggressive, market-friendly reforms.

For initial pilot activities in FY 1998, USAID is exploring with African leaders in both the public and private sector specific diagnostic and remedial interventions in:

-- red-tape and regulatory reforms to reduce the costs to investors (and the breeding ground for corruption) from excessive regulations and permits--such as company registration requirements, land-use permits, visas/work permits, or obsolete labor codes;

-- tax reforms to lessen dependence on trade taxes (often exceeding 25 percent of total tax revenue) that place a heavy burden on exporters;

-- opening trade opportunities among African countries -- such as through the USAID/Purdue advisory and training program for the Southern African Power Pool, providing impartial advice on hundreds of millions of dollars in potential annual gains from more-efficient and less-polluting investments in electrical power generation and transmission in the region over the next two decades;

-- opening trade opportunities with US companies -- such as through training and information services to dynamic medium-scale African enterprises that have no previous experience with standards, regulations, and market opportunities for trade with US partners.

AFRICA TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICY (ATRIP) PROGRAM
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
SP01. Trade Development Initiative - DA	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	30,000
Totals - DA	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	30,000

Director, Office of Sustainable Development: Jerome Wolgin

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICY (ATRIP)
TITLE AND NUMBER: Africa Trade and Investment Policy (ATRIP) Program, 698-0570
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $30,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2006

Purpose: The "trade and investment" policy activities will help reform-oriented African private and public sector partners to design and implement policy reforms that will make their countries more attractive for international trade and investment.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: As part of the President's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa, announced in June 1997, USAID will help Africa integrate into the world markets through increased "openness" to international trade and investment--a major ingredient in the recipe for economic progress and growth that has been demonstrated by historical experience of developing countries during 1965-90.

Description: the Partnership includes the following USAID components:

-- technical assistance to help African governments liberalize trade and improve the investment environment for the private sector;

-- assistance to catalyze relationships between U.S. and African firms through a variety of business associations and networks, and

-- provision of non-project assistance (NPA) funds to help address budget problems that are associated with introduction of aggressive, market-friendly reforms. Non-project assistance will be provided only when it is part of a coordinated package of other donor or private sector resources.

Because the program is new the actual activities cannot be described in any detail; however, the following are examples of possible activities that are under consideration:

Electricity Trade in Southern Africa. A USAID funded study, implemented by Purdue University, has demonstrated that the Southern African region could benefit enormously by trading electrical power. Efficiency gains in the short-term are estimated to be as much as $60,000,000 per year. But this is the tip of the iceberg. The real gains are in the more efficient investment in electrical power generation in the region, investment that will total billions over the next two decades. Moreover, the models suggest that it is economically efficient to substitute hydropower for coal, thus reducing the region's carbon emissions.

The Electricity Trade Modelling Exercise has been working with the Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) to improve SAPP's capacity to model more efficient regional electricity trade. A two week workshop was held at Purdue involving nine SAPP participants from seven Southern African countries including South Africa, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As a result the Purdue models will be used by SAPP utilities in their daily operations. Efficiencies can be achieved by a decentralized power exchange in which a market clearing price is determined by supply and demand. For example, the model demonstrates that it is cheaper for Botswana to import electricity than to produce it domestically (due to the substantial transportation costs associated with importing coal).

ATRIP will fund the second phase of the study on how to optimize investments in power generation. Following that study, the Regional Center for Southern Africa will develop mechanisms for engaging key actors in the region in a dialogue aimed at moving from study results to an implementation plan. In addition to providing economic benefits of untold millions of dollars to the region, the program will

also provide enormous opportunities for U.S. firms involved in the manufacturing of electrical power transmission and generating equipment.

Impact measures may include:
-- cost of electricity generation
-- level of electricity trade
-- electricity generation and transmission investments made as a result of modelling
-- U.S. exports of electricity generating and transmission equipment to the region

Ghana Fiscal Reform: After years of being the brightest economic reform star in the African firmament, the bloom is off Ghana's rose, to terribly mix metaphors. The past few years have seen high fiscal deficits, a slowdown in growth and high inflation. In September of this year, USAID sponsored a national economic forum (this follows an extraordinary meeting USAID sponsored in North Carolina between Ghanaian government officials and entrepreneurs and U.S. counterparts). Over three hundred senior level public and private sector officials, including for the first time key opposition leaders, were present to discuss the future direction of Ghana's economy and prospects for growth.

Key conclusions of the Forum were that future growth was dependent on:

-- Reduction of the fiscal deficit from 10% of the gross domestic product in 1996 to zero by 2001;
-- Expenditure control through a series of institutional changes plus an agreement to relate real wages to productivity changes;
-- Revenue generation through the careful introduction of a value added tax (this was tried in 1995, but was withdrawn after three months of protest) and improved customs service operation;
-- Increased independence of the central bank; and
-- Improvements in capital markets to promote investment.

Under the President's Initiative, the World Bank and IMF are expected to devote more resources to supporting trade and investment reforms in a selected set of African countries. Under ATRIP, USAID would cooperate with the Bank and Fund in a comprehensive program to restart economic growth in Ghana. USAID would provide technical assistance and NPA under the AEPRP to support Ghanaian actions in one of the four areas listed above (government expenditures, government revenues, monetary policy, capital markets). USAID would also support the continuation of this public dialogue on economic policy.

Impact measures for a capital markets program may include:

-- Growth of private pension plans
-- Shift in the composition of assets of insurance companies and government pension plans from treasury bills to long term investments
-- Reduced "crowding out" by the public sector

Improving the Enabling Environment in Mozambique: In 1994, the Commercial Association of Beira launched a broadside through the independent media on government policy. Though the initial reaction of the Government was hostile, including raids by tax authorities, the end result was the development of a dialogue between the private sector and the Ministry of Mines, Industry and Tourism (MICTUR). One early result was a "Red tape Analysis" which shocked cabinet members -- for example, a company wishing to incorporate in Mozambique to invest $500,000 would spend at least six months and up to $50,000; incorporation in Delaware would take less than a month and cost $110.

By 1996, both the Working Group of Associations (CTA) and a government policy unit were established. Together they developed a policy matrix which was approved by the responsible ministries. Several reforms were implemented, but both sides have serious capacity constraints which will inhibit the pace of reform. USAID has been supporting this process by financing a Mozambiquan

professional coordinator for CTA; sponsoring two regional workshops and developing a Mozambiquan system for alternative dispute resolution. The World Bank and the UK are also sponsoring this dialogue.

The ATRIP program in Mozambique would have two phases: (1) support through the Business Partnerships program to the CTA; and (2) through an AEPRP and associated technical assistance to improve the enabling environment for private investment including revision of the current commercial code, streamlining of regulations of MICTUR, and development and implementation of a strategy to reduce the barriers to incorporation faced by the informal sector.

These actions will help sustain an economic reform program that is seeing growth of 6 to 7% annually and projected foreign investment of between $5 and $8 *billion* dollars. In particular, it will extend to Mozambiquan firms, particularly small and medium size enterprises, the same benefits that are being provided to large foreign firms such as Enron.

Impact measures for this activity in Mozambique may include:

-- Incorporation of small and medium size firms
-- Level of investment and employment in the small and medium enterprise sector

Host Country and Other Donors: Principal host countries will be determined during 1998; regional governmental and non-governmental entities (such as the Southern African Power Pool and the West African Enterprise Network) also will be supported. The World Bank, British, German, and other bilateral donors also are working in the trade and investment area, and USAID will closely coordinate all activities with other donors.

Beneficiaries: Employment and income benefits will be widely diffused throughout the five or more countries (total population exceeding 100 million) selected for USAID program activities.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: In addition to contractors and grantees not yet selected, the following are expected to participate: Associates for International Resources and Development, Harvard Institute for International Development, and their US and African policy research partners/subcontractors. Also, USAID may use interagency agreements with the Security Exchange Commission, Treasury Department, and/or Commerce Department, and grants to international organizations that may have specialized expertise in the field of individual activities.

Major Results Indicators: Indicators and targets for this new activity currently are being developed, but are likely to include the following:

- for trade and tax policy reform: reduction of tariffs and trade taxes as a share of total government revenue in countries assisted;
- for investment environment activities: reduction of complexity, cost, and number of regulatory approvals required to undertake foreign investment and to operate a business in countries assisted; regulatory issues would relate to settlement of business disputes, issuance of business licenses, site approvals, licensing of imports and exports, and similar matters; and
- for business associations and networks: increase in the annual value of bilateral trade between U.S. and host country businesses.

THE EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	---	---	$4,500,000
Development Assistance	---	---	$21,500,000
Economic Support Fund	---	---	$10,000,000

Introduction.

Four decades of development experience have made it clear that one of the most important determinants of development success is the level of education or human resource development of a country. Accordingly, the Administration has decided to launch a special initiative for education in Africa. This initiative will bring together resources and expertise from USAID, United States Information Agency, the State Department, the Peace Corps and a number of domestic agencies.

Development Challenge.

The past twenty years of economic crisis and rapid population growth have led to a dramatic expansion in the number of students in schools at every level at the education system coupled with diminishing resources to provide quality education. As a result the **quality** of education, as measured by actual learning, has decreased dramatically. Africa faces three challenges:

1) Providing quality basic education for the 50% of its population which is below the age of 15;

2) Providing the skills required to its post-secondary students so that Africa can participate effectively in the global economy; and

3) Developing the institutions, values and knowledge needed to empower its people both politically and economically.

Other Donors.

The initiative will work jointly with other donors active in the education sector in Africa -- the World Bank, France, Great Britain, the European Commission, and Scandinavian donors. In particular, the Education initiative will coordinate with the Association for the Development of African Education (ADAE), a network of donors and African stakeholders.

FY 1999 Program.

Information Partnerships: The U.S. is by far the world's pre-eminent center for science and research. Equally important, it is the world's pre-eminent center of associational life, of governmental, organizational, and institutional experimentation. Many of these organizations -- be they state governments, professional associations, private businesses or educational institutions at all levels -- are interested in sharing their knowledge and experience with the rest of the world in general and with Africa in particular. Through the Education for Democracy nitiative, these partners will provide the information content, be it experiences, training modules, or research results, that will be shared with African partners with similar interests.

Technology: Rapidly emerging technologies -- in which Americans are world leaders -- make information more accessible, transferable and manageable. These technologies are the catalysts transforming economic and social structures around the world and supporting fast-paced sustainable development. Africa needs access to such information and techniques to adapt its development programs. The Education for Democracy initiative will dramatically expand access to new information

technologies, be they computers, internet, or other communication approaches such as radio and teleconferencing.

Cross Cutting Theme --The Role of Girls and Women: Given the vital importance of female education in the development process, particular attention will be paid to ensuring that these programs improve the quality of female education at all levels. For example, one major theme of the policy network will be increasing the participation of girls in basic education. The democracy network will have a major focus on women's groups.

THE EDUCATION FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY INITIATIVE
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
SP01. Ed for Democracy Initiative							
-CSD	---	---	---	---	4,500	---	4,500
- DA	21,500	---	---	---	---	---	21,500
- ESF	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000
TOTAL							
-CSD	---	---	---	---	4,500	---	4,500
- DA	21,500	---	---	---	---	---	21,500
- ESF	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	10,000

Director, Office of Sustainable Development: Jerome Wolgin

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative
Title and Number: The Education for Development and Democracy Initiative: 698-SP01
Status: New
Proposed Obligation and Funding Source: FY 1999: $4,500,000 CSD: $21,500,000 DA; $10,000,000 ESF
Initial Obligation: FY 1998 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY 2003

Purpose: The purpose of the Education for Development and Democracy initiative is to catalyze major improvements in African education systems by linking them, through modern information technology, to the models, experiences and technologies that have served U.S. education so well.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Over the past ten years, USAID has been working in the basic education and tertiary education fields in Africa. In basic education, USAID has been promoting substantial education reform through system-wide programs in ten African countries. These reforms include more sustainable finance, improved curricula, improved standards for learning, better management and management information systems, and greater involvement of local communities. The results have been substantially improved access, especially for girls, declining repeater rates, greater involvement of local communities, and improved learning at the school level. Work at the tertiary level has been more limited, but has demonstrated the success of partnership models that link U.S. universities to African higher education institutions.

Description: The Education for Democracy Initiative will target three broad groups of customers:

Universities: African universities face problems of decaying infrastructure and unremunerative salaries for staff. They are built around an outdated elitist model that subsidizes all the costs of students and produces graduates largely for a shrinking public sector. The critical issue is to make African universities relevant for the development needs of Africa in the twenty-first century. U.S. colleges and universities -- particularly the land grant institutions -- offer a unique approach to tertiary education, one based on strong links to its stakeholder community. A major feature of the **University Partnership** program would be modelling a university outreach program that would move African universities away from the elitist model to one in which the university sees as one of its fundamental roles the provision of intellectual services to the community which supports it. U.S. universities, which have been in this outreach business for many years, could provide assistance to African universities in developing this capability. The areas where this could be done include, inter alia:

- agriculture
- business and labor force outreach
- public health
- environment

A second model where U.S. institutions excel is the community college. African universities have expanded beyond their capacity to provide quality education, and community colleges, offering both post-secondary skills training, plus the possibility of going on to an academic degree could serve to relieve this pressure and offer training needed at the post-secondary level.

Finally, U.S. universities are also struggling with financial sustainability issues, and could help African institutions to develop new sources of finance. The African state will not be able to continue to spend more than one-third of its educational budget on tertiary education. Universities will have to learn to sell services to the community, which will not only help them become more financially independent, but more relevant to the community's needs as well.

School-based Community Learning Centers: Over five years, a large number (10%) of primary and secondary schools will begin to play a significant role in the development of their communities. These

schools will become the information and communication focal points for the communities, offering access - and contributing - to the rich content, experiences and lessons learned by their partners throughout Africa and the United States. They would participate in school-to-school programs, link local communities within Africa and the U.S. and communicate with education associations and PTA's. They will never be closed, but be used by the community for a variety of teaching needs including basic business skills, literacy and numeracy, civic education, mentoring programs between business people and school children, and other information and training needs identified by the community.

The USAID Leland Initiative would catalyze the provision of hardware and internet connectivity, while the Peace Corps would provide critical training for the first generation of Community Learning Center managers. USAID, United States Information Agency (USIA) and a number of domestic agencies would identify U.S. partners who would provide the content.

Policy and Democracy Networks. In the new information age, hierarchies are no longer the best paradigm for organizing either thought or action. Increasingly, information is going to be provided by people and institutions without regard to location or formal relationships. The key buzzword is **networking**. There are already a large number of formal and informal networks active in Africa, many linked by e-mail and internet, some dependent on conferences, telephones and regular mail. Both USIA and USAID are already providing assistance to these networks.

The initiative would focus on two kinds of networks, and would provide both content and connectivity to them. The first are **Democracy networks**,including both non-governmental organizations, such as human rights groups, press associations and lawyers associations, and governmental bodies such as parliaments, local government authorities, and judges. The second network would focus on **Education Reform Networks** and include universities, educational research institutions, ministries of education, teachers associations and the like. These networks will be strengthened through a series of activities including:

- training
- exchanges and study tours
- electronic connectivity
- technical support

Host Country and Other Donors: This program will be working with ministries of education, African universities and other institutions of higher learning, and virtually all donors active in African education.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be over 2,500 primary and secondary schools and their attendant communities where resource centers will be developed, and over 25 African institutions of higher education.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, and Agencies: This initiative is built around the active participation of a large number of U.S. partners including the Peace Corps, United States Information Agency, the Department of Education, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Defense, U.S. universities and community colleges, U.S. businesses (particularly computer manufacturers and information producers), U.S. foundations, non-governmental associations such as parent-teachers associations, and state and local governments.

Major Results Indicators:

- At least five African universities becoming more financially independent, and at least ten reorienting their mandate to provide more services to the community;
- Quality of learning increased in at least 20,000 schools resulting in reduction of repeater rates of 10% or more;
- Strengthen twenty-five regional and national **Educational Reform Networks** comprised of the leading educational policy-makers and practitioners in the United States and Africa.
- Strengthen 25 **Democracy Networks** where journalists, NGOs, women's advocacy, parliamentarians and civic leaders can jointly build expertise and capacity.

GREAT LAKES INITIATIVE

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Economic Support Funds	---	---	$25,000,000

Introduction.

During her December 1997 trip to Africa, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright called attention to the need for a process of reconciliation from the terrible tragedies in Central Africa, and acknowledged that the international community has been part of the problem and needs to play a more active role in the region. She announced that the United States would provide funding in support of a Great Lakes Initiative (GLI). The goal of this initiative is to strengthen national and local judicial systems and promote processes for reconciliation.

The Development Challenge.

The region of the Great Lakes -- which includes Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo -- has been caught in a deepening cycle of violence and anarchy which spills over national and ethnic boundaries. Ethnic tensions and political and economic failures have resulted in bloodshed, instability and economic ruin. A majority of the population live outside of the rule of law where corruption and violence are perpetrated with impunity. In order for the peoples of the Great Lakes region to escape from this vicious cycle, there needs to be a concerted effort to construct effective systems of justice and to move towards reconciliation. To accomplish this, a commitment is needed by African states and donors to make the rule of law a development priority.

Other Donors.

USAID recognizes that this must be a multi-donor effort. As a result, the United States is actively promoting involvement by other bi-lateral donors and multi-lateral organizations, especially our European partners. Within the United States, the Government will seek to collaborate with public-private partnerships, other professional associations, foundations, and non-government organizations to contribute in-kind resources and enhance cooperation between civil society and government. In the region, the Initiative would engage central and local government authorities as well as civil society institutions.

FY 1999 Program. The primary goal of the GLI is to strengthen the mechanisms for justice and reconciliation in these strife-torn countries. Secondary goals are: 1) to assess the role that the international community has played in abetting the situation and help forge an international partnership to find solutions; 2) to assist or reinforce domestic constituencies for judicial reform; and, 3) beyond law and order, to galvanize support for social justice and social security systems which promote accountability and the rule of law.

To achieve these goals, renewed dedication is required in three major areas: civilian justice, military justice, and international judicial mechanisms. At each level, the GLI will focus on three goals: training of personnel, building institutional capacity, and creating mechanisms for long-term financing of justice institutions.

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GREAT LAKES INITIATIVE
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Great Lakes Initiative - ESF	---	---	---	25,000	---	---	25,000
Total - ESF	---	---	---	25,000	---	---	25,000

USAID Mission Directors: George Lewis/John Grayzel

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: GREAT LAKES INITIATIVE
TITLE: Great Lakes Initiative, SO01
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $25,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: 1999; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To strengthen indigenous mechanisms for justice and reconciliation in the Great Lakes Region.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has provided support to the justice sector in Rwanda since 1995. While USAID has made significant progress in training legal professionals, demobilizing soldiers, training police, and strengthening the Rwanda Ministry of Justice, it is now clear that many of these problems cross borders and therefore need to be looked at from a regional perspective. Moreover, the fall of the Mobutu regime in former Zaire has changed the political climate in the region and has opened to door for a more effective regional approach. USAID will assess the issues that are regional in nature and then develop effective bilateral and regional activities in response.

Description: The Great Lakes Initiative (GLI) will focus on civilian judicial systems, military justice and international mechanisms of support as part of a broad, multi-agency effort. USAID will focus on the civilian and international elements of the Initiative, in coordination with other U.S. Government agencies. For civilian justice, the GLI will provide bilateral support for indigenous administration of justice and rule of law, including such institutions as police, courts, prisons, and truth commissions. The emphasis will be on strengthening local and national capacity. Regionally, the GLI would provide support for independent human rights commissions, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, indigenous human rights organizations, reconciliation initiatives and formal and informal education efforts. For international judicial systems, the GLI will include support for speedier trials and a witness protection program for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, enhanced cooperation and consultation between the UN and African states institutions on Human rights issues, appropriate modalities for the United Nations High Commission on Refugees protection mandate, and other appropriate mechanisms of accountability for violations of humanitarian law.

Host Country and Other Donors: The United States is spearheading this effort and promoting involvement of other bi-lateral and multilateral donors. Within the United States, it is also seeking support of public-private partnerships, professional associations, foundations, and non-government organizations among others to improve collaboration between civil society and government.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be the civilian populations of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi who have been caught in a seemingly never-ending cycle of ethnic violence, which reached genocidal dimensions in Rwanda in 1994 and still remains a real threat throughout the region.

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

Major Results Indicators: To be determined upon completion of field assessment planned for FY 1998.

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE (GHAI) & REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (REDSO/ESA)

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$4,600,000	$4,925,000	$4,102,000
Development Assistance	$13,895,874	$16,686,000	$18,022,000

Introduction.

Africa is in the midst of a fragile economic and political re-birth. Development trends are positive for the majority of the continent's countries. Increasingly, Africans are showing their impatience for a better life and are becoming better represented by a new generation of pragmatic African leaders. This fragile "African Renaissance" presents an exceptional opportunity for this long-marginalized region to more fully participate in the world economy. The United States has strong economic, political, cultural and security interests, as well as a critical catalytic role to play, in consolidating and deepening these positive trends. Modest, yet well-designed and targeted development and humanitarian assistance investments today are helping avoid tomorrow's humanitarian crises.

The Development Challenge.

The United States' long-term interest in Africa is to promote sustainable, broad-based, private sector-led economic growth and stable, functioning democracies. Shorter-term interests include limiting spillovers of crises from any one country onto its neighbors. USAID's Regional Economic Development Services Office for East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA) plays a key role in furthering these interests. REDSO/ESA serves as the field base for President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI), whose food security and conflict prevention strategies support sustainable economic growth and prevent or mitigate conflict. REDSO/ESA is reorganizing itself to reflect its new role in leading the implementation of a $15 million GHAI program, while continuing its support role to the GHAI and to the missions in east and southern Africa and the implementor of other regional efforts. This reorganization establishes a structure that will result in a regional approach that enhances the Agency's ability to achieve real results in the area of food security and conflict management. While placing emphasis on the GHAI, REDSO/ESA's specialized staff will continue to provide technical and financial services to USAID bilateral missions and/or their host governments in 18 countries, strengthen African regional public and private institutions, and direct humanitarian programs. REDSO/ESA's cost-effective, coordinated regional approaches have already made significant contributions to food security and to the transition from humanitarian relief to development by reducing major policy and regulatory obstacles to regional trade, and through high-impact public health programs.

Other Donors.

Through the GHAI and other regional programs, REDSO/ESA plays a crucial role in improving donor coordination and in promoting active African dialogue and participation at every stage of the development process. GHAI coordination between USAID and other USG agencies and U.S., local and international partners is critical. An example of this role has been the expansion and revitalization of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) -- a sub-regional inter-governmental organization mandated by its member states to address development and conflict management issues and supported by USAID -- to focus on regional food security and conflict resolution (e.g., Sudan and Somalia) in the GHA region, in coordination with the European Union, the United Nations Development Program, Italy, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Norway, Canada and Belgium. Because of proactive donor-to-donor dialogue that the USG encourages, other donors, such as France, Finland, Norway, and Sweden, are now showing greater interest in IGAD activities and may play a larger role in the future.

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FY 1999 Program.

Funding includes $15 million for the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative plus $7.1 million for REDSO/ESA to provide support services for GHAI as well as USAID missions in east and southern Africa.

Democracy-Governance/Conflict: USAID support through the GHAI to African-led efforts to defuse sources of regional conflict and instability is paying dividends in countries like Sudan and Somalia. With FY 1999 funding, REDSO/ESA will maintain high-quality democracy/governance services to USAID missions, governments and non-government organizations (NGOs) in 15 countries, and support the implementation of conflict prevention and mitigation strategies under the GHAI.

Agriculture/Food Security: Funding will allow USAID's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) to share satellite imagery, provide information and analysis of agro-climatic conditions, and conduct training to help GHA countries better respond to natural disasters. Regional agricultural research will focus on containing the spread of basic food crop diseases which threaten the food security of ordinary citizens. In addition to the GHAI-assisted activities, two additional complementary initiatives have been launched: the African Food Security Initiative and the African Trade and Investment Initiative which reinforce efforts to strengthen African capacity to improve food security.

Transition Countries: Humanitarian assistance and disaster planning continue to be essential to countries such as Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, and Sudan, where for more than a decade large at-risk and refugee populations have hindered economic growth and political stability. REDSO/ESA provides direct management of humanitarian assistance programs. In 1997, REDSO/ESA's strategic coordination with USAID/Rwanda, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Response (BHR), the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and NGOs assisted more than one million refugees to return to Rwanda without creating emergency food shortages. REDSO/ESA will continue to respond to urgent needs, while focusing on increasing the self-reliance of vulnerable groups.

Population and Health: REDSO/ESA supports 15 USAID country programs and leads in sharing cross-border "best practices" in health care-financing, STD/HIV integration with MCHC/Family Planning (FP), quality of health care, adolescent reproductive health, pharmaceutical FP commodity logistics and nutrition with East African governmental and private health care providers. With FY 1999 funding, REDSO/ESA will maintain its high-quality regional population and HIV/AIDS expertise, promote networking among the regional Population, Health, and Nutrition (PHN) agencies, and continue technical assistance to the Centre for African Family Studies, the leading African family planning and population institution in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Economic Growth: REDSO/ESA will expand commercial, information and trade networks with the regional African private sector to support GHAI food security objectives, increase African women entrepreneur access to critical business information and services through the internet, reduce barriers to private investment through the innovative Investor Roadmap program, and maximize free trade among members of the Eastern and Southern Africa Common Market (COMESA) by supporting the elimination of tariffs by the year 2000. REDSO/ESA regional business and growth activities will support the new Presidential Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity in Africa.

Environment: The GHAI supports management of transboundary resources through the cooperation of all countries in which it occurs. Additionally, increased exploitation of marginal lands, misuse of scarce water supplies, soil exhaustion, deforestation, loss of genetic diversity and an increase in food crop pests and diseases, coupled with lack of capacity in national or regional environmental impact assessment, are major regional challenges. REDSO/ESA helps regional decision makers to set sound environmental policies by expanding critical environmental information. FY 1999 activities include: developing models for successful integrated coastal-zone management; collecting, cataloguing and disseminating data on legal/illegal trade in rare plants and animals; and collaborating in management of transnational natural resources.

GREATER HORN OF AFRICA INITIATIVE (GHAI) & REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE FOR EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (REDSO/ESA)

(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.S.O.1 Effective Program and Technical Support to ESA Missions							
-CSD	---	1,130	---	---	---	---	1,130
-DA	1,740	---	250	430	---	---	2,420
S.O.2 Increased Utilization of Critical Information in the ESA Region							
-CSD	---	1,972	---	---	---	---	1,972
-DA	927	325	300	---	---	---	1,552
S.O.3 Implement the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI)							
-CSD	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
-DA	10,000	---	2,000	2,000	---	---	14,000
S.S.O.4 Delivery of Humanitarian Assistance							
-DA	50	---	---	---	---	---	50
Totals							
-CSD	---	4,102	---	---	---	---	4,102
-DA	12,717	325	2,550	2,430	---	---	18,022

REDSO/ESA Mission Director: Donald R. Mackenzie

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Effective Program and Technical Support to all ESA Missions, SSO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,130,000 CSD; $2,420,000 DA;
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1996; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION:** Continuing

Purpose: To provide effective program and technical support to all East and Southern Africa missions.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID bilateral missions in East and Southern Africa need specialized technical services to supplement small resident staffs in developing country strategies, designing and implementing activities, and monitoring and evaluating progress in obtaining results and impact. REDSO/ESA is the repository of a significant portion of USAID's program and technical expertise in the region, providing state-of-the-art advisory services in fields such as environment, agriculture, financial management, legal affairs and contracting/procurement. The concentration of expertise at REDSO/ESA allows for economies of scale in the provision of services to ESA missions. The annual scheduling of services is negotiated with client missions early in the fiscal year. Requests from the 18 ESA missions are matched with available skills to most effectively address the required work assignments throughout the region. The work accomplished on these travel assignments is supplemented by support from Nairobi via electronic communication.

In FY1997, REDSO/ESA responded to an increased number of requests from client missions for technical services. Under this objective, REDSO/ESA has been instrumental in developing country strategic plans and the design of major activities in most countries in the ESA region. REDSO/ESA also responds to unforeseen emergencies. In 1996, for example, REDSO/ESA managed the USAID program in Burundi when the security situation forced the evacuation of U.S. personnel stationed there. The regional office also serves as a center of excellence by providing training in such areas as USAID's reengineering and environmental impact assessments. The continuing high number of requests from REDSO/ESA's client missions for services of REDSO/ESA staff is a quantitative indicator of REDSO's effectiveness in achieving this strategic support objective.

Description: The resources requested for FY 1999 will fund technical advisors to provide services requested directly by client missions and their development partners. Feedback received from client missions through customer surveys is used by REDSO/ESA to determine both the makeup of its technical advisor staff and the allocation of their services to the missions. A computerized service tracking system is being developed to improve client feedback and service allocation.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID staff regularly work with government and donor agency staff at both the bilateral and the regional level to ensure effective donor coordination and programming of scarce development resources. REDSO/ESA staff participated in the 1997 World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the World Bank preparatory meeting for an Africa-wide conference on Capacity Building in Environmental Assessment in Sub-Saharan Africa to be held in spring 1998. REDSO/ESA staff currently work with the Ugandan National Environmental Management Authority on a joint USAID-Uganda Environmental Assessment. The staff also regularly works with national offices and ministries of environment and natural resources.

Beneficiaries: USAID missions, host governments and donor agency staff in the ESA region are the primary beneficiaries of the services provided.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: In-house skills are supplemented by contracts paid for by client USAID missions in the region. The development of private sector activities has been conducted by, among other firms, Price Waterhouse, Deloitte Touche, and Development Alternatives, while financial management services are provided by Price Waterhouse, Peat Marwick, and Ernst & Young.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Annual Target (1999)
Achievement of planned service days and tasks	67% (1995)	85%
Staff trained in reengineering	0% (1994)	100%
Client missions satisfied with services provided, as measured by customer satisfaction index	None Available	100%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Utilization of Critical Information by USAID and Other Decision-makers in the ESA Region, SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,972,000 CSD; $1,552,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2000

Purpose: Increased utilization of critical information by USAID and other decision-makers in the region.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: REDSO/ESA works with a wide variety of partners to develop, analyze, disseminate and use critical information on priority regional development issues. The activity portfolio includes initiatives in regional trade, health and population, environment and natural resource management, women in business and agricultural research. Five of these sets of activities and their results are described below.

Description: Regional Trade Analytical Agenda: This agenda analyzes the impact of evolving trade and agricultural policies on agricultural productivity and food security in the ESA region. Generated data is used to encourage appropriate policy responses by regional governments to achieve stated national and regional objectives. The activities in this agenda build the capacity of African decision-makers to develop and successfully implement regional trade initiatives. Major results of these activities include: the Government of Malawi allowing the free movement of maize both within the country and across its borders; Uganda's National Food Security strategy adopting informal trade as its cornerstone; the East African Cooperation Secretariat's adoption of recommendations from the USAID Cost of Transport Analyses; and USAID's Southern African Comparative Advantage Study being used to develop the official regional food security strategy for the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

Regional Private Sector Support: REDSO/ESA's private sector program supports African private sector initiatives that respond to the region's development challenges, and the adoption by countries in the region of rational and efficient market-oriented economies and regional trade regimes. REDSO/ESA's program lays a foundation for the implementation of President Clinton's Trade and Investment Initiative, and advances U.S. priorities such as increased regional food security and the expansion of economic opportunities for the region's traditionally marginalized groups, such as women. During the past 18 months, REDSO/ESA's private sector activities have led to major improvements in the private enterprise development environment, including reduced barriers to regional trade and the establishment of fora for formal economic policy dialogue between some of the region's governments and their business communities, as well as supporting the development of the All-Africa Businesswomen's Association (AABA), a private non-governmental organization (NGO) founded in 1996 that seeks to enhance opportunities and cooperation among African businesswomen.

Regional Health Networks: REDSO/ESA seeks to maximize returns to USAID investments in child survival, reproductive health, AIDS and other health-related initiatives by sharing and adapting lessons learned across national borders. Working in partnership with the USAID Global and Africa Bureaus and host countries, REDSO/ESA has improved the design and implementation of health and population activities in 11 countries, and has facilitated information-sharing about successful approaches for improved health financing systems among an extensive network of service delivery groups (governmental, private, and NGO) in the region. REDSO/ESA is taking the lead in disseminating and facilitating the use of critical information and borrowing and adapting the best practices in the areas of health financing, improved integration of HIV and Family Planning services, affordable and practical improvements in the quality of child, adolescent, and reproductive health, and capacity-building in these areas. The areas of nutrition and of logistical support information for the improved supply of essential drugs for child survival, treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and the supply of contraceptives

have recently been added to the Health Network agenda. This agenda has been developed in response to surveys and other feedback mechanisms of REDSO/ESA partners and customers in the region.

Environmental Assessment NGO/private voluntary organization (PVO) Training: Training has taken place in Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Uganda, Tanzania, Madagascar, Ethiopia, Kenya, and two more sessions are planned for early 1998 for USAID, governmental, NGO and PVO partners, with course participants grounded in environmentally-sound project design, the principles of environmental assessment and USAID requirements, and the critical importance of integrated land-use planning for sustainable natural resource management. This activity has been extended to provide additional training courses because of the importance of environmental capacity building, including regional environmental assessment training, and to promote the inclusion of African facilitators/trainers in course adaptation and implementation.

Environment and Food Security Linkages Analysis: A stakeholder analysis is currently underway to identify the linkages between regional environmental trends and food security in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region. The results of this participatory analysis will guide the development of REDSO/ESA's program on the environment in the GHA region.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID collaborates with host country governments and with many bilateral and non-governmental donors to ensure that regional agendas are complementary and the coordination of the allocation and use of scare resources.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries include collaborating governments, private regional networks and research institutions, universities, NGOs and PVOs, and REDSO/ESA's client missions, as well as the people at the grass-roots level in the ESA region for such activities as regional trade; health networks, the Centre for African Family Studies, and the All-Africa Businesswomen Association (AABA).

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Current contractors include: Technoserve; the University of Swaziland; Partnerships for Child Health; Pathfinder International, Inc.; The Population Council; John Snow, Inc.; Family Health International; Abt Associates; B.J. Systems Corporation; and Roy Littlejohn Associates, Inc.

Major Results Indicators: The achievement of results under this SO will be measured by the percentage increase of ESA missions actively investing in and participating in REDSO/ESA's critical development areas.

	Baseline (1995)	Target (1999)
Regional Economic Growth		
- Regional Trade	45%	75%
- All-Africa Businesswomen's Assn	20%	70%
- Regional Agricultural Impact Assessments	0%	60%
Regional Population and Health		
- Health Care Financing	20%	60%
- Integration of HIV/Sexually Transmitted Disease/Family Planning/Maternal Child Health	20%	80%
- Improving Quality of Child and Reproductive Health Services	20%	80%
- Adolescent Health	30%	60%
Regional Environmental Protection		
- Regional Coastal Resources Mgt.	0%	20%
- Environmental Assessment Training	10%	50%

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Establish a Strong Basis for Implementation of the GHAI, SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,000,000 CSD; $14,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: In response to continuing political and humanitarian crises and instability in the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region, President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI) was launched to improve regional food security and establish systems of conflict prevention, mitigation, and response (CPMR). Specifically, the Initiative's goals are to increase African regional capacity to respond to these problems, and to facilitate a collaborative approach among African states, regional organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), private voluntary organizations (PVOs), and the bilateral and multilateral donor community. The GHAI's activities are based on a set of critical principles which include: promoting African ownership; strategic coordination among all stakeholders and participants; linking relief and development; applying a regional perspective; and promoting stability in the midst of change.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID directs strategic planning efforts both among U.S. government agencies - for example, in the development of integrated strategic plans for Somalia, Sudan, and northern Uganda - and among donors and regional organizations. USAID was instrumental in the revitalization of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), a sub-regional organization made up of seven GHA countries, and the creation of the Joint IGAD Partners' Forum to coordinate donor support to this organization.

The Horn of Africa Support Project (HASP), operational since 1996, is a key implementation mechanism of the GHAI. HASP achievements include: the design of the IGAD Secretariat's first computer system; donor coordination to facilitate the establishment of the IGAD Peace Fund to finance peace-building activities in the region; assistance with the development of a Food Aid Code of Conduct for the region; and support for the development of seven of IGAD's feasibility studies and/or projects in areas such as promoting drought tolerant crop varieties, livestock disease control, and water management.

Other activities to support enhanced food security include USAID participation in joint studies aimed at reducing regional transportation costs which have succeeded in identifying a potential savings to the region of $90 million through policy reform, and in generating private/public sector policy dialogues on regional transport policies. In addition, USAID has promoted multi-donor collaboration in conducting vulnerability assessments and planning relief efforts in Ethiopia, Sudan and Somalia. The GHAI has also promoted coordination and dissemination of regional agricultural research efforts through its support for groups such as the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA).

Activities to date in the area of CPMR have focused on developing conflict management strategies and tools, including a Guide to Preventing and Mitigating Violent Conflicts, which has been published and widely disseminated. GHAI has also supported a process of dialogue among the Ugandan and Kenyan governments and the different pastoralist groups who inhabit both sides of the two countries' common border. This dialogue is intended to mitigate the often-violent conflict among these groups over resources. USAID has also trained its partners in approaches for linking relief and development, in order to promote GHAI principles.

Description: REDSO/ESA coordinated the development of the GHAI Strategic Plan for FY 1998-2002, which was approved in October 1997. Building on previous years' activities and experience with this program, REDSO/ESA is currently being restructured so that the GHAI principles and activities can be fully integrated into the entire Mission program. Current and upcoming activities include: (1) providing

technical assistance and facilitating donor coordination in support of further development of seven IGAD project profiles in the areas of information services, agriculture/food security, and conflict prevention and crisis response; (2) implementation of an institutional support and grant-making (ISGM) program for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working on issues of food security and CPMR in the GHA region; (3) provision of further training for partners in linking relief and development; (4) developing guidelines and training programs to implement the other GHAI principles; and (5) support for IGAD's regional policy harmonization efforts. For example, through conducting investors' road-map analyses in the GHAI countries, constraints on investment can be identified that can be overcome by improved, regionally-coordinated policies. During the coming year, additional implementation mechanisms will be developed to support other GHAI activities, including strengthening private-sector food-supply networks in the region, developing a quick-response conflict management fund, establishing pilot CPMR projects to identify best practices in this field, and establishing the Greater Horn Information and Outreach Service (GHIOS) to disseminate food security and conflict information. In addition, REDSO/ESA will continue to collaborate with USAID bilateral missions in pursuit of the GHAI objectives.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is playing a lead role in engaging GHA-region governments and donors, including Canada, the European Union, the Netherlands, Italy, and Japan, in applying GHAI principles and approaches. Major donors are now working toward a coordinated and non-duplicative approach to development assistance in the region, principally through their combined efforts to develop IGAD as the major regional organization focused on development.

Beneficiaries: GHA governments, NGOs, PVOs, and other indigenous organizations are the immediate beneficiaries of GHAI activities. However, the benefits of the GHAI will ultimately accrue to populations at the grassroots level through activities which improve food security and reduce conflict, thereby creating an environment more conducive to sustainable development.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The principal grantee under this strategic objective is IGAD. A contractor will be engaged to implement the institutional strengthening and grant-making component of the HASP.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Capacity building and project support to IGAD	IGAD recently revitalized; project profiles identified not fully developed (FY 1997)	IGAD CPMR capacity increased; regional food-security policies harmonized; project profiles fully designed (FY 2002)
Establishment of a fully-functioning institutional strengthening and grant-making (ISGM) program for African NGOs in the areas of food security and CPMR	No ISGM Mechanism (FY 1997)	Innovative food security and CPMR activities implemented; sustainability of African NGOs enhanced (FY 2002)
Implementation of the GHIOS	Little coordination and dissemination of key information on GHAI (FY 1998)	Stakeholders and partners kept abreast of GHAI activities, and information is being utilized (FY 2002)
Implementation of CPRM pilot to establish best practices	No pilot projects (1998)	Five pilot projects implemented; information on best practices shared with and utilized by partners and stakeholders (FY 2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: REDSO/ESA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Effective Delivery of USAID's Humanitarian Assistance, SS04
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: $50,000 DA
STATUS: Continuing
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998 **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Continuing

Purpose: To improve the effectiveness and timeliness of USAID's humanitarian assistance programs in the East and Southern Africa (ESA) region.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID's assistance has saved millions of lives and reduced the suffering of vulnerable populations; protected economic assets; built local capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters; facilitated a return to normalcy and some degree of local self-sufficiency in the aftermath of emergencies through effective rehabilitation interventions; and helped affected populations return to the path of social and economic development over the longer term. There continues to be a drop in the overall numbers of East Africans at risk (those requiring external food aid) due to a number of factors, including greater transparency and accountability at determining more accurate estimates for the number of refugees/internally displaced persons; more timely food needs assessments in which donors are included; strengthened strategic coordination among donors/partners; increased use of local resources to meet needs; expansion of agricultural rehabilitation activities, and increased use of improved seed varieties. However, it should be noted that there remain a number of external constraints over which USAID has no control and which affect the ability to achieve the ojective, such as poor climatic conditions and inaccessibility due to civil strife.

Description: REDSO/ESA focuses on three intermediate results: (1) improved preparedness in the ESA region for effective responses to crises; (2) more effective USAID responses to crises as they arise; and (3) enhanced target population capacity to re-establish their livelihoods following a crisis. Improved systems for planning and analysis of crises is accomplished by providing regional decision makers with up-to-date remote-sensing data and analyses of agriculture, climatic and socioeconomic conditions which impact on food production and security through the Famine Early Warning Systems III project. REDSO/ESA also works closely with USAID bilateral missions and other implementing partners in needs assessments, strategic coordination, logistical constraints analysis, establishment of monitoring systems, and contingency planning so that USAID responses are more effective and timely. In order to break the cycle of continual humanitarian crises and to achieve the goal of sustainable development in the region, humanitarian assistance strategies must deliberately lead to the transition from relief to development. External constraints are always a risk when dealing with humanitarian crises. However, continued work on early warning systems and preparedness should enable the region increasingly to avoid or at least reduce the impact of such disasters. Preparedness, prevention and capacity building activities will be a primary focus.

To enhance the target populations' capacity to restore their livelihoods following a crisis, appropriate assistance and transitional strategies will be developed and implemented. Such strategies will facilitate the initiation of rehabilitation and recovery activities that the donor community will hopefully support, focusing on capacity building and supporting indigenous coping mechanisms. Vulnerable groups should thus be able to meet more of their own needs through local capacities and resources. This will lead to a reduction in the heavy dependence on external assistance and a move towards greater self-reliance for many of the vulnerable groups in the region.

In addition, REDSO/ESA anticipates a continued requirement for resources to work with the Sudanese populations who continue to be adversely affected by the ongoing civil strife.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID coordinates with host country governments and the full range of bilateral and multilateral donors in support of effective humanitarian assistance interventions and

transitional initiatives. This is critical to the success of emergency efforts. Through interaction with its main implementing partners - private voluntary organizations (PVOs), UN agencies and Red Cross organizations, REDSO/ESA continues to play a key proactive coordination, communication and analytical role which results in maximized impact and more effective response to disasters and complex emergencies.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are the multilateral and bilateral donors, and the non-government organizations (NGO) and PVO operational partners with which REDSO/ESA staff work. The ultimate beneficiaries will continue to be primarily the women and young children in the vulnerable groups that are threatened by both natural and man-made disasters.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Most interventions are carried out through USAID grants to United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations High Commission on Refugees and the World Food Program, as well as international and indigenous NGOs.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Reduction of the number of east Africans at risk	16.6 million (FY 1994)	8.9 million (FY 1999)
Percentage of major emergency food interventions in which a joint needs assessment is undertaken by USAID and its implementing partner	33% (FY 1994)	100% (FY 1999)
Increased percentage of USAID non-food resources in S. Sudan allocated to recovery/rehabilitation vs. emergency activities (for PVO programs only, not UN activities)	42.9% (FY 1995)	60% (FY 1999)

INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Development Assistance	$48,000,000	$30,000,000	$30,000,000
Economic Support Fund	---	---	$2,000,000

Introduction.

The political, economic and social changes sweeping southern Africa are creating increased opportunities for growth and development in the region. At the same time, the southern Africa region is playing a larger international role. An improved political and economic situation in southern Africa contributes to the U.S. national interests of democracy, economic growth, and a sustainable global environment. U.S. support is critical to reinforce and strengthen these successful political and economic transformations. Through USAID, the United States stimulates overall trade and investment opportunities, including potential regional markets for American goods and services. Annual exports to the region in 1996 from the United States were valued at $3.7 billion, while imports from the region were $5.7 billion, increases from 1995 of 7.9% and 13.3%, respectively, reflecting the growing economic importance of the region.

The Development Challenge.

The southern Africa region includes 12 countries spanning a geographical area the size of the continental United States, with a population of close to 125 million people. While per capita incomes and populations vary, these countries share many common features, including recent rapid economic and political changes. Statist command economies are being restructured into open economies where market forces determine the allocation of scarce resources. Interest in investment and trade is increasing, and governments are creating conditions for the private sector to function as the engine of growth and job creation. Individual southern African countries have taken great strides to foster development within their borders. National-level efforts alone, however, are not enough to solidify these changes. Because the nations of southern Africa are inextricably linked -- physically, institutionally, and historically -- the full development potential of countries in the region can be realized only if collaboration transcends national borders.

There is much to be done at the regional level before democratic practices are fully integrated into society, a free market economy becomes irreversible, and natural resources are sustainably managed across national borders. The region's ever-present dangers of domestic or regional political instability, combined with continued weak civil society throughout the region, raise the potential for negative impact on foreign investment. There is an improving, but still uncertain, policy environment for long-term investment. And continued degradation of the natural resource base, coupled with the region's semi-arid climate, pose serious challenges for long-term natural resource management and agricultural production.

Acceleration of the region's economic growth requires reducing corruption, controlling central government expenditures, improving investment policies, increasing exports, and boosting the efficiency of infrastructure, particularly through telecommunications and transportation sector policy reform. Accomplishing many of these goals will require actions that transcend national boundaries. The United States can contribute to these efforts by using its expertise to strengthen the newly established democracies, to facilitate dialogue that will reduce the need for costly humanitarian assistance in response to drought and civil unrest, and to help stimulate economic growth.

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Other Donors.

The European Union (EU), working closely with the Southern African Development Community (SADC), a consortium of 14 southern African countries, focuses on food security, agriculture and natural resources management, transport and communications, and human resource development. Denmark, the Commonwealth Secretariat, and Canada have regional democracy and governance programs. Major donors involved in regional market integration include the EU; the United Kingdom; the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, and the African Development Bank. Although USAID is the largest regional donor in the agriculture and natural resources sector, the EU, Canada, World Bank and international agricultural research centers also provide regional assistance. USAID collaborates with other donors on a number of regional programs: improving communication and information exchange; rail and road efficiency; food security; human resource development; community-based natural resource management; and agricultural research.

FY 1999 Program.

The goal of the Initiative for Southern Africa (ISA), which began in 1994, is to help achieve equitable, sustainable economic growth in a democratic southern Africa. The ISA complements USAID's bilateral programs in the region by addressing development constraints that require coordinated region-wide response, and by helping build country linkages in support of regional economic growth and democracy objectives. USAID's southern Africa regional strategy for the 1997-2003 period works in three principal areas: building democracy, encouraging broad-based economic growth, and protecting the environment. USAID also supports creating a capacity for more informed regional decision making which will develop methodologies for gathering and analyzing data related to regional development efforts.

The regional democracy program helps advance U.S. foreign policy interests by promoting regional peace and stability, and supports USAID's goal of fostering the growth of democratic institutions and political systems. While formal democratic structures are largely in place, the region lacks a "culture of democracy" in which citizens understand and exercise their democratic rights and governments accept the fundamental obligation of accountability on a consistent basis. USAID works primarily through its Southern Africa Regional Democracy Fund (SARDF), which supports the promotion of democratic practices. Among its achievements, SARDF has stimulated creation of a regional network of human rights non-governmental organizations.

USAID's assistance to southern Africa is laying the foundation for an expansion of exports and economic growth in the twenty-first century. USAID's investments over the past decade to improve rail and road infrastructure efficiency, and current support for privatization and restructuring of telecommunications and railroads, are key arteries for the flow of trade and information critical to private sector development. The $100 million Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund, established in late 1994, addresses the financial constraints faced by indigenous small and medium-sized enterprises. USAID support for regionally-coordinated agricultural research and training has begun to reap rich rewards in the increased availability of higher-yielding and/or drought-resistant varieties of sorghum and millet, two of the region's most important crops for small farmers.

Environmental degradation resulting from the expansion of livestock and crop production into marginal lands, and growing competition and conflict over the management of transboundary resources, are major regional problems. USAID's community-based natural resource management program demonstrates that the sustainable use of wildlife and indigenous plants is a viable alternative to uneconomic agriculture practices on marginal lands. USAID is providing assistance to a regional network of environmental NGOs, governmental organizations and universities collaborating on the development of sound environmental policies and strategies, and is addressing critical needs for policies and training for managing transboundary natural resources.

REGIONAL CENTER FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Increased Reg'l Capacity to Influence Dem. Performance							
- DA	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000
S.O. 2. More Integrated Reg'l Market							
- DA	15,600	---	---	---	---	---	15,600
- ESF	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
S.O. 3. Accelerated Reg'l Adoption of Agriculture/ Nat'l Resource Management Practices							
- DA	1,900	---	7,500	---	---	---	9,400
SP.O. 1. Increased Reg'l Capacity to Manage Transboundary Nat'l Resources							
- DA	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000
SP.O. 2. Create Capacity for More Informed Reg'l Decision Making							
- DA	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
Totals							
- DA	19,500	---	9,500	1,000	---	---	30,000
- ESF	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000

USAID Mission Director, Valerie Dickson-Horton

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Regional Capacity to Influence Democratic Performance, 690-SO01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To increase regional capacity to influence democratic performance.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Through its bilateral and regional programs, USAID assistance has been instrumental in a number of the southern African transitions from authoritarian rule to democratically-elected governments. The Southern Africa Regional Democracy Fund (SARDF) is the principal implementation vehicle for this strategic objective. SARDF is advancing regional networking initiatives among human rights advocates; women's groups that are training political leaders; and national media organizations. USAID is also supporting indigenous southern African groups in regional electronic networking among non-governmental organization (NGOs) umbrella bodies; providing support for a regional conference on the reduction of corruption; training for parliamentarians; and training civil society organizations as independent election monitors. SARDF has established a key regional working group comprised of dynamic individuals who are prominent democracy and governance activists in their own countries. This group is charged with pioneering the strategic direction and implementation of the program; creating regional synergies in promoting better governance and respect for human rights; and taking the lead in translating the regional agenda into national-level actions.

Description: USAID's long-term strategy for democracy and governance is based on southern African identification of impediments to democratization throughout the region, and concentrates on opportunities to address those impediments through genuine regional cooperation. During FY 1999, USAID will continue to focus on regional linkages among groups that serve as a network of mutually supportive service groups promoting democratic values and processes. USAID has identified four initial areas for its regional democracy work: media organizations, the civil society enabling environment, electoral administration, and anti-corruption activities. Activities in these areas will include information exchange and other forms of networking among regional, national and local groups promoting democratic progress; supporting efforts to improve public information on specific issues on a regional basis; and promoting the articulation and development of region-wide norms, standards and models for democratic governance.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID is the major donor providing support for regional democracy activities. Denmark and to a lesser extent, the Commonwealth Secretariat and Canada, are the only other major donors that conduct regional democracy and governance programs. Denmark's program involves support for electoral administration and media efforts, while the Commonwealth focuses on elections. Aid from other donors flows through several discrete channels, including bilateral and multilateral donors; parliamentary groups; international organizations; independent NGOs; churches; and academic institutions. One of USAID's top priorities is to promote coordination among the two dozen or more donors active at the regional level.

Beneficiaries: Successful promotion and strengthening of democratic institutions will benefit the entire population of the region. National-level organizations and participants in USAID-supported regional initiatives also are direct beneficiaries.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID implements this activity through indigenous southern African NGOs and other entities that work with U.S. or other non-indigenous partners. Grantmaking and other support services for this strategic objective are provided by the U.S. firm, Datex, Inc.

Major Results Indicators: USAID's long-term strategy for democracy and governance in southern Africa uses largely qualitative indicators to measure results. Indicators and targets for this activity are being developed and are likely to include: the increase of regional influence on discourse around national democracy and governance events; an increase in the quantity and quality of intra-regional democracy and governance-related information; the quantity and quality of regional public debate on key issues; and increases in the number of common-interest groups that have developed significant sets of norms related to democracy and governance activities.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: A More Integrated Regional Market, 690-SO02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $15,600,000 DA; $2,000,000 ESF
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To enhance prospects for economic growth in the region.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Southern Africa is moving toward an integrated regional marketplace with a combined gross domestic product of $175 billion. Through the effective use of comparative advantages and economies of scale, this integration will encourage economic growth, trade creation, increased incomes, and will promote food security. USAID supports southern Africa's economic integration by helping develop and implement trade policies and regional infrastructure reforms that promote the free flow of goods, services, capital and labor across regional borders. USAID supports efforts to develop a sustained partnership between the private and public sectors and broader participation in economic activity, from the small-scale farmer to the large entrepreneur. These efforts will lead to more jobs, increased income and improved standards of living for all southern Africans. Recent achievements under this objective include the following:

- In the financial area, the USAID-funded Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund (SAEDF) approved disbursements of $14 million to finance small and medium enterprise investments ranging from ostrich production to asset management and the financing of home mortgages. A total of $3.8 million already has been disbursed to four clients in Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. SAEDF anticipates that these four investments will result in the creation of 2,000 jobs over the next three years.

- In the policy arena, a successful Southern African Development Community (SADC) Trade Forum was held in Washington, D.C. for trade ministers from SADC countries, key business people, and SADC representatives. Participants were briefed on the U.S. and Mexican experience in formulating the North American Free Trade Agreement and the resulting increases in trade and employment. Lessons learned were clearly articulated, with comparisons made to the process that southern Africa has been undertaking since the signing of a trade protocol among SADC countries.

- To promote regional integration, USAID brought together more than 80 participants from government, the private sector, and regional organizations to discuss issues related to regional integration and to begin to prioritize actions to implement the SADC trade protocol. The result was include increased dialogue between the public and private sectors and a better understanding of the issues related to the development of a free trade area.

- In infrastructure development, USAID has assisted several southern African countries with the establishment or improved management of national telecommunications regulatory bodies. USAID also has assisted with the preparation of model legislation for telecommunications sector restructuring; the legislation is currently being applied in three southern African countries. Two SADC member countries have requested USAID assistance with preparations for bidding for cellular telephone licenses. USAID also assisted with preparatory accounting and asset management work for privatization of Malawi Railways, and is assisting with privatization of the Zambia national telephone company.

Description: Southern Africa's economic performance will improve if the region can begin to operate as a single economic market in which goods, services, capital, and labor move easily across national borders. A more integrated regional market will contribute to growth in employment, incomes, and food security. USAID's regional program focuses on three areas for assisting SADC member countries: the reduction of barriers to broadened participation in the regional market; the provision of more efficient

infrastructure; and the strengthening of efforts to argue for and encourage sustained regional economic integration.

During FY 1999, USAID will participate in the President's African Trade and Investment Initiative through national and regional level analytical and operational programs which reduce barriers to trade. Additional support will strengthen networks of organizations, focusing on business associations, to promote regional integration. Work will continue with SADC to implement its trade protocol, specifically by: identifying investment, tariff, and non-tariff barriers in the region and developing timetables for their removal; and identifying priority areas for harmonizing policies and standards. USAID will support increased investment in the region through continued funding for the Southern African Enterprise Development Fund. In the infrastructure area, USAID will continue to provide assistance to SADC member countries in preparing parastatal railroads and telephone companies for privatization; in improving capacity to regulate infrastructure sectors that include both public and private companies; and drafting model laws for reform of the transport and telecommunications sectors. USAID also will encourage private sector ownership of telecommunications and support SADC to implement cohesive reform policies in the transport and telecommunications sectors, including defining regional regulatory, technical and operational standards and installing regionally-based information and networking systems.

Host Country and Other Donors: All southern African countries are members of SADC, and all but Botswana and South Africa are members of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa. Both of these regional organizations actively promote market integration. The United Kingdom is particularly active in promoting public sector reform throughout the region. The Cross Border Initiative, funded by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the African Development Bank, and the European Union (EU), contributes to reducing trade barriers in the region. The EU also is assisting SADC with the implementation of the SADC trade protocol and the transport and communications protocol to facilitate intra-regional trade. The EU and the Nordic countries provide support to SADC for infrastructure policy reform. Norway, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Program, and the EU have development programs for small and medium enterprises. A German non-governmental organization and the International Development Research Council also support regional networks to promote small and medium enterprises. Finally, the Commonwealth Development Corporation has set up venture capital and other investment funds in Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Beneficiaries: The population of the SADC member countries, with particular emphasis on those private sector entities that will benefit from broader regional markets.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Key U.S. implementing agencies include SAEDF, Chemonics, Nathan Associates, and Price Waterhouse. The International Telecommunication Union works with USAID in the telecommunications sector.

Major Results Indicators: Indicators and targets for this activity are being developed and are likely to include: the increase in the value and volume of trade within southern Africa; the level of wholesale price convergence on selected commodities/products; increased listings and volume of trading in regional capital markets; the number of private/public sector fora addressing regional infrastructure and trade issues. Other measures will include: a reduction in the number and types of barriers that impede increased trade; and the reduction in the clearance times for goods at SADC international border posts.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Accelerated Regional Adoption of Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Approaches, 690-SO03
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $9,400,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To accelerate regional adoption of sustainable agriculture and natural resource management approaches.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID assistance concentrates in three areas: (1) assisting Southern African Development Community (SADC) technical units to develop technologies suitable for small farmers; (2) promoting community-based natural resources management in areas unsuitable for intensive agriculture; and (3) building capacity in regional institutions to develop, disseminate and promote the adoption of appropriate agriculture and natural resource policies, technologies and strategies.

USAID supports the Southern Africa center for Cooperation in Agricultural Research (SACCAR) in research coordination and impact assessment, and finances three regional agricultural research networks: the Sorghum and Millet Improvement Program, the Southern Africa Root Crops Research Network, and the Heartwater Animal Disease Control Program. In addition to providing national agricultural research systems with high-yielding varieties for local testing and eventual selection and release, these programs also build capacity within the national systems and facilitate exchanges of information among them. Since their inception, these programs have resulted in the final release of more than 30 improved sorghum and millet varieties from among hundreds introduced, and the selection of appropriate cassava and sweet potato lines for several agroecological zones. More than 100 research scientists, 200 technicians, and 800 staff and decision-makers of national research systems have been trained, resulting in marked improvements in the planning and management of research programs. The heartwater disease control project is producing effective vaccines and tick repellents, technologies needed to control this disease which attacks cattle.

USAID supports community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) initiatives in four southern Africa countries -- Botswana, Namibia, Zambia and Zimbabwe -- as well as regional networking and training initiatives through the SADC wildlife unit, based in Malawi. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including the World Conservation Union and the World Wildlife Fund, collaborate as implementing partners. These community-based activities demonstrate that sustainable utilization of indigenous plants and animals is a viable alternative to unsustainable agricultural practices on marginal lands. Communities now are receiving hundreds of thousands of dollars each year from successful tourism ventures and the marketing of non-traditional forest products. In addition, USAID and SADC collaboration with the World Conservation Union has expanded the activities of its more than sixty governmental and NGO members in environmental policy development, monitoring of trade in wildlife products, and development of new environmental education materials.

Description: USAID's new strategy for the FY 1997-2003 period focuses on achieving two major outcomes: (1) putting in place functioning systems for transferring proven sustainable, profitable agricultural and natural resource management technologies and best practices across the southern Africa region; and (2) creating an enabling policy environment that provides incentives for smallholders to adopt sustainable technologies and approaches. Through this program USAID will build national and regional institutional capacities to develop and test new technologies and approaches and improved data and analysis for decision-making.

FY 1999 efforts will focus on increasing the number of successful community-based natural resource management programs; furthering policy analysis and implementation efforts by regional entities; and assisting NGOs engaged in disseminating improved agricultural and natural resource technologies. In addition, USAID will work with SADC to improve regional coordination efforts of its technical units and to develop a framework within which national policies are harmonized.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host governments, international agricultural research centers, NGOs, the private sector and donors collaborate on a daily basis. SADC member states currently contribute over 60% of the total operating costs of SACCAR. USAID is the major donor supporting agricultural research and community-based natural resource management. Other donors are Canada, Germany, the United Kingdom, the European Union, and the Nordic countries.

Beneficiaries: USAID programs target an estimated 100 million subsistence farmers and smallholders living in marginally productive agricultural areas who receive improved seed varieties and technologies for managing resources. Many of the people in the natural resource management area live in areas which are unsuitable for agriculture. These people are among the poorest, least empowered people in the region. Other beneficiaries are government agencies and NGOs that deliver assistance to smallholders, and which benefit from institutional strengthening.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics and the University of Florida are grantees working in collaboration with the 12 SADC national agriculture research systems. Regional organizations such as the SADC Secretariat, SACCAR, the World Conservation Union's Regional Office for Southern Africa, SADC's wildlife unit, and several southern African universities also are acting as executing agents. Private voluntary organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International and PACT, and private contractors such as Chemonics, are the implementors. In all cases, host governments are active participants and partners with USAID's regional programs.

Major Result Indicators:	Baseline		Target	
Percentage of area planted in improved sorghum and millet varieties	15%	(1995)	40%	(2003)
Percentage of area planted in improved cassava and sweet potato	0	(1995)	20%	(2003)
Number of southern African countries with active CBNRM programs	5	(1995)	7	(2003)
Number of countries with legislation supporting community rights to manage natural resources	4	(1995)	6	(2003)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Increased Regional Capacity to Manage Transboundary Natural Resources, 690-SP01
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $ 2,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To increase regional capacity to manage transboundary natural resources (TBNR).

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The management of transboundary natural resources, which includes water, parks and ecosystems, and migratory wildlife, is a new area of involvement for USAID and for the southern Africa region. USAID efforts to date have focused on understanding the dimensions of the problems and identifying opportunities for assistance. USAID funded a major assessment of the regional water sector in 1995, which has been the basis for considerable discussion among governments, donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and which has helped to focus new donor investments. USAID also collaborated with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on a stakeholders' workshop in June 1997, which prioritized policy interventions in implementing the SADC regional protocol on management of shared watercourses. USAID is assisting SADC with the implementation of the regional water protocol, including targeted training for legal experts, and with the development of a new protocol on management of migratory wildlife.

Description: Sustainable development in southern Africa hinges on effective regional management of shared natural resources, particularly water. Stakeholders consulted during the preparation of USAID's regional strategy identified water as the single most important issue meriting regional cooperation -- and one that has high potential for regional conflict if not addressed adequately. Southern Africa is a water-scarce region, and virtually all of the region's river basins cross international boundaries. Migratory wildlife pose similar problems, particularly in parks located along international borders. Yet there is limited capacity within national governments and regional institutions to tackle transboundary resource management issues. Regional and national organizations also fail to take advantage of opportunities to build upon the region's extensive network of protected areas and unique wildlife endowment in order to capture a larger share of the world's ecotourism market. The USAID program will address these concerns and opportunities by: (1) increasing national capacity to address TBNR management issues by ensuring that participating countries have national experts who understand the issues and are able to negotiate international conflicts over competing management scenarios; (2) developing models for improved transboundary natural resource management; and (1) strengthening regional institutional capacity. Efforts will be focused so that those countries and groups who have the most to lose from poor regional management decisions, and who historically have had limited voices in these discussions, are encouraged to participate in the decision-making process.

USAID will support work to determine priorities for investment in transboundary parks; train water specialists; train country experts involved in negotiating and implementing transboundary natural resource management agreements; and strengthen the analytic and information sharing capacity of regional institutions involved in managing transboundary natural resources. USAID will also invest in one or more pilot activities to manage river basins or transboundary parks/ecosystems to develop successful models for replication elsewhere.

Host Country and Other Donors: Most of the donors who are involved in water resources management are working on a national level, many with a focus on rural water supply. Several donors currently are involved in regional water resources management and planning, including: the United Nations Development Program, which has launched a SADC regional round table process on water resources; the European Union, which sponsored a seminar on transboundary rivers in May 1997; and Norway and Denmark, which support planning efforts in the Zambezi Basin. In 1996, Sweden launched the

Southern African Initiative for Support to Sustainable Management of Water Resources. The newly established Global Water Partnership (GWP) seeks to translate an emerging global consensus on water resources management into responsive action. The GWP has identified southern Africa as the region with the highest priority for initial GWP action, and is working to coordinate donor activity in the water sector. The World Bank is involved in transboundary park planning in the region, and has a regional initiative in participatory water resource policy reform. SADC has several regional coordination units with responsibility for natural resources issues: the Water Unit and Environment and Land Management Unit, both located in Lesotho, and the Fisheries, Forestry and Wildlife Unit, located in Malawi.

Beneficiaries: Successful regional management of transboundary natural resources will benefit the entire population of the region. Regional organizations, national government agencies, and NGOs receiving capacity building will be the first-stage beneficiaries.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID will implement activities under this special objective through a combination of southern African regional institutions and NGOs; U.S. private voluntary organizations; U.S. universities; and other entities, such as private contractors, which may work with U.S. or indigenous partners.

Major Results Indicators: Indicators and targets for this activity are under development and are likely to include: adoption of selected TBNR best practices and steps taken toward making TBNR protocols for water and wildlife operational within the SADC region; the number of regional NGOs actively involved in management of transboundary natural resources; strengthened SADC coordinating units for water and wildlife. At the national level indicators are likely to include: the increase in local capacity to contribute to TBNR management agreements in selected countries and increased confidence of senior government representatives to negotiate TBNR agreements.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: INITIATIVE FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA
TITLE AND NUMBER: Create Capacity for More Informed Regional Decision Making, 690-SP02
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: To create capacity for more informed regional decision making and to develop a coherent and wide-ranging basis for accurately assessing regional trends and impacts related to decisions made at both the regional and national levels.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Activities under this new program are being implemented in two phases. Under the Initiative for Southern Africa (ISA), during its first phase USAID developed a performance monitoring plan to meet the unique requirements of monitoring and evaluating the impact of regional programs. The collection of baseline data currently is in process. Lessons learned from developing a valid, reliable data base of comparable information across the region will be applied to other regional donor programs and to efforts within the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) to promote regional economic planning and integration. In the second phase, scheduled to begin in FY 1999, USAID will work closely with southern African institutions in developing methodologies for gathering and analyzing data related to regional development efforts.

Description: The shortage of regional information and analytical resources is a serious impediment to effective southern African policy-making on a regional basis. The aggregation of existing country-specific data frequently fails to provide a comprehensive picture of the region as a whole. As a result, southern African decision makers lack the tools for sound policy-making based on clearly identified needs and realities of the region.

Initially, USAID has been developing methodologies for performance planning and tracking, monitoring and evaluation, and impact assessment of regional development programs, with a focus on ISA activities. Because of the regional nature of the problems addressed by USAID, and due to the dearth of regional information available for monitoring development progress, this activity requires close coordination with other donors, and southern African partners and stakeholders. USAID relies on respected southern African institutions and individuals in the development of methodologies for measuring achievement of regional programmatic goals.

Beginning in FY 1999, the activity will work toward building southern African capacity to develop and analyze regional trends and to incorporate this analysis into regional economic, political, and social decision-making. The demand for such skills will accelerate as the region becomes more interlinked and interdependent, and as regional economic integration and cooperation require an increase in decisions that have region-wide scope and impact. This activity will provide decision-makers with the necessary information to weigh the comparative advantage of one decision over another and to consider regional interests. It also will provide the background that is needed for the region to begin to develop "regional visions" in relation to particular sectors and across sectors. Finally, it will help improve the capabilities of some countries in the region in terms of data collection and analysis, so they can participate in regional dialogues with their neighbors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The European Union, the United Kingdom, and Canada have expressed strong interest in collaborating with USAID and SADC on this activity. USAID seeks to facilitate increased participation by donors as well as public and private sector entities throughout the region.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries of assistance include SADC and southern African research institutions, such as the Southern African Research and Documentation Center. The peoples of southern Africa will

be the ultimate beneficiaries of this activity, because informed decision making on economic, political and social issues will assist USAID's partners in managing their programs. This in turn will lead to stronger economies and enhance the region's growing awareness of and reliance on democratic processes.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: The U.S. firm Aurora Associates is the principal contractor. Other contractors or grantees also will participate.

Major Results Indicators: Indicators and targets for this activity are under development and are likely to include: an increase in the number of regional centers meeting development information needs and an increase in the number of networks.

SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$101,000	$268,000	---
Development Assistance	$3,720,000	$4,901,000	$6,000,000

Introduction.

The Sahel Regional Program supports U.S. interests in improving living standards for the poor by increasing food security, thereby reducing the need for costly emergency assistance programs; by promoting political stability; and by encouraging market-oriented development. The Sahel Regional Program complements USAID's bilateral programs in West Africa by supporting intraregional dialogue to improve regional cooperation, to foster economic growth, democratization, poverty reduction and increased food security. These regional efforts are beyond the scope of bilateral efforts but vital to sustainable economic and social progress in the region. Given the small size and inter-dependence of the national economies in the region, the critical development problems of protecting the environment, increasing agricultural productivity, managing population growth, and fostering market development can only be resolved by taking a regional approach. These regional efforts in the face of reduced bilateral presence are modest, but are vital to continued movement away from drought vulnerability and toward sustainable economic and social progress in the region.

The Development Challenge.

The 52 million people in the nine Sahelian countries (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) are among the poorest and least food secure in the world. The region is marked by high rates of deforestation, soil degradation, erosion and population growth, and weak political and private sector institutions. These fragile institutions can continue to exist only by establishing and maintaining sustainable, broad-based economic growth and more participatory and democratic institutions, where progress to date has been mixed.

There is reason for optimism, however. One of the most positive steps taken by governments in the region was the 1973 creation of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), an intergovernmental organization which is credited with helping to avert famine - through achieving economies of scale and through increasing coordination among CILSS states and with donors in their coordinating consortium, the Club du Sahel. Jointly, CILSS and the donors have established one of the best early warning/monitoring systems in Africa. Finally, there is a growing emphasis in the region on private sector development and on greater participation at all levels of civil society.

Other Donors.

Donor flows to CILSS are comprised of both direct financial and project support and indirect support in the form of targeted technical assistance. Major contributors to the 1997 CILSS externally-financed budget of $19 million are the United States (the largest contributor at 21%), Canada (4%), the European Union (11%), France (9%), Germany (3%), Italy (7%), and the Netherlands (13%).

The Sahel Regional Program also supports USAID participation in the Club du Sahel, a donor consortium and counterpart to the CILSS system. The Club serves as a forum for discussing development issues with Sahelian state and civil society partners, and as a coordination mechanism among the donors. The budget for the Club Secretariat was approximately $2.5 million for 1997. The

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United States, the largest contributor, supported 21% of the Club budget, followed by Canada (17%), the Netherlands (16%), France (13%), Switzerland (11%), Germany (10%), Japan (8%), and Denmark (3%).

FY 1999 Program.

The Sahel Regional Program undertakes truly regional activities by addressing issues that cut across national boundaries, and that also realize economies of scale. The majority of the program is implemented through CILSS's institutions: Institute of the Sahel (INSAH); Center for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD), which is part of INSAH; Regional Agroclimatological, Hydrological and Meteorological Institute (AGRHYMET); and CILSS headquarters. The Sahel Regional Program also provides support to the West African Enterprise Network, an organization of about 350 African business people in 13 West African countries, and fosters dialogue among the major sub-regional institutions.

This USAID program pursues broad-based economic growth in the Sahel by supporting West African organizations in addressing policy and regulatory impediments to the development of local markets and exports, especially impediments to the enabling environment affecting agriculture and commerce across national boundaries.

This program also supports the USAID Agency goal Building Democracy by improving participatory governance. While there have been setbacks in democratization in individual countries, the overall trend in the Sahel is positive. Specific approaches to promoting democracy in West Africa include: (1) strengthening the capacity of groups in civil society - particularly representatives of grassroots-level organizations - to actively participate in dialogue on democratic governance, (2) supporting opportunities to exchange ideas and experiences (e.g., thematic meetings, exchange of studies, visiting experts' seminars), and (3) supporting Sahelian institutions' production of materials (e.g., country case studies of different tenure regimes and approaches to decentralization) that will serve as the basis for discussion in regional fora.

USAID's support for improved access by decision makers to important environmental, demographic and food security information has been instrumental to the Sahelian ability to manage food security and to avert famine. USAID supports specialized regional institutions under CILSS. Activities at AGRHYMET and INSAH/Food Security and INSAH/CERPOD provide environmental monitoring, agricultural and population policy development, and demographic analysis services to CILSS member states. Support to these institutions includes measures to improve institutional sustainability, inter alia assurance of timely, high-quality information and analytical services to member states in population policy and analyses, natural resources management, agricultural policy and food security analyses and related dialogue that reflects regional, as well as national information.

SAHEL REGIONAL PROGRAM
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Assist National Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify, Clarify, and Implement Policy Options which Promote Trade and Investment in the West Africa Region - DA	947	---	---	---	---	---	947
S.O. 2. Promote Dialogue on the Role of Civil Society and Communal, Local and National Governments in Achieving Regional Objectives in the Management of Natural Resources, Food Security, and Market Development - DA	---	---	---	638	---	---	638
S.O. 3. Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Relevant Information on Food Security, Population and the Environment - DA	1,670	945	1,800	---	---	---	4,415
Totals - DA	2,617	945	1,800	638	---	---	6,000

USAID AFR/WA Office Director: Harry M. Lightfoot

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL
TITLE AND NUMBER: Assist National Governments, Regional Institutions and Private Sector Associations to Identify, Clarify, and Implement Policy Options which Promote Trade and Investment in the West Africa Region, 625-S001
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $947,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To improve trade and investment in Sahel West Africa by strengthening African leadership and intraregional cooperation in defining trade and investment policy and regulation in the region. Both public and private sector participation are supported.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID's role has been to provide strategic technical assistance and institutional support to: 1) enhance the voice of the private sector on key issues and 2) bring practical applications and approaches to a non-transparent, highly politicized policy-making process. The Sahel Regional Program has supported four activities: the Mali/Burkina Faso/Côte d'Ivoire/Ghana/Togo Livestock Action Plan; the West Africa Enterprise Network (WAEN); an activity of the Permanent Interstate Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel (CILSS) on trade policy; and better coordination of regional economic programs among CILSS, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).

USAID helped establish a collaborative effort among CILSS, the governments of Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo and the private sector which has helped to reduce tariffs and taxes on livestock trade, led to simplified export licensing and other documentation, and helped improve market information on livestock trade in the region. This activity has helped to facilitate livestock trade between the Sahel and coastal markets, which is a critical source of income to millions of rural Sahelians. Livestock producers and traders have continued to strengthen the organizations this activity has helped start. For example, in Burkina Faso they have created a national federation of producers and traders who together supply enough to guarantee availability of animal types and volumes to coastal markets. The government and private sector operators in Niger have made a request to their fellow West African state participants that they be included in this effort in FY 1998. This effort is now fully integrated into the CILSS policy project.

USAID technical assistance has also helped the WAEN grow into a self-supporting organization with chapters in 13 West African countries and a total of about 350 members, most of whom operate small businesses as defined under the Agency's New Partnership Initiative. Members of the WAEN have created joint business ventures such as a regional network of accountants and an export/import company which would not have been possible without this association. The WAEN is now recognized by multi-lateral donors, such as the World Bank, and regional organizations, such as ECOWAS, as a strong private sector voice in the policy dialogue. An effort to strengthen the link between West African and American business will begin in 1998 with funding from the Africa Trade and Investment Initiative. This linkage activity is expected to become self-sustaining by the end of 1999.

USAID helped strengthen coordination among the three major regional institutions in West Africa, UEMOA, ECOWAS and CILSS, culminating in a meeting among them and the WAEN in mid-1997. This meeting was one of the first such contacts among these institutions, and ended in a commitment from each institution to engage the others in their respective economic policy dialogues. They created an informal group to be called "The West Africa Forum" and set March 1998 as a date to review achievements during 1997 and to establish a sound agenda for 1998 and 1999. The Forum agenda will focus on sharing information to avoid conflicting policy formulation and implementation, and giving the private sector a voice in identifying and resolving issues inhibiting regional trade in West Africa.

Description: If food security in the Sahel is to be increased, then economic performance must be improved by expanding markets for agricultural and industrial goods. This requires that governments pursue some form of economic cooperation. This activity pursues broad-based economic growth by supporting African stakeholders to identify and address policy and regulatory impediments affecting agriculture and commerce. Planned funding for this strategic objective in FY 1999 will help maintain contact and communications among principal actors in the region and will help in monitoring activities. To achieve greater intraregional trade volumes and reduced transaction costs, USAID supports negotiation of inter-country reforms at regional fora and analyses of monetary and trade issues of importance to West African countries. Two approaches are used. The first is stakeholder participation and the development and implementation of action plans by private sector groups interacting with public sector decision makers. USAID provides technical assistance and strategically targeted direct support to ensure that the negotiations occur and that progress is made. The second approach is primarily research and dialogue, where U.S. technical expertise in agricultural commodity trade is provided to African partners who use it as the basis for formulating their policy positions. Identification of potential local markets and impediments to exploiting those markets allows stakeholders to reach agreement on and implement needed reforms.

Host Country and Other Donors: The rapid success of the WAEN created a real possibility that it would become donor-dependent because of divergent donor agendas. At USAID insistence, a unit has been created in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to coordinate donor support to the WAEN. USAID provided 57% of the financing for the $544,000 fund in 1997 -- the remainder was provided by Germany, Canada and France. In keeping with the intent that the WAEN be self-financing, direct USAID assistance was phased out in 1997, technical assistance will be reduced in 1998 and by the end of 1999 any USAID support will be minimal. Direct support has been incorporated into CILSS's $514,000 trade policy activity to which Canada (17%), France (37%) the Netherlands (20%) and the United States (22%) contributed in 1997. Donor support for West African regional economic integration receives primary support from the European Union and France. The European Union and France are the main source of support to UEMOA and the European Union is the primary source of support for ECOWAS. The USAID activity complements the support to UEMOA and ECOWAS actors in the policy arena with its support to the private sector voice, the WAEN.

Beneficiaries: The majority of the Sahelian population and the majority of the poor are rural people who engage in livestock and crop production and related trade. Urbanization in the coastal states is occurring rapidly, and these cities and towns are the fastest-growing markets for livestock products. Thus, at least half of the 260 million people in West Africa who produce, trade, and consume local products are likely to benefit from lowered trade restrictions, increased trade, and increased economic activity. Major beneficiaries will be the rural poor, especially women, because they tend to produce the commodities with the greatest potential for increased regional trade, and urban poor consumers for whom the costs of purchasing local commodities declines. Since women principally purchase and prepare food in urban areas and are especially involved in producing and trading horticultural crops, substantial benefits will flow to them.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: Activities are implemented through grants to the Club du Sahel and to CILSS, and via contracts between USAID and U.S. entities, including the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Management Systems International, and an institutional contractor to be chosen in FY 1998.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline	Target
Number of countries which use comparative advantage as a basis for setting trade policy.	0 (1993)	6 (2002)
Marketing costs for major commodities in regional trade reduced 20%.	0% (1993)	20% (2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL
TITLE AND NUMBER: Promote Dialogue on the Role of Civil Society and Communal, Local and National Governments in Achieving Regional Objectives in the Management of Natural Resources, Food Security, and Market Development, 625-S002
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $638,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To promote dialogue and mutual action on issues of political and economic participation, pluralism, and effectiveness and responsiveness of government.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Starting in late 1995, the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), with support from USAID, brought together government and civil society to express their long-term goals and aspirations for Sahelian society. This vision was presented to the Sahelian heads of state and government in a 1997 region-wide forum. The process by which the vision was formed marks a major advance in deepening the role of civil society in setting regional economic and social policy priorities and in creating stakeholders in the management of development. The vision will also be the basis for CILSS's next three-year workplan to be formulated in early 1998 and implemented in 1998-2000.

Land tenure is a major source of potential conflict in Sahelian societies. CILSS, with USAID technical and financial support, held a major conference in 1997 in which delegates from the nine member states compared their respective land tenure laws and progress in reforming them to allow for local management and adjudication of disputes. Peer pressure was at work in helping the slower countries to accelerate their pace of reform. USAID also supported a 1997 CILSS conference on women's roles in natural resources management to sensitize the leaders of the nine member states to the roles, the economic and environmental value of those roles and constraints that could be alleviated to enhance efficiency and serve justice.

Description: Sharing of perspectives, ideas and experiences among governments, non-governmental organizations and private sector actors in the region will serve as a catalyst for democratization and improved governance. Regional exchanges, analyses, and debates can play a unique role in fostering African leadership and expertise in defining principles and shaping institutions and approaches consistent with realities of West African countries. This activity contributes directly to one Agency goal, Building Democracy, and indirectly to two goals, *Encouraging Broad-based Economic Growth* and Protecting the Environment. This strategic objective responds to the need for institutionalized economic and political participation and decentralized democratic governance in order to sustain improvements and ensure program impact in Sahelian Africa. Attention is focused on strengthening institutions through regional networking and dialogue to support the development of an effective partnership between civil society and government entities from the community to the national level.
Experience has shown that decentralization and local empowerment in the Sahel allow local markets to flourish, contribute to food security, and improve the effectiveness of natural resources management; hence this activity cuts across and reinforces the other two activities in the Sahel Regional Program. Three sorts of approaches are being undertaken to achieve the strategic results under this activity: a) strengthening the capacity of groups in civil society to actively participate in the dialogue cited in the strategic objective, b) supporting the dialogue between these groups and government entities at regional conferences, and c) supporting Sahelian individuals and institutions to produce materials that will serve as the basis of discussion at regional exchanges. These materials include, for example, documentation of the special constraints faced by women, herders and other traditionally disadvantaged groups in obtaining and using natural resources; development of a database of successful experiences in decentralized natural resources management; and documentation of locally-financed and -managed public service provision and of alternative land tenure conflict resolution practices.

Host Country and Other Donors: The majority of the effort under this strategic objective has been designed and is being implemented by CILSS, representing the nine Sahelian states who are its members. The $1,185,000 of external financing in 1997 came from Germany (50%), the Netherlands (9%), Canada (9%), France (7%), the United States (9%) and the United Nations Sudano-Sahel Office (7%). CILSS member states made in-kind contributions valued at five percent of the overall effort. In addition to CILSS's efforts USAID supports participation by members of the West African Enterprise Network (WAEN) (13 country chapters with about 350 members and a regional network) in policy debates on economic policy, which is regarded as contributing to civil society development and debate. Donors to the WAEN facilitation fund of $544,000 in 1997 include the United States (57%), Germany, Canada and France. Recurrent WAEN expenditures are self-financed.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are members of rural communities who achieve both greater control over their local natural resources and better, more localized mechanisms for conflict resolution. Since 80% of the population in the Sahel is rural, approximately 37 million people could benefit directly. Problems of women, pastoralists and youth in resource access and control are specially targeted.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID provides support to this activity via grants to the Club du Sahel and CILSS and via contracts with U.S. entities, including an institutional contractor to be selected in FY 1998, the University of Wisconsin-Land Tenure Center and Associates in Rural Development, Inc.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline	Target
Number of regional meetings on the role of civil society and governance in improving natural resources management, public service delivery and food security.	0 (1994)	8 (2002)
Number of planning, implementation and follow-up of decisions in which relevant stakeholders are included.	None (1993)	Majority (2002)
Percent of decisions which reflect positions put forward by stakeholders.	0% (1993)	60% (2002)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL
TITLE AND NUMBER: Decision Makers Have Ready Access to Information on Food Security, Population and Environment, 625-S003
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $4,415,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2002

Purpose: To improve food security and environmental equilibrium in the Sahel.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID and other donor support to the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) system over the years has helped assure that population policy programs, donor coordination, food security monitoring, and disaster mitigation systems are fairly well established. Major accomplishments are that: 1) food crises in the Sahel have been averted by helping CILSS member countries to create food early warning and food monitoring systems; 2) efficiencies have been gained from the coordination of food aid and food policy; and 3) food need assessments in the region have improved in accuracy. The region has made a strong commitment to keeping its population in balance with its limited resources, with all nine countries moving from pro-natalist to pro-family planning policies and programs over the past 10 years. CILSS has taken the lead in implementing the Africa Annex to the Desertification Convention, which has been drafted and signed; and the Early Action Programme under the Convention for Africa has been initiated. The African Financial Community Franc (FCFA) devaluation impact monitoring work managed at the Sahel Institute (INSAH) was largely completed in FY 1997. Financing for the work will end in mid-1998. Completion of this activity means that private sector actors and policy makers understand the devaluation's impact on farmers, productivity, consumption, incomes, and trade, and that this understanding enhances policy makers' ability to participate in future discussions and decisions on monetary policy in the region.

In 1995, CILSS started a process of consultative, long-range planning to establish a Sahelian vision of the region in the 21st century. This effort, completed in 1997, was unique in that it solicited the views of a broad range of individuals and organizations in the Sahel - ranging from producer and women's organizations, to local non-governmental organizations, to Sahelian intellectuals and national and local governments. The vision statement is consistent with USAID values in that it emphasizes human resource development, institutional capacity development, sustainable agricultural, forestry and fisheries development to foster economic growth and diversification, and a united Sahel that is open to the world. The vision that emerged from the process will guide country development priorities, as well as the next generation of CILSS activities, which will start during FY 1998. A related process was undertaken by the Secretariat of the Club du Sahel (Club). This effort examined the impact of aid to the Sahel over the past 20 years and reviewed mechanisms used to deliver that aid. The results of these two efforts have provided a Sahelian-led vision which will guide USAID support to the CILSS and the Club under this Strategic Objective over the next several years.

Description: Efforts under this Strategic Objective are at the core of the regional program. They emphasize information and analysis of regional issues, especially natural resources management, environmental policy, population policy and programs, and food and agricultural policies. The intent is to enhance and expand efforts at regional coordination that have been successfully undertaken by regional institutions such as the CILSS/Club partnership, now supported by the CILSS member states, by USAID, and by other donors. Regional-level policy decisions and guidelines regarding environment, population, food security, and food aid relate directly to the goal of the CILSS and have been supported by the member states for some time. This effort reinforces the realization by the Regional Agroclimatological, Hydrological and Meteorological Institute (AGRHYMET), INSAH, and the Center for Applied Research on Population and Development (CERPOD) that a broader, West African orientation

is necessary for achieving sustainable growth in the Sahel, as are outward-looking policy decisions and policy implementation by CILSS member states.

This USAID activity supports Sahelian institutions to gather and analyze information on important food security and environmental topics, and facilitates access by Sahelian and donor decision makers to that information and analysis. Monitoring systems for the key variables in the fragile Sahelian environment are created and strengthened. USAID supports regional institutions that are part of the CILSS system (AGRHYMET, CERPOD, INSAH, and CILSS headquarters). At AGRHYMET, USAID support enables the Sahelian staff to assist CILSS member states with natural resources monitoring, coordinated annual food supply and consumption estimates and the maintenance of the Sahel's highly-regarded famine early warning system. For CERPOD, USAID support contributes to the work of a cadre of highly-trained population and health specialists who, in turn, assist the member states to improve policy and service provision in population and health. Support to INSAH helps with institutional development and the provision of services to member states (analyses, information sharing and related dialogue on natural resource management policy, agricultural policy and food security and related dialogue). Under the African Food Security Initiative, support to INSAH will include continued monitoring of the impacts of policy change on food security at national and household levels for 14 West African countries, building on the work originally started to monitor the impacts of the 1994 FCFA devaluation. Support to CILSS headquarters fosters discussion of key policy issues in a regional context, and enhances system management capacity.

Host Country and Other Donors: These activities support key CILSS services to its nine member states, and in 1997 were collaboratively funded with France (9%), Germany (3%), the Netherlands (13%), the European Union (11%), the United Nations specialized agencies (11%), Canada (4%), CILSS member states and revenues (5%), and the United States (21%). The Club du Sahel facilitates donor coordination on food aid and anti-desertification measures in the region. The Club also received support in 1997 from Canada (17%), the Netherlands (16%), France (13%), Switzerland (11%), Germany (10%), Japan (8%), and Denmark (3%).

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries are CILSS member states, in particular their rural populations, via improved information, better strategic planning, and greater regional cooperation in the areas of agricultural and food policy research; natural resource management; population policy making, program planning and demographic research; and related information exchange on food security and natural resource themes.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID provides support to this activity via grants to the Club and CILSS and via contracts with U.S. entities, including Associates in Rural Development, Inc.; Futures Group, Inc.; Michigan State University; Johns Hopkins University; Family Health International; the World Resources Institute; the INTERCRSP university consortium (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, managing entity); the International Resources Group, Ltd.; an institutional contractor to be chosen in FY 1998, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline	Target
Number of (CILSS) country rationales and concerted actions for food security, natural resource management, and population which reflect sound development methodologies and access to regional information systems, national environmental action plans, population policies, and food security policies.	0 (1993)	6 (2002)

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION

	FY 1997 Actuals	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$6,295,000	$5,847,000	$4,405,000
Development Assistance	$7,387,000	$8,451,000	$7,175,000

Introduction.

Following years of economic decline, political failure, and widespread civil conflict, the 24 countries of West and Central Africa (WCA) appear to be making progress toward political pluralism, economic liberalization, and sustainable growth. Progress is fragile, however, and requires strong support from the donor community. Complicating the U.S. response is the fact that USAID will close The Regional Economic Development Office for West and Central Africa (REDSO/WCA) by the end of FY 1998.

The United States has vital interests in a prosperous West and Central Africa. The costs to the United States of civil conflicts in the region since 1980 have been high, more that $700 million for Liberia alone. In the health sector, professionals are convinced that the only way to effectively control the global AIDS pandemic is to gain control of it in all parts of the world, including highly infected areas in Africa and elsewhere. Problems of strong interest to the United States, such as global climate change and maintenance of biodiversity, are being aggravated in this region by population pressure on the limited natural resource base. The support of these 24 countries for U.S. positions is important in a wide range of international fora, and prospects for such support are enhanced through U.S. engagement on issues and problems vital to the region's welfare. Finally, the United States can enjoy the benefits of an increasingly productive economic and trade relationship with these countries only if economies in the region experience high growth.

The Development Challenge.

Following 15 years of declining gross domestic product on a per capita basis during the 1980s and early 1990s, much of this region appears to have embarked on a path of sustainable economic growth. Most countries in the region have committed themselves to a process of economic liberalization and political pluralism, and all are expected to benefit if these processes continue. Political and economic progress in the two largest countries in the region, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria, remains extremely tenuous. Governments and donors now need to consolidate progress on economic and political reforms, where these are already underway, and foster them where they are lagging.

Past economic policies have left a legacy of inadequate and overextended public infrastructure, low rates of investment, including foreign private investment, insufficient employment generation, and declining quality of public services in vital areas such as education and health. On a regional basis, among the most pressing problems are those related to population and the AIDS pandemic. Given the porousness of borders due in part to patterns of regional trade and migration of seasonal labor, these problems require attention on a regional basis. The extent of AIDS infection in WCA is exceeded worldwide only by certain regions of East Africa. This threatens long-term economic growth by imposing unbearable health costs on societies in the region and increased mortality among the population in its most potentially productive years. At the same time, high rates of population growth are imperiling the sustainable natural resource base for economic growth through degradation of the natural resource base, and by placing excessive pressure on all types of infrastructure including health, education, shelter and urban services.

From 18 bilateral field missions in the late 1980s, USAID will have reduced its presence in the region to five sustainable development missions (Ghana, Mali, Senegal, Benin, and Guinea), and two transition missions (Liberia and Nigeria) by FY 1999. USAID also will have closed REDSO/WCA and will be

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relying on these five missions to provide the regional support services REDSO hitherto has provided.

Centrally-managed regional programs such as the Sahel Regional Program now help address certain regional problems. In addition, REDSO's existing regional program for WCA, the Family Health and AIDS (FHA-WCA) Project, will continue to operate in the region after REDSO's closure. USAID assistance under this activity supports family planning, maternal and child health, and control of AIDS, areas which imperil the region's sustained economic growth and where the U.S. has a comparative advantage. A small regional strategic analysis team will be set up in Mali to attempt to determine whether, with limited financial and human resources, USAID will be able to address other pressing regional problems.

Other Donors.

West and Central Africa has an enormous need for development resources, public and private. Official development assistance to the region, including both bilateral and multilateral sources, has been running at approximately $7 billion per year, with USAID in the neighborhood of $160 million per year. As a bilateral donor in the region, the United States ranks fourth, with France supplying bilateral assistance at about eight times the level of USAID, Japan at about four times, and Germany at about 3.5 times the U.S. level.

In the health sector a large number of donors are providing regional assistance, the most important being France, the World Bank, the European Union, the African Development Bank, Germany, Canada and the United Nations agencies. These donors provide major support, primarily to the public health sector and through the provision of pharmaceuticals. While the U.S. ranks behind other donors in terms of financial effort, U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and public institutions such as the Centers for Disease Control have predominant technical capability in health and population activities in the region.

FY 1999 Program.

The centerpiece of the FY 1999 regional program will be the five-year Family Health and AIDS activity. Launched in 1995, this regional health initiative addresses key transnational health and population problems through U.S. PVOs and key regional African organizations and targets approximately 40 million people. It responds to USAID's goal of stabilizing population growth and protecting human health and seeks to minimize the transmission of HIV/AIDS, improve women's health and contribute to reducing infant and child mortality. Implementation employs an innovative approach of partnership between key U.S. and African institutions and the commercial sector, all of which are committed to a performance-based delivery system. After two years of field implementation this approach has already resulted in improved quality of health services, a strengthened African regional capacity and an emerging trend of less dependence on donor resources. USAID will complement the current project activities with additional child survival activities focusing on malaria, disease surveillance and malnutrition as additional funding becomes available. Success will be measured through prevalence of modern family planning methods and child health-related products and practices in Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Burkina Faso and Cameroon; changes in high-risk sexual behavior; and more effective institutional capacity of selected African organizations to sustain these activities into the next century.

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in thousands of dollars)

USAID Strategic and Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	TOTALS
S.O. 1. Improve Access to Selected Health and Family Planning Services in the Region							
- CSD	---	4,405	---	---	---	---	4,405
- DA	---	7,175	---	---	---	---	7,175
Totals							
- CSD	---	4,405	---	---	---	---	4,405
- DA	---	7,175	---	---	---	---	7,175

USAID Mission Director, Willard J. Pearson

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA REGION
TITLE AND NUMBER: Improve Access and Use of Health and Family Planning Services in the Region, 624-S001
STATUS: Continuing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $4,405,000 CSD, $7,175,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1995; ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE: FY 2000

Purposes: To increase the availability and use of quality family planning/reproductive health, HIV/AIDS and child survival services in concert with other donor, regional and host country efforts, while building on successful USAID-funded initiatives in West Africa.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: In concert with the major donors in the region, USAID supports key regional initiatives. Specifically, USAID support is targeted at the limited use of modern family planning products, high-risk births that have direct impact on child morbidity and mortality, HIV/AIDS and the use of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) for diarrheal control. USAID supports the development of indigenous institutional capacity through a participatory process for facilitating working partnerships with U.S. PVOs in all aspects of program implementation. The project is successfully promoting access to a wider choice of contraceptive methods through increasing social marketing programs and strengthening contraceptive logistics management information systems. The project has intervened transnationally by targeting migrant populations and has developed critical generic IEC (information, education and communication) and training materials for further adaptation at the country level. Currently, the project is reinforcing the institutional capability of eleven African regional partners. Equally important, the project has developed regional networking around "best practices." While achievements in family planning have been less impressive, there are encouraging signs of progress with urban areas increasing their contraceptive prevalence to approximately 10%. Also, actual condom use to prevent the spread of HIV is increasing throughout the region at a level of about 10% and 30% among all men and unmarried men respectively in Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Mali and Ghana. In the USAID non-presence countries targeted by the Family Health and AIDS (FHA)-WCA project (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Togo and Cameroon), USAID has continued to support critical activities in family planning, HIV/AIDS and child survival; and maintained the investments and momentum achieved over the past years. For example, FY 1997 sales of condoms increased by 19.4% over the FY1996 sáles figures. Similarly, FY 97 sales of ORS increased by 85% over FY 1996 sales in two of the host countries supported by the FHA-WCA project.

Description: The USAID Family Health and AIDS initiative provides a new response to the challenges facing West and Central Africa. It uses a regional approach to support U.S. PVOs that work closely with key African regional implementing partners and major donors. In the first two years of implementation the FHA-WCA project has: i) promoted networking on issues and problems common to the region such as pre-service training and HIV/AIDS, and assured a sustainable supply of ORS and contraceptives/condoms; ii) developed cross-border interventions which target migrant populations and help build the capacity of eleven regional African institutions including increasing their role in program implementation; and iii) supported programs in USAID non-presence countries (Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Togo and Cameroon) and Benin.

Host Country and Other Donors: France, the World Bank, the European Union, Canada, Germany, the U.N. Children's Fund, the U.N. Population Fund, and the World Health Organization provide support in health and family planning throughout the region. Leveraging of donor resources and joint programming are emphasized under this activity. As a result, $4.4 million has been mobilized from other donors to expand FHA-WCA interventions. Activities are planned and implemented in consultation with host governments and in accordance with their national strategies and action plans.

Beneficiaries: Children under five years and sexually active adults and adolescents are major beneficiaries. Others are eleven African partner institutions.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID implements activities through four U.S. PVOs: Population Services International, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, the Johns Hopkins Program in International Education and Gynecology/Obstetrics, and African partner institutions.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline (FY 1997)	Target (FY 1999)
Contraceptive prevalence in project target sites	5.9%	8.0%
Proportion of sexually active men of reproductive age who consistently use condom	13.6%	17.8%
Number of condoms distributed in target countries	34.2 million +	37.5 million
Increase use of ORS by an average of 5% per year in target countries	21%	31%
Increase in number of ORS packets distributed in target countries	1.8 million	2.9 million
Cumulative amount of financial resources leveraged from other donors	4.4 million	10 million
Technical and managerial capacity strengthened for regional African partners	0	11
Training sites developed in the region	0	20
Research training institutions incorporating operations research modules	0	3

AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Estimate	FY 1999 Request
Child Survival and Disease	$56,649,741	$52,886,000	$41,460,000
Development Assistance	$53,835,988	$48,649,000	$50,570,000
Economic Support Fund	$500,000	$ 15,000,000	$15,000,000
P.L. 480, Title II	$77,333,000	$35,245,000	$ 17,518,000

Introduction.

The Africa Regional Program provides Africa-specific technical expertise to support bilateral program development, addresses issues which are transnational (sub-regional or continent-wide), and supports the work of USAID central bureaus when a geographic focus is necessary. The program also involves work with host country government officials, African nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, and other donors. Program objectives have been developed within the context of current U.S. national interests in Africa, and contribute to all Agency goals. The United States has a strong interest in supporting transformations taking place in African economies, political systems, and human resource development. A healthy, prosperous, and free Africa will have a beneficial effect on the U.S. economy, will provide more effective partnerships to combat global environmental and health threats, will reduce U.S. requirements to provide humanitarian funds in response to crises, and will create greater political stability.

The Development Challenge.

The Regional Program addresses a variety of sector-specific development challenges for accelerating sustainable and equitable economic growth in Africa through:

-- trade promotion;
-- providing health services in more sustainable, efficient, and productive ways;
-- improving agricultural and natural resource management techniques to increase income earning opportunities, and making sure that development activities are environmentally sound;
-- improving sustainability, equity and quality of basic education and family planning services;
-- increasing the use of information technology; eradicating polio;
-- identifying cost-effective ways to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS; and
-- preventing and mitigating man-made and natural crises.

Within these areas, the program often includes common themes: developing the capacity of Africans to design and manage their own programs; maintaining a focus on sustainability; identifying and utilizing cross-sectoral linkages to increase program performance; and establishing partnerships - African, other international, and U.S. - both to maximize the use of USAID resources and to create a learning environment. In its support to USAID bilateral missions and African governmental and nongovernmental organizations, the Regional Program works with its partners to develop targeted policies, programs and strategies which are based on continent-wide experience and on identification of sector-specific issues important to African development. The program focusses on activity and strategy development (supporting both bilateral and regional work), dissemination of information, provision of technical assistance for strategy implementation, and African technical and institutional capacity building. The program also manages or helps to manage Africa-wide Agency initiatives, such as polio eradication, the child survival initiative, the trade and development initiative, and the Africa Food Security Initiative.

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Other Donors.

USAID continues to work with a number of international and bilateral donors. Notable among international donors are the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nations Children's Fund, and the World Health Organization's African Regional Office. Bilateral donors include Japan, Canada, Britain, Germany and the Scandinavians.

FY 1999 Program.

USAID has developed a number of Africa regional activities to supplement bilateral programs for three reasons: (1) To provide assistance in a more cost-effective way by maximizing economies of scale and the information linkages among USAID development programs; (2) to support and strengthen pan-African and in some cases, sub-regional African institutions which can not be supported through our bilateral programs; and (3) to respond quickly and catalytically to new development challenges. The program itself comprises three kinds of activities in the sectors where it works: First, it provides policy-relevant information and helps African countries and their partners use this information to improve the policies, programs and strategies required for sustainable development. Second, it builds the capacity of Africa to manage its own development. Third, it assists African countries and institutions to build more effective regional interaction to increase economic and technical cooperation.

Economic growth and agricultural development: Central to USAID efforts will be managing the USAID portion of the President Clinton's Partnership for Economic Growth and Opportunity. The Regional Program will help design and develop activities to support increased trade and development by and in African countries. For example, it will strengthen ties between the West African Enterprise Network, the most dynamic group of entrepreneurs in Africa, and the American business community, thus increasing opportunities for joint ventures. The program also will strengthen agriculture in Africa, including activities related to the African Food Security Initiative. In agriculture, the program will focus on three areas: (1) technology development by expanding the existing sub-regional networks of scientists; (2) developing institutional solutions for existing market problems which limit farmer access to inputs; and (3) increasing the nutritional impact of agriculture and micronutrient activities. Finally, USAID will continue to expand the reach of the Leland Initiative, providing expanded internet connectivity to selected African countries.

Population and Health: USAID improves the effectiveness and sustainability of population and health programs in Africa. Working with regional institutions like the World Health Organization's Africa Regional Office (WHO/AFRO), the Regional Program is improving disease control throughout Africa, in particular malaria and immunization activities including polio eradication. It also works with WHO/AFRO and other multi-lateral organizations to strengthen national and regional technical and operational capacities, including surveillance networks for infectious diseases and infrastructures for early warning of and rapid response to infectious disease threats. Activities include: determining cost-effective mechanisms for HIV/AIDS prevention; developing new malaria treatment strategies; strengthening capacity to eradicate polio; developing cost-effective strategies for tuberculosis treatment; and strengthening women's legal rights to help combat HIV/AIDS and unwanted pregnancies.

Environment: USAID provides solutions to Africa's environmental challenges by supporting increased local control over community resources and the continued development of improved resource-conserving, cost-effective technologies. Strengthening African capacities in these areas is the centerpiece of the Regional Program. Global climate change and conservation of Africa's tropical rain forest are examples of subregional challenges that require a regional solutions. The Africa Bureau's Central African Regional Program for the Environment provides the information needed to protect one of the world's last major rain forests that will impact on climate change. Moreover, the program plans to increase USAID's understanding of two major environmental problems Africa will face in the next century -- managing a limited water resource and dealing with environmental problems associated with rapid urbanization.

Democracy and Governance: The dramatic transition toward democracy in Africa is both breath-taking and fragile. More than half of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa now have or are moving toward improved democratic governance. There are more free and fair elections, greater press freedoms, legislatures more independent from executive branches, and greater decentralization of governmental power. The Regional Program will focus on two important aspects of democracy and good governance -- decentralization and the development of civil society. By examining various country experiences, analyzing data and disseminating results, USAID will help strengthen existing and new programs in health, education, environment and other sectors through more effective decentralization, greater community participation and improved advocacy by civil society.

Human Capacity: The Regional Program supports the development of education reform programs in Africa, and through continuous monitoring and evaluation, along with other donors and African educators through the Association for the Development of Education in Africa, develops new techniques for strengthening field program performance. In FY 1999, the program will concentrate more on working with U.S. universities and foundations to strengthen the linkages between African institutions of higher learning and those of the United States. Through the Leland Initiative, distance learning techniques and greater use of the Internet for education will be promoted.

Humanitarian assistance: Over the past decade Africa has been beset by natural and man-made humanitarian crises. The Regional Program is designed to help avoid crises where possible, and to coordinate the Agency's crisis response in Africa when necessary. The Regional Program's Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) plays an important role in helping African countries and the donor community to plan responses to mitigate the consequences of erratic annual rainfall patterns. The program also is working with the World Health Organization and UNICEF to help west African governments put in place epidemic surveillance and response systems. Finally, in a new area, the program will work to prevent conflict by expanding the use of alternative dispute mechanisms and by expanding our understanding of the dynamics of development and political conflict.

AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
FY 1999 PROGRAM SUMMARY
(in Thousands of Dollars)

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
S.O.1. Strengthen Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy & Governance & Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas							
- DA	---	---	---	350	---	---	350
S.O.2. Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs & Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable & Equitable Economic Growth							
- DA	2,900	----	----	----	----	----	2,900
S.O.3. Adoption of Improved Agriculture Policies, Programs & Strategies							
- DA	3,700	---	1,800	---	---	---	5,500
- CSD	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
S.O.4. Develop & Implement Cheaper & More Effective Mechanisms for Producing, Sharing & Using Development Information							
- DA	470	---	770	---	---	---	1,240
- CSD	---	790	---	---	470	---	1,260
S.O.5. Progress Accelerated in the Spread of Strategically Viable & Environmentally Sound Environmental Management Systems							
- DA	---	---	5,650	---	---	---	5,650

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
S.O.6. Adoption of Policies & Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency & Equity of Basic Education Services - CSD	---	---	---	---	2,800	---	2,800
S.O.7. Adoption of Policies & Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Efficiency, Equity & Quality of Health Services - CSD	---	16,100	---	---	---	---	16,100
S.O.8. Adoption of Policies & Strategies for Increased Sustainability & Quality of Family Planning Services - DA	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
S.O.9. Adoption of Cost-Effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread of HIV/AIDS - CSD	---	2,900	---	---	---	---	2,900
S.O.10. Improve Policies, Strategies & Programs for Preventing, Mitigating & Transiting Out of Crises - DA - CSD	--- ---	--- 2,000	8,500 ---	150 ---	--- ---	--- ---	8,650 2,000
SSO 1. Tools, Methods & Approaches are Adopted & Effective in Improving Application of Environmental Procedures & Strategies in Missions' & Africans' Programs - DA	---	---	500	---	---	---	500

USAID Strategic & Special Objectives	Economic Growth & Agriculture	Population & Health	Environment	Democracy	Human Capacity Development	Humanitarian Assistance	Total
SPO 1. Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner that Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs							
- CSD	---	4,600	---	---	---	---	4,600
S.O.30. Broad Based Support for Africa							
- DA	19,680	---	---	5,100	---	---	24,780
- CSD	---	10,400	---	---	400	---	10,800
Other							
- ESF *	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	15,000
- P.L. 480 \ II **	---	---	---	---	---	17,518	17,518
Totals							
- DA	26,750	1,000	17,220	5,600	---	---	50,570
- CSD	---	37,790	---	---	3,670	---	41,460
- ESF	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	15,000
- P.L. 480 \ II	---	---	---	---	---	17,518	17,518

* Economic Support Funds will be distributed to various countries in Africa during the year.
** P.L. 480 Title II includes food assistance for Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, and Mauritania.

Director, Office of Sustainable Development: Jerome Wolgin

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE/NUMBER: Strengthened Cross-Sectoral Synergies Between Democracy and Governance and Africa Bureau Programs in Key Areas: 698-SO01
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $350,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: Africa is going through a period of political transformation. Compared to ten years ago, many African countries now have more representative political systems, strengthened democratic institutions, and more active civil societies. Yet, serious challenges to the institutionalization of democracy in Africa remain. The Africa Regional Program will help consolidate these gains by emphasizing increased participation and improved local governance across all goal areas.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: USAID's role is to increase the impact of USAID programs across all sectors by identifying and analyzing key cross-sectoral issues, developing innovative ways to address those issues, and assisting in the implementation of state of the art development interventions. This approach will ensure that Agency successes with integrated approaches become the standard for future programming. Because this is a new activity, initial achievements will be reported in the Congressional Presentation for FY 2000.

Description: This activity will incorporate participation and local governance principles across all sectors. Information on state of the art approaches in these areas will be synthesized, supplemented and systematically disseminated. Adoption of best practices by USAID will be facilitated through pilot programs with targeted African countries with the assistance of the USAID missions.

As an initial step, this activity is working with other USAID offices in the design and implementation of a global study on cross-sectoral linkages within USAID programs. The information from the joint study will improve decision-making for specific sectoral interventions. Seminars, workshops, newsletters, and internet list-services will be used for dissemination of this information. Potential areas of focus include the impact of increased local participation in heath interventions and the effects of improved local governance on the education sector.

USAID currently supports several programs which are achieving impressive results because of the integration of democratic principles into sectoral activities. One example that serves as a model for pilot activities is the environmental program that was concluded in Botswana that focused on community-based management of grazing lands and wildlife. Through this program, communities were empowered to decide for themselves on how to manage resources and share and invest revenues. The program also helped the Government of Botswana become aware of existing problems in the sector. As a result of the program, the government made radical policy shifts that led to even greater community development opportunities. In Botswana, USAID was able to mobilize a traditionally non-political constituency to advocate for reform for the environmental sector and has now laid the groundwork for the introduction of more and better democratic governance in other sectors in that country.

Another example of a successful, integrated program is in Benin, where parents' associations are being strengthened by instilling democratic processes (such as elections for board members) within those organizations, and providing assistance to improve these organizations' capacity to engage school

officials for meaningful reform. As a result of this activity, parents' associations now are organized at the regional and national levels, and a democratically-elected national federation of parents' associations has been established. These groups will play an increasingly important role at all levels in determining the future of education policy in Benin.

Another USAID activity that provides an excellent example of the opportunities to instill democratic principles through crisis prevention is one in South Africa, where USAID has played a major role in the initial development and subsequent successes of the African Center for Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), a grass-roots conflict resolution organization. ACCORD's original focus was on the creation of community dispute resolution centers which encourage partnerships among local populations and with local power structures to enable them to work together to find peaceful solutions to conflicts. Due to its overwhelming success, ACCORD has grown and is now also involved in Africa-wide peace making and conflict resolution programs.

Examples such as those described above that have successfully integrated democratic principles into sectoral activities will be used as models for USAID as it analyzes successes and draws out lessons learned for duplication in other countries. Specific host countries where USAID missions are developing programs that present opportunities for integrated strategies will be selected to pilot state of the art approaches.

Host Country and Other Donors: While there is no single host country targeted for this activity the program results will have cross-cutting, regional applications. Other donors, including the World Bank, are also integrating democratic governance principles into their development programs through decentralization activities, capacity building of indigenous non-governmental organizations, and policy reform efforts. USAID will be coordinating its work with these donors to take advantage of ongoing cross-sectoral donor activities in USAID presence countries.

Beneficiaries: The Africa Regional Program typically does not implement activities at the field level in a way similar to USAID's field missions. Instead, it has direct impact on how programs are designed and the selection of implementation approaches, and on regional and international associations and institutions active on a variety of development issues important to Africa. As a result, the program's direct beneficiaries are policy makers, program managers, and technical staff who are all important to the design and implementation of development activities. This activity will benefit all recipients of USAID assistance where program effectiveness is improved in the areas of community-level participation and local governance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USDA, through its International Cooperation and Development office, will provide expertise to support this program in the areas of local governance and local participation. As the program develops, U.S. non-governmental organizations and private voluntary organizations also may be used.

Major Results Indicators: This is a new activity, and results indicators, along with targets, are now being developed. Proposed indicators include: percentage of target missions implementing state of the art integration strategies that achieve their targets; number of menus of indicators measuring cross-sectoral synergies developed (for each sector); and number of studies completed and disseminated. A system for monitoring and reporting on added impact of incorporating democratic governance principles into sectoral programs also is being developed.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Improved Strategies, Programs and Activities for Accelerated, Sustainable and Equitable Economic Growth: 698-SO02
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $2,900,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: The scarcity of trained personnel working within African countries in key technical and management positions, and the relative weakness of African policy making units, have been major constraints to successful policy reform. However, reform that has taken place has contributed to modest rates of economic growth in the latter half of the 1990s. The purpose of this activity is to help deepen and accelerate the pace of economic reforms needed to sustain growth and reduce poverty.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Because of program restructuring, the title and number of this activity are new. However, the actual work is a combination of ongoing and new actions, and thus this data sheet includes commentary on achievements to date. Through this activity, USAID supports and encourages selected host countries in the region to modify their existing policies to accelerate sustainable and equitable economic growth. To do this, it has created a body of knowledge and best practices on policy reform and on the importance of undertaking structural reforms. Information collected through this activity has been used, for example, by USAID, the World Bank and the government of Malawi to help liberalize agricultural policy for the benefit of small farmers, and by the Vice President's Office in Tanzania to establish a poverty line and poverty alleviation strategy for the country. In addition, support to the West African Enterprise Network has increased its capacity for policy reform advocacy, including changes in Mali's tax regime regulations that provide incentives to increase agribusiness development. Establishing and strengthening African institutions for policy research and training is fundamental for long-term sustainable growth, and this activity has worked with nearly 30 policy and training institutions throughout Africa to develop a core of top-flight economic policy analysts and development managers.

Description: The USAID focus has been to provide African nations with knowledge to better manage an open, market-oriented economy; to strengthen African institutional capacity to develop, design and implement improved economic policies; and to support and collaborate with other development partners.

To strengthen institutional capacity, this program trains key technical and management host country staff in policy making units. At the same time the program links U.S. expertise with African expertise in a partnership. African institutions and researchers suggest a set of important activities that need further analysis, and through a series of grants and contracts, key expertise in the United States is linked with African expertise to develop solutions for the selected problems, at the same time creating greater capacity for Africans to work independently. Moreover, through the process of networking with a variety of partners and host country governments, a constituency is developed through information sharing and finally, African counterparts become champions for policy and strategy change.

Over the past five years, USAID, working with other donors to strengthen technical expertise to undertake reforms, has trained 28 participants to the doctoral level, over 500 to the masters level, and 16 to the post-graduate level. The number of women participants has increased steadily. In addition, USAID has strengthened teaching and research capacities in some 33 university departments in East, Southern, and West Africa.

The program also conducts policy analysis and facilitates implementation of economic strategies to promote trade and foreign investment, increase domestic resource mobilization, liberalize key markets, and strengthen the capacity of institutions and personnel to undertake reform. Much of the work on the trade environment will be implemented as part of USAID's Africa Trade and Investment Program which is described in a separate Activity Data Sheet.

Policy analysis is supported directly through major U.S. universities and private sector firms, and indirectly through a variety of African capacity building institutions and networks. This research activity addresses issues of policy reform in key areas of trade openness and related issues such as financial intermediation, tax reform, and increased labor demand and productivity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program works with a rich array of partners including multilateral donors such as the World Bank, foundations such as Ford and Rockefeller, a range of bilateral donors including the French, the Scandinavians and the Canadians and a wide variety of U.S. non-profit organizations like the International Center for Economic Growth, the Corporate Council for Africa, and the Global Coalition for Africa. The African counterparts are institutions such as the African Economic Research Consortium, the African Business Roundtable, and the West Africa Enterprise Network.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries of the program will include up to 1000 Africans who will complete masters and doctorate programs in university departments of economics, business, and finance in 39 countries of East, Southern and West Africa. Nearly twice as many Africans will benefit from related short courses, training sessions, specialized workshops, and policy seminars. As a result of strengthened teaching and research capability in these African universities, a broad range of undergraduate students is also expected to benefit. Beneficiaries will also include African business men and women in up to two dozen African countries who will participate in policy dialogue and business linkage networks, associations, and roundtables strengthened through the program. Collaborative research and policy analysis supported by the program will help build the capacity of a new generation of African professionals involved in policy design, policy implementation, training professionals in policy making institutions, and actual decision making. Beyond this, a very broad class of entrepreneurs, employees, and customers of existing and new enterprises will benefit from an improved policy environment and overall economic expansion.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The activity works with American and African profit and non-profits, such as the Harvard Institute for International Development, Cornell University, Howard University, Associates for International Resources and Development, the African Economic Research Consortium, etc. USAID also works with other U.S. agencies such as the Department of Agriculture.

Major Results Indicators:

Indicator	Baseline	Target
- Number of countries adopting improved special programs for Africa to accelerate sustainable and equitable growth	4 (1996)	18 (2003)
- Number of strategic policy research agendas established in collaboration with host country policy makers	6 (1997)	36 (2003)
- Number of Africans completing master's program in economics	404 (1997)	1,384 (2003)
- Graduate economics department in African universities strengthened	33 (1997)	39 (2003)

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

Program: Africa Regional Program
Title and Number: Adoption of Improved Agricultural Programs, Policies, and Strategies: 698-SO03
Status: New
Proposed Obligation and Funding Source: FY99: $5,500,000 DA; $1,000,000 CSD
Initial Obligation: FY1998 **Estimated Completion Date:** FY2003

Purpose: Agriculture must provide increasing food, income and exports in order for economic growth, trade, and investment in Africa to be equitable, improve nutrition and food security, and reduce poverty. African governments, businesses and their trade associations, farmer groups, and other donors have significant influence over, and provide major resources for, small farmer agriculture and productive agribusiness in Africa. Often these groups are unaware of the most appropriate technologies or most effective policy approaches to expand and sustain those changes that increase farm production and rural incomes. Better knowledge, more effective partnerships, and more rapid spread of high impact approaches are needed for there to be significant effect and success in the ways these groups assist poor people. The purpose for this activity is to increase food production and agricultural income.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Because of program restructuring, the title and number of this activity are new. However, the actual work is a combination of ongoing and new actions, and thus this data sheet includes commentary on achievements to date. The Africa Regional Program develops new approaches to making small farmer agriculture more productive for use both by a wide range of African and international groups and by USAID field missions. Program design and implementation is closely coordinated with the Africa Food Security Initiative (AFSI). Achievements to date include: improved agricultural research on farmer needs in Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, Mali, and southern Africa through work with a donor-African consortium; rapid provision of seeds in crisis situations such as Angola and Rwanda through support to groups of African scientists developing better food crop varieties; increased smallholder incomes from high value exports for U.S. herb tea production in Mali and South Africa as a result of the program's pairing of U.S. and African business partners with farmer groups; more effective and equitable corn markets, processing and availability in Eastern and Southern Africa resulting from program-funded dissemination of policy information; and strengthened African agribusiness associations (including the Southern African Agribusiness Federation and Herbs, Spices, and Essential Oils Federation) which can better promote joint ventures and government trade and investment reforms.

Description: This program increases the capacity of a broad range of African institutions to more effectively "grow" small farmer agricultural production, incomes, and business opportunities. The program also helps these institutions, as well as USAID Missions, identify key policy and program approaches to eliminate bottlenecks to faster growth in small farmer agriculture and in the businesses-serving farmers. This objective covers three closely related sets of activities:

1. Sustainable development and transfer of food and agricultural technologies that can increase incomes, expand food supply, and enhance environmental quality: USAID will build on past achievements in creating and sustaining regional technology successes through the activities listed below:
   - Making African and all donor technology work more responsive to farmers by helping African subregional organizations in West Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa take on regional and donor coordination functions (supported under the Africa Food Security Initiative),
   - Leadership training on making research effectively help farmers for those young African scientists who have been thrust into management roles in technology institutes,
   - Helping technology institutes become self-sustaining by identifying client support and interest groups among farmers and agribusiness firms,
   - Supporting innovative business-public sector partnerships to more quickly move high impact technologies off research stations into smallholder fields and into small businesses, and
   - Training African researchers to identify the impact of their technology work on the jobs, incomes, and economies in their countries.

2. Agricultural marketing and support services to facilitate efficient and fair private sector fertilizer, seed, processing, and purchasing services to create incentives for agricultural growth:

-- Equipping African agribusinesses and business associations with the tools to enter into viable agricultural trade and investment partnerships and affect government policy,

-- Using senior U.S. and African expertise to expand the capacity of regional policy networks to analyze and formulate policy credibly with African governments,

-- Seminars in East and West Africa for government ministers on food and agriculture policy reform and about agriculture's role in job creation and economic growth,

-- Assisting African businesses, donors, and regional organizations with a new focus on the role of microenterprises as subcontractors, purchasers and farm suppliers, and

-- Identifying and promoting, with AFSI support, regional solutions to the persistent problems of farm input supply, farm and agribusiness financing, and regional commodity markets.

3. Better linkages between agriculture and the nutritional status of children (in conjunction with African Food Security Initiative activities):

-- support to African agricultural research institutes and firms to expand food fortification. and the production and distribution of micronutrient-rich foods and

-- seminars for policy makers to better target agricultural activities on reducing malnutrition.

Host Country and other donors: Host institutions include regional organizations and groups of African food crop researchers trying to improve and spread corn, bean, potato, rice, sorghum, root crop, tree crop, and natural resource management techniques and seed varieties to small farmers; associations of private firms and of farmers such as the Southern African Agribusiness Federation; the Special Program on African Agricultural Research with 10 donors and all African technology institutes; and donor-government policy and program groups trying to jointly plan and program resources, including all major European and multilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The program's direct beneficiaries are policy makers, program managers, and technical staff who are all important to the design and implementation of development activities. Specifically this activity benefits African National Agricultural Research Systems in Ghana, Uganda and Kenya, subregional organizations like the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa that coordinate agricultural research and policies, and the World Council of Credit Unions (WCCU). However, the ultimate beneficiaries are poor rural people whose incomes and nutritional status will increase.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, and Agencies: Southern African Coordinating Committee on Agricultural Research, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa, the Special Program for African Agricultural Research, the East and West African crop improvement networks in beans, corn, rice, sorghum, root crops, potatoes, tree crops, and natural resource management; AMEX International, Abt Associates, the Herb Foundation, Africa Business Roundtable; Universities: Florida A and M, Michigan State, Purdue, North Carolina A and T, University of Maryland (Eastern Shore and College Park), Virginia Tech, Georgia, Nebraska; U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Major Results Indicators:

A revised set of indicators and targets for measuring achievements for this activity are under development, and are likely to include: the number of country technology programs which have adopted a reform and revitalization program; the number of USAID missions and countries that have improved agricultural input or output marketing programs, policies or strategies; and the number of USAID missions and other partner institutions incorporating nutrition into their agricultural programs.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Improved Information and Communication Practices by Development Policy Makers and Practitioners in Africa Increases: 698-SO04
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999 $1,240,000 DA; $1,260,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: African countries recently have shown movement toward more open economies and societies; even so, there remain formidable constraints on sustainable development. Access to information is a fundamental success factor in the development process, as donors have sought to expose developing country policy makers and practitioners to new or different approaches to solving problems, producing goods or educating their citizens. This activity will foster the adoption of improved information technology and communication practices by African policy makers and development practitioners.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Because of program restructuring, the title and number of this activity are new. However, the actual work is a combination of ongoing and new actions, and thus this data sheet includes commentary on achievements to date. New information and communication approaches - in which the United States is the world leader - make information more accessible, transferable and manageable. Through this Regional Program, USAID is helping its development partners to obtain and master these new technologies and approaches and fostering more rapid and sustainable development. To date, some of the achievements of this activity that includes the Leland Initiative consist of: reducing by 80% the wholesale Internet access prices in Mozambique, Benin and six other countries; establishing reliable, high-capacity national Internet gateways in Mali, Guinea and five other countries; opening up the monopoly telecommunication sectors of Guinea, Ivory Coast and five other countries to private sector providers, more than 30 in all; providing electronic connectivity to thousands of individual subscribers; and training more than five hundred USAID partner institutions in the use of the Internet as a development tool.

Description: This activity works with host country governments, African telephone companies, African entrepreneurs and development institutions and the U.S. private sector to introduce modern information and communication practices. USAID assists its key development partners in three broad, interdependent areas:

To promote access to and increased use of modern information and communication practices, U.S. policy experts will train African telephone companies in these areas: 1) cost-based tariff and business planning as a way of bringing wholesale Internet access prices down to an affordable level; 2) establishing open and transparent mechanisms for attracting private entrepreneurs to become Internet access providers; and 3) demonstrating approaches to encourage the free flow of information through the Internet. The impact at the host country level will be policies will be modified to enhance the use of modern communications.

USAID provides U.S. technical experts to identify reliable satellite circuitry, install the latest Internet and related technology, train national telephone company technicians to manage a "customer-focused" twenty-four hour a day national Internet gateway, and provide an electronic "Help Desk" for troubleshooting support. This activity will increase the supply of information and communication technologies in host countries.

To enhance the use of information and communication approaches to achieve sustainable development, USAID partner institutions will be assisted so that they can link up to the Internet. USAID partners will be trained to use the power of the Internet to achieve sustainable development; and, provide technical assistance to develop effective information and communication strategies.

For FY 1999, USAID along with host governments will modernize Internet pricing, private sector access and related policies in countries such as Ghana, Kenya, Malawi and five others, implementing the cost-based tariff models developed by leading U.S. technology firms. The activity will work in Senegal, Ghana and Mozambique to strengthen host country capacity to flexibly regulate - rather than strangle - telecommunications services. It will also establish national Internet gateways in Malawi and Eritrea; and extend Internet connectivity in secondary cities of current partner countries in Mali, Mozambique, Zambia and Guinea through emerging U.S. technology and expertise. Because many African countries lack traditional telephone infrastructure and systems, this activity will introduce and pilot new wireless technology to link neighborhoods and institutions not reached by the local phone companies to the Internet.

To build the capacity of Africans to fully utilize the potential of new communication systems, this activity will train approximately 1000 USAID partner institutions in Uganda, South Africa, Kenya and other countries on the uses of the Internet as a development tool. Success stories, and results of this activity's pilot projects will be disseminated throughout the continent to demonstrate the viable uses of the Internet in school-to-school partnerships programs, for strengthening business associations, and linking democracy advocates throughout Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID closely coordinates its efforts with the World Bank, U.N. Development Program (UNDP) and a host of bilateral donors in order to eliminate duplication and assure the consistent application of proven policy approaches. Stimulated by USAID activities, the UNDP is mounting a $10 million effort to extend Internet connectivity in several additional countries and the World Bank, foundations and bilateral donors are incorporating USAID practices in school-to-school Internet partnerships and Internet-based business linkages.

Beneficiaries: Examples of direct beneficiaries are the primary school students and faculty members in Ghana, businessmen and women in Mali, local government officials in Benin, communication ministries' personnel throughout sub-Saharan Africa, and private sector Internet Service Providers in eight selected Leland Initiative countries.

Principal Contractors, Grantees and Agencies: USAID works with the Department of State on policy issues, Science Applications International Corporation for hardware acquisition and training, and the Department of Agriculture for technical support. The Academy for Educational Development is the principal contractor for training on development applications.

Major Results Indicators:

Indicator	Baseline (1995)	Target (2003)
- USAID partner countries in Africa with supportive policy environments, national and secondary city Internet access and a vigorous Internet Service Provider industry	0	20
- USAID partner institutions using the Internet to access or deliver information critical to their success (Average number of institutions per country)	5	150
- Information "partnerships" linking U.S. and African institutions	0	1000

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Progress Accelerated in the Development and Spread of Strategically-viable Natural Resource Management Systems: 698-SO05
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $5,650,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: African livelihoods depend on access to a great variety of biological resources for food, fuel, medicine, housing, and economic security. Access has been historically controlled by the national government. The equitable and environmentally sound devolution of legal authority to manage resources to lower levels of government and to communities, and increasing the role for the private sector, are challenges facing Africa. The purpose of this program is to build the capacity of African governments, private institutions and Africans at the community level to manage their natural resources in a way that increases productivity and overall economic welfare.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: Because of program restructuring, the title and number of this activity are new. However, the actual work is a combination of ongoing and new actions, and thus this data sheet includes commentary on achievements to date. USAID allocates significant resources every year to the environment sector in Africa. Regional Program staff represent much of USAID's institutional knowledge, experience, and continuity in the sector, and they work with various partners to maximize impact of USAID resources. The program increases the use in Africa of the knowledge, tools, institutions and experience gained from the efforts of African institutions, U.S. and international private voluntary organizations, other donors, and USAID Missions in helping to manage Africa's natural resource base for the mutual long term benefit of Africans and the world. Examples of achievements to which the Regional Program has contributed significantly are: developing income earning opportunities through natural resource management in a variety of ways and countries promoting village-managed tourism enterprises in Namibia and veld product commercialization in Botswana, establishing revenue sharing plans with National Parks in Kenya, and developing tourism services in Madagascar; privatizing government-run hotels and services in Uganda; and promoting tree planting and agroforestry practices in Senegal. In addition, the program works closely with the World Bank to improve the effectiveness of individual host country National Environmental Action Plans.

Description: The Regional Program conducts and facilitates analyses to develop natural resources management (NRM) programs that contribute to broad-based and ecologically sustainable increases in rural productivity. The program will support work in: (1) tropical forest management and conservation of biodiversity (including the Central African Regional Program for the Environment - CARPE); (2) natural resource policy and energy, including promoting improvement to multi-donor planning, and integrating energy issues into USAID's Global Climate Change planning; (3) sustainable agriculture including agroforestry, integrated pest management, soil conservation and soil fertility improvement, and (4) environmental and social impact monitoring and Geographic Information Systems applications, including assisting Senegal, Malawi and Madagascar in the tracking of the impacts of USAID investments.

Africans have begun to manage their natural resource base in a manner which is economically and ecologically sustainable. Working in up to 10 countries over the next seven years, the program will continue to help make this happen by assisting to put into place essential enabling conditions such as improved tenure and human capacity, greater local empowerment, and better institutions - some of which are site or country-specific, and some of which are spatial, regional or continental in nature. USAID's approach includes drawing out lessons learned, transferring them to other countries, and assisting in developing improved planning and implementation methods.

The program also will conduct the following activities: support and expand field implementation of environmental programs, primarily with other USAID bilateral programs (Malawi, Tanzania, Madagascar,

Guinea, and Uganda) and also with other regional programs, in southern Africa and in the Greater Horn of Africa; continue to work in central Africa, with a planned extension to the new Democratic Republic of the Congo (former Zaire) and strengthening of the consortium of African and donor governments addressing development and environmental problem in the Congo river basin; improve the flow of electronic communication, including the internet, in order to increase use of environmental and NRM information; and strengthen the analytical capacity of partners in Africa, to assess and advise on environmental trends and management of the environment.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program works with a number of African governments, from the national to the village level, as well as international organizations and other donors. It has a rich array of partners active in protecting the environment in Africa. While regionally influential, USAID financial resources represent only a small amount compared to the total efforts of other donors, both bilateral and multilateral, African governments and the private sector. By working closely with development partners, the impact of USAID's development assistance is significantly increased.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries of USAID's efforts are the African policy makers and analysts who will develop and support improved NRM policies and programs that will benefit everyone, particularly the poor. Examples of specific beneficiaries include the local communities who are empowered to manage their natural resources in Zimbabwe, Uganda, and Madagascar, women's groups in Senegal as they conserve their natural resources, and Namibian youth groups will be receive training in environmental protection.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: USAID works with American and African non-profit organizations, such as the African-led Network for the Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa, World Wildlife Fund, Wildlife Conservation Society, the World Resources Institute, and institutional contractors, such as the International Resources Group and Management Systems International, to help implement this program. USAID also works with U.S. agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, including the Forest Service, and the Peace Corps. USAID helps U.S.-based non-profit organizations to develop and strengthen African organizations directly.

Major Results Indicators:

	Baseline (1995)	Target (2003)
- Number of countries in which key enabling conditions are established	12	16
- Number of countries which have multiple donor support for National Environmental Action Plans	21	40
- Number of countries with strengthened local institutional and USAID capacities to support the development of appropriate infrastructure for sustainable natural resource management	4	10
- Number of countries with income-generating activities established through the exploitation of natural resources in a self sustaining and environmentally sound manner	4	10
- Number of countries with scaled-up community-based resource use initiatives	6	14
- Number of countries where government policy change resulted positive changes in local wildlife and other natural resources management	6	12

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency and Equity of Basic Education Services: 698-SO06
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY1999, $2,800,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY2003

Purpose: Basic numeracy and literacy are fundamental building blocks for broad-based, sustainable development. Less than 50% of Africa's children ever enter primary school, and less than 50% of these complete primary school. To address this barrier to development, USAID is focusing approximately 70% of its basic education resources on Africa. Working with a variety of partners in the field, the Regional Program aims to increase sustainability, efficiency, and equity in the provision of basic education services, and to extend and strengthen an enabling environment which allows these improvements to flourish.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Although this activity is new, previous achievements in basic education were obtained. Since 1989, the Regional Program has played a central role in: the design and execution of eight new programs in Ethiopia, Uganda, Malawi, Namibia, Benin, Ghana, Guinea and Mali; the modification of an ongoing program in South Africa; and the successful graduation from USAID support of programs in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. Examples of specific achievements where the Regional Program has made substantial contributions are: increased attention in country budgets to education, with Malawi increasing its spending on basic education 46% between 1992 and 1995 and Uganda increasing primary teacher salaries eightfold; greater community level participation, with the number of regional parent associations in Benin increasing by 67% since 1991 and that of education-related non-governmental organizations by 92%; greater equity and access, with the number of girls successfully completing primary school in Benin increasing by 70%, and gross enrollment rates in Malawi increasing by 71%, all since 1991; and improved quality, with a 67% improvement in English and 20% improvement in math in Ghana since 1990 and a 33% increase in the number of Ugandan children completing six years of primary schooling. In addition, the Regional Program has supported the creation of the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), an African non-governmental organization which fosters partnership between and among Africans and donors, and - through the ADEA - the creation of the Forum for African Women Educationalists, an African private voluntary organization that now has national chapters in thirty-one countries and supports USAID's bilateral programs.

Description: The Regional Program recently completed the Agency's "Strategic Framework for Basic Education in Africa," drafted with over a hundred partners in and beyond Africa and USAID, and will use this framework to guide new education sector assessments, possibly in Liberia, Angola, the Congo, and a new program in Zambia, as well as several follow-on program designs in countries such as Uganda and Benin. The program also will continue its work in the following areas:

- education reform support and policy formation;
- systems management;
- delivery of instructional services; and
- equity enhancing measures.

As bilateral programs succeed in strengthening host government ability to manage education reform, the Regional Program will concentrate increasingly on improving quality at the classroom level, with an emphasis on developing African capacity for the assessment of student learning, in order to see whether and how inputs such as teacher-training and textbooks are making a difference in the lives of primary school students. The program will also focus on enabling schools to help children deal with issues of health, the environment, and democracy by increasing synergy among and between schools, relevant government ministries, private voluntary organizations, and communities. To meet the growing demand

for access to primary education, the program will work through policy reform and private voluntary organizations to support cost-sharing partnerships between communities, schools, and governments.

To enhance the enabling environment, the program will continue its leadership role in the Association for Development of Education in Africa, with particular attention to introducing countries coming out of crisis, such as Liberia, to this resource, and with attention to new working groups created on distance education and community/school linkages.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program's host country connections are made primarily through African regional institutions, most notably the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA). Other donors with whom the program interacts include the World Bank, foundations such as Rockefeller, and bilateral development agencies including the Canadians, French and Scandinavians.

Beneficiaries: The Africa Regional Program typically does not implement activities at the field level in a way similar to one of USAID's field missions. Instead, it has direct impact on how programs are designed and the selection of implementation approaches, and on regional and international associations and institutions active on a variety of development issues important to Africa. As a result, the program's immediate beneficiaries are African policy-makers and analysts who help develop and make use of the policies strategies developed through program support. Ultimately, improved policies and programs will benefit a broad range of Africans, particularly the poor and children who are targeted by USAID's bilateral programs.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: Contracts with the Academy for Educational Development and American Institute for Research; an interagency agreement with the Department of Labor; and grants to U.S. institutions such as the National Council for Negro Women (NCNW), regional networks such as the ADEA, and African organizations such as the Forum for African Women Educationalists.

Major Results Indicators: (Note: The percentage figures given as indicators are based on the median values for the ten countries where USAID supports basic education: Ghana, Mali, Guinea, Benin, Ethiopia, Uganda, Malawi, Swaziland, South Africa and Namibia.)

	Baseline (1990)	Target (2003)
Gross enrollment ratio-primary school	72.0%	80.0%
Girls as a % of enrollment	44.5%	48.0%
% of government recurrent budget to education[1]	20.0%	20.0%
% of education budget to primary education[1]	37.5%	37.5%

[1] Note this indicator will measure the continuing support to education by governments in face of inflation and an increase needs for all basic services for a growing population.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE/NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability, Quality, Efficiency and Equity of Health Services: 698-SO07
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999, $16,100,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: The purpose of this strategic objective is to improve the sustainability, quality, efficiency and equity of health services in Africa including programs that control infectious diseases and support child survival interventions. Although there has been substantial progress in reducing child morbidity and mortality in Africa in the past decade, both child and maternal mortality still remain at globally unacceptable levels, far exceeding any other region. To further reduce these high rates, greater attention has to be paid to improving sustainability including increasing African capacity to manage and finance health services and to improving quality of care. In addition, there are a number of areas of "special importance" because of their overall contribution to African child and maternal mortality. These areas include malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, malaria, vaccine-preventable disease and essential obstetric care. Because of the limited resources available in Africa, it is essential to promote approaches and innovative strategies that increase efficiencies and ensure equitable access to services.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: USAID has been a lead donor in Africa in supporting child survival and other health interventions to address the major causes of child and maternal morbidity and mortality both through bilateral and regional initiatives. Although this is a new activity, USAID has obtained numerous successes in previous child survival and health programs. In the past ten years, infant mortality has decreased by 16%; immunization coverage has increased from an average of 30% in the 1980s to about 60% in the 1990s; use of oral rehydration to treat diarrheal diseases has increased from 5% in 1985 to 45% in the 1990s. The Africa Regional Program has contributed to these changes by supporting a major regional immunization program throughout Africa, working with key partners to develop a regional immunization strategy with a focus on sustainability and developing African expertise to better manage programs. In just the past three years, immunization coverage has increased 10 percentage points in the region and 15 out of 18 of countries supported by USAID grants have increased measles immunization coverage. In addition USAID has worked with the United Nations Childern's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to promote a new integrated approach to managing childhood illness that improves the quality of patient diagnosis, treatment and counseling for the leading causes of child mortality, and this approach now is being implemented in over 10 countries across Africa.

Description: Through this strategic objective, USAID is a leader in ensuring that sustainability and quality of care issues are incorporated into strategies and approaches developed by ministries of health and other donors to addressing health problems in Africa. The Africa Regional Program also will ensure that appropriate approaches and strategies are developed and adopted to effectively address malnutrition, malaria, other infectious diseases, vaccine preventable disease and essential obstetric care--as the leading causes of child and maternal mortality on the continent. This activity involves a variety of separate approaches: 1) African capacity building -- the development of African expertise and strengthening African regional institutions to analyze constraints and develop appropriate African-relevant policies and strategies, improve program management, design, monitoring and evaluation; 2) development and implementation of regional programs aimed at improving nutrition and micronutrient adequacy, malaria, vaccine-preventable diseases, other infectious diseases, essential obstetric care; 3) development of innovative strategies focusing on improvements of quality of care and sustainability, equity and efficiencies of health services through demonstration projects, operations research, analysis; 4) dissemination of lessons learned and state-of-the-art information through regional forums, networks, and study tours; and 5) provision of technical and strategic assistance for design, monitoring and evaluation of innovative policies, strategies and programs.

Implementation includes:

- Development of national malaria control strategies in approximately 39 countries;
- Testing innovative approaches to control and treat malaria in Zambia, Malawi, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique;
- Development of sustainable approaches to immunization; in collaboration with UNICEF and the European Union, the program has increased capacity of 12 countries to purchase some of their own vaccines;
- Support to African nutrition networks and institutions to strengthen and expand training programs for nutrition program managers;
- Documenting lessons learned on resource mobilization, improving hospital efficiencies, and equity across the region;
- Development and dissemination of new approaches to improve home and community prevention and management of childhood illness;
- Testing strategies to protect the poor and promote equitable access to health services in five countries and dissemination of lessons learned throughout the region;
- Accelerating the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) approach in facilities throughout Africa to improve quality of care;
- Testing strategies to improve essential obstetric care in all subregions in Africa; and
- Evaluating the impact of immunization and malaria control and treatment strategies/programs in target countries.

These activities will complement and enhance USAID's bilateral programs and will be selected using the following criteria that they a) contribute to solve priority problems generic to many countries, b) complement regional strategies and initiatives and because of economies of scale they will improve efficient utilization of financial and human resources to solve problems, and c) will have applicable common experiences across countries and regions so that lessons learned can be disseminated to others for accelerated improved programming throughout Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID works closely with African regional institutions and other donors such as the WHO's Africa Regional Office, UNICEF, the World Bank and other bilateral donors to build consensus around priority problems and develop regional strategies that can be supported jointly by the different groups. USAID supports Africans to take the lead in developing African relevant approaches and to leverage other donors to work together with USAID to support these approaches.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are African decision makers and program managers. Improved policies will benefit everyone, particularly the poor, in countries where this program is implemented. The ultimate beneficiaries will include mothers and children in African nations.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: This activity will be implemented through African institutions, other donors with relevant technical and strategic strengths such as UNICEF and the World Health Organization Africa Regional Office, U.S. collaborating technical agencies and private volunteer organizations.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline (1996)	Target (2003)
Countries developing and implementing National Immunization Plans following regional guidelines and promoting sustainability	8	46
Countries adopting IMCI strategies	3	24
Countries utilizing malaria control program monitoring and evaluation indicators and procedures;	4	20
Number of child survival programs with effective nutrition components and micronutrients	2	10

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Policies and Strategies for Increased Sustainability and Quality of Family Planning Services: 698-SO08
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $1,000,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: The race between population growth and economic development in sub-Saharan Africa is one of the great dramas of the modern world. Africa's 1997 population of about 614 million is now growing at roughly 2.7 percent per year and, if unchanged, the population would double in just 26 years or one generation. The success of African population programs over the next 10 years will have a direct effect on Africa's sustainable development for the next 50 years. The success of voluntary family planning by Africans will largely determine the outcome of this drama. USAID must work with Africans on the adoption of improved policies and strategies for sustainable and quality family planning services with collaborative approaches, vigor and resources.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Although this is a new activity, previous USAID Africa family planning programs have had substantial achievements. For the past 20 years, USAID has been the largest provider of technical assistance and technology transfer to African family planning programs. During that time, there have been dramatic changes in African government policies from opposition to vigorous support of family planning. In East and Southern Africa in particular, the tremendous increase in use of modern family planning practices has led to documented decreases in fertility rates and thus average family size. Because no overseas program can field the full spectrum of technical talent necessary to generate continuous improvements in program operations, the Africa Regional Program has taken a major responsibility for designing, funding and managing forward-looking operations research studies that test better approaches for service delivery of family planning practices. Dissemination and adoption of the results of these studies have led to increased attention to and resources for improving family planning services in several major African urban centers, adoption in several countries of tested approaches for promoting adolescent reproductive health, increased attention to and resources for promoting family planning among post-abortion patients, and adoption in several countries of policy guidelines and training materials for integrating family planning, child health, and sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV/AIDS services.

Description: The Africa Regional Program aims to increase the adoption of policies and strategies for increased sustainability and quality of family planning services through addressing under served populations such as adolescents and males, improving urban family planning services, and developing effective strategies for integrating family planning, maternal/child health and STI/HIV/AIDS prevention services.

Activities include supporting research on new approaches to lowering fertility rates and improving reproductive health through working with senior health officials and prominent journalists to improve data collection and reporting on population and health issues, identifying effective ways to provide post-abortion contraceptive services so that the incidence of repeat abortion will be reduced, experimenting with approaches for adolescents to protect them from unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections including HIV/AIDS, supporting analytical work and pilot efforts to increase male participation in family planning and STI prevention, and working with regional research institutions to develop and implement advocacy strategies to better reach policy makers and move critical reproductive health issues forward on the agenda.

Specific ongoing activities include: a) urban family planning case studies in four large African cities leading to adoption of data collection and operational methodologies (such as projecting future demand) in four more cities b) case studies in six countries to determine the impact of integrating maternal and

child health programs and family planning programs with STI/HIV/AIDS prevention programs and identify best practices c) analysis of the cost-effectiveness of "dedicated" or vertically-organized delivery of family planning services vis-a-vis combined or integrated service delivery d) supporting a study examining the consequences of unsafe abortion in Africa and assisting USAID missions to assess how post-abortion contraceptive services can be integrated into ongoing population programs e) in collaboration with a regional research institution, mobilizing senior print and radio editors in francophone West Africa to produce high quality articles and broadcasts reflecting data-based information f) promoting the inclusion of male responsibility for family planning and STI/HIV/AIDS prevention on the agendas of regional organizations such as the Francophone Reproductive Health Network and mobilizing interest and funding from other donors and non-governmental organizations (NGO) for supporting conferences in anglophone and francophone Africa programs to increase male involvement in family planning.

New activities will include: a) disseminating study results and scaling up implementation of best practices identified from Africa Regional Program-funded operations research on adolescent reproductive health programs, urban services, and integration of family planning, maternal and child health, and STI/HIV/AIDS services b) continuing with a new initiative in six countries to upgrade and streamline logistics management of contraceptive commodities and essential drugs.

Host Country and Other Donors: Engaging host country resources and African institutions such as the Center for African Family Studies in Kenya and the Center for Research in Population and Development in Mali are central to USAID's work. Other donors include the U. N. Population Fund, the World Bank, and the European Union, and bilateral donors such as the United Kingdom and Canada and the Scandinavian countries. There is close donor collaboration on research and analytical findings through technical exchanges and donor coordination reviews and partners are encouraged to join USAID in supporting expansion of new program approaches.

Beneficiaries: Africans of reproductive age are the primary beneficiaries. More broadly, the host country economies benefit from lowered fertility in terms of reduced burdens upon schools, health services, and food availability.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: USAID contracts with John Snow, Inc., the Population Council, Management Sciences for Health, the Academy for Educational Development, CARE and the Western Consortium for Public Health. Tulane University, Johns Hopkins University, Morehouse School of Medicine and the Universities of North Carolina and Michigan to support this activity.

Major Results Indicators:	Baseline (1994)	Target (1999)
1. Number of programs incorporating appropriate policies and strategies for provision of reproductive health services to adolescents based on operations research and best practices;	0	8
2. Number of Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health programs incorporating appropriate policies and strategies e.g., standard protocols, supplies, and trained staff to assess, refer, and/or treat STIs;	0	6
3. Number of urban family planning programs that implement strategic plans based on systematic service analyses and projected demand.	0	8

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Adoption of Cost-effective Strategies to Prevent the Spread and to Mitigate the Impact of HIV/AIDS: 698-SO09
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $ 2,900,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATIONS: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: It is now more than 15 years since the emergence of the HIV/AIDS pandemic was first recognized and today it poses an increasing threat to sustainable development in an environment of limited resources. There remains many uncertainties about specific intervention activities and methods of implementation that will be the most efficient and cost-effective for its prevention and mitigation. This activity will help USAID and its partners adopt cost-effective strategies to prevent the spread and to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: Although this is a new activity, previous USAID projects have had achievements by working with host country and international institutions for preventing and mitigating HIV/AIDS in sub-Saharan Africa. The Africa Regional Program achievements include:

- Development of the Private Sector AIDS Policy Presentation which the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) has endorsed and plans to disseminate worldwide.
- Micro-economic assessment of the impact of AIDS in Tanzania upon which the World Bank built its global statement regarding the importance of targeting prevention efforts.
- Development and dissemination of multi-sectoral AIDS briefs (in French, Spanish, and Portuguese) which provide guidance to countries for sector-specific approaches (e.g. Commercial and Subsistence Agriculture, Education, Health, Manufacturing, Mining, Tourism, and Military) for HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation. Working with the European Commission (EC), the briefs have become effective tools in policy dialogue.
- Increased civil and military cooperation fostered by the new non governmental organization, the Civil-Military Alliance to Combat HIV and AIDS, and its network of 15 east and southern African countries which together promote synergistic use of country resources.
- Improved understanding of the epidemiology and program implications of recent perceived decreases in HIV seroprevalence rates among some young Ugandans.
- Increased understanding of the magnitude, impact, and programmatic options for addressing the growing tuberculosis epidemic in Africa and the development of improved strategic approaches to cost-effective control of tuberculosis as it relates to HIV/AIDS.
- Increasing understanding of the effectiveness of integrating HIV prevention with maternal/child health and family planning services leading to improved programs in Botswana, Uganda, Kenya, and elsewhere.

Description: USAID is evaluating the cost-effectiveness of HIV/AIDS approaches to understand what interventions and strategies really work. The bulk of the research will occur in Africa. Using this new information, Africans will improve their programs for preventing HIV transmission and reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS. Intervention studies focusing on changing social and cultural norms - instead of on changing isolated risk sexual behaviors - may have a wider and more lasting impact on the spread of HIV/AIDS. The Africa Regional Program will continue, therefore, to investigate the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS through several avenues. As a result, Africans will improve policies, strategies and programmatic capacity to design, manage, and evaluate HIV/AIDS programs, with an emphasis on improved surveillance and evaluation methods -- at both national and sub-national levels.

This HIV/AIDS activity will also increase the capacity of Africans to manage their programs and make decisions using local evidence. This capacity building involves training, mentoring, and feedback, and will be tailored to the capability of the individuals and institutions themselves to collect, manage, analyze,

and interpret data. Training in logistics management for drugs and commodities, essential for effective HIV/AIDS programs and improving quality assurance will be other foci for capacity building in Africa. USAID and its partners will build capacity of African social scientists, to conduct research and intervention studies which address identified social norms that affect HIV transmission. In summary, the Regional Program promotes a multi-sectoral approach, conducting cost-effectiveness research and analyses to determine the optimal use of resources; and will disseminate the results to improve African programs.

Ongoing activities include:

- Studying the cost-effectiveness of various treatment and prevention programs for tuberculosis in the presence and absence of HIV/AIDS and disseminating results,
- facilitating civil and military cooperation, in collaboration with UNAIDS, to maximize each sector's comparative advantage in the prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS, and
- Developing management tools based on computer models, which simulate the impact of interventions on HIV/AIDS for informing advocacy and policy decisions.

New activities will :

- Improve HIV surveillance systems in several African countries, beginning with Kenya, South Africa, and Madagascar, to be more useful in program management,
- Enhance the use of previously collected data (e.g., Demographic and Health Surveys) on HIV risk factor distribution to improve African program effectiveness, to begin in Ghana, Ethiopia, and Tanzania, and
- Develop methodologies to use African country epidemiologic and behavioral data to evaluate HIV/AIDS program impact and develop more effective strategies, with an initial focus on Uganda, Zambia, and Malawi.

Host Country and Other Donors: The USAID works directly with its development partners and regional institutions to improve their programs, strategies, and policies. Significant collaboration with UNAIDS, the European Commission, and the World Bank have been established and joint activities are being planned and implemented, to maximize effectiveness in the field. For example, within individual countries, where appropriate, USAID works with all relevant multilateral and bilateral organizations, development partners, and African institutions to the greatest extent possible.

Beneficiaries: There are three tiers of beneficiaries in this HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation program: the decision-makers and program managers who will use the program products of this activity to determine resource allocation priorities and program approaches, the scientists, service providers, and planners who will apply what they learned to improve the effectiveness of their activities, and finally the ultimate beneficiaries the Africans themselves.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: The International Center on Migration and Health on Geneva, the University of Natal in South Africa, the Academy for Educational Development, World Bank, National Research Council, Civil-Military Alliance to Combat HIV and AIDS, The Network of AIDS Researchers in East and Southern Africa, Kenya, The Commonwealth Health Secretariate for East, Central, and Southern Africa, Tanzania, WHO/AFRO in the Congo and Zimbabwe, Johns Hopkins University, Tulane University, The Futures Group, and the Population Council.

Major Results Indicators: The first of several indicators are being developed that will use standardized indicators such as number of countries, sectors and sub-populations reached, research initiatives begun, and institutions affected by this activity.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Policies, Strategies, and Programs Improved for Preventing, Mitigating, and Transiting Out of Crisis: 698-SO10
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $8,650,000 DA; $2,000,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: In the past five years, 40% of all worldwide crises occurred in Africa. Natural disasters, epidemics and conflict-related crises have occurred more frequently and with greater negative consequences in Africa than in any other region of the world. USAID works with sub-Saharan host countries and regional institutions as well as non-governmental organizations to strengthen national and subregional capacity for preventing and mitigating the impact of natural disasters, epidemic disease, and man-made crisis and to support developmental linkages to move crisis countries toward sustainable development.

USAID Role and Achievement to Date: This activity supports USAID's objective for the prevention, preparedness, and mitigation of natural and man-made crises through detection and early warning of drought, disease and pest outbreak, and conflict in sub-Saharan Africa. Although this is a new activity, prior projects have had notable achievements as described below.

The first component of this activity is for drought early warning and the identification of vulnerable persons without access to food. This activity, using data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), United States Geological Survey (USGS), provided critical and timely information to the Southern African Development Community (SADC) so that they could alert ministers of state and the private sector of the likelihood of drought in the 1997/1998 growing season caused by El Nino. Based on this information, SADC called a meeting in June 1997 of all ministers of agriculture from southern Africa to alert them to the potential impact of the current El Nino and recommended that they plan for a potential drought. As a result, all the southern African countries have developed contingency plans for a potential drought in 1998. More importantly the southern African nations have developed their own subregional solution to the potential problem.

Resolution of conflict is the second component of this activity. USAID helped support development of radio and television programming revealing how Africans themselves confront the challenges and conflicts they face. The programming demonstrates new ideas and tools Africans have used for conflict resolution.

The third area of this activity concerns preparedness and response to locust, grasshopper, and other emergency pest outbreaks in sub-Saharan Africa. Fortunately crisis situations have been limited to Madagascar in 1997, and USAID working closely with its mission in Madagascar and through the U. N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), provided $250,000 for support for locust control.

The fourth and final component under this activity provides funding for epidemic preparedness and response through the Africa Regional Office of the World Health Organization (WHO/AFRO). Because of this effort, the response time to meningitis outbreaks in Burkina Faso and Ghana has decreased by two months. This has led to fewer cases of disease and shorter period of the epidemics through earlier vaccinations.

Description: At a glance the elements of this activity may appear disconnected, but solutions for crises really present three activity areas for USAID to be involved in: prevention, mitigation, and transition.

Prevention requires that host country and subregional ministries of health, agriculture, and planning have the capacity to conduct surveys, gather and analyze data, and formulate response recommendations for decision-makers. This activity works with African ministries or through the U.N. partners with the objective of helping host countries become aware of the potential for drought, plague, civil conflict, or epidemics in their regions. The aim is to have ministries prepare emergency action plans for plagues, contingency plans for drought, and national surveillance plans for disease. Under this activity, USAID also works with civil society for the creation of country profiles for potential conflict situations that will provide host county and donors early warning.

Mitigation and response to conflict, drought, plague and epidemics require a close collaboration among African nations, subregional institutions, U.N. agencies, and USAID's donor partners. The Africa Regional Program supports an African lead approach that means, in many countries, the need for strengthening of institutional capacity of ministries, civil society, and African regional organizations. USAID encourages its development partners to contribute financially and to support strong host country institutions that can mount effective responses. This has been exceptionally true in USAID's support for vaccination against meningitis in west Africa in 1996 and 1997, drought mitigation in southern Africa in 1995 and 1996, and locust control in Eriteria in 1996 and Madagascar in 1997.

Transition to support developmental linkages to move crisis countries toward sustainable development is perhaps the most elusive and difficult of the three elements. This is a new area for USAID and includes support for analyses, operational studies, policy dialogue and consultations with donor agencies, governmental and non-governmental organizations, and a wide range of African organizations to document and share knowledge on approaches for integrated relief and development planning. Lessons learned from countries coming out of crisis will be used to document what was important for their transition. This activity will develop tools and methods for assessing trends, intervention costs, and program impact in crisis and transition situations.

FY 1999 funding will be used to continue to support African nations and sub-regional institutions as the El Nino phenomena develops with flooding and drought in Africa, as new plagues of disease and locust appear, and as there are potentials to avoid and mitigate civil conflict. USAID will create an endowment for a non governmental organization to work throughout Africa on conflict prevention, early warning, and resolution and it will enhance the ability of Africans to respond systematically to crisis in a time sensitive manner.

Host Country and Other Donors: USAID will continue working directly with sub-Saharan host countries, subregional institutions (Organization of African Unity, SADC, Inter-governmental Authority on Development), U.N. Organizations, (FAO, WHO/AFRO, World Food Program), the European Community and other donors.

Beneficiaries: The program's immediate beneficiaries are policy makers, program managers, and technical staff who are all important to the design and implementation of activities for crisis prevention and response. However, the ultimate beneficiaries of this activity are the Africans living in countries prone to drought, plagues of insects and disease, and manmade conflict.

Principle Contractors, Grantees, and Agencies: WHO, FAO, United States Department of Agriculture, NOAA, NASA, USGS, Associates in F.ural Development, the African Center for Constructive Resolution of Disputes, Search for Common Ground.

Major Results Indicators: Indicators for this activity are being developed and may include the number of countries where early warning of conflict is present, number of biological pesticides for locust used, increases in disease surveillance in west Africa, and a consensus strategy achieved within southern Africa and the international community on the potential for drought with a priority listing of nations and subregions at risk.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Tools, Methods, and Approaches are Adopted and Effective in Improving Application of Environmental Procedures and Strategies in Missions and Africans' Programs: 698-SS01
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATIONS AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $500,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: Consistent with the National Environmental Policy Act, USAID has the responsibility to ensure that its overseas programs avoid or minimize environmental harm. USAID's environmental procedures were established to ensure that the environmental consequences of USAID-financed activities are identified and considered before activities begin. The procedures assist developing countries and USAID's implementing partners in Africa strengthen their capability to evaluate the potential environmental impact of their development strategy or program, and to select, implement and manage effective program activities.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: The Africa Regional Program through this activity carries out the legislatively mandated, statutory responsibilities to ensure compliance with Title 22 of the Code of Federal Regulation, Part 216. In addition, USAID provides training for capacity development of its field missions and their partners for conducting environmental reviews and ensures that lessons learned are shared with all partners, so the environmental soundness of USAID's programs are ensured. The ultimate goal is to have African countries and institutions adopt their own environmental regulations and review procedures to protect the environment.

Although this activity is new, previous related activities have produced many achievements, such as in 1996, 60 Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE), and nine environmental assessments (EA) were completed in 28 countries across sub-Saharan Africa. Major progress was made in launching an environmental capacity-building process with private voluntary organizations (PVO) carrying out the P.L. 480 food aid program. Environmental assessment courses for PVO and host country partners were conducted in 10 countries co-funded by USAID, PVOs and the African Development Bank. USAID developed environmental guidelines in English and French and a training system specifically adapted by locations to maximize its effectiveness. In addition an Environmental Documentation Manual and a training series for the PVO community was developed.

Description: This activity is designed to support missions, partners and other donors so that they will be better able to incorporate environmental quality considerations into all programs and activities. The activity enables USAID missions to adhere to legislative requirements and USAID environmental procedures. This activity supports the environmental quality of programs and activities conducted within the Africa region, in conjunction with the network of regional and mission environmental officers by developing tools, methods and capacities to conduct environmental assessment, so as to maximize the environmental effectiveness of programs carried out by USAID and its partners in Africa.

Training is custom designed and provided for all partners so that they will develop the capability necessary to design and implement environmentally sound programs. Environmental quality is improved by ensuring that lessons learned in the area of program design and implementation are shared with all partners. The following are the key elements of this support activity:

- Analysis of environmental soundness of humanitarian and development programs in areas of food aid assistance, environment, urbanization, agricultural inputs, microenterprise and environment, water resources management, and environmental monitoring. Recommendations are disseminated through training. This fosters better understanding for environmental compliance and better decision making.
- Institutional capacity building to improve environmental review, planning and management, leading to implementation of environmentally sound activities by USAID missions, Africans and other

collaborators and partners. This is conducted with the World Bank's Capacity in Environmental Assessment in sub-Saharan Africa activity, and the Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa;

- Integration of USAID Environmental Procedures into results planning, achieving and monitoring and applied by mission strategic objective teams. This is promoted through developing and promoting guidelines and conducting training courses for Mission Environmental Officers, as well as by individual travel by staff to field missions;

- Environmental planning that leads to incorporation of monitoring, assessment and mitigation into host country and mission development programs. An example is the joint formulation of Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Mitigation programs with Missions and host country ministries for Trade and Investment Programs in Ghana.

Host Country and Other Donors: All sub-Saharan African countries where USAID has programs are included. Other donors are the World Bank and the African Development Bank, who often co-fund the activities. For example, the African Development Bank has sponsored trainers at environmental assessment training courses for PVO collaborators organized by USAID. Many other instances of collaboration arise, such as through the Multi-donor Secretariat for Environmental Action Planning, hosted by the World Bank and funded by several donors, including USAID.

Beneficiaries: The Africa Regional Program typically does not implement activities at the field level in a way similar to one of USAID's field missions. Instead, it has direct impact on how programs are designed and the selection of implementation approaches, and on regional and international associations and institutions active on a variety of development issues important to Africa. As a result, this activity's immediate beneficiaries are policy makers, program managers, and technical staff who are all important to the design and implementation of development activities. However, the ultimate beneficiaries are the urban and rural poor, who benefit by participatory process of improved environmental planning and management.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: U.S. and African private voluntary organization and non-government organizations, such as Africare, CARE, and World Resources Institute, U.S. institutional contractors, U.S. universities such as Cornell and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Federal agencies such as U.S. Department of Agriculture, and multilateral organizations include the World Bank and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

Major Results Indicators: The baseline and targets for this activity are being developed for the following indicators of performance:

1. PVOs adopt environmental screening and review methodologies in their field practices;
2. Title II PVO proposals improved in terms of meeting environmental standards;
3. Initial Environmental Examinations and Environmental Assessments co-prepared, reviewed and approved;
4. Mission Environmental Officers trained and are actively engaging environmental review principles and procedures by FY 2000;
5. Environmental Guidelines distributed by FY 1999;
6. Five case studies show evidence of improved environmental quality of programming;
7. Environmental assessment processes adopted by host countries and applied to development, planning and management;
8. Environmental monitoring systems adopted by USAID missions and linked to the host country's line ministry's data collection needs, analysis and reporting; and
9. Environmental management and portfolio planning meets standards of improved consistency and quality across USAID Africa missions.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE/NUMBER: Polio Eradicated in Selected Countries in a Manner That Builds Sustainable Immunization Programs: 698-SPO1
STATUS: New
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999, $4,600,000 CSD
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1998; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** FY 2003

Purpose: The World Health Assembly and the World Summit for Children adopted the goal of global poliovirus eradication by the year 2000. Polio eradication strategies include: sustaining high vaccination coverage with oral polio vaccine (OPV); mass immunization campaigns where all children under five years of age receive OPV to interrupt poliovirus transmission; and surveillance to detect cases and document eradication. Sub-Saharan Africa is the greatest challenge in the final push for polio eradication. This activity is to support the global goal, in particular, in countries where USAID is working, in a manner which will contribute to the development of sustainable health systems and in particular those needed for the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI).

USAID Role and Achievements To Date: In 1996, the USAID Administrator announced the Agency's expanded participation in the worldwide polio-eradication effort. A USAID technical working group developed a framework for U.S. support to the eradication of polio. This framework and the related indicators to measure progress and impact was presented and discussed with other donor partners and United Nation (UN) agencies. The framework has enabled USAID to provide consistent and complementary financial and technical support to African countries in their efforts to eradicate this disease. With USAID support, thirty African countries conducted National Immunization Days for polio during the 1996-1997 period. As a result approximately 100 million children below age five have received two supplemental doses of oral polio vaccine. Surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) and poliovirus began in approximately half of the African countries in 1996. In 1997, no poliovirus was isolated in East Africa, including Southern Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, or throughout southern Africa.

Description: USAID support for eradicating polio in Africa is designed to complement ongoing efforts to develop sustainable immunization delivery systems. This activity will continue to support the development and implementation of prevention and control strategies for improvement of regional and country-level capacities to eradicate polio in a manner which strengthens and sustains routine immunization service for childhood vaccine preventable diseases. To accomplish this goal and to strengthen EPI technical and administrative capacities in the region, improved institutional capacity at the regional level is needed to provide and transfer the skills and knowledge to country programs. To achieve this, the Africa Regional Program will provide support in the following areas:

- Development of effective partnerships to support the implementation of polio eradication and immunization/disease-control programs; a key component of the eradication effort is the formation of regional and country-level interagency coordinating committees. These committees facilitate donor coordination and enable countries to identify funding gaps based on annual and five-year action plans;

- Strengthening of selected immunization support systems in the public and private sector to achieve polio eradication. Planning, training and management along with the cold chain and social mobilization constitute the critical components of immunization programs that need to be strengthened in sub-Saharan African countries in order to achieve polio eradication;

- Improved planning and implementation for supplemental polio immunization activities including National Immunization Days (NIDS). During NIDS, the enormous influx of vaccine and the speed with which it must be dispatched to appropriate vaccination posts presents a formidable challenge to logistics systems and requires careful advance planning. The Africa Regional Program will support the preparation of detailed plans for NIDS and related training for national and district managers. Monitoring and evaluation will be built into supplementary immunization activities;

- Implementation of surveillance activities for polio which are integrated with surveillance for other infectious diseases. Since the ultimate purpose of immunization is to prevent diseases, cases and deaths from the target diseases will be counted regularly. Polio eradication efforts require a laboratory-based surveillance system that can be expanded to cover other vaccine-preventable diseases. Critical to the success of any such system, however, are sufficient personnel and the infrastructure for transmitting information in a timely way; and

- Development and use of information for continuously improving the quality of polio eradication activities. While the ultimate measure of success will be the eradication of disease, NIDS are a multi-year activity. The more effective they are, the greater the likelihood of achieving polio eradication sooner. Therefore, the collection and continuous use of information to improve NID activities is essential in order to optimally implement polio-eradication strategies in different country situations. The Africa Bureau will support activities such as the development of appropriate process indicators, south-to-south technical cooperation in NID planning, surveillance and response, and the sharing of lessons learned at country and regional fora.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries are responsible for implementing these disease control activities and contribute funding for health workers, logistics, training health information systems, and other operational expenses. The major funding partners outside of national governments include, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International, the World Health Organization and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). The CDC and the Rotary Foundation of Rotary International contributed in 1996/1997 approximately $30 million for polio activities. USAID has contributed approximately $ 24 million to this effort in Africa.

Beneficiaries: All Africans, but especially children under five are the beneficiaries of this activity.

Principal Contractors, Grantees or Agencies: This activity will be implemented through African ministries of health, other donors with relevant technical and strategic strengths such as UNICEF and WHO/AFRO, U.S. technical contractors under USAID's BASICS project as well as USAID's mission staff.

Major Results Indicators: The confirmation of the eradication of polio in sub-Saharan Africa by 2003.

ACTIVITY DATA SHEET

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM
TITLE AND NUMBER: Broad Based Support for Africa, 698-S030
STATUS: Ongoing
PROPOSED OBLIGATION AND FUNDING SOURCE: FY 1999: $10,800,000 CSD; $24,780,000 DA
INITIAL OBLIGATION: FY 1997; **ESTIMATED COMPLETION DATE:** Ongoing

Purpose: A tenet of the USAID Africa Bureau's management goal is that Agency resources are budgeted and implemented for specific country and regional programs to the maximum extent possible. However, there are some Africa-wide issues and management needs that transcend national and/or regional boundaries. Under this activity, USAID provides necessary program management support for Africa-wide issues or support for sub-regional programs.

USAID Role and Achievements to Date: Activities funded under this objective have the common focus of enhancing the way the Africa Bureau manages its development resources. Funds have been used to service certain regional needs or where it is premature to budget resources to a specific country or group of countries yet funds can be used to plan and prepare for specific interventions. Over the years, funds have been invested in developing new support mechanisms, strengthening Africa Bureau program management, enhancing U.S. policy interests by building indigenous support and for developing fundamental and far-reaching economic policy reform programs. By the very nature of activities supported, measurable achievements are limited as there is a constant need to continue to invest in new and better ways to play a catalytic role in the enhancement of program management.

Description: The Africa Bureau funds a number of support activities under this strategic objective including: a) Program Development and Support to design, support and/or evaluate program, projects or activities, including pilot activities, where such activities can not be appropriately charged to an individual project or activity and are not directly related or linked to existing programs in a particular country or USAID Mission. Recent examples include workshops for improving the self-help program and preparation of a situation report which helped focus future programs in the northern tier of the Greater Horn of Africa. b) Africa Special Self Help Program which enables USAID Missions and U.S. Ambassadors (in specifically identified non-USAID presence countries) to respond quickly and with minimal red tape to requests from indigenous communities for small (generally $2,000 or less), self-help activities which have an immediate impact and will advance U.S. interests. Examples include drilling small wells for potable water; providing a brick-making machine for communities which want to enhance their houses or community buildings; classrooms, books or equipment needed to enable school children to be educated in their communities. c) The Democracy and Human Rights Fund administered jointly with the Department of State to provide small grants to indigenous organizations for activities which promote democratic principles and/or promote human rights. Examples include the promotion of full and fair media through support to local radio stations; strengthened judiciary through publication of court decisions; and women's rights through funding of women's advocacy groups. d) Support for InterAction, a U.S. private voluntary organization (PVO) consortium which brings together U.S. and African Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and PVOs on a regular basis to discus Africa-wide issues and lessons learned. A grant of a couple hundred thousand dollars annually provides a critical collaborative mechanism between the NGO community and USAID and among U.S. and African PVOs and NGOs. e) A small activity program administered by the Peace Corps.

For budgetary purpose, funding is also reserved for a number of activities which USAID will undertake but where the specific country in which funding will be applied is undetermined at the time the budget is prepared. Such activities include microenterprise initiatives, programs for displaced children and orphans of war, the War Victims Fund, and transfers to the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research.

Host Country and Other Donors: By the nature of supporting program management rather than implementing country programs, there is little measurable correlation with host country and other donor support, especially where funds are used for precursor activities or program formulation. However, in providing the framework for PVO support, there is the clear expectation that, over time, the strengthened PVOs will enhance their ability to raise private contributions and to work collaboratively with host country and other donor resources. Likewise, when economic policy reform programs are formulated, at that point, other donors and the host country must have an identified and clearly discernable role.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate direct beneficiaries of improved management and well-formulated programs and activities are the millions of people in Africa who receive well-targeted and effectively programmed U.S. assistance.

Principal Contractors, Grantees, or Agencies: In most cases the grantees and/or implementing agencies are to be determined in the future when specific tasks are to be implemented. It is known that local indigenous community-based organizations will implement activities under the aegis of the Ambassador's Special Self Help programs and the Peace Corps is often instrumental in implementing these activities. Strengthening PVOs has been a collaborative process undertaken in cooperation with InterAction, a U.S. PVO, and this symbiotic relationship may warrant continuation.

Major Results Indicators: Not Applicable

SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS
Bureau for Africa

AALC	-	African-American Labor Center
ACDI	-	Agriculture Cooperative Development International
ADEA	-	Association for the Development of Education in Africa
AELGA	-	Africa Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance
AFDB	-	African Development Bank
AFDF	-	Africa Development Fund
AFSI	-	Africa Food Security Initiative
AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDSCAP	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Control and Prevention Project
AIFLD	-	American Institute for Free Labor Development
AOJ	-	Administration of Justice
ARD	-	Associates in Rural Development
ASARECA	-	Association for Strengthening of Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa
ATI	-	Appropriate Technology International
ATRIP	-	Africa Trade and Investment Pprogram
AWACS	-	AID Worldwide Accounting and Control System
BASIC	-	Basic Support for Institutionalized Child Support
BCN	-	Biodiversity Conservation Network
BNC	-	Binational Commission (U.S and South Africa)
CA	-	Cooperating Agency
CAMPFIRE	-	Communal Area Management Program for Indigenous Resources (Zimbabwe)
CARE	-	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.
CARPE	-	Central African Regional Program for the Environment
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDIE	-	Center for Development Information and Evaluation
CFA	-	African Financial Community
CG	-	Consultative Group
CGIAR	-	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CILSS	-	Permanent Interstate Committee for the Control of Drought in the Sahel
CLUSA	-	Cooperative League of the United States of America
CP	-	Congressional Presentation
CPP	-	Comprehensive Post Partum
CPR	-	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CRS	-	Catholic Relief Services
CRSP	-	Collaborative Research Support Program
CSD	-	Child Survival and Disease Fund
CSM	-	Contraceptive Social Marketing
CYP	-	Couple Year's Protection
DA	-	Development Assistance
DAC	-	Development Assistance Committee
DART	-	Disaster Assistance Response Team
DFA	-	Development Fund for Africa
DG	-	Democracy and Governance
DHRF	-	Democracy and Human Rights Fund
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
DPT	-	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus
DWG	-	Democracy Working Group

EAP	-	Environmental Action Plan
EBRD	-	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	-	European Community
	-	European Commission
ECA	-	Enhanced Credit Authority
ECOMOG	-	Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group
ECOWAS	-	Economic Community of West African States
EG	-	Economic Growth
EIP	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENI	-	Europe and New Independent States
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resources
EPA	-	Environmental Protection Agency
EPI	-	Expanded Program of Immunization
ERP	-	Economic Recovery Program
ESF	-	Economic Support Fund
EU	-	European Union
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	-	Food and Drug Administration
FEWS	-	Famine Early Warning System
FFP	-	Food for Peace
FFW	-	Food for Work
FP	-	Family Planning
FSN	-	Foreign Service National
FSRDF	-	Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund
FTA	-	Free Trade Area
FTZ	-	Free Trade Zone
G-7	-	Group of Seven (leading industrialized nations consisting of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States)
GATT	-	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA	-	Global Coalition for Africa
GCC	-	Global Climate Change
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GHAI	-	Greater Horn of Africa Initiative
GHG	-	Green House Gas
GNP	-	Gross National Product
GNRA	-	Government Management Reform Act
GPRA	-	Government Performance Review Act (P.L. 103-62)
GSP	-	General System of Preference
HASP	-	Horn of Africa Support Project
HBCU	-	Historically Black Universities and Colleges
HG	-	Housing Guaranty
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HIID	-	Harvard Institute for International Development
IACCC	-	Inter-Agency Climate Change Committee
IARC	-	International Agricultural Research Center
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
ICITAP	-	International Criminal Investigation and Training Assistance Program
ICRISAT	-	International Crop Research Institute for Semi-Arid Tropics
IDA	-	International Development Association
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communications

IESC	-	International Executive Service Corps
IFES	-	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IFRC	-	International Federation of the Red Cross
IFI	-	International Financial Institute
IG	-	Inspector General
IGAD	-	Intergovernmental Authority on Development (GHAI))
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IMF	-	International Monetary Fund
IMR	-	Infant Mortality Rate
IPPF	-	International Planned Parenthood Federation
IQ	-	Intelligence Quotient
IRI	-	International Republican Institute
ISA	-	Initiative for Southern Africa
LWOB	-	Lessons Without Borders
MCH	-	Maternal and Child Health
MDB	-	Multilateral Development Bank
MIS	-	Management Information System
MOA	-	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	-	Ministry of Education
MOF	-	Minister of Finance
MOH	-	Ministry of Health
MOPH	-	Ministry of Public Health
MSED	-	Micro and Small Enterprise Development
MSH	-	Management Sciences for Health
MT	-	Metric Ton
NDI	-	National Democratic Institute
NED	-	National Endowment for Democracy
NGO	-	Nongovernmental Organization
NMS	-	New Management System
NPI	-	New Partnership Initiative
NPR	-	National Performance Review
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
NTE	-	Non-traditional Export
ODA	-	Official Development Assistance
	-	Overseas Development Administration (British)
OECD	-	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OECF	-	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
OFDA	-	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance/USAID
OMB	-	Office of Management and Budget
ORS	-	Oral Rehydration Salts
OTI	-	Office of Transition Initiative/USAID
PA	-	Project Assistance
PASA	-	Participating Agency Service Agreement
PHN	-	Population, Health and Nutrition
PLO	-	Palestinian Liberation Organization
PRIME	-	Program for Innovation in Microenterprise
PSC	-	Personal Service Contract
PVO	-	Private Voluntary Organization

R-4	-	Results Review and Resource Requirement
RCSA	-	Regional Center for Southern Africa/USAID
RDA	-	Regional Development Account
REDSO	-	Regional Economic Development Support Office/USAID
RHUDO	-	Regional Housing and Urban Development Office/USAID
RIF	-	Reduction in Force
RIG	-	Regional Inspector General
SADC	-	Southern Africa Development Community
SAEDF	-	Southern Africa Enterprise Development Fund
SAP	-	Structural Adjustment Program
SCF	-	Save the Children
SEATS	-	Family Planning Service Expansion and Technical Support
SME	-	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMME	-	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SO	-	Strategic Objective
SPA	-	Special Program of Assistance for Africa
	-	Small Program Assistance
SPRP	-	Sector Policy Reform Program
SSH	-	Special Self Help Program
STD	-	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	-	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TBD	-	To Be Determined
TFR	-	Total Fertility Rate
U5RM	-	Under 5 Mortality Rate
UK	-	United Kingdom
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Program
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	-	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Fund
USAID	-	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	-	United States Department of Agriculture
USDH	-	United States Direct Hire
USIA	-	United States Information Agency
VOA	-	Voice of America
WAEN	-	West Africa Enterprise Network
WFP	-	World Food Program
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WID	-	Women in Development
WTO	-	World Trade Organization
WWF	-	Worldwide Fund for Nature
Y2K	-	Year 2000